



COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACTS

Report on the use of Funds provided
under the Colonial Development and
Welfare Acts, and outline of the
proposal for exchequer loans to the
colonial territories

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies
by Command of Her Majesty
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COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACTS

1. This paper provides a background for the new proposals for grants and loans to colonial territories which Her Majesty's Government is presenting to Parliament. In particular, it outlines the system of exchequer loans to Colonial Governments which is included in the new Colonial Development and Welfare Bill.

2. In 1958-59 the Colonial Governments are spending some £120 million on development. From 1946 to 1957 they spent very roughly £1,000 million out of a total expenditure of the order of £4,000 million; these figures include those for Ghana and the Federation of Malaya before they became independent. The development figure was made up as follows:—

	£m.
(a) local resources	600
(b) Colonial Development and Welfare Acts ...	137
(c) London Market	187
(d) International Bank	131

In addition, the Colonial Development Corporation had by 30th June, 1958, capital commitments amounting to £82 million of which more than £53 million had been spent. Local resources included contributions to capital expenditure from revenue, from reserves built up in certain territories in the early 1950's, and from loans raised locally, including moneys made available from the portion of currency funds authorised since 1954 for local investment.

3. The colonies have made noticeable economic progress during the past few years. Between 1948 and 1957 the volume of exports of primary products increased by about half and the value of all colonial exports more than doubled. The value of imports rose even more. The level of investment has risen steadily; gross fixed capital formation in 1957 was some two and three-quarter times as much as in 1948, and after allowing for price changes had increased by 80 per cent in real terms. Over the same period the gross domestic product of the territories at current market prices more than doubled, and in real terms it has been increasing at a rate of about 4 per cent a year.*

The Colonial Development Act, 1929, and the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, 1940-1955

4. The past history and the present working of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, by which over £20,000,000 of United Kingdom money is now spent on colonial development and welfare in each year, were surveyed in a White Paper (Cmd. 9375) published in January 1955. A short summary here will suffice.

5. The Colonial Development Act, 1929, was the first measure to provide regular funds for colonial development, but it contained two restrictive provisions. The annual expenditure was limited to £1,000,000; and the purpose of the Act was limited to aiding colonial agriculture and industry "thereby promoting commerce with and industry in the United Kingdom". The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, went further and included "any purpose likely to promote the development of the resources of any Colony or the welfare of its people". This change made it possible to assist the building of schools and other social services in the colonies. The limit on annual expenditure was raised

* All figures in this paragraph exclude Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for which no separate statistics are available.

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to £5,000,000; and an additional £500,000 a year was set aside for research. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, made a total sum of £120,000,000 available for a period of ten years, with an annual limit of £17,500,000 a year. This has enabled the Secretary of State to allocate money to Colonial Governments over a period to form the nucleus of their development finance; and the existence of these allocations has given a valuable impetus to the planning of development. Subsequent Acts have increased the total amount of money made available since 1945 to £220,000,000 and raised the annual limit of expenditure to £30,000,000. Almost all the assistance has been by way of grant, though a small number of loans have been made.

How the money has been spent

6. A guiding principle in administering the Acts has been to allow the Colonial Governments as much scope for initiative as is consistent with proper control by Her Majesty's Government of monies voted by Parliament. Except for a few common services, of which research is the most important, which are best directed centrally, nearly all development has been planned and executed by the Colonial Governments. They originate the proposals for the use of their allocations of Colonial Development and Welfare money; and they administer the great majority of the schemes when approved. It has also been the practice in all but the poorest territories to ask the Colonial Government for a proportionate contribution, which may be as low as 5 per cent. or as high as 50 per cent, towards the cost of each project; and all but the poorest territories have taken the residual recurrent charges on to the local budget.

7. How and where Colonial Development and Welfare money has been spent is shown in Tables 1-4, which have been compiled on the same basis as Tables 2-5 in Cmd. 9375. The total commitment up to the 31st March 1958 was £193 million and the total expenditure £155 million. The tables may be summarised thus:*

*Colonial Development and Welfare Funds
Commitments and Expenditure from the 1st April, 1946,
to the 31st March, 1958.*

Type of Scheme	Commitment		Expenditure
	£'000	Per cent	£'000
Administration and Surveys ...	13,274	6.9	10,652
Communications:			
Roads ...	32,240	16.7	22,956
Others ...	8,702	4.5	7,080
Economic:			
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	27,529	14.2	22,302
Irrigation and Soil Conservation ...	8,511	4.4	7,538
Electricity, Power and Industrial Development ...	920	0.5	260
Social Services:			
Education ...	35,234	18.3	28,890
Health ...	17,459	9.0	15,461
Housing and Water Supplies ...	22,194	11.4	18,222
Other Development Schemes ...	10,051	5.2	8,802
Research ...	17,203	8.9	13,255
TOTAL ...	193,317	100.0	155,418

* This table corresponds with that given in paragraph 20 of Cmd. 9375.

8. As the tables show, the purposes for which Colonial Development and Welfare has been spent in the current quinquennium are broadly the same as in the period covered by Cmd. 9375. The most important single development is probably the series of schemes covering the annual costs of the Swynnerton Plan for the intensive development of African agriculture in Kenya. Grants made for this purpose since April 1955 add up to £4,453,562. Some very large schemes have been made for roads, and for water supplies in Africa. Nigeria for instance has received grants totalling £3,300,000 for federal trunk roads and £3,450,000 for regional trunk roads in the Northern Region; and Northern Nigeria alone has received grants totalling £1,673,333 for rural water supplies. A grant of £470,000 has been given for a trunk road in Mauritius from Port Louis to Forest Side. For port development Gibraltar has received a grant of £300,000 and Sarawak one of £284,900; and a grant of £235,000 (later reduced to £214,974) has been given to St. Kitts for the improvement of Golden Rock Airfield. A grant of £312,500 has been made for hurricane reconstruction in Grenada. On the social services side the largest grants have been for university buildings and for housing. For instance the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been granted £1,244,250 and the University of Malaya £1,500,000 for buildings; and a grant of £1,193,915 has been made to British Guiana for rural and urban housing.

Effects of Colonial Development and Welfare assistance

9. In all territories the Acts have encouraged Governments to plan ahead for development. Taking the colonial territories as a whole the Colonial Development and Welfare money spent in the colonies probably now amounts very roughly to 15 per cent. of their aggregate government expenditure on development. In the poorer territories, and particularly in those that are grant-aided, the finance for development plans has been drawn almost entirely from this source and few if any capital improvements would have been possible without it. In others the part played by Colonial Development and Welfare money has been smaller and a greater proportion of the programmes has been financed from local budgetary surpluses and loans. Some of the larger Colonial Governments have tended to devote their Colonial Development and Welfare money to health and education while using loan funds for revenue-earning projects, and this explains the comparatively high percentage given for expenditure on social services in the table in paragraph 7.

10. The benefits of this development work can be seen in terms of rising output (although Governments' contribution to this in most territories is indirect), improved social services and a general improvement in basic equipment such as roads, railways, ports, harbours, power and water supplies. There can be no doubt that these improvements have contributed in some degree to the general economic progress noted in paragraph 3 above.

The continuing need

11. Much has been done but more remains to be done. It will, moreover, have to be done against a difficult background. The colonies will be able physically to spend more in the next five years. But on the other hand the problem of financing expanded development will be much harder. The terms of trade of many colonies have recently deteriorated. Moreover in several the immediate effect of development so far carried out has been to increase the demand on government resources. In the short run the cost of running and maintaining roads, schools, hospitals and similar services often exceeds the additions to national income and government revenue to which they give rise. Thus the process of development involves striking a difficult balance between what may be thought essential for development in the long run and what can in fact be

financed, as regards continuing recurrent expenditure, from local resources. Besides this, there are certain special problems presented by the very small territories. Experience shows that the cost per head of administering a territory rises sharply when the population is less than about 50,000–100,000. This is mainly because of the impossibility of combining certain services and administrative functions, which have to be organised on a certain minimum scale if they are to be provided at all. Some such territories may have to be permanently subsidised on both capital and recurrent account if they are to maintain even the barest minimum level of services. But that in turn must inevitably impose limits on the rate of advance which is possible without undermining the whole financial structure of the territory.

12. All these considerations suggest that the need for external financial aid to the colonies will persist for many years. The main source of such assistance must clearly be the United Kingdom. In addition, therefore, to the new provision for exchequer loans which is the subject of paragraphs 18–21 below, Her Majesty's Government seeks Parliamentary approval for a further sum of £95 million under Clause 1 of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill for the period 1959–64 for the continuation of assistance on the existing basis. This is £15 million more than was made available in 1955 for expenditure over five years in territories which then included Ghana and the Federation of Malaya. The Bill provides that the money will become available on the 1st April 1959, which is one year before the expiry of the 1955 Act; the year's overlap will eliminate any sag in development expenditure and avoid certain administrative difficulties connected with contracts and training courses. Added to the sum of £43,850,000 which is expected to remain unspent from the previously approved sum at the 31st March 1959, the new provision will place at the disposal of Colonial Governments a total of £138,850,000 to be spent during the five years ending on the 31st March 1964. About £6,750,000 represents the balances of the Nigerian allocations, to be spent before October 1960, and at least £4,750,000 will be needed for the Malta dockyard. What remains for expenditure on other schemes represents an average of £25,470,000 a year, as compared with a current rate of expenditure (including Nigerian expenditure) of about £20,750,000 a year.

External Loans

London Market

13. Although the assistance so far provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts has been of considerable importance in the financing of colonial development, especially in the smaller and poorer territories, a most valuable contribution has also been made by the investment of privately owned funds through the medium of public loans on the London market. Since their foundation in 1833 the Crown Agents have been concerned with the issue and management of colonial loans in London, at first by means of bearer bonds and subsequently, with the advent of the Colonial Stock Act of 1877, through registered securities. After 1881 they ceased to issue loans for colonies with responsible government. But, with the help of successive Colonial Stock Acts, and in particular the Act of 1900 that enabled colonial stocks to qualify for trustee status if certain conditions were satisfied, they have continued to issue many loans for the other colonial territories. During the inter-war years 1919 to 1939 the colonies raised on the London market through the Crown Agents loans totalling over £100 million. Since the end of the war sterling Commonwealth and Colonial Governments have had a preferential position in the London market, no other Government normally being permitted to issue stock there. The London market in fact provided £187 million for Colonial Governments between 1946 and 1957.

14. The development of external creditworthiness is an important part of the preparation for self-government, and the reaction of a securities market or an organisation such as the International Bank to borrowing proposals from a particular government can be a valuable guide to that Government to enable it to assess the economic prospects of the territory in relation to the likely availability of external loan finance. So far as the London market is concerned it is Her Majesty's Government's intention that the fullest possible use should continue to be made of the facilities available there for Colonial Governments. Trustee stocks in accordance with the provisions of the Colonial Stock Acts will be issued on the London market whenever suitable opportunities offer. In addition, as announced at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in September 1958 in Montreal, some relaxation has been made in the restrictions hitherto imposed on the raising of loans on the London market by subordinate authorities of some Commonwealth and all Colonial Governments. This permits subordinate authorities in colonial territories which are in the nature of public utilities to seek to raise loans for projects of economic development directly or indirectly benefiting the balance of payments of the sterling area. It is expected that such borrowings will generally take the form of private placings rather than public issues.

International Bank

15. Her Majesty's Government has always been ready to facilitate an approach by a Colonial Government to the International Bank for loans for suitable development projects. The International Bank will only lend for sound economic projects, which can show a satisfactory return on the capital invested, and in cases where the borrowing country appears able to earn the foreign exchange resources to service the loan. As colonial territories are not members of the International Bank in their own right, their applications to the Bank are sponsored by Her Majesty's Government and the Bank requires a guarantee from Her Majesty's Government in respect of any loan which it makes to a dependent territory. The provisions under which such guarantees can be given are contained in the Colonial Loans Acts, 1949 to 1952.

Security of Market Loans by Colonies

16. It may not be inappropriate at this stage to say something about the security which a Colonial Government loan issued on the London market offers. No colony or former colony has ever defaulted on the payment of interest or the repayment of capital in respect of any of its loans. The provisions of the Colonial Stock Acts, 1877 to 1948, and Orders made under them ensure that, in order that its loans on the London market may qualify for trustee status, a territory has to:

- (a) provide by legislation for payment from its revenue of any sums payable to stockholders by order of a United Kingdom court;
- (b) satisfy the United Kingdom Treasury that adequate funds, as and when required, will be made available in the United Kingdom to make a payment required under any such order;
- (c) place on record (by legislation) its view that any legislation enacted by the colonial legislature which appears to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock to the injury of the stockholders or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to the stock would properly be disallowed.

Colonies which have issued trustee stock under the Colonial Stock Acts and which have become independent within the Commonwealth have in the past valued the continuance of trustee status for their loans sufficiently to be ready to continue to accept the conditions laid down by the Colonial Stock Acts.

They have done this either by continuing to allow to Her Majesty on the advice of the United Kingdom Government a right of disallowance in respect of legislation affecting the rights of stockholders or by themselves giving an undertaking, in pursuance of the Colonial Stock Act, 1934, that legislation affecting the rights of stockholders would not be passed without the agreement of Her Majesty's Government and that any such legislation would if necessary be amended at the request of Her Majesty's Government. The political leaders of emergent Commonwealth territories have shown the value which they attach to continued association with the London market as a source of capital, and have demonstrated their readiness to accept the obligations involved.

Details of Stock Issued

17. Detailed figures of colonial trustee stock issued on the London market since the war are given in the table below. This table includes amounts taken up by the Crown Agents on behalf of Colonial Governments, and to this extent there has been a valuable element of mutual assistance as between different colonies.

Trustee Stock Issued in London by Colonial Governments 1945 to date

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Amount Raised £m.</i>	<i>Number of loans</i>
1945	—	—
1946	3.07	2
1947	3.71	1
1948	3.168	1
1949	17.088	5
1950	25.27	8
1951	27.89	6
1952	30.88	9
1953	23.46	7
1954	16.08	5
1955	9.70	3
1956	11.26	3
1957	15.5	3
1958	4.971	3

A peak in the provision of loan finance for Colonial Governments from the London market was reached in 1950–52. When plans for the current development period were being made in 1955 it was hoped that a steady flow of external loan finance would be available for the colonial territories. In fact, however, there has been a serious shortage and this, together with the fall in commodity prices with the consequent effect on revenue, has adversely affected the pace of development. Even to finance the rate of development expenditure achieved in certain territories has only been possible by the maximum use of short-term advances in anticipation of loans, so that by the end of this financial year a number of territories will be in urgent need of loans to retire these short-term advances.

Exchequer Loans

18. It is against this background that the need for a greater degree of assurance about the availability of external loans for the colonies has to be considered, taking into account also the ability of the United Kingdom to make external finance available. In the future, as hitherto, it is the intention that Colonial Governments should continue to look in the first place to the London

market for such loans. The colonies will also look to such other sources of external funds as may be available to them. But, in order to be able to plan development on a reasonable basis, Colonial Governments need to be assured that a basic minimum of external loan finance will in fact be forthcoming at the appropriate time. Her Majesty's Government proposes to take powers to make loans to Colonial Governments, where it is satisfied that a territory cannot raise the funds required for necessary development in other ways. Thus the colonies will have greater assurance about the external loan finance they can expect to receive in the planning period, and accept commitments for essential longer term development the more readily. Her Majesty's Government is therefore inviting Parliament to authorise the provision of loans from the exchequer towards the cost of approved colonial development programmes up to an annual ceiling of £25m. and an overall ceiling in the five year period from the 1st April 1959 to the 31st March 1964 of £100m. In cases where projects for which loans are made continue beyond the 31st March 1964 issues for part or all of such loans will be possible for a period of three years after that date so long as such loans fall within the total limit laid down for the period 1959-64.

19. So far Colonial Development and Welfare assistance has been made through the Development and Welfare Votes in the Annual Estimates, and that system will continue in respect of monies (whether grants or loans) made available for Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes which the Secretary of State is authorised to make under the Act for any purpose likely to promote the development of the resources of any colony or the welfare of its people. But the new type of loan designed to supplement market finance will be provided from the Consolidated Fund, repayments being made to the exchequer. It is proposed that the Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury should be able to make such loans for any of the purposes of an approved development programme. It is of course to be expected now as in the past that Colonial Governments will give the main emphasis in their development plans to measures to expand their economic resources, and improve services which contribute directly or indirectly to economic development and general advancement. But the proposed objects for which exchequer loans can be given will allow a slightly greater latitude and make possible provision for capital expenditure on administrative and security services, and on the maintenance of standards of government already achieved, all of which are not considered suitable subjects for Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. Thus, just as in the past general loan resources have been used for a wider field than Colonial Development and Welfare monies, so now it is the intention that, if necessary, it will be possible to make exchequer loans for the capital costs of all types of public works or other public projects, whether involving the provision of new services or the promotion of new enterprises or the improvement of existing services or enterprises. Loans will not however be made available for expenditure normally falling on the recurrent budget. In so far as expenditure financed from exchequer loans involves the purchase of goods imported into the territory concerned, the availability of funds will not be tied by statute to United Kingdom exports. However the United Kingdom is a competitive supplier in colonial markets, and a high proportion of development contracts in the territories are secured by United Kingdom firms on a competitive basis. The measure now proposed should therefore have a valuable effect on the orders coming forward for United Kingdom industry.

20. It is proposed to consider the period of an exchequer loan in relation to the individual circumstances of each case, though it is not expected that the period will normally exceed thirty years. The loans will be repayable by means of equated annual instalments of principal and interest combined. The rate of

interest will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent above the rate at which the Government provides loans for a number of public corporations, which in turn is based on its costs for raising money for comparable periods of time. This rate may vary from time to time and consequently different issues of a particular loan may carry different rates of interest. Issues will be made from time to time as the money is needed. Her Majesty's Government will not make an exchequer loan if, in its view, there is a reasonable expectation that the market will be able to provide the required capital. With the terms just described, the annual cost to the borrower of servicing an exchequer loan is likely to be above the annual cost of servicing a market loan.

21. As in the case of present Colonial Development and Welfare assistance, the Secretary of State for the Colonies will require to be satisfied, where a project for which a loan is made involves the execution of any works, that the law of the territory concerned provides reasonable facilities for trade unions and that fair conditions of labour will be observed. In particular the wages paid will have to be at a rate not less than that recognised by employers and trade unions in the area where the works are to be executed or if there are no such recognised rates, at rates approved by the responsible authorities. No children under 14 will be employed on the works in any territory, and in colonies where local law provides for a higher minimum age for the employment of children generally, that higher minimum age will of course apply.

The Future of colonial development

22. Her Majesty's Government firmly believes that the proposals it is now making are necessary to maintain the rate of colonial development and that with the continued use by Colonial Governments of their local resources it should be possible to continue to raise the living standards of the colonial peoples. Past experience has shown that the division of external assistance into grant and loan is both necessary and useful and it is therefore proposed that this system should continue. The need for grant assistance and the need for loan assistance are both expected to increase over the next 5 years and it is now physically possible to maintain a higher level of expenditure than heretofore. At the same time it is expected that Colonial Governments should be able to bear the annual charges on the loans they raise by virtue of the increased prosperity that their development programmes will create. It is unlikely however that the whole of the loan requirements of Colonial Governments can be met from the issue of loans on the London market and in order to ensure a reasonable rate of development Her Majesty's Government considers it necessary to provide direct exchequer assistance to supplement the resources of the London market. It is however important that Colonial Governments should continue to use the resources of the London market to the full and no exchequer loans will be issued unless it is established that a London market loan operation cannot be mounted.

23. Her Majesty's Government is confident that its proposals for financing colonial development will ensure that the rate of development is maintained and where possible increased. At the same time Colonial Governments will be encouraged to use the resources of the London market, other external markets and the International Bank, and to use their own resources to the full.

TABLE 1

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

TOTAL COMMITMENTS AND ISSUES FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1958, BY ALLOCATION

£'000

Allocation	Allocation	Commitment	Issues					Total Issues
			1946-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
East Africa:—								
General	4,073	4,043	3,224	52	248	136	95	3,755
Kenya	10,157	9,470	2,612	733	1,736	1,836	1,500	8,417
Somaliland Protectorate	2,849	2,157	524	75	85	89	541	1,314
Tanganyika	10,000	9,286	3,762	734	512	905	868	6,781
Uganda	3,000	2,197	1,690	408	99	—	—	2,197
Zanzibar	1,043	1,034	635	53	73	70	81	912
Central Africa:—								
General	339	334	308	9	4	6	—	327
Northern Rhodesia	3,264	2,585	1,828	413	123	31	—	2,395
Nyasaland	5,372	4,866	2,559	336	859	273	461	4,488
Federation	175	175	—	—	89	43	43	175
West Africa:—								
Gambia	1,721	1,680	865	81	79	112	103	1,240
Ghana	3,500	3,500	1,530	528	376	966	—	3,400
Nigeria:—								
Pre-Federation	15,828	15,797	15,455	82	252	8	—	15,797
Federation	4,321	4,111	—	178	311	265	1,035	1,789
Northern Region	8,345	7,813	—	1,455	1,060	905	2,091	5,511
Western Region	2,478	2,461	—	542	832	—	Cr. 101	1,273
Eastern Region	3,875	3,873	—	532	Cr. 34	409	206	1,113
Southern Cameroons	1,982	1,500	—	—	—	341	246	587
Sierra Leone	4,087	3,616	1,220	581	343	362	443	2,949

Western Pacific:—									
Fiji	1,800	1,627	399	128	126	133	142	928	
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	970	758	195	90	104	53	67	509	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	430	379	100	11	77	22	75	285	
The West Indies:—									
General	1,795	1,350	680	58	137	134	85	1,094	
West Indies University College Hospital	1,914	1,014	1,012	Cr 9	2	Cr 1	9	1,013	
Barbados	1,300	1,238	525	52	24	212	155	968	
Jamaica	8,750	8,037	4,304	467	334	489	555	6,149	
Cayman Islands	160	145	96	—	—	—	18	114	
Turks and Caicos Islands	287	236	149	23	15	6	11	204	
Jamaica Dependencies Reserve	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Trinidad	1,250	587	430	53	39	8	16	546	
Leeward Islands:—									
General... ..	202	186	121	9	6	1	9	146	
Antigua... ..	1,389	1,372	462	131	61	156	243	1,053	
Montserrat	468	342	110	25	48	60	39	282	
St. Christopher-Nevis... ..	728	713	203	28	40	11	64	346	
Windward Islands:—									
General... ..	542	398	238	15	14	19	36	322	
Dominica	1,594	1,389	546	138	179	165	102	1,130	
Grenada	1,131	1,020	401	37	21	283	93	835	
St. Lucia	2,546	2,486	1,096	106	152	268	399	2,021	
St. Vincent	1,026	983	329	81	52	83	94	639	
Other Caribbean Territories:—									
British Guiana	7,510	7,306	2,336	780	804	957	1,194	6,071	
British Honduras	4,100	3,307	1,633	319	275	355	358	2,940	
Virgin Islands	307	199	52	28	14	45	22	161	
Minor Territories:—									
New Hebrides	150	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Falkland Islands	200	191	99	7	27	—	48	181	
Tristan da Cunha	22	12	1	—	—	2	5	8	
Pitcairn Island	11	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Reserve	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous Allocations:—									
Subsidies for Air Services in the Caribbean	500	348	81	9	2	—	2	94	
Africa—Literature Distribution	30	29	17	3	3	1	2	26	
Africa—Locusts	1,295	1,295	529	700	—	Cr. 72	—	1,157	

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES—TABLE 1—continued

£'000.

Allocation	Allocation	Commitment	Issues					Total Issues
			1946-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
Central:—								
Higher Education	11,730	10,310	4,453	419	495	1,423	1,386	8,176
Higher Technical Education	3,075	2,010	303	304	307	221	345	1,480
Pre-Selection Training	930	925	585	105	117	32	43	882
Post-Selection Training	2,225	2,187	1,024	171	175	211	210	1,791
Geodetic and Topographic Surveys	5,910	5,545	2,256	435	543	579	640	4,453
Geological Surveys	3,850	3,183	1,556	226	402	357	235	2,776
Aeronautical Wireless Communications	650	648	306	145	22	49	40	562
Meteorological Services	850	844	469	113	55	46	56	739
Broadcasting Services	1,850	1,626	635	187	105	101	111	1,139
Other Central Schemes	3,857	3,304	1,764	291	223	286	422	2,986
14 Research	17,500	17,203	7,850	1,176	1,374	1,535	1,319	13,255
Reserve	3,658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	220,000	193,317	85,064	16,122	16,348	18,609	19,275	155,418

NOTES: (i) The above table does not include commitments totalling £942,000 and issues totalling £751,000 in respect of schemes providing assistance to the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, accounted for under the C.D. and W. Vote but not held against the funds made available under the 1945 and subsequent C.D. and W. Acts.

(ii) Owing to rounding, columns may not add up exactly to totals shown.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES
TOTAL COMMITMENTS AND ISSUES FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1958 BY CLASSIFICATION

£'000

Classification	Commitment	As Percentage of Total Commitment.	Issues					Total Issues
			1946-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
1. Administration and Surveys	13,274	6.9	6,040	915	1,253	1,247	1,197	10,652
2. Communications:—								
(a) Civil Aviation	6,255	3.2	2,540	622	858	486	789	5,295
(b) Roads	32,240	16.7	10,754	1,812	1,992	3,761	4,637	22,956
(c) Other Transport and Communications	2,447	1.3	623	204	445	263	250	1,785
3. Economic:—								
(a) Agriculture and Veterinary	23,812	12.3	9,395	2,559	2,585	2,516	2,007	19,062
(b) Fisheries	867	0.5	431	96	40	74	66	707
(c) Forestry	2,850	1.4	1,457	286	285	246	259	2,533
(d) Irrigation and Drainage	4,728	2.4	2,569	536	511	494	241	4,351
(e) Land Settlement	1,473	0.8	501	143	167	34	174	1,019
(f) Soil Conservation	2,310	1.2	1,345	390	76	175	182	2,168
(g) Electricity, Power and Industrial Development	920	0.5	—	119	38	34	69	260
4. Social:—								
(a) Education:—								
(i) Primary and Secondary	15,930	8.3	7,951	1,309	1,154	1,169	1,365	12,947
(ii) Technical and Vocational	6,357	3.3	3,516	729	569	378	351	5,543
(iii) Higher	12,947	6.7	5,433	626	931	1,607	1,803	10,400
(b) Medicine, Health and Nutrition	17,459	9.0	9,259	1,757	1,722	1,419	1,304	15,461
(c) Housing and Town Development	6,650	3.4	2,289	667	939	785	985	5,665
(d) Water Supplies and Sanitation	15,544	8.0	7,573	1,449	631	1,525	1,379	12,557
(e) Broadcasting, Films and Public Information	2,373	1.2	1,132	192	133	163	145	1,765
(f) Welfare	1,938	1.0	1,390	108	124	130	122	1,874
5. Training Schemes for Overseas Civil Service	3,612	1.9	1,860	318	323	295	335	3,131
6. Miscellaneous	2,128	1.1	1,157	109	196	274	296	2,032
7. Research	17,203	8.9	7,850	1,176	1,374	1,535	1,319	13,255
TOTALS	193,317	100.0	85,064	16,122	16,348	18,610	19,275	155,418

NOTES: (i) Owing to rounding, columns may not add up exactly to the totals shown.
(ii) For details of Research Commitment and Issues, see Table 4.
(iii) See footnote (i) to Table 1.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES (EXCLUDING RESEARCH)
TOTAL ISSUES FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1958, TO ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES BY CLASSIFICATION

	Adminis- tration and Surveys	Civil Aviation	Roads	Other Transport and Com- munications	Agriculture and Veterinary	Fisheries	Forestry	Irrigation and Drainage	Land Settlement	Soil Conservation	Electricity, Power and Industrial Development	Primary and Secondary Education	Technical and Vocational Education	Higher Education	Medicine, Health and Nutrition
East Africa:—															
East Africa High Commission ...	278	325	—	—	1,358	55	—	—	—	—	—	86	181	80	110
Kenya ...	190	698	493	46	4,391	11	—	—	252	832	—	460	629	200	731
Somaliland Protectorate ...	220	—	86	60	204	19	101	81	—	26	25	219	42	—	149
Tanganyika ...	401	153	3,498	—	262	12	197	555	—	81	—	369	359	—	737
Uganda... ..	187	27	460	—	290	36	65	2	—	—	—	418	268	—	205
Zanzibar	34	90	88	120	265	48	31	—	—	—	—	71	295	—	129
Central Africa:—															
Northern Rhodesia	78	33	278	—	522	37	176	—	—	—	—	731	15	—	127
Nyasaland	201	223	1,418	5	397	—	218	15	140	3	—	588	76	6	177
Federation	14	—	151	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,087	15
West Africa:—															
Gambia... ..	61	28	2	—	264	11	14	7	—	16	—	168	9	8	327
Ghana	193	76	1,178	295	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	748	—	82	212
Nigeria:—															
Pre-Federation	913	144	2,708	183	1,978	50	309	—	—	—	—	1,671	1,638	36	3,572
Federation	37	—	1,261	—	48	18	8	—	—	—	12	309	59	—	52
Northern Region	38	—	2,013	—	464	10	38	—	47	—	17	345	259	—	579
Western Region	14	—	67	—	243	11	39	—	—	—	13	306	183	—	368
Eastern Region	14	—	145	—	139	14	17	—	—	—	—	92	72	—	415
Southern Cameroons	—	—	80	—	106	61	21	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	98
Sierra Leone	152	39	873	—	330	—	78	—	—	—	—	889	21	492	587
South African High Commission Terri- tories:—															
Basutoland	38	—	361	—	158	—	—	107	—	499	9	145	18	1	215
Bechuanaland	336	35	179	—	305	—	—	—	—	14	—	231	—	10	195
Swaziland	193	—	413	64	142	—	—	6	113	93	5	286	21	—	249
Atlantic:—															
Falkland Islands	22	—	16	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	35
St. Helena and Ascension Islands ...	—	—	14	—	58	—	58	—	1	—	2	39	—	—	52
Mediterranean:—															
Cyprus	49	141	16	180	40	—	157	161	—	18	—	24	—	—	87
Gibraltar	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	269	360	80	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	479	264	—	553
Middle East:—															
Aden (Colony and Protectorate) ...	11	56	265	5	228	14	—	309	10	—	—	130	8	—	245
Palestine and Transjordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Indian Ocean:—															
Mauritius	3	50	—	—	1	—	70	304	59	—	—	200	40	—	386
Seychelles	3	2	71	—	15	—	9	—	11	—	—	90	15	—	23
Far East:—															
Hong Kong	—	15	—	260	55	104	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya... ..	487	25	886	—	227	29	10	41	—	—	—	500	546	14	466
Singapore	—	1,240	32	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	275
North Borneo	48	262	1,060	—	213	53	90	464	—	—	—	271	35	—	650
Sarawak	254	188	539	11	187	8	61	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	249
Western Pacific:—															
Fiji	109	22	559	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	205
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	118	7	44	25	50	—	43	—	6	—	—	37	52	14	204
Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony ...	12	—	—	69	1	—	—	—	40	—	—	47	8	—	84
The West Indies:—															
Barbados	70	443	48	2	151	7	—	—	—	—	—	105	3	—	174
Jamaica and Dependencies	193	29	42	12	1,763	21	223	6	—	—	69	1,144	43	92	831
Trinidad	13	189	—	—	186	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeward Islands:—															
								29	51	—	—	364	—	—	103

TABLE 3

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES (EXCLUDING RESEARCH)
 TOTAL ISSUES FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1958, TO ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES BY CLASSIFICATION

£'000

Agriculture and Veterinary	Fisheries	Forestry	Irrigation and Drainage	Land Settlement	Soil Conservation	Electricity, Power and Industrial Development	Primary and Secondary Education	Technical and Vocational Education	Higher Education	Medicine, Health and Nutrition	Housing and Town Development	Water Supplies and Sanitation	Broadcasting, Films and Public Information	Welfare	Training for Overseas Civil Service	Miscellaneous	Total Issues
1,358	55	—	—	—	—	—	86	181	80	110	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,474
4,391	11	—	—	252	832	—	460	629	200	731	111	638	20	50	—	2	9,754
204	19	101	81	—	26	25	219	42	—	149	4	91	36	7	18	66	1,454
262	12	197	555	—	81	—	369	359	—	737	623	630	67	18	—	1	7,963
290	36	65	2	—	—	—	418	268	—	205	202	773	61	19	—	46	3,059
265	48	31	—	—	—	—	71	295	—	129	31	20	10	—	—	25	1,257
522	37	176	—	—	—	—	731	15	—	127	363	—	235	2	—	277	2,874
397	—	218	15	140	3	—	588	76	6	177	927	109	1	39	—	67	4,610
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,087	15	—	—	11	—	—	—	1,286
264	11	14	7	—	16	—	168	9	8	327	241	107	—	1	—	2	1,266
—	—	—	—	—	310	—	748	—	82	212	—	467	31	—	—	—	3,592
1,978	50	309	—	—	—	—	1,671	1,638	36	3,572	60	2,631	194	—	—	215	16,302
48	18	8	—	—	—	12	309	59	—	52	—	5	—	—	—	—	1,809
464	10	38	—	47	—	17	345	259	—	579	—	1,701	1	—	—	—	5,512
243	11	39	—	—	—	13	506	183	—	368	—	29	—	—	—	—	1,273
139	14	17	—	—	—	—	92	72	—	415	—	201	—	—	—	3	1,112
106	61	21	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	98	—	10	—	—	—	12	588
330	—	78	—	—	—	—	889	21	492	587	—	76	29	25	—	—	3,591
158	—	—	107	—	499	9	145	18	1	215	—	89	—	1	17	—	1,658
305	—	—	—	—	14	—	231	—	10	195	86	653	—	—	1	31	2,076
142	—	—	6	113	93	5	286	21	—	249	132	18	—	—	2	23	1,760
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	—	—	35	—	53	10	—	—	28	214
58	—	58	—	1	—	—	39	—	—	52	57	7	—	3	—	1	290
40	—	157	161	—	18	—	24	—	—	87	28	476	194	3	9	56	1,639
—	—	1	—	—	—	14	479	264	—	553	453	812	—	—	—	2	464
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,834
228	14	—	309	10	—	—	130	8	—	245	50	—	59	—	—	—	1,390
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
1	—	70	304	59	—	—	200	40	—	386	—	841	18	—	—	—	1,972
15	—	9	—	11	—	—	90	15	—	23	30	16	—	—	—	2	287
55	104	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	16	—	—	20	694
227	29	10	41	—	—	—	500	546	14	466	—	—	59	72	—	26	3,388
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	275	—	—	8	—	—	36	1,798
213	53	90	464	1	—	—	271	35	—	650	15	23	26	—	—	92	3,303
187	8	61	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	249	—	—	85	—	—	—	1,699
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	205	—	—	44	—	—	5	1,083
50	—	43	—	6	—	—	37	52	14	204	—	2	29	—	5	—	636
1	—	—	—	40	—	—	47	8	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	261
151	7	—	6	—	—	—	105	3	—	174	—	74	—	23	11	13	1,430
1,763	21	223	29	10	—	69	1,144	43	92	831	485	1,342	17	340	21	97	6,100
186	—	—	—	51	—	—	364	—	—	103	—	—	27	—	6	3	1,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	2	231
74	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	138	103	134	5	5	12	117	1,073
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	281

South African High Commission Territories:—															
Basutoland	38	—	361	—	158	—	—	107	—	499	9	145	18	1	215
Bechuanaland	336	35	179	—	305	—	—	—	—	14	—	231	—	10	195
Swaziland	193	—	413	64	142	—	—	6	113	93	5	286	21	—	249
Atlantic:—															
Falkland Islands	22	—	16	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	35
St. Helena and Ascension Islands ...	—	—	14	—	58	—	58	—	1	—	—	39	—	—	52
Mediterranean:—															
Cyprus	49	141	16	180	40	—	157	161	—	18	—	24	—	—	87
Gibraltar	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	269	360	80	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	479	264	—	553
Middle East:—															
Aden (Colony and Protectorate) ...	11	56	265	5	228	14	—	309	10	—	—	130	8	—	245
Palestine and Transjordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
Indian Ocean:—															
Mauritius	3	50	—	—	1	—	70	304	59	—	—	200	40	—	386
Seychelles	3	2	71	—	15	—	9	—	11	—	—	90	15	—	23
Far East:—															
Hong Kong	—	15	—	260	55	104	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya	487	25	886	—	227	29	10	41	—	—	—	500	546	14	466
Singapore	—	1,240	32	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	275
North Borneo	48	262	1,060	—	213	53	90	464	1	—	—	271	35	—	650
Sarawak	254	188	539	11	187	8	61	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	249
Western Pacific:—															
Fiji	109	22	559	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	205
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	118	7	44	25	50	—	43	—	—	6	—	37	52	14	204
Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony ...	12	—	—	69	1	—	—	—	—	40	—	47	8	—	84
The West Indies:—															
Barbados	70	443	48	2	151	7	—	6	—	—	—	105	3	—	174
Jamaica and Dependencies	193	29	42	12	1,763	21	223	—	10	—	—	1,144	43	92	831
Trinidad	13	189	—	30	186	—	—	29	51	—	69	364	—	—	103
Leeward Islands:—															
Leeward Islands—General	49	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	11
Antigua	7	85	19	4	295	8	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	138
Montserrat	1	14	55	2	65	2	—	26	46	—	24	33	—	—	37
St. Christopher—Nevis	1	16	23	—	91	5	—	—	—	—	16	56	1	—	51
Windward Islands:—															
Dominica	25	25	542	—	257	—	3	11	—	—	—	80	9	—	131
Grenada	71	147	—	1	388	16	17	—	9	—	—	64	1	—	162
St. Lucia	270	52	474	43	482	4	36	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	134
St. Vincent	24	51	122	5	200	6	—	—	16	6	12	82	—	—	102
Other Caribbean Territories:—															
Bahamas	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	621	20	575	—	604	25	54	2,195	196	258	—	349	8	—	105
British Honduras	101	18	1,403	16	466	7	333	7	—	—	—	31	100	—	147
Virgin Islands	15	10	39	11	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	10
Universities and Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	7,849	374
Schemes Centrally Administered by the Secretary of State	4,484	48	—	4	1,071	1	56	10	10	—	2	8	49	426	173
TOTALS	10,652	5,295	22,956	1,785	19,062	707	2,533	4,351	1,019	2,168	260	12,947	5,543	10,400	15,461

NOTES: (i) The breakdown of issues made direct to Universities and Colleges is as follows:—

University of Hong Kong	£'000	326
University College, Ibadan	1,717	
University College of East Africa	1,534	
University of Malaya	647	

Royal University of Malta	—
Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology	—
University College of Ghana	—
University College of the West Indies and University College Hosp	—

(ii) This table excludes issues in respect of Research schemes. The total issues of £155,418,000 are made up of the £142,163,000 shown above, plus £13,255,000 for Research schemes (see Table 4

(iii) Owing to rounding, columns may not add up exactly to the totals shown.

(iv) See footnote (i) to Table 1.

							889	21	492	587		76	29	25		12	588
																	3,591
158	—	—	107	—	499	9	145	18	1	215	—	89	—	1	17	—	1,658
305	—	—	—	—	14	—	231	—	10	195	86	653	—	—	1	31	2,076
142	—	—	6	113	93	5	286	21	—	249	132	18	—	—	2	23	1,760
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	—	58	—	1	—	2	27	—	—	35	—	53	10	—	—	28	214
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	52	57	7	—	3	—	1	290
40	—	157	161	—	18	—	24	—	—	87	28	476	194	3	9	56	1,639
—	—	1	—	—	—	14	479	264	—	553	453	812	—	—	—	2	464
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,834
228	14	—	309	10	—	—	130	8	—	245	50	—	59	—	—	—	1,390
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
1	—	70	304	59	—	—	200	40	—	386	—	841	18	—	—	—	1,972
15	—	9	—	11	—	—	90	15	—	23	30	16	—	—	—	2	287
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	104	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	16	—	—	20	694
227	29	10	41	—	—	—	500	546	14	466	—	—	59	72	—	26	3,388
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	—	—	8	—	—	36	1,798
213	53	90	464	1	—	—	271	35	3	650	15	23	26	—	92	3,303	
187	8	61	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	249	—	—	85	—	—	—	1,699
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	—	43	—	6	—	—	137	—	—	205	—	—	44	—	—	5	1,083
1	—	—	—	40	—	—	37	52	14	204	—	2	29	—	—	—	636
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	8	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151	7	—	6	—	—	—	105	3	—	174	—	74	—	23	11	13	1,130
1,763	21	223	29	10	—	69	1,144	43	92	831	485	1,342	17	340	21	97	8,524
186	—	—	—	51	—	—	364	—	—	103	—	—	27	6	3	—	1,002
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	11	—	9	—	—	1	2	231
295	8	—	26	46	—	24	44	—	—	138	103	134	6	5	12	117	1,073
65	2	—	—	—	—	16	33	1	—	37	20	19	3	4	4	5	281
91	5	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	51	50	40	—	6	6	2	347
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
257	—	3	11	—	—	—	80	9	—	131	19	9	—	23	7	56	1,197
388	16	17	—	9	—	—	64	1	—	162	3	113	78	6	9	13	1,098
482	4	36	—	—	6	—	70	—	—	134	71	27	—	4	8	444	2,125
200	6	—	—	16	12	—	82	—	—	102	26	57	—	25	8	10	746
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
604	25	54	2,195	196	258	—	349	8	—	105	1,207	200	—	98	17	1	7
466	7	333	7	—	—	—	31	100	—	147	29	30	104	65	16	122	6,537
29	4	—	—	—	—	53	2	—	—	10	—	21	—	1	15	158	3,048
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	7,849	374	—	—	—	—	5	—	158
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,071	1	56	10	10	—	2	8	49	426	173	30	4	286	1,034	2,947	90	10,733
19,062	707	2,533	4,351	1,019	2,168	260	12,947	5,543	10,400	15,461	5,665	12,557	1,765	1,874	3,131	2,032	142,163

ect to Universities and Colleges is as follows:—

	£'000	£'000	
Hong Kong	326	Royal University of Malta	150
Ibadan	1,717	Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology	564
East Africa	1,534	University College of Ghana	400
Malaya	647	University College of the West Indies and University College Hospital	3,106

ct of Research schemes. The total issues of £155,418,000 are made up of the £142,163,000 shown above, plus £13,255,000 for Research schemes (see Table 4).

not add up exactly to the totals shown.

TABLE 4

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE RESEARCH SCHEMES
TOTAL COMMITMENTS AND ISSUES FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1946, TO 31ST MARCH, 1958 BY CLASSIFICATION

£'000

Classification	Commitment	As percentage of Total Commitment	Issues					Total Issues
			1946-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
Agriculture	5,867	34·1	2,596	376	396	435	466	4,269
Economic Research	107	0·6	29	6	12	6	10	63
Fisheries	1,567	9·1	599	164	139	274	39	1,215
Pesticides	1,366	8·0	670	102	102	136	146	1,156
Locust Control	541	3·1	240	52	46	69	67	474
Medicine	2,858	16·6	1,271	203	317	223	234	2,249
Products Research	1,082	6·3	523	37	67	56	58	741
Social Science	1,283	7·5	652	53	127	77	78	987
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis	1,656	9·6	937	151	131	122	104	1,445
Miscellaneous	876	5·1	332	32	38	137	116	656
Totals	17,203	100·0	7,850	1,176	1,374	1,535	1,319	13,255

NOTES: (i) Of the Research Allocation of £17·5 million, £297,000 had not been committed by 31st March, 1958.

(ii) Owing to rounding, columns may not add up exactly to the totals shown.

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