



COLONIAL OFFICE

THE COLONIAL
TERRITORIES
1958-1959

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies
by Command of Her Majesty
June 1959*

LONDON

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCTA	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 Kyprion 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, 1959, but in certain instances reference is made to later events.

Diary of Some Events of Colonial Interest

1958

April

GENERAL

Eleven members of colonial legislatures attended the seventh annual course in parliamentary procedure organised by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Two Orders in Council came into effect providing for constitutional changes, including enlargement of House of Chiefs in the Northern Region and introduction of ministerial system in Southern Cameroons.

EAST AFRICA

Kenya. Introduction of new constitution providing for increase in elected membership of Legislative Council. Elections for specially elected seats in Legislative Council. Publication of Secretary of State's despatch to Governor outlining objectives of United Kingdom policy. Council of Ministers appointed. Statement by specially elected members of their joint intention to promote policies without racial or sectional bias.

Uganda. Statement by Uganda Government on Africanisation of the Civil Service.

EASTERN GROUP

North Borneo. Legislative Council passed resolution welcoming in principle proposal for closer association of North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak.

CARIBBEAN

Princess Margaret started a visit to Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana and British Honduras. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State started a visit to British Guiana, Trinidad, Windward Islands, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Jamaica and British Honduras. Sir Grantley Adams was appointed Prime Minister of The West Indies. Inauguration of Federal Legislature by Princess Margaret. Signature of technical assistance agreements between the United States and Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands.

Barbados. Dr. H. G. H. Cummins succeeded Sir Grantley Adams as Premier.

British Guiana. Opening of Torani Canal linking Berbice and Canje Rivers.

MEDITERRANEAN

Malta. House of Commons debate on London talks of March, 1958. Resignation of Ministers. Dissolution of Legislative Assembly. One-day general strike. Proclamation of state of emergency.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Bahamas. Visit by Secretary of State. Announcement of proposals for labour legislation, reform of the franchise and enlargement of the House of Assembly.

Bermuda. New House of Assembly sworn in.

May

WEST AFRICA

Announcement of visit to Gambia and Sierra Leone by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh towards the end of 1959.

Federation of Nigeria. Signature of agreement between the Federal Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development providing for loan of £10 million for railway development.

EAST AFRICA

Kenya. Announcement of appointments to Council of State.

Tanganyika. Opening of new High Court building in Dar es Salaam.

Uganda. House of Commons adjournment debate on constitutional developments.

Zanzibar. House of Commons adjournment debate on recent developments.

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EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. Talks in London between United Kingdom Government and an all-party delegation from Singapore on terms of Order in Council to give effect to new constitution. Parliamentary approval of, and Royal Assent to, bill transferring Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean to Australia.

Hong Kong. House of Commons adjournment debate on hours of work in Hong Kong textile mills.

CARIBBEAN

Publication of Report of the Chaguaramas Joint Commission (Col. No. 338).

Montserrat. Elections to the Legislative Council.

British Honduras. Visit by delegation of United Kingdom branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Visit to London by Governor for talks in which United Kingdom Ambassadors in Athens and Ankara also took part.

Gibraltar. General Sir Charles Keightley succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Redman as Governor.

Malta. House of Commons reply by Secretary of State on proclamation of state of emergency.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Fiji. Death of Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna; appointment of Mr. H. M. Scott to succeed him as Speaker of Legislative Council.

INDIAN OCEAN

Aden. Proclamation of state of emergency in the colony as a result of terrorist activities directed from outside the colony.

June

WEST AFRICA

House of Commons adjournment debate on defence policy.

Federation of Nigeria. Publication in Lagos of Report of Constituencies Delimitation Commission.

Gambia. Sir Edward Windley succeeded Sir Percy Wyn-Harris as Governor.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya. Inauguration of Council of State. African constituency elected members submitted a memorandum to Governor regarding constitutional advance. House of Commons adjournment debate on Lokitaung Prison.

Nyasaland. House of Commons reply on Secretary of State's meeting with delegation of the African National Congress.

CARIBBEAN

British Guiana. Visit to London by Governor and delegation for financial talks.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Outbreak of inter-communal violence. 3rd Parachute Battalion sent to Cyprus. House of Commons statement by Prime Minister and publication of White Paper on proposed new constitution (Cmnd. 455). House of Commons debate. Visit to London by Governor. Rejection of new plan by Archbishop Makarios and Greek Government.

Malta. Governor had talks in London with Secretary of State regarding naval dockyard and future policy.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Fiji. Council of Chiefs met. Local development loan of £F.1 million floated.

INDIAN OCEAN

Aden. Visit to London by a group of Rulers of states in West Aden Protectorate to discuss establishment of a federation. Commandant of Lahej state forces deserted to the Yemen with men of Lahej regular army.

Mauritius. Publication of Government's development plan for 1957-62.

July

GENERAL

Conference on technical education in colonial territories, Balliol College, Oxford. House of Lords debate on overseas information services. House of Commons debate on Commonwealth trade and economic aid.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Official opening of Nigeria House, London. Publication of Report of Fiscal Commission (Cmnd. 481).

Sierra Leone. Official visit by Governor and Lady Dorman to Liberia.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Visit to East Africa by a working party on higher education.

Tanganyika. Sir Richard Turnbull succeeded Sir Edward Twining as Governor.

Northern Rhodesia. Governor and delegation visited London for constitutional talks.

Nyasaland. Return to Nyasaland of Dr. Hastings Banda to lead the African National Congress.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. State of Singapore Bill passed all stages in both Houses.

CARIBBEAN

First meeting of *ad hoc* committee on future of Caribbean Commission.

Jamaica. Development loan of £4,212,000 raised on London market. Visits by Minister of Finance to London and New York for financial talks.

Trinidad. Visit to London by Governor.

British Guiana. House of Commons announcement that United Kingdom will lend British Guiana up to £5.5 million for development programme in 1958-59, and that the Governor will set up a committee to make recommendations on constitutional advance.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Further inter-communal clashes and EOKA violence. One-day general strike by Pan-Cyprian Labour Federation. Announcement that 300 additional British police to be sent to Cyprus. House of Lords debate. Appeals for cessation of violence by British and Greek Prime Ministers.

Malta. Governor returned to Malta after two months talks in London. House of Commons statement by Secretary of State on the talks, including Government's proposals for constitutional discussions in November and decision to transfer naval dockyard to a commercial ship-repairing firm in 1959.

WESTERN PACIFIC

British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Loss of the *Melanesian*.

New Hebrides. Two-year development plan approved.

INDIAN OCEAN

Aden. House of Commons announcement by Secretary of State of withdrawal of recognition from Sultan Ali of Lahej and his banishment from Aden colony and protectorate for the time being. Colonial Office statement on talks with Rulers from West Aden Protectorate regarding a federation.

August

AFRICA GENERAL

Colonial Office annual African administration summer conference at Cambridge on "A General Review of Progress in Local Government in British African Territories".

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Publication of Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Fears of Minorities and the Means of Allaying them (Cmnd. 505). Northern Region House of Assembly adopted a resolution calling for self-government for Northern Nigeria on 15th March, 1959. Appointment by Government of Northern Region of a panel of jurists to consider position of Muslim law in the Region. Publication of policy statement regarding overseas officers serving in Nigeria (Cmnd. 497).

Sierra Leone. First all-African Executive Council sworn in, with Governor as President. Dr. Margai appointed Premier. New session of House of Representatives opened. Visit to United Kingdom by delegation led by Governor for financial talks.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

House of Commons debate on political and economic problems.

Kenya. Announcement by War Office of decision to plan a permanent barracks for a second United Kingdom battalion in Kenya.

Tanganyika. Announcement by Governor of advancement of final stage of elections to February, 1959.

Somaliland Protectorate. Appointment of Mr. R. J. C. Homes to be Commissioner on Somalisation.

Northern Rhodesia. House of Commons adjournment debate on proposed constitutional changes.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. Royal Assent given to State of Singapore Bill.

CARIBBEAN

Publication of report of delegation from United Kingdom branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association on its visit to The West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras and the Virgin Islands, April-June, 1958. Visit to London by Ministers of Federal and territorial Governments to discuss disturbances involving West Indian communities in London and Nottingham.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Appeal for cessation of violence by Turkish Prime Minister. Cessation of inter-communal violence. Visit by United Kingdom Prime Minister and Governor to Athens and Ankara. Visit by Prime Minister to Cyprus. Statement by Prime Minister on his return to London that the Government will proceed with its plan in a slightly modified form. Greece re-affirmed its rejection of the plan. Turkey accepted it.

ESTERN PACIFIC

Fiji. Announcement of appointment of United Kingdom commission of inquiry into problems of population and natural resources.

Tongā. Signature of new Treaty of Friendship with United Kingdom.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Bermuda. Informal visit by Secretary of State.

September

GENERAL

Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal. Conference at Wye College on development of agriculture in colonial territories. Conference in London on current problems of air transport in the dependencies. Visit of Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, to Kenya, Somaliland Protectorate and Aden.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Opening in London of Resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference. Establishment of Nigeria Central Bank.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Publication of report of a mission appointed by Secretary of State to study the teaching of Arabic and allied subjects in East Africa.

Tanganyika. First stage of first elections to Legislative Council. Loan of £1 million floated locally.

Northern Rhodesia. Publication of United Kingdom's constitutional proposals and those of Northern Rhodesia Government (Cmnd. 530).

EASTERN GROUP

Hong Kong. Opening of new runway at Kai Tak airport.

Sarawak. Council Negri asked its President to appoint committee of unofficial members to consider question of closer association with North Borneo and Brunei.

Brunei. Ceremonial opening of new mosque.

CARIBBEAN

Discussions at Colonial Office with Ministers of Federal Government, of Jamaica and of Barbados regarding West Indian immigration into United Kingdom. Announcement of proposal that Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture should become the School of Agriculture of the University College of the West Indies. Announcement by Colonial Office of grant of £8.75 million to Federal Government for 1959-63 to cover grants-in-aid to unit Governments.

Trinidad. Visit to London of Governor and delegation for constitutional talks.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Renewal of EOKA violence. Appointment of Turkish Consul-General in Nicosia as Turkish Government representative under the new plan. Discussions in North Atlantic Council of proposals by Secretary-General of NATO.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. Second Colony Conference held.

New Hebrides. Melanesian membership of Advisory Council increased.

INDIAN OCEAN

Mauritius. Publication of report on unemployment in Mauritius.

October

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement that independence would be granted to Federation of Nigeria on 1st October, 1960, if a resolution requesting it was passed by next Federal House of Representatives. Publication of Report of Resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference (Cmnd. 569). West African Airways Corporation (Nigeria) operated its first service from London to Lagos. Alhaji Abdulmaliki succeeded Mr. Matthew Mbu as Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom.

EAST AFRICA

Kenya. House of Commons adjournment debate on agricultural progress and land policy in the White Highlands. Publication of Report of Working Party on African Land Tenure.

Uganda. First direct elections of Africans to Legislative Council. Official opening of Uganda House, London.

Somaliland Protectorate. Visit to London by Governor and Attorney-General for constitutional talks.

EASTERN GROUP

Transfer of Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean to Commonwealth of Australia.

Hong Kong. Visit by delegation from United Kingdom branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

CARIBBEAN

Visits by Governor-General of The West Indies to Canada and to London. Signature of agreement between Canada and The West Indies on Canadian aid to The West Indies.

Barbados. Visit to London by Premier and Financial Secretary for talks on development programme.

Trinidad. Announcement that Secretary of State agreed to certain constitutional changes sought by Government of Trinidad.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Murder of a number of British expatriate civilians, including the wife of a member of the security forces. Publication of documents relating to discussions on Cyprus in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, September-October, 1958 (Cmnd. 566).

WESTERN PACIFIC

Fiji. Sir Kenneth Maddocks succeeded Sir Ronald Garvey as Governor. United States Consulate for South Pacific moved to Fiji.

Tonga. 40th anniversary of coronation of Queen Salote.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

Bahamas. The Bank of London and Montreal, which will serve the Caribbean area, opened its headquarters in Nassau.

Aden. Riots and general strike in Aden colony following conviction for contempt of court of editor and printer of Aden Trade Union Congress paper.

Seychelles. Visit by Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

November

WEST AFRICA

Cameroons. Debate on future of territory in United Nations General Assembly.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Conference in Dar es Salaam on Moslem education decided to set up working party on establishment of a Moslem Institute in Zanzibar.

Kenya. Secretary of State in a despatch to Governor dealt with constitutional proposals of African Elected Members Organisation.

Uganda. Announcement by Governor that a committee would be appointed to consider further constitutional advance. Publication of correspondence between Governor and Secretary of State approving minor changes in Executive and Legislative Councils.

Somaliland Protectorate. Visit by Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. Announcement by Governor of proposed constitutional changes.

Northern Rhodesia. House of Commons debate on constitutional proposals.

EASTERN GROUP

Brunei. Announcement by Prime Minister of Malaya that Brunei would lend \$M. 100 million to Malaya for short-term development projects.

Singapore. Singapore (Constitution) Order in Council made. Formation of Singapore People's Alliance.

Hong Kong. Hong Kong trade mission visited Central America in November and December.

CARIBBEAN

Report of the Trade and Tariffs Commission presented to West Indian Federal House of Representatives recommended introduction of a customs union.

British Guiana. House of Commons written answer on economic and political developments. Visit by Mr. J. H. Adler, Economic Adviser in Operations Department of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to examine territory's suitability for financial assistance.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Opening of United Nations General Assembly debate.

Malta. Opening of constitutional talks in London.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

St. Helena. House of Commons adjournment debate.

December

GENERAL

Mr. Julian Amery succeeded Mr. J. D. Profumo as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. Announcement by the Rhodes Trustees of creation of five Rhodes Scholarships for Ceylon, Ghana, the Malayan region, Nigeria, and the Caribbean region.

AFRICA GENERAL

All-African People's Conference, Accra. Opening of first session of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Kenya. Secretary of State had talks with Mr. T. Mboya regarding constitutional proposals of African Elected Members' Organisation.

Northern Rhodesia. House of Commons written answer on United Kingdom constitutional proposals; Secretary of State sent a despatch to Governor clarifying certain points in proposals.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. Visit by Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Diefenbaker.

CARIBBEAN

Presentation of mace to House of Representatives of The West Indies by delegation from House of Commons.

Antigua. Development loan of £470,000 raised on London market.

Grenada. Loan of £289,000 for a telephone system raised on London market.

British Honduras. Local government elections.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Adoption by General Assembly of resolution on Cyprus question. House of Commons statement by Prime Minister on conduct of British troops and on general policy. EOKA truce.

Malta. House of Commons statement by Secretary of State on future of dockyard. Constitutional talks between Secretary of State and Maltese delegation ended without agreement.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Fiji. Hurricane damage on Viti Levu.

1959

January

GENERAL

Duke of Edinburgh left London for tour of India, Pakistan, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo, Hong Kong, British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Bahamas and Bermuda. Establishment of European Economic Community. Establishment of United Nations Special Fund.

AFRICA GENERAL

CCTA conference on housing and urbanisation, Nairobi.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Visit by Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah. Signature of agreement with International Labour Organisation establishing ILO African Field Office in Lagos. Appointment of Chief F. R. A. Williams, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Western Region, and Chief H. O. Davies to be the first Nigerian Queen's Counsel. Northern Region Legislature accepted Northern Region Government's proposals for reorganising legal and juridical systems. Elections to Southern Cameroons House of Assembly won by Kamerun National Democratic Party. Publication of Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to trust territories in West Africa.

Sierra Leone. Introduction of new measures to combat illicit diamond mining.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika visited London for financial talks. They were joined by Governor of Uganda and British Resident in Zanzibar for a review of East African problems with Secretary of State.

Somaliland Protectorate. Announcement of appointment of Mr. D. B. Hall to succeed Sir Theodore Pike as Governor in mid-1959.

Northern Rhodesia. Order in Council made giving effect to new constitutional proposals.

EASTERN GROUP

Hong Kong. Voluntary undertaking given by Hong Kong Textile Negotiating Committee to limit exports of cotton textiles to United Kingdom. New labour regulations came into force.

Singapore. Appointment of Sir Alan Rose, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon, to be Chief Justice of Singapore. Dr. Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, attended annual conference of Her Majesty's representatives in East Asia (and subsequently visited Hong Kong).

CARIBBEAN

First meetings of Regional Council of Ministers and Regional Resources Council. House of Commons announcement that United Kingdom had given notice of withdrawal from Caribbean Commission at end of 1959.

Barbados. Development loan of £2,584,000 raised on London market.

St. Lucia. Development loan of £418,000 raised on London market.

British Honduras. Resolution adopted by Legislative Assembly rejecting Guatemalan claims to the territory.

MEDITERRANEAN

Visits by Secretary of State for War to Cyprus and Malta.

Cyprus. Talks in Paris between Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey.

Gibraltar. Visit by Secretary of State.

Malta. Announcement by Colonial Office of decision to revoke constitution and establish an interim Government, and to contribute up to £29 million over next five years for economic development.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

Bermuda. Inauguration by Governor of celebrations to mark 350th anniversary of founding of the colony.

Aden. Elections to Legislative Council under new constitution; appointment of first Speaker.

February

GENERAL

Announcement that the Queen had given Marlborough House for a Commonwealth Centre. Opening of Oversea Visual Aids Centre in London. Announcement that Tropical Products Institute will become a research station of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research from 1st April, 1959.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Announcement of a visit by Princess Margaret as the Queen's special representative on attainment of independence in October, 1960. Opening of United Nations General Assembly debate on future of Cameroons under British and French administration. Eruption of Mount Cameroon.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Visit by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to Kenya and Uganda. Publication of Report of Working Party on Higher Education in East Africa.

Kenya. Announcement of further and final emergency assistance of up to £1.6 million for 1959-60. Visit by Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Visit by delegation of United Kingdom branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. House of Commons debate on prisons and detention camps.

Tanganyika. Second stage of elections to Legislative Council.

Uganda. Announcement of new plan for primary and secondary education.

Somaliland Protectorate. Visit by Secretary of State. Statement in Hargeisa on plans for constitutional advance.

Northern Rhodesia. Central Africa Party formed by United Rhodesia Party and others.

Nyasaland. House of Commons statements on disturbances.

CARIBBEAN

Signature of technical assistance agreement between The West Indies and United States.

Jamaica. Loan of \$US 12.5 million floated on New York market.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Discussions in Zurich between Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey. Conference in London attended by representatives of United Kingdom, Greek and Turkish Governments and of Cypriot people. Signature in London of Agreement by Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey for an independent Cyprus with sovereign British bases (Cmnd. 679). Detainees released. Principal emergency regulations revoked. Greek Parliament approved Cyprus Agreement. Amnesty terms announced for those involved in offences committed for the furtherance of political objectives during the emergency.

Malta. House of Commons and House of Lords second and third readings of Malta (Letters Patent) Bill. Announcement of appointment of Admiral Sir Guy Grantham to succeed Major-General Sir Robert Laycock as Governor of Malta in mid-1959. Disturbances at dockyard.

WESTERN PACIFIC

Pitcairn. Programme of development projects approved.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

Tristan da Cunha. Announcement of appointment of Mr. P. H. Day to succeed Mr. G. F. Harris as Administrator in April, 1959.

Aden. Visit by Secretary of State. Inauguration of Federation of the Arab Emirates of the South. Signature of Treaty of Friendship between United Kingdom and the Federation.

Seychelles. Visit by delegation of United Kingdom branch of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

March

GENERAL

House of Commons second and third readings of Colonial Development and Welfare Bill.

WEST AFRICA

Federation of Nigeria. Introduction of internal self-government in the Northern Region. United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution recommending that plebiscites be held in Northern and Southern Cameroons.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Visit by Minister of State to Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Kenya. House of Commons adjournment debate on constitutional situation.

Tanganyika. Announcement by Governor of constitutional changes to be introduced in July and of terms of reference of a committee to consider further constitutional advance.

Somaliland Protectorate. Elections to Legislative Council.

Northern Rhodesia. Proscription of Zambia Congress and restriction of leaders. Elections to Legislative Council.

Nyasaland. Declaration of state of emergency. Serious disturbances. Arrest of African National Congress leaders. Debates in House of Commons and House of Lords. Publication of despatch from Governor to Secretary of State on events leading to declaration of a state of emergency (Cmnd. 707). Appointment of commission of inquiry into disturbances.

EASTERN GROUP

Singapore. Government took over certain functions of City Council.

Brunei. Visit to London by Sultan and delegation from State Council, and by High Commissioner for Brunei and British Resident for constitutional talks.

CARIBBEAN

Barbados. Local government elections.

Jamaica. Death of Mr. N. N. Nethersole, Minister of Finance.

St. Kitts. Visit to London by delegation for talks on development plan.

British Guiana. Mr. K. E. Berrill arrived in colony to advise Government on framing new five-year development plan.

MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus. Archbishop Makarios returned to Cyprus. Colonel Grivas returned to Greece. Action under amnesty concluded. House of Commons and Turkish Grand National Assembly approved Cyprus Agreement. Appointment of London Joint Committee on Cyprus. Transitional Committee set up in Cyprus. Appointment of delegations to Joint Commission in Cyprus.

Malta. Work began on a new deep-water wharf in Grand Harbour. Dockyard taken over by Messrs. Bailey (Malta) Limited. House of Commons statement on disturbances in dockyard.

ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS

Bahamas. Visit to London by delegation from Progressive Liberal Party for constitutional talks.

Mauritius. Elections to Legislative Council under new constitution.

The Report in Summary

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo, Hong Kong, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the Bahamas and Bermuda from January to April, 1959.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother paid a three-week visit to Kenya and Uganda in February.

Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, as the special representative of Her Majesty the Queen, inaugurated the Legislature of The West Indies in April. Following her visit to Trinidad and Tobago Her Royal Highness visited British Guiana and British Honduras. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was represented at the inauguration of the Federal Legislature by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Mr. J. D. Profumo, who subsequently visited most of the territories of the Federation as well as British Guiana and British Honduras.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester toured the Somaliland Protectorate in November.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, visited Cyprus in August.

Mr. Julian Amery succeeded Mr. J. D. Profumo as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State on the 1st December.

Constitutional and Political Events

The London Agreement on Cyprus in February was an outstanding event of the year. Details of the settlement are now being worked out in London and in Cyprus, and it is intended that the Republic of Cyprus and the two sovereign areas to be retained by the United Kingdom should come into being not later than the 19th February, 1960. The events leading up to the signature of the Agreement are fully described in paragraphs 268-304.

The Nigerian Constitutional Conference of 1957 resumed in London in September to consider the reports of the commissions it had appointed to inquire into fiscal, boundary and minority questions. At the end of the conference the Secretary of State announced that, if the next Federal Parliament passed a resolution early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to the Federation becoming a fully independent country on the 1st October, 1960. In the meantime, in accordance with the decision of the conference, the Northern Region of Nigeria attained full internal self-government on the 15th March. A ministerial system was introduced in the Southern Cameroons in May, and at the elections to the enlarged House of Assembly in January the Kamerun National Democratic Party, formerly in opposition, gained a majority.

Sierra Leone's first all-African cabinet, over which the Governor presides, was inaugurated in August.

East African questions were discussed by the Secretary of State and the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and the British Resident in Zanzibar in London in January. The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Lord Perth, visited Tanganyika and Zanzibar in March and, after breaking his visit to go to Nyasaland, returned to complete his tour of Uganda and Kenya in April, 1959.

The new constitution of Kenya came into force in April. Elections for the constituency elected members had already taken place in March, 1958, and the specially elected members were chosen by the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college in April. Three extra unofficials were included in the new Council of Ministers, including one African specially elected member. Appointments to the Council of State were announced in May. The African constituency elected members maintained their opposition to the constitution and did not take part in the election of the specially elected members or accept office in the Council of Ministers. The emergency situation continued to improve and 8,000 detainees were released.

In Tanganyika the first common-roll elections to the Legislative Council took place in September and February. The Governor subsequently announced his intention to appoint on the 1st July, 1959, a Council of Ministers in which unofficials (three Africans, one Asian and one European) will for the first time hold ministerial office. A committee is to be appointed to make recommendations on further constitutional changes.

The first ten directly elected members of the Uganda Legislative Council were chosen on a qualitative franchise in October. A committee has been set up to make recommendations concerning the introduction of common-roll elections in 1961. Certain ministerial portfolios were reorganised during the year and the former African Assistant Minister was given full ministerial status. At the same time the number of African parliamentary secretaries was increased from two to three. The Lukiko of Buganda have refused to fill the Buganda seats in the Legislative Council provided for in the Buganda Agreement of 1955, and have submitted their objections to the courts.

Elections to the Somaliland Legislative Council took place for the first time in March. During a visit to the territory in February the Secretary of State announced that by the end of 1960 there would be an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, and Somalis with executive responsibility in the Government. He added that thereafter it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to arrange such further constitutional steps as may be necessary to lead to early self-government. Further, since Her Majesty's Government are aware of the desire expressed by many Somalis of the Protectorate that there should be a closer association between the Protectorate and Somalia, he said that, if, when Somalia had become independent, the Legislative Council of the Protectorate formally resolved that negotiations with the Government of Somalia be instituted to determine the terms and conditions on which a closer association of the two territories might be achieved, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to transmit this resolution to the Government of Somalia, and thereafter to arrange for negotiations of a suitable nature to take place.

Constitutional changes were introduced in Northern Rhodesia providing for an increased majority of unofficial members in the Legislative Council and for all the unofficial members to be elected on a common roll on which

British protected persons with the necessary qualifications are eligible to register for the first time. Elections to the Legislative Council were held in March. As required the Governor has appointed two Africans to the Executive Council in which unofficials are now also in a majority. All members of the Executive Council hold portfolios.

A state of emergency was declared in Nyasaland in March following incidents involving supporters of the Nyasaland African Congress which required police action. The constitutional talks which the Minister of State had planned to hold in Nyasaland in February were consequently postponed, but the Minister visited the territory in March in connection with the emergency. A commission of inquiry arrived in Nyasaland in April, 1959, to inquire into the disturbances and the events leading up to them.

Details of the constitution of the State of Singapore were settled when an all-party delegation visited London in May. The new constitution, which gives Singapore full internal self-government, will be brought into force after elections to the Legislative Assembly on the 30th May, 1959. Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia on the 1st October.

His Highness the Sultan of Brunei and a delegation of the State Council visited London for constitutional talks in March and April, 1959. It was agreed that Brunei should have a written constitution, that there should be a new agreement between Her Majesty and the Sultan and that arrangements should be made for the administrative separation of Sarawak from Brunei.

The Legislature of The West Indies, after its inauguration by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, was formally opened by the Governor-General, Lord Hailes, on the 30th April, Sir Grantley Adams, QC, formerly Premier of Barbados, was appointed the first Prime Minister of the Federation. A new constitution for Jamaica, providing for full internal self-government in respect of all subjects for which the Federal Government are not responsible, is in course of preparation and will probably be introduced during 1959. New constitutions for the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands will come into effect at the same time. Following talks in London in September certain changes are to be made in the constitution of Trinidad, including the appointment of an extra Minister. Changes of a more fundamental nature are under consideration by a Select Committee of the Legislature. Elections to the Legislative Council of Montserrat were held in May. In Barbados local government elections in March marked the replacement of the traditional vestries by three municipal district councils.

During his visit to the Bahamas in April the Secretary of State announced that the franchise would be reformed and that four new seats would be created in the House of Assembly.

In Malta Ministers resigned following the breakdown of the constitutional talks in March, 1958. Representatives of Maltese political parties were invited to a constitutional conference in London in November and December to discuss an interim constitution drawing its inspiration from the integration proposals, but no discussions on this basis proved possible and the conference ended without agreement. Her Majesty's Government reluctantly decided, therefore, to revoke the 1947 constitution, and interim arrangements were

introduced in April, 1959, providing for the administration of the island by the Governor and a nominated Executive Council.

A new Treaty of Friendship between Her Majesty's Government and Tonga was signed in August.

In the New Hebrides the Melanesian representation on the Advisory Council was increased to reach parity with the Europeans. The transfer of financial responsibility to Island Councils in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony was completed during the year.

Elections were held in Aden colony in January on a wider franchise than in 1955. Five unofficials were subsequently appointed members in charge of Government Departments. A state of emergency was declared in May following acts of terrorism directed from outside the colony. The Federation of Arab Emirates of the South comprising six states of the Western Aden Protectorate was inaugurated in February in the presence of the Secretary of State. A Treaty of Friendship was signed by the Federation and Her Majesty's Government.

Elections to an enlarged Legislative Council were held in Mauritius in March and nine unofficial Ministers were subsequently appointed to the Executive Council.

Economic and Financial Affairs*

The recession in certain industrial countries in 1958 had little general effect on the territories. Thus, although the prices of groundnuts, palm oil, coconut oil and free market sugar were generally lower than in 1957, the prices of cocoa, sisal and palm kernels were higher. The price of copper rose considerably and tin prices also hardened, although this was accompanied by a reduction in the volume of production as a result of the tin restriction scheme. Cotton and coffee prices did not vary greatly, but there has been some uncertainty about market prospects, and, in the case of cotton, difficulty has been experienced in selling the crop.

There has been little increase in the volume of exports of primary products since 1956. In 1958, a very considerable increase in exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils was matched by a fall in exports of other foodstuffs. There were record crops of sugar and rice in British Guiana, of groundnuts in Nigeria, and of tea and tobacco in Nyasaland. There was also a high cocoa crop in Nigeria in 1958/59. Commercial production began of petroleum in Nigeria and bauxite in Sarawak. On the other hand, there was a lower output of tin and columbite in Nigeria, of cloves in Zanzibar, maize in Northern Rhodesia, and of sugar in most territories, apart from British Guiana.

The total output of goods and services, including activities such as food production for local consumption, manufacturing industries, construction, power supplies, the tourist industry and other services, continued to expand. The combined gross domestic product (at market prices) of the colonial

* Statistics are not available for the exact period of this Report, i.e. 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959. 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 1958 or 1958-59 are provisional.

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

territories is provisionally estimated at £2,850 million in 1958. At constant (1948) prices there has been an average annual rate of increase of about four per cent since 1948.

There was a fall of £46 million in the value of exports.* This was mainly the result of the lower level of Singapore's entrepôt trade, but there was also a fall of £9 million in the value of sugar exports. Following negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Hong Kong textile industries, the Hong Kong industry voluntarily undertook to limit its cotton textile exports to the United Kingdom for a period of three years.

There was a fall of nearly £80 million in the value of imports,* including a fall of about £35 million in Hong Kong and Singapore and of nearly £20 million in East Africa. On the other hand, imports rose in Nigeria, Trinidad, Mauritius and Fiji. There was little change generally in the direction of imports.

The deficit of the territories (except Hong Kong) on current account† was a little less than in 1957 and the long-term capital inflow was also lower. Loans raised by colonial Governments on the London market fell by over £10 million, and the inflow of private investment is provisionally estimated to have declined by about £20 million. The first colonial loan was floated on the New York market in February when the Government of Jamaica successfully raised \$12·5 million. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the external capital invested in the territories comes from the United Kingdom, and nearly one-third from the United States and Canada.

Adding official grants to capital movements of all kinds, the United Kingdom financial contribution to the colonial territories is estimated to have been almost £100 million annually in 1956-58.

In the territories apart from Hong Kong there was a slight reduction in the level of sterling assets. The sterling assets of Hong Kong, however, rose by roughly an equivalent amount, so that the total level of the sterling assets showed little change over the year. The sterling assets of West Africa and East Africa fell, and those of Brunei continued to rise. The London assets of Marketing Boards etc. continued to fall, but there was an increase in commercial bank funds.

Capital formation in 1958 was at roughly the same value as in 1957, but was slightly lower in real terms. There was a lower level of capital formation in East Africa and the Far Eastern territories, but a higher level in West Africa and the West Indian territories. It seems probable that internal savings financed a higher proportion of capital formation than in previous years.

Government development expenditure was generally well maintained. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, at £17·8 million, was about £200,000 lower than last year. The Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, extended the period of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to March, 1964, and increased the total amount of grant money available from £220 million to £315 million. Including unspent funds under earlier provisions, a total of over £140 million will be available for the period from April, 1959, to March, 1964, or an average of over £28 million a year. The Act also provides for a new system of Exchequer

* Excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

† Singapore is excluded from the balance of payments and sterling assets estimates.

loans to the colonial territories and makes available £100 million for this purpose for the period up to 1964.

The financial position of several territories was weakened by the failure of revenue to meet the steadily growing demand for recurrent expenditure, especially on the social services. Company tax rates were raised in East Africa, North Borneo and Singapore, but the standard rate of income tax was lowered in Jamaica.

A wide measure of liberalisation of imports of raw materials, capital goods and foodstuffs from the dollar area was adopted. Efforts have continued in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to secure mitigation of the adverse effects which the establishment of the European Economic Community might have on the economies of the territories.

At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September, Nigeria, The West Indies, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Hong Hong were represented in an advisory capacity in the United Kingdom delegation. The report of the Conference was presented to Parliament in October.*

Social Services

Educational facilities are expanding rapidly but the provision of new school places and additional teachers remains the overriding educational problem in most territories. In Jamaica, for instance, 11,000 extra primary school places were provided but 16,000 were required. In this case a major problem is the acquisition of new sites; in others, for instance Zanzibar, difficulty has been experienced in meeting increasing recurrent expenditure. The expansion of primary school facilities itself creates an increasing demand for secondary school places. In Uganda, where an eight-year programme has been substantially completed in six years, the number of African pupils in aided secondary schools has risen from 5,517 in 1951 to 17,306 in 1958. Efforts to improve the quality as well as the quantity of secondary school places are reflected in the establishment, for example, of the first Higher School Certificate classes in Uganda and Tanganyika. In British Guiana a considerable improvement in the number and quality of secondary school places has been achieved by providing private schools with Government assistance for salaries and the teaching of practical subjects, as well as non-recurrent grants for new buildings.

Two new institutions for higher technical education were established during the year. The Singapore Polytechnic which was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in February admitted 385 full-time students, 506 day-release and 2,005 evening students at its first session. In Jamaica the island's second technical college opened in temporary buildings in March, 1958, with 60 students; by 1960, when the first stage will be completed, it will accommodate 220 full-time and 440 part-time students.

The number of students at universities and university colleges in the colonial territories (excluding Singapore) increased from 3,400 to 3,783 during the year, largely owing to the expansion of the University College of Ibadan. In addition the University of Malaya which serves both Singapore and the

* Cmnd. 539.

Federation of Malaya had 1,615 students. Of 11,000 colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic at the end of 1958, over 3,000 were at universities.

The Oversea Visual Aids Centre was officially opened in London in January. The Centre arranges training courses in the educational use of all kinds of audio-visual aids, and also undertakes research and provides information on new developments.

Outstanding achievements in community work have been made in Dominica, where a community hall was built entirely by voluntary labour, and in Kenya. Community centres have eased the problems of urbanisation in Tanganyika. In Uganda emphasis has been placed on the improvement of rural training centres at district level which, with the courses provided at the central Nsamizi Training Centre, are expected to lead to a rise in living standards in rural areas.

Voluntary organisations continue to make an important contribution to welfare work in the colonies. Ninety young people from many parts of the Commonwealth spent six weeks in Britain as part of the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the Commonwealth Youth Movement; and under the auspices of a new voluntary organisation, Voluntary Service Overseas 1958, boys from the United Kingdom undertook voluntary social work in Sarawak and Nigeria in the year between leaving school and proceeding to universities.

The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind provided valuable advice and assistance in the work for the blind. The first blind students trained at the Society's West African Farm Craft Training Centre have now returned to their villages. With the help of the Society, the Nyasaland Society for the Blind has opened its first rural training centre at Mlanje, and is planning a second centre.

Prison legislation of several territories has been extensively revised. New prisons opened during the year included one for drug addicts in Hong Kong which will provide a vigorous programme of rehabilitation followed by a period of after-care.

The Departments of Health in the territories have in general been able satisfactorily to meet increasing demands on all services while maintaining a fair balance between the curative and preventive branches. Increasing numbers of patients have availed themselves of hospital, clinic and dispensary facilities. Mass campaigns, and surveys or pilot projects preceding them, have been extensively used to combat endemic diseases such as malaria, yaws and tuberculosis. The incidence of malaria and yaws has been dramatically reduced in this way, but tuberculosis remains a serious problem. Improved water supplies, sanitation and housing are making an impact on the even more important and long-term problem of improving environmental hygiene. High priority is given to the training of both professional and auxiliary staff. Curative and preventive interests are increasingly co-ordinated, as, for example, in the new Institute of Health in Singapore which houses the University Department of Social Medicine and Public Health, Government Preventive Health Services and City maternity and child health services. Many medical and nursing students come to the United Kingdom for training but local teaching facilities are expanding; the return of locally domiciled nurses who have gained the tutor's diploma in the United Kingdom has

alleviated the shortage of tutors in some territories. Territories have continued to receive assistance from the World Health Organisation in carrying out their health programmes and have, in turn, made experts available to advisory panels.

In Kenya, the importance attached to housing is underlined by the recent establishment of a separate Ministry of Housing. The first stage of the Nairobi Housing Project which is to house some 25,000 Africans is complete. In Hong Kong, where the housing problem is accentuated by immigration, the Housing Authority continues to build high flats, some of 20 storeys.

A first step was taken in implementing the Hong Kong Government's policy of raising minimum standards of employment when new regulations came into force to restrict the working hours of women and young persons in industry. In the Bahamas new labour legislation has been enacted which establishes a Department of Labour and makes provision to encourage hotel and building trade workers to form their own unions. Increasing interest in Africa has been displayed by the International Labour Organisation which opened an African Field Office in Lagos.

Recent progress in the overseas information services and proposals for their expansion were outlined in a White Paper published in March. United Kingdom Information Offices were opened in Tanganyika, Singapore and in the Western, Eastern and Northern Regions of Nigeria and one is being established in Uganda. As part of the expansion of the British Council's work announced in the White Paper, an office will be established in the Somaliland Protectorate and representation in other territories will be strengthened.

Local broadcasting services were expanded in many territories; in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate a new service was introduced. St. Helena and the Gambia remain the only territories without a broadcasting service. The BBC has contributed to the development of broadcasting by providing training courses, seconding staff and furnishing programme material.

Research and Surveys

Grants totalling £800,824 were made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the year for a further 134 research schemes. The projects range from soil surveys and research into tropical diseases to the study of traffic and ventilation problems.

Many of the research programmes are undertaken on a regional basis and in collaboration with other Commonwealth research institutes or foreign or international organisations. In West Africa, for example, research organised on an inter-territorial basis has led to the control of capsid damage on cocoa which has radically changed cocoa agronomy.

Fundamental studies undertaken in the United Kingdom or in regional research institutes are often supplemented by experimental work in the territories. Thus, in the sphere of trypanosomiasis research, the testing of new drugs, and new techniques in using older drugs, discovered in the United Kingdom and the East African and West African trypanosomiasis research laboratories is carried out mainly by territorial veterinary departments.

Many specialists from the United Kingdom visited the territories to advise on particular problems.

International Relations

The approach of independence for Nigeria has raised the question of the future of the British trust territories of the Southern and Northern Cameroons which are at present administered as part of Nigeria. A United Nations mission visited the territories and their report, together with a supplementary report on the situation arising from elections in the Southern Cameroons, was considered by the General Assembly in February and March. The Assembly recommended that plebiscites should be held in both territories to determine whether or not the people wished to remain part of Nigeria. These plebiscites will take place in the Northern Cameroons in November, 1959, and in the Southern Cameroons between December, 1959, and April, 1960.

The opening session of the Economic Commission for Africa was attended by representatives of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Somaliland Protectorate as Associate Members. Staff of the Colonial Office were included in the United Kingdom delegation.

The Federation of The West Indies was admitted to associate membership of UNESCO.

The estimated cost of approved technical assistance projects in the British dependent territories in 1959 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (to which the United Kingdom Government at present contributes the sterling equivalent of \$US2,240,000 per year) is \$US1,062,750. Colonial Governments have been invited to submit applications for assistance from the newly established United Nations Special Fund to which the United Kingdom contributed the sterling equivalent of \$US 1 million in 1958.

The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara decided at its fourteenth session to transfer the head quarters of the Joint Secretariat from London to Lagos. Besides major inter-African conferences on forestry and on housing and urbanisation, symposia and meetings were held on a wide variety of other technical subjects.

At the 27th meeting of the Caribbean Commission proposals were considered for bringing the existing Commission to an end and establishing a successor organisation, which would be run by the territories of the present member Governments. Following two meetings of an *ad hoc* committee appointed to consider the proposals, a special session of the West Indian Conference is expected to meet in July, 1959, to decide on the powers and functions of the successor body. Meanwhile Her Majesty's Government have provisionally given notice of withdrawal from the Commission at the end of 1959.

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CHAPTER I

The Colonial Office and Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service

The Colonial Office

1. The only ministerial change during the year was the appointment on the 1st December, 1958, of Mr. Julian Amery, MP, as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in succession to Mr. John Profumo, OBE, MP. The only change in the advisory staff was the appointment of Mr. H. A. W. Morrice as Adviser on Irrigation and Drainage in succession to Mr. G. Lacey, CIE.

2. Under the scheme for the interchange of Colonial Office officers and officers of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, three Overseas Service officers took up duty in the Colonial Office and two members of the Colonial Office administrative staff were seconded to colonial Governments. A number of other staff were also given the opportunity of service with colonial administrations. One member of the administrative staff was transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office.

3. Sir Stephen Luke, KCMG, the former Comptroller of the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, was appointed Senior Crown Agent following the retirement of Sir George Seel, KCMG. Four other former members of the staff of the Organisation returned to service in the Colonial Office.

4. It was decided with the approval of Ministers that the responsibility for the Tropical Products Institute should be transferred, with effect from the 1st April, 1959, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the jurisdiction of the Lord President of the Council and that it should become part of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

5. During the year Mr. Lennox-Boyd visited Cyprus, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Gibraltar, the Somaliland Protectorate and Aden. The Earl of Perth visited East Africa and Nyasaland. Mr. Profumo represented the United Kingdom Government at the inauguration of the Legislature of The West Indies in Trinidad and also visited British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Barbados, Jamaica and British Honduras. He later visited Seychelles, Mauritius and Aden. In addition visits overseas were made by one Deputy Under-Secretary of State and by most of the Assistant Under-Secretaries of State as well as by the Secretary of State's advisory staff and other senior officers.

Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service

6. Last year's report referred to the negotiation of Special List Agreements with the Nigerian Governments. The object of the Special List (now known as Special List A) was to encourage officers to continue to serve in Nigeria by taking them into the employment of Her Majesty's Government in the

United Kingdom and seconding them to the employing Government. It became clear, however, that the scheme was not generally attractive to overseas officers, and by the middle of 1958 fewer than 400 out of the 2,000 eligible to join the Special List had applied to do so. Moreover most had elected to join on terms which gave them the option of reverting to the local public service and retiring with lump sum compensation. It was therefore decided that a new approach to the problem was needed and a revised scheme, known as Special List B*, has been introduced in the Federation and the Northern Region; the possibility of its introduction in the Eastern and Western Regions was still under discussion with those Governments at the end of the year. Officers on Special List B remain in the employment of the Nigerian Government concerned, but the pensions and compensation due to them when they retire will be paid by the United Kingdom Government and recovered from Nigeria. They may retire with lump sum compensation on giving twelve months' notice and in the meantime may receive interest free advances of 90 per cent of their compensation entitlement and other financial benefits designed to remove the incentives to early retirement. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will meet half the cost of the interest-free advances and the greater part of the cost of the remainder of the proposals.

7. By the end of March, 1959, some 1,200 officers had been admitted to Special List B. About 200 officers remained on Special List A.

8. A lump sum compensation scheme, similar to those already in operation in the Eastern and Western Regions, was introduced by the Northern Region of Nigeria in March, 1959, on the attainment of Regional self-government.

Pensions

9. Further cost of living increases to pensions were granted by nine overseas territories during the year.

Conditions of Service

10. Revised salaries were introduced in the Western Pacific territories and the Seychelles. Salaries Commissioners were appointed to review salaries and other conditions of service in British Guiana and Hong Kong.

Appointments to Governorships

11. The following appointments were announced during the year:

Sir Kenneth Maddocks, KCMG, Governor, Fiji.

Sir Douglas Hall, KCMG, Governor, Somaliland Protectorate.

Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, GCB, CBE, DSO, Governor, Malta.

Recruitment

12. Recruitment through the Colonial Office during the calendar year 1958 continued at the same general level as in 1957. The number of appointments made was 1,335, compared with 1,296 in 1957. Most of these appointments were in three main categories, viz. education 300, medical and nursing 279 (of which 119 were doctors), and engineers, architects etc. 232. Some 570 appointments were made to East and Central African territories and

* The proposals were published as Cmnd. 497.

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OVERSEAS CIVIL SERVICE* 3

366 to West Africa (including over 300 to Nigeria). Of the total number of appointments, 496 were on permanent and pensionable terms, 719 on contract, and the balance on other forms of engagement. The number of unfilled vacancies on the 31st December, 1958, was 964 compared with 1,386 at the end of 1957.

Training

13. Training courses and attachments were arranged during 1958 for 2,435 officers of overseas Governments, the decrease of 490 as compared with the figure for 1957 being partly due to the independence of Ghana and Malaya. The number of locally domiciled officers attending courses in 1958 was 1,368 as compared with 1,401 in 1957 and 1,075 in 1956.

14. A year's course for headmistresses and potential headmistresses of girls' secondary schools in overseas territories and Commonwealth countries has been organised by the Education Department of Reading University. The first course began in October.

15. The annual conference on current affairs for selected Overseas Service officers on leave was held at University College, Oxford. The subject was "The Meaning of Freedom".

16. There was continued co-operation in training with other Governments. Representatives from France, Belgium and the United States attended the Summer School at Cambridge and one Belgian and two French Colonial Service officers and two American Foreign Service officers stayed for Overseas Services Course "B". An Overseas Service officer is attending a long course at the Ecole Nationale de France d'Outre-Mer in Paris, another is attending a year's course at the Institut Universitaire des Territoires d'Outre-Mer at Antwerp, and a party of British Overseas Service officers attended a short course of lectures on the French Community in Paris in December.

Resettlement

17. The functions of the Bureau set up in 1957 by Her Majesty's Government to help in the resettlement of overseas civil servants who retired from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have been extended to cover officers retiring from other territories, including particularly those who retire prematurely under compensation schemes. This valuable source of manpower has been brought to the notice of industrialists throughout the country. In addition, the Colonial Office continues to keep in close touch with The Overseas Service Resettlement Bureau regarding vacancies overseas which can be filled with men of experience.

18. Retired officers are admitted to the business administration courses arranged for the resettlement of ex-officers of the Armed Services.

19. Up to the 31st March 674 officers have registered with the Bureau, of whom 323 have secured employment.

CHAPTER II
Constitutional and General
West Africa
FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Administrative and General Events

20. The Constitutional Conference of 1957 resumed on the 29th September under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State to consider the reports of commissions whose establishment had been recommended by the 1957 conference, and to deal with other outstanding business. The conference, representing all shades of political opinion in Nigeria, sat until the 27th October. Its report was published as a White Paper*.

21. The conference agreed that the Northern Region should become self-governing on the 15th March, 1959. It accepted without amendment the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission† which were concerned mainly with the division of powers to levy taxation, the system of revenue allocation and the co-ordination of loan policies and governmental borrowings. The conference also examined the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the fears of minorities‡ and agreed to recommend that there should be provision in the constitution for independence prescribing the procedure for creating new Regions and amending Regional boundaries.

22. The conference agreed to recommend that certain fundamental human rights should be safeguarded by constitutional provision, and that the police should remain a unitary force under the ultimate authority of the Federal Government but that there should be arrangements to enable Regional Governments, in view of their responsibilities for law and order, to participate in the administration and control of the police. Agreement was reached on constitutional changes for the Southern Cameroons which might come into effect at the request of the Southern Cameroons Government which would take office after elections due in January, 1959. Other recommendations by the conference concerned Lagos, the judiciary, the position of chiefs, emergency powers after independence and the procedure for amending the constitution after independence. In the course of the conference the Secretary of State and the Nigerian Prime Minister and Premiers, exchanged views about co-operation in defence between the United Kingdom and Nigeria and reached unanimous agreement on the facilities and help which each country will render the other after independence.

23. At the conclusion of the conference the Secretary of State stated that he was authorised by Her Majesty's Government to say that if a resolution

* *Report by the Resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference, held in London in September and October, 1958* (Cmnd. 569).

† Nigeria: *Report of the Fiscal Commission* (Cmnd. 481).

‡ Nigeria: *Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Fears of Minorities and the Means of Allaying them.* (Cmnd. 505.)

was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that request and would introduce a bill in Parliament to enable Nigeria to become a fully independent country on the 1st October, 1960. This statement was warmly welcomed by the Nigerian leaders who expressed the desire that on attaining independence Nigeria might become a full member of the Commonwealth.

24. The conference agreed to refer the question of Nigerian citizenship after independence to an *ad hoc* committee of the conference which would meet in Lagos early in 1959.

25. An amendment to the Constitution Order came into force on the 1st April altering the composition of the Northern House of Chiefs, establishing in the Eastern and Western Regions the offices of an Attorney-General appointed on ministerial advice and of an independent Director of Public Prosecutions, limiting Her Majesty's power to disallow Eastern and Western Regional laws to a small number of defined categories, and making constitutional changes in the Southern Cameroons, including provision for a ministerial system and an office of Premier. The Order also provided for the establishment of Police and Judicial Service Commissions responsible for advising on appointments and dismissals of Federal police officers and Eastern and Western Regional judicial officers. The Eastern and Western Regional Public and Judicial Service Commissions became executive bodies. These amendments followed recommendations by the 1957 Constitutional Conference. Further amending instruments were made in September and October.

26. In March constitutional amendments were made to give effect to the conference agreement concerning self-government for the Northern Region and to most of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission.

27. Following missions of inquiry to Libya, the Sudan and Pakistan into the development and administration of Muslim law there, the Government of the Northern Region in August appointed a panel of jurists, under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the Sudan to consider the position of Muslim law in the Region. The panel recommended extensive changes in Regional law and the administration of justice, including the introduction of a Penal Code similar to that of the Sudan to replace the existing criminal law, and the confinement of muslim law mainly to the field of personal law. Both Houses of the Regional Legislature approved the Government's proposals to accept the panel's report.

28. With the introduction of a ministerial system in the Southern Cameroons in May, the former Leader of Government Business, Dr. Endeley, became Premier and four Ministers were appointed on the Premier's recommendation from among the elected members of the House of Assembly.

29. Elections to the newly-enlarged House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons took place by universal adult suffrage on the 24th January. The Kamerun National Democratic Party, formerly the principal opposition party, won 14 seats and the alliance of the Kamerun National Congress and the Kamerun People's Party, formerly the majority parties, won the remaining 12. The leader of the KNDP, Mr. J. N. Foncha, was appointed Premier and invited to form a Government. The new House is composed of the Commissioner, 26 elected members, three official members and two members representing special interests.

30. The future of the Cameroons under British and French trusteeship was considered by the thirteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly which decided that plebiscites should be held in the British trust territory of the Northern Cameroons in November, 1959, and in the Southern section at the end of 1959 or the beginning of 1960. The background to these decisions is described in the section on Trusteeship Affairs (paragraphs 1142-1144).

31. In view of the small response by overseas officers to the Special List arrangements which had been drawn up on the lines proposed in the Statement of Policy of May, 1956,* proposals were announced in July† for the establishment of a Special List B designed to provide further encouragement to overseas officers to remain in the service of the Nigerian Governments. These proposals, which involve substantial contributions by Her Majesty's Government, have been accepted by the Governments of the Federation and the Northern Region. Further details are given in paragraph 6. Modified proposals put forward by the Governments of the Western and Eastern Regions were under consideration at the end of March.

32. The Nigeria (Retirement Benefits) Order in Council, 1958, which was made in September, provides for special retirement benefits for officers in the public services of the Western and Eastern Regions in accordance with the recommendations of the 1957 Constitutional Conference, and makes fresh provision for the retirement benefits of officers serving with the Federal and Northern Region Governments.

33. It was decided by the 1957 Constitutional Conference that Public Officers Agreements should be concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Nigerian Governments after their attainment of self-government or independence, to provide safeguards for overseas officers and other officers appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State or through the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations. These terms were to be similar to those provided in the agreement with the Government of Ghana.‡ The terms of an agreement had been settled with the Governments of the Eastern and Western Regions by the end of March.

34. In accordance with the recommendations of the 1957 Constitutional Conference, control over the Nigerian Military Forces was transferred on the 1st April, 1958, from the United Kingdom Army Council to the Federal Government, and a Nigerian Defence Council was set up under the chairmanship of the Governor-General. Her Majesty's Government agreed to make a contribution of £1 million over the two years 1958/59 and 1959/60 towards the cost of the Nigerian Forces, which amounts to about £3.5 million per annum.

35. Mr. K. P. (now Sir Kenneth) Maddocks left the Northern Region in May to be Governor of Fiji and was succeeded as Deputy Governor of the Northern Region by Mr. A. T. Weatherhead. In July Mr. A. Urquhart succeeded Mr. O. P. (now Sir Peter) Gunning as Deputy Governor of the Eastern Region on the latter's retirement.

36. Mr. Matthew Mbu relinquished his appointment as Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom in October and was succeeded by Alhaji Abdulmaliki, who was formerly the Commissioner for the Northern Region. Mallam Abba Jiddum Gana has been appointed as Commissioner

* Cmd. 9768.

† Cmnd. 497.

‡ Cmd. 158.

for the Northern Region. The Governor-General formally opened Nigeria House in London in July.

37. Chief F. R. A. Williams, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of the Western Region, and Chief H. O. Davies were appointed in January as the first Nigerian Queen's Counsel. Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls, who was on a visit to Nigeria, attended the ceremony in Lagos at which they took silk.

Economic Affairs

38. Mr. R. P. Fenton of the Bank of England was appointed as Governor of the Nigeria Central Bank which was established by the Central Bank Ordinance in September. Agreements were made between the Federal Government and expatriate banking interests for loans to assist the Central Bank in establishing a money market in Nigeria. The first issue of new currency, consisting of shillings and five-shilling notes, is expected to be made in July, 1959, when the Central Bank will become responsible for the management of Nigeria's currency.

39. Following a Preliminary Report by the Fiscal Commission (paragraph 21 above), arrangements were made with effect from the 1st April, 1958, for the Southern Cameroons to be treated as a Region for the purposes of revenue allocation and for the proportion of import duty revenues (other than on tobacco and motor spirit) allocated to the Southern Cameroons to be increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

40. In May an agreement was signed in Washington providing for a loan of £10 million by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the Federal Government towards the cost of railway development in Nigeria.* The largest project in the development programme is the construction of a 400-miles extension into Bornu Province in the Northern Region. Work began on this in August and is expected to be finished by 1963 at a cost of £19 million. Other railway developments are estimated to cost some £29 million up to March, 1962.

41. Work also began during the year on the Escravos Bar project of dredging and construction, which will eventually enable deep-water shipping to enter the Niger Delta ports, and on the project of reclamation and development on Victoria Island, Lagos. These two projects, which will take some years to complete, will cost some £9 million. It is on Victoria Island that it is proposed to build the new Federal Parliament Buildings.

42. Plans to construct a toll bridge over the Niger River at Onitsha in the Eastern Region were announced by the Federal Minister of Finance in his budget speech for 1959/60.

43. A new national airline—following the dissolution of the West African Airways Corporation—and a national shipping line were formed during the year. The Federal Government holds a 51 per cent interest in each in partnership with British interests.

44. The Federal Minister of Finance attended the Commonwealth trade and Economic Conference in Montreal in September and the first meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which was held in Addis Ababa in December. Nigerian representatives also attended the

* See Cmnd. 451, paragraph 554.

GATT discussions on the European Common Market and meetings of the FAO Cocoa Study Group and the International Tin Council. The latter was of more than usual concern in view of the recession in the tin industry which had caused widespread closing of mines in the Northern Region. Fortunately work on the Bornu railway extension mitigated to some extent the resulting unemployment problem.

45. Following the winding up of the Central Marketing Board, as recommended by the committee set up by the 1957 Constitutional Conference, a new Nigerian Produce Marketing Company was formed in Nigeria to take over the affairs of the company of the same name which had previously had its headquarters in London. The company is responsible for the export and selling overseas of produce purchased through the Regional Marketing Boards.

46. Industrial developments during the year included the opening of factories to manufacture window frames and to assemble bicycles, and the construction of a cement factory in the Western Region, and the formation of companies to manufacture asbestos cement products in the Western Region and window frames in the Eastern Region.

47. An Italian Economic and Technical Mission of twenty-seven members, comprising Government officials and representatives of commerce and industry, visited Nigeria for nine days in December. By splitting into groups they were able to visit the principal towns in each of the Regions. Trade exhibitions were held at Bota in the Southern Cameroons in connection with the Victoria Centenary Celebrations in December, and at Kano in the Northern Region as part of the Festival of Kano in February.

Education

48. The Federal Government, after consultation with the Regions, have decided to appoint a commission to investigate Nigeria's needs in the field of post-school certificate and higher education over the next twenty years and to make recommendations as to how those needs can be met. The investigation will probably be a joint Nigerian, United Kingdom and United States enterprise. The cost will be met by the Carnegie Corporation.

49. A comprehensive survey of the educational system of the Eastern Region is being undertaken by a commission of Nigerian, United Kingdom and United States members under the chairmanship of Professor K. O. Dike, Professor of History at University College, Ibadan. The cost is being met by the Ford Foundation.

50. In May the Government of the Eastern Region issued a White Paper on their proposal to establish a University College of Nigeria near Enugu. Later, a delegation consisting of Dr. J. W. Cook, Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University, and Mr. J. A. Hannah and Mr. G. A. Taggart, the President and the Dean respectively of Michigan State University, visited the Region and made certain recommendations. A Provisional Council is now being set up, its task being to relate the academic requirements of the proposed university to the academic and social needs of Nigeria.

51. The Shell Petroleum Company and the British Petroleum Company have each offered a gift of £250,000 to the Federal Government for the training of Nigerian technicians. The Federal Government are considering how the funds can be put to their best use.

SIERRA LEONE

52. Following exploratory discussions at the Colonial Office with a Sierra Leone delegation at the end of 1957 about changes in the executive side of Government and other related matters, the Sierra Leone Government submitted their formal proposals to Her Majesty's Government in April. These proposals, framed in the light of the December talks and involving the creation of an all-African Executive Council consisting of a Premier and not less than seven other Ministers under the presidency of the Governor, and the removal of the four *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, Financial Secretary, Chief Commissioner and Attorney-General) both from Executive Council and from the House of Representatives, were accepted by the Secretary of State in May. Effect was given to the proposals in the Sierra Leone (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, which was brought into operation on the 14th August.

53. In October there were a number of sporadic incidents involving clashes with police detachments as a result of unauthorised incursions into the area of the mining concession to the Sierra Leone Selection Trust in the Kono district. Police forces in the area were strengthened and steps taken to encourage the native authorities to exercise more effective control over the influx of "strangers". The Sierra Leone Government announced that they would do all they could to find a constructive solution to the problems in Kono, but emphasised that the first essential was to restore law and order.

54. After showing signs of improvement the situation took a turn for the worse. In December armed gangs of up to 400 persons were reported to have been exploiting the Selection Trust's proved and potential reserves of diamonds. Attacks on police became more frequent.

55. The Sierra Leone Government were obliged to take more vigorous measures to combat illicit diamond mining. These measures include a severe reduction by means of a quota system in the numbers of non-Konos permitted to remain in the area, powers to remove from the area organisers of illicit mining and buying known to the police and the introduction of minimum-penalty legislation. The legislation giving effect to these measures was passed by the House of Representatives on the 29th January. The Sierra Leone Selection Trust have introduced a scheme of co-operative mining designed to associate the native authorities more closely with the Company's operations, and the Sierra Leone Government are pressing on with schemes of local development in the area. The Government of Sierra Leone have emphasised their determination to uphold their agreement with the Company.

56. A Sierra Leone delegation led by the Governor, Sir Maurice Dorman, and consisting of the Ministers of Finance, Education, Works and Communications, Paramount Chief R. B. S. Koker and the Financial Secretary, visited the United Kingdom in August to discuss immediate and longer-term finance for development and a settlement of military expenditure. It was agreed that the Government of Sierra Leone would need to raise an external loan of some £3 million during 1959-60 and that their plans of development should proceed on that assumption. The Sierra Leone Government agreed in principle to take over responsibility for the local forces from the War Office with effect from the 1st January, 1959, but they will continue to receive financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government on a diminishing scale. The Sierra

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Leone Government decided to change the financial year to coincide with the United Kingdom financial year, and a supplementary budget to cover the period 1st January to the 31st March, 1959, was prepared and approved by the House of Representatives. It provides for the expenditure of £2·7 million for this period, revenue being estimated at £3·2 million.

57. The development plan for the four-year period ending on the 31st December, 1959, is now estimated to amount to £11·428 million, of which some £3·139 million will have been provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Grants made from Colonial Development and Welfare sources during the last 15 months include £22,500 for school buildings, £53,050 for hospital improvements and a leprosy settlement, and £304,000 for roads and bridges. The report by Professor D. P. Jack of Durham University on his economic survey of Sierra Leone* was published on the 2nd December. The Government statement on the report is still awaited.

58. From the 16th July to the 20 July Sir Maurice and Lady Dorman paid an official visit to Liberia at the invitation of President Tubman. President and Mrs. Tubman have accepted an invitation by Her Majesty the Queen to visit Sierra Leone as the guests of the Governor between the 16th and 19th June, 1959. The Premier of Sierra Leone, Sir Milton Margai, who was awarded a knighthood in the New Year's Honours List, visited the United Kingdom in February to receive the accolade from Her Majesty. Mr. A. B. Cotay was appointed Commissioner for Sierra Leone in London and took up his post in November.

THE GAMBIA

59. Sir Edward Windley, who succeeded Sir Percy Wyn-Harris as Governor, arrived in the territory on the 19th June and was sworn in on the same day.

60. Since his arrival he has held informal consultations with leading citizens of the territory regarding possible amendments to the constitution.

61. From a financial point of view, the year 1958 proved better than was expected as a result of a record ground-nut crop and total revenue for 1958 is likely to be at least £100,000 more than was estimated. In the forthcoming season, however, because of the drop in the world market price for ground-nuts, receipts from the sales of the crop are expected to be of the order of £2,350,000, compared with £3,525,000 in 1958. The Gambia Government are therefore budgeting for a drop in revenue of £134,000. Total estimated expenditure is £1,754,000 which includes the sum of £275,000 transferred to the Development Fund. Development expenditure last year has been re-estimated at £587,000 which includes approximately £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Colonial Development and Welfare grants made during the year included £27,000 for the continuation of work at the Gambia rice farm, £48,000 for the continuation of the construction of the Bathurst water supply system and £65,000 for the building of the Oyster Creek Bridge.

62. Work has also begun on the new post office and it is hoped that a start will be made on new buildings for the marine and electricity headquarters before the end of the year. A survey of the cost of constructing an all-weather road from Brikama to Mansa Konko has been completed.

* *Economic Survey of Sierra Leone*. Government Printing Department, Sierra Leone, 8s. 0d.

This road would link Bathurst with the newly-completed trans-Gambian road which was formally opened in July, the ceremony being attended by the Governor of French Senegal and the Governor of the Gambia.

63. The principal recommendations of Mr. J. C. Gardner's report on the composition, functions, organisation and methods of operation of the Gambia Oil Seeds Marketing Board were accepted by the Government of the Gambia, and legislation to give effect to his recommendations was passed in August.

64. At the beginning of 1958 the Gambia Regiment was disbanded and a new Gambia Field Force under the command of the Commissioner of Police has been established to take over the ceremonial and internal security duties which were previously the responsibility of the Army.

65. A Senegalese delegation headed by the Prime Minister, M. Momadou Dia, visited Bathurst in December and held informal discussions with the Governor and members of Executive Council. Both sides affirmed the need for strengthening cultural links and for developing closer economic relations.

INTER-TERRITORIAL MATTERS

66. The recommendations of the meeting held in Lagos in January, 1958, to consider the future organisation of research in West Africa were accepted by the Governments of Ghana, Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone during the year. Briefly these were that the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat and the Secretariat of the West African Standing Advisory Committee for Agricultural Research be merged into a new West African Research Office, that existing research units, with the exception of the West African Cocoa Research Institute, be continued on an inter-territorial basis with necessary changes in the legislation of the statutory units, that the smaller bodies be expanded and reorganised, and that close co-operation be maintained between all the West African research units and research bodies in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The Secretariat has, therefore, concentrated during the year on implementing these recommendations. Considerable progress has been made and, with effect from the 1st April, 1959, the West African Research Office will come formally into being. It will continue to be located in Accra until further notice.

67. The Government of Ghana, which earlier in the year had indicated that it intended to take over the West African Cocoa Research Institute has decided not to proceed with this decision. This change of policy has been generally welcomed by the other Governments and the Institute will, therefore, continue as a fully inter-territorial research body as in the past.

68. Liaison between the West African research units, the United Kingdom, Commonwealth and international bodies has been close, and has been strengthened by an exchange of visits. Staff of the West African Cocoa Research Institute were delegates at the FAO Technical Meeting on Cocoa held in Accra in February and contributed a number of technical papers. The West African Council for Medical Research organised a conference on tuberculosis and leprosy which was held at Jos in February.

East Africa

69. The leading event of the year was the visit made in February to Kenya and Uganda by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Throughout a crowded three weeks' tour Her Majesty inspired vivid demonstrations of loyalty and affection among all the peoples of the two territories, on whom her memorable visit will leave many happy and lasting impressions. Among the ceremonies performed by Her Majesty were the opening of the new headquarters of the Kenya Farmers' Association, the presentation of degrees at Makerere and the opening of the new Uganda Sports Stadium.

70. In January the Secretary of State invited the three East African Governors and the British Resident, Zanzibar, to review with him common East African problems in the same way as they had done in October, 1957. This conference took place in the United Kingdom while two of the Governors were in London for financial talks.

71. The Minister of State visited Tanganyika and Zanzibar from the 4th to the 11th March and Kenya and Uganda from the 4th to the 16th April, 1959.

KENYA

72. The elections to the twelve specially elected seats took place on the 22nd April. There were eight nominations for the four African seats, five for the four European seats and two each for the single Asian Muslim and Arab seats. The two non-Muslim Asian seats were filled unopposed. Voting was by free and secret vote of the Legislative Council sitting as an electoral college, but the African constituency elected members, as part of their opposition to the constitutional settlement, refused to take part. Those elected included four former Ministers, two former Parliamentary Secretaries and two other members of the Legislative Council.

73. The resignation of the unofficial Ministers, which was tendered in November, 1957, took effect on the 15th April. The new Council of Ministers was appointed by the Governor on the 29th April. Six former unofficial Ministers were re-appointed and three new unofficials. These included an African specially elected member, Mr. Amalemba, who was appointed to the new portfolio of Housing, a Minister holding a new portfolio of Tourism and Common Services, and a new holder of the post of European Minister without portfolio. The Asian Minister without portfolio took over special responsibilities for certain subjects. The portfolio of Community Development remained vacant. It is hoped that this portfolio may be filled by an African.

74. The appointments to the Council of State were announced in May. The Chairman, Sir Donald MacGillivray, and ten other members are prominent men from various walks of life in the colony, and include members of all major communities in Kenya.

75. By-elections took place in June and July in four European and three Asian constituencies as a result of the appointment of one constituency elected member to the Council of State and the election of constituency elected members as specially elected members.

76. The African constituency elected members continued throughout the year to oppose the constitutional settlement. On the 24th June a motion

supported by unofficial African, Asian and Arab constituency elected members, calling upon the Government to set up a round table conference to consider constitutional changes, was rejected by the Legislative Council. In June the African constituency elected members submitted a memorandum through the Governor to the Secretary of State making proposals for constitutional changes and giving their views on the way Kenya should develop constitutionally in the long term.

77. In November the Secretary of State replied in a despatch to the Governor setting out the principles which he considered basic to his settlement :

- (1) the maintenance of a Government in which all races in the country take part ;
- (2) a limited but final increase in communal representation in the Legislature ;
- (3) the creation of opportunities for representation in the Legislative Council based on the non-communal principle ; and
- (4) the institution of a body of local people who from their background of wisdom and impartiality can prevent unfair discrimination detrimental to any community.

He added that he could not contemplate radical changes in the constitution but, provided these principles were maintained, there was no reason why the detailed working of the constitutional arrangements should not come under review from time to time ; the arrangements were expressly designed as providing a way forward to full nationhood in Kenya. The Secretary of State expressed a hope that African members of Legislative Council would be prepared to enter discussions with the Governor and the other groups so as to create a basis for mutual understanding. It was later made clear that a formal conference was not ruled out, but that preliminary consultations must first show that a conference would be the best way to carry things forward within the general ambit of the constitution.

78. Following a walk-out of Legislative Council on the 4th November during the Governor's Speech, the African constituency elected members were suspended from Legislative Council for three days. They did not (with one exception) return during the session of Legislative Council.

79. The report of the Working Party on African Land Tenure was published in October. The advice of the working party had been sought by the Kenya Government in order to encourage the increased productivity of African lands by remedying the problem arising from fragmentation, and by conferring upon Africans individual titles to their holdings. The report incorporated a draft bill which would register to individual Africans freehold rights to their land after consolidation or enclosure, if they possessed the equivalent of such rights under customary law, and which would also safeguard subordinate rights less than ownership. The bill would be applied by the Minister responsible to areas where the concept of individual ownership had already emerged in customary law and where there was popular demand for the determination of rights, consolidation and registration. The Kenya Government had accepted the fundamental recommendations of the working party before the report's publication, and is putting in train the legislation recommended.

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80. Despite a check owing to the activities of Kiama Kia Muingi, a proscribed association consisting almost entirely of supporters of Mau Mau, which made it necessary to detain more than 300 persons and to prosecute a further 1,400, the emergency situation continued to improve. Efforts were again mainly directed to the task of rehabilitating those Mau Mau who still had to be detained, and to reabsorbing and resettling them after release. Although the bulk of the detainees who remained were among the most difficult and fanatical of Mau Mau adherents, the number in detention dropped from more than 10,000 at the end of March, 1958, to less than 2,000 at the end of March, 1959. These adherents included nearly all former Mau Mau convicts whose sentences were cut short solely to enable them to be detained and so pass through the process of rehabilitation towards an early release.

81. Relatively slow progress was made in eliminating the remaining terrorists, and there were still nearly 100 at large at the end of the year, of whom the majority had not been identified for many months. It was necessary to continue the state of emergency throughout the year, owing to the emergence of Kiama Kia Muingi, the risk to security presented by released detainees and the dangerous character of those still held.

82. Kenya drew on the whole of the £1.5 million made available by Her Majesty's Government towards costs arising from the emergency in 1958/59. Although these costs will again be reduced in 1959/60, it will not be possible for Kenya to meet them from her own resources, and Her Majesty's Government announced in February its willingness to provide, subject to the approval of Parliament, a further grant of £800,000 and an interest-free loan of the same amount for the United Kingdom financial year 1959/60. This will be the last year in which Her Majesty's Government will be asked to provide assistance of this nature. To help Kenya meet expenditure arising from the emergency during the years immediately following 1959/60, Her Majesty's Government have agreed to extend the moratorium on the repayment of loans by a further three years.

TANGANYIKA

83. Sir Edward (now Lord) Twining, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the territory since 1949, left Tanganyika on retirement in June. He was succeeded by Sir Richard Turnbull, formerly Chief Secretary, Kenya, who was sworn in on the 15th July.

84. An important step in constitutional progress was taken during the year with the holding of the first territorial elections to 30 of the 33 representative seats in the Legislative Council. The number of seats on the Government side remains at 34. The first half of the elections for 15 of the representative seats were held in September. Three candidates were returned unopposed. In August the Governor announced that the date for the second half of the elections for a further 15 seats in the remaining five constituencies would be advanced from September, 1959, to February. In this second phase of the elections twelve candidates were returned unopposed. The elections as a whole represented a considerable triumph for the Tanganyika African National Union in that nearly all the candidates returned were either TANU members or were TANU-supported candidates of the two other races. Among those elected was Mr. J. K. Nyerere, President of the Union.

85. In his address to Legislative Council on the 14th October the Governor said that as the country progressed it was right and proper that African participation in the Legislature and the Executive should steadily increase, and that it was not intended that racial parity should be a permanent feature of the Tanganyika scene. "On the other hand," he added, "it is intended, and always has been intended, that the fact that when self-government is eventually attained both the legislature and the Government are likely to be predominantly African should in no way affect the security of the rights and interests of those minority communities who have made their homes in Tanganyika."

86. Addressing Legislative Council in the following March the Governor announced his intention to invite five unofficials (three Africans, one Asian, one European) to take up ministerial portfolios in the Government on the 1st July. With the seven official Ministers these would comprise the Council of Ministers. The Executive Council would remain in being, with modified functions, for a time.

87. The Governor also announced the terms of reference of the Post-Elections Committee which is to make recommendations *inter alia* on the number of elected members in the Legislative Council, on changes in voters' and candidates' qualifications, and on the possible establishment of a Territorial Council composed of representatives of Chiefs and others.

88. Sir Barclay Nihill resigned his appointment as Speaker of the Legislative Council in December and was succeeded by Mr. A. Y. A. Karimjee, a nominated member of the Legislative Council for more than nine years and Deputy Speaker since 1954.

89. Two of the Assistant Ministers appointed in July, 1957, resigned in June. One (Mr. Bryceson) resigned in order to contest the elections, being returned later as one of the elected representative members for the Northern Province. The other (Chief John Maruma) resumed his duties as a Divisional Chief of the Wachagga, but remains a nominated member of the Legislative Council. A third Assistant Minister (Mr. Makwaia) resigned in December.

90. The introduction of local government elections continued, further elections being held in the Arusha, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tanga and Lindi Townships.

91. Five of the nine new District Councils began working satisfactorily, but misunderstandings caused difficulties over their introduction in some areas, particularly at Geita in the Lake Province. Preliminary discussions with the local people had indicated that the establishment of a District Council would be generally acceptable but, subsequently, opposition resulted in demonstrations which had to be dispersed by the police. The Tanganyika Government announced later that it was reviewing the pattern of local government in the Geita area to see what changes, if any, might be necessary. The Governor reaffirmed in October that neither District Councils nor any other new local government bodies would be established in any areas unless this was the general wish of the local people.

92. In June proposals for land tenure policy in relation to land held under customary tenure in rural areas were published. These proposals, which have yet to be considered by Legislative Council, envisage that in areas where

land is in arable individual holdings and there is a general desire for individual ownership, individual Africans should be able to convert their unwritten customary title to the land into a registered freehold title. In framing the proposals the Tanganyika Government had regard to the need to which the East African Royal Commission called attention, to promote security of tenure for all lawful occupiers of land.

93. Work began on 29 increased agricultural productivity schemes financed largely by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

94. Following negotiations between the heirs of Dr. J. T. Williamson and De Beers' Consolidated Mines Limited, and subsequently between the latter and the Tanganyika Government, agreement was reached in August whereby the Tanganyika Government and De Beers acquired joint control over Williamson Diamonds Limited.

95. The Minister for Social Services announced in October that an inquiry would be held into wage fixing machinery in the territory. Professor D. T. Jack was subsequently appointed to conduct this inquiry, which began in March, 1959.

96. Unrest continued amongst labour on sisal estates at the beginning of the year but some easing of the position occurred in June with the establishment of a Central Joint Consultative Council for the sisal industry. At the same time the Tanganyika Plantation Workers' Union was reconstituted as the Tanganyika Sisal and Plantation Workers' Union and provision was made for its representation on the Central Joint Council.

97. Wage increases were subsequently negotiated in the Joint Council and approved by 21 of the 24 worker representatives on the Council. The three trade union representatives voted against the agreement. Thereafter further trouble broke out in November and there were strikes and disturbances on a number of estates. This led to a request from the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association for Government to hold a statutory inquiry into the strikes. After discussion with both sides in the dispute it was decided that the terms of reference should cover an inquiry into the state of industrial relations in the industry with particular reference to the machinery for joint consultation. Professor Jack agreed to undertake this inquiry, which was held in private, during his visit in March.

98. In May, two representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited Tanganyika for preparatory discussions on the size, scope and timing of the IBRD Survey Mission which is expected in 1959.

99. Examination of the territory's financial position indicated increasing difficulties particularly in respect of recurrent account. Following financial discussions in the United Kingdom in January the Governor announced that Her Majesty's Government had accepted the obligation to assist Tanganyika in meeting its financial difficulties and that ways and means of doing this were being considered.

100. In September the Tanganyika Government issued its second local loan for £1 million. The proceeds of the loan are to be used for financing development works in the territory.

101. The appointment of a committee to examine the problems of the closer integration of the educational systems of all races in Tanganyika was announced in October.

102. A growing number of local officers filled posts in the senior segment of the civil service and departmental training for locally appointed officers was provided on an increasing scale. In addressing the Legislative Council in October the Governor said that he attached the greatest importance to the training of local people to occupy senior posts not only in the civil service but also in commerce and industry, and added that he intended to pursue this policy as rapidly as the territory's educational and training resources allowed.

103. Following the report of a committee of inquiry into the Serengeti National Park, the Tanganyika Government published a White Paper setting out proposals for reconstituting the park. The proposals were broadly in accordance with the committee's recommendations except that, in order to secure the agreement of the Masai, some adjustment was necessary to the boundaries proposed for the south-eastern area of the park and it was not possible to create nature reserves on the floors of the Ngorongoro and Embagai craters. The Government's proposals provide however for an extension of the boundaries of the conservation unit beyond those recommended by the committee of inquiry.

104. The Lord Chancellor opened the new High Court building at Dar es Salaam in May.

UGANDA

105. The first directly elected African representative members took their seats in the reconstituted Uganda Legislative Council in November. The registration of the electors began in February, 1958, and more than three-quarters of the people estimated to be qualified to vote registered as electors. In March, when registration was to have taken place in Buganda, Chiefs of the Buganda Government raised procedural objections. The Protectorate Government made suggestions to overcome these difficulties but these were not acceptable to the Buganda Government. The Buganda Lukiko subsequently resolved that electoral arrangements should be suspended pending discussions with the Protectorate Government on future constitutional issues. Following discussions with the Governor, the Lukiko still decided to reject elections and the Governor had no alternative but to suspend the electoral arrangements in Buganda Province. In the remainder of the Protectorate the majority of District Councils accepted the principle of direct elections without reservation but Ankole District decided not to take part in the elections and Bugisu District agreed to take part only on conditions which were not acceptable to the Uganda Government. Elections were held in October for 10 African members to represent the remaining districts, with the exception of Karamoja, and 534,326 people voted, representing an 85 per cent poll of registered electors. Two African members to represent the District of Ankole were indirectly elected but since the Bugisu District Council refused to elect a member to the Legislative Council, the seat was filled by a representative nominated by the Governor.

106. The five Buganda representative seats in the Legislative Council remained vacant following a case in the High Court of Uganda in November,

1958, in which the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Buganda sought to establish that the present Legislative Council of the Protectorate is not the same as the Legislative Council referred to in the Buganda Agreement, 1955, and that the provision of the Agreement which provides for Buganda representation in the Legislative Council is inoperative. The High Court refused all declarations claimed by the Katikiro and found that the Katikiro is under a legal duty to take the steps required of him under the Agreement. The Protectorate Government have requested the Katikiro to submit to the Governor the names of candidates for appointment as representative members of the new Legislative Council but pending settlement of an appeal against the High Court's ruling no candidates have been nominated.

107. Before the Legislative Council was reconstituted certain ministerial portfolios were reorganised. The former African Assistant Minister was given full ministerial status and the number of African Parliamentary Secretaries was increased from two to three. The present Legislative Council contains 62 seats of which 34 are filled by Africans, including for this purpose the vacant Buganda representative seats.

108. In February the Governor of Uganda announced the names of members of a committee which has been set up to consider and to recommend to the Governor the form of direct elections on a common roll for representative members of the Legislative Council to be introduced in 1961, the number of representative seats to be filled under the above system, their allocation among the different areas of the Protectorate, and the method of ensuring that there will be adequate representation on the Legislative Council for non-Africans. The Committee has been drawn predominantly from the Legislative Council, on a regional basis, and includes 10 Africans (seven of them representative members), two Asians and three Europeans.

109. In April the Uganda Government published a statement of policy on Africanisation of the Civil Service. The statement gave details of targets which the Government proposes to achieve, including filling a quarter of the senior posts by Africans within the next five years, and a larger proportion of other posts.

110. By the end of 1958 the targets for the extension of primary and secondary education set out in the Report of the African Education Committee in 1952 had been very largely achieved. These targets had been reached in six years instead of the eight years envisaged in the original plan. See paragraph 765. In February the Uganda Government published a White Paper setting out future policy with regard to education. The paper describes the educational problems to be tackled in the next three to five years, proposing solutions to some of them and seeking to stimulate consideration and discussion of others. The basic aims are to carry forward the policy of integration of schools, to work towards the provision of a minimum of four years' schooling for all those who desire it, and to speed up the development of secondary education.

111. Consolidation of the successful reclamation from tsetse of more than 7,000 square miles of country in central, northern and western Uganda during the past 12 years, continues to be the major preoccupation of the Tsetse Control Department. Intensive tsetse reclamation work was carried out in north-eastern Ankole where in mid-1958 it became necessary to adopt the proven clearing technique of selective game elimination.

112. Progress is being made on the Protectorate Government's land tenure proposals which were published in January, 1956. In response to resolutions of the District Councils of Kigezi and Ankole, pilot areas have been established and the first batch of some 500 freehold titles will shortly be issued.

ZANZIBAR

113. The British Resident announced in November that in place of the system whereby representative members of the Executive Council were attached to certain departments he proposed to give them defined responsibilities, which would include consultation and advice with regard to policy matters, relating to groups of departments. The departments concerned are those coming within the headings of Works and Communications, Social Services and Natural Resources.

114. Increasing tension between the two main political parties—the Nationalists and the Afro-Shirazis—was evident during the first half of the year, and relations between the Arab and African communities became strained. A round-table conference held in October between representatives of the two parties under the chairmanship of the Administrator-General led to agreement on a six-months' truce and to some improvement in the political atmosphere.

115. A dispute arising out of these communal differences occurred amongst labour in the dock area in September when Arab employers engaged supporters of the Nationalist Party in preference to the usual Afro-Shirazi workers. The British Resident appointed a tribunal to investigate the dispute, and subsequently a scheme was introduced for the registration of the existing labour force.

116. The 1958 clove crop was small, following the unusually large one in 1957. The Clove Growers' Association resumed buying in August. A marketing expert was appointed to carry out an investigation into the economic factors affecting the various operations of the Association and the marketing of cloves.

117. In April the British Resident set up a committee to review education policy in the light of local needs and financial resources. The committee's report, which recommends *inter alia* that in view of local financial resources priority should be given to the provision of additional secondary school facilities, has been laid before Legislative Council but has not yet been considered.

118. The award of a KBE (honorary) to Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, CMG, Nominated Heir to His Highness the Sultan, was announced in the 1959 New Year's Honours List.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

119. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester toured the Protectorate in November. The Secretary of State visited the territory in February.

120. The committee appointed to investigate the measures required to make more representative the unofficial membership of the Legislative Council submitted its report to the Governor. Subsequently, on the basis

of the recommendations of the report, the Governor announced that the next Legislative Council would consist of 13 elected unofficial members, up to three nominated unofficial members and up to 17 official members. Elections to implement these changes were held in March. Elections were for five seats only. In the remaining constituencies seven candidates were returned unopposed and in another no candidate was nominated.

121. During his visit the Secretary of State announced future changes in the constitution. These were that by the end of 1960 there shall be an elected unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, together with a ministerial system under which a number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council will become members of the Executive Council with executive responsibilities in Government. Thereafter, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to arrange such further constitutional steps as may be necessary to lead to early self-government. As regards the desire expressed by many Somalis of the Protectorate that there should be a closer association between the Protectorate and Somalia, the Secretary of State said that if, when Somalia has become independent, the Legislative Council of the Protectorate formally resolves that negotiations with the Government of Somalia be instituted to determine the terms and conditions on which a closer association of the two territories might be achieved, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to transmit this resolution to the Government of Somalia and inquire whether that Government would be willing to enter into negotiations. If so, Her Majesty's Government would arrange for negotiations of a suitable nature to take place.

122. The Commission on the "Somalisation" of the Protectorate Civil Service completed its work and submitted its report to the Governor. The Governor is now considering the recommendations of the report.

123. Relations between the Ethiopian authorities and the British Liaison Organisation in the Haud and Reserved Area of Ethiopia improved during the year, although some difficulties are still being experienced.

124. Work on the development plan has speeded up considerably and most of the capital projects have been completed. The improvements to Berbera port are now in the final stage.

Central Africa

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

125. Following the dissolution of the Federal Legislative Assembly the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland appointed in November Sir John Moffat and Rev. J. L. Pretorius as the specially appointed European members of the new enlarged Assembly from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland respectively. Following the resignation of the former in order to stand for election to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia the Governor appointed Mr. R. L. Moffat.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

126. The proposals for constitutional change, published in March, 1958, by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia for public discussion received wide public attention. They were considered by the Provincial Councils and the

African Representative Council and finally, in great detail, by the Legislative Council. Full agreement in Northern Rhodesia was not reached. In consequence the Governor brought a delegation of members of the Legislative Council to London in July for further discussions. Following the discussions the views of the Federal Government were also sought before, on the 10th September, the conclusions of the Secretary of State were communicated to the Governor by despatch and this was published together with the Northern Rhodesia Government's original proposals as a White Paper*. In order that Parliament should if they so desired, have an opportunity to debate the proposed changes only those of them were included in the Northern Rhodesia (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1958†, which were immediately necessary in preparation for new elections. Meanwhile representations received from many quarters on the proposals were considered; Federal Ministers, including the Prime Minister, discussed in London the views already expressed by their Government; and the House of Commons debated the proposals on the 27th November. In a further despatch of the 18th December these proposals were confirmed, and provision was made accordingly by the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1959‡, and in Additional Royal Instructions, which came into force on the 24th January and the 23rd March respectively.

127. The constitution provides for a Legislative Council of 22 elected, two nominated and six official members presided over by a Speaker. Twelve of the elected members are returned from "ordinary" constituencies which include all the Crown Land adjacent to the railway and some adjoining Native Reserves and Native Trust Land; six are returned from "special" constituencies, which cover the rest of the territory; two, who must be European, are returned from constituencies covering the same area as the six special constituencies; and two, who must be African, are returned from constituencies covering the same area as the 12 ordinary constituencies. There are sets of qualifications at higher levels for ordinary voters, and lower levels for special voters. Ordinary and special voters vote together in each constituency, but the total votes of special voters in each ordinary constituency and each of the two constituencies reserved for Europeans cannot count for more than one-third of the total votes of the ordinary voters in that constituency. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and 10 members, of whom four are officials *ex officio*, and six are unofficials; the Governor has been instructed that two of these are to be Africans.

128. The first elections under the new constitution took place on the 20th March. More than a quarter of the persons, almost all Africans, estimated to have the qualifications to register as special voters, have done so, and more than 87 per cent of the votes which special voters could have cast were polled. Eighteen of the 22 seats for elected members were contested; for two seats there was no contest, and for two seats no candidate was properly nominated with the result that by-elections became necessary both these were contested. Of the 20 seats filled at the general election, 14 were won by Europeans and six by Africans; two further Africans were returned at the by-elections. The Governor has since nominated one African and one Asian to the Legislative Council. He has appointed five elected members, one of whom is an African, and the nominated African member to be Ministers with portfolios.

* Cmnd. 530.

† S.I. 1958 No. 1520.

‡ S.I. 1959 No. 105.

129. The peaceful conduct of the election was not achieved without action in the face of threats of boycott and intimidation. The Zambia African National Congress, an extremist faction which had broken away from the original Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, designed that no African should take any part in the election, and was preparing to ensure by every means, legal or illegal, that the boycott was effective. However, shortly before the election the activities of the Zambia Congress became so serious a threat to law and order that the Governor was obliged to declare it with all its branches to be an illegal organisation, and to restrict the movements of the leaders by regulations made under the Northern Rhodesia Emergency Powers Ordinance.

130. The downward trend in world copper prices of the previous year was reversed. They rose from £172 10s. 0d. in April, 1958, to an average of £249 5s. 0d. for March, 1959. Nevertheless the effect on the revenues of the territory will be felt only later and a policy of vigorous economies in existing services and a reduced rate of expansion of new services has been maintained.

131. The European Mineworkers' Trade Union called a strike following a dispute arising from a re-allocation of jobs among some categories of workers. This resulted in the majority of the members of the African Mineworkers' Trade Union being laid off. The strike was settled on the 5th November after the intervention of the Governor. The settlement called on the Chamber of Mines and the Union to review the disputes machinery for the industry (see paragraph 885).

132. In the Northern part of the territory, where a Development Commissioner was appointed for a £2 million development plan last year, progress was marked by the conclusion of the clearing of the main channels for the water transport scheme. Scheduled services are expected to be maintained by four powered launches from an early date.

133. The resettlement of Africans in the Gwembe Valley was almost completed, leaving only 1,800 to move next year. Unfortunately, opposition to the settlement was fomented in the Chipepo area, resulting in armed resistance to the orders of the Native Authority in the course of which eight villagers lost their lives and 22 were injured. The Governor subsequently appointed a commission to inquire into the circumstances, and their report was published in November.

134. The Central Race Relations Advisory Committee rendered its second annual report for 1958. Separate District Committees were established for Livingstone and Kalomo. Only one unresolved complaint was referred from a District Committee to the Central Committee. Complaints of racial discrimination were few and the Committees were able to concentrate largely on plans for the development of inter-racial social activities.

NYASALAND

135. The Minister of State paid a short visit to the Protectorate in March, in connection with the state of emergency mentioned in the next paragraph.

136. Dr. Hastings K. Banda returned to Nyasaland in July and quickly assumed leadership of the Nyasaland African Congress, the influence of which increased. In consequence racial relations deteriorated and there were

a number of incidents involving Congress supporters which required action by the police. These incidents became so widespread that towards the end of February the Governor asked for, and received, police reinforcements from the Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesian and Southern Rhodesian Governments and military assistance from the Federal Government. The disturbances continued, however, and on the 3rd March the Governor declared a state of emergency throughout the Protectorate. The Nyasaland African Congress, the Nyasaland African Congress Women's League and the Nyasaland African Congress Youth League were declared unlawful societies and the majority of their leaders and organisers were arrested and placed in detention. A full report of the events leading up to the declaration of the state of emergency is given in Cmnd. 707. At the end of March the general situation was quiet.

137. A commission of inquiry has been set up to inquire into the disturbances and the events leading up to them. The chairman is Mr. Justice Devlin, and the members are Sir John Primrose, Sir Percy Wyn-Harris, and Mr. E. T. Williams.

138. During the course of the year the Governor had discussions with all interested parties and bodies about the form of the next constitutional advance for the territory.

139. The Minister of State had intended to visit Nyasaland at the end of February to take part in the final stages of these discussions. But the onset of the disturbances made it necessary for him to postpone his visit and, when he did visit the territory in March, the situation was such that it was not possible for constitutional discussions to take place.

140. During the year the Government continued its policy of resettling Africans living on private estates. The number of Africans living on private estates and subject to *tangata* obligations has now been reduced from about 42,000 to about 15,000 families.

The Far Eastern Territories

SINGAPORE

141. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Singapore from the 22nd to the 25th February. His Royal Highness formally opened the Singapore Polytechnic and visited Army, RAF and RN units and the Kranji War Memorial, where he laid a wreath; with the Chief Minister, Tun Lim Yew Hock, he also toured the Constitution Exposition.

142. An all-party delegation from the Legislative Assembly, led by the Chief Minister, visited London in May and agreed with the United Kingdom Government the details of the constitutional settlement, the principles of which had been agreed at the conference held in London in March and April, 1957. The State of Singapore Act, which gave power to Her Majesty to make provision for the peace, order and good government of the State of Singapore by making an Order in Council embodying the new constitution, was passed unopposed by both Houses of Parliament in July and received the Royal Assent on the 1st August. In September, the Singapore Colony (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council was made, enabling elections for the Legislative Assembly under the new constitution to be held before

that constitution comes into force, and this was followed in November by the Singapore (Constitution) Order in Council itself. It has been announced that elections for the new Legislative Assembly will take place on the 30th May, and the new constitution will then be brought into force by proclamation of the Governor on the 1st June. On that day, another provision of the State of Singapore Act will take effect when Singapore citizenship will be recognised under the British Nationality Act, 1948, as a citizenship entitling its holders in common with the citizens of all other Commonwealth countries to the status of British subject or Commonwealth citizen.

143. In November the Chief Minister announced the formation of the Singapore People's Alliance, a new political party composed in the main of former members of the Labour Front, the Liberal-Socialist Party and the Workers' Party. The Singapore Government, which had previously been made up of elected and nominated Labour Front and United Malay National Organisation/Malayan Chinese Association members of the Legislative Assembly, remained unchanged, although Mr. Francis Thomas, the nominated Labour Front Minister for Communications and Works, who had not joined the Singapore People's Alliance, resigned in January.

144. Throughout the year the Singapore Government continued to maintain vigilance against the subversive activities of Communists and in October the Legislative Assembly passed a bill extending the life of the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance for a further year.

145. Following allegations of interference by secret societies in by-elections in 1957, the Singapore Government appointed a commission of inquiry, whose report was published in April. Most of the recommendations of the commission, including the introduction of compulsory voting, the prohibition of canvassing on polling-day and the vetting of candidates' helpers, were accepted and have now been embodied in permanent legislation. The Government also took additional powers in August under the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance to enable it to combat secret society terrorism and gangsterism which had shown a marked increase and were threatening the maintenance of order.

146. In January, the Legislative Assembly amended the Customs Ordinance to extend the power to impose duties to cover all goods. Previously the only goods on which duties could be imposed were intoxicating liquor, tobacco and petroleum. The Assembly also passed bills providing for the control of manufactures and for the establishment of an Investment Corporation. It is the hope of the Singapore Government that these measures will provide powers whereby it can actively encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries in Singapore.

147. Following the attainment of independence by the Federation of Malaya, it became necessary to amend that country's immigration regulations. It was recognised that it was desirable for the practice in this matter in Singapore to continue to harmonise with that of the Federation, and the opportunity was taken by both Governments to equip themselves better to control immigration by persons seeking employment of a sort which did not require experience or qualifications not available locally. Legislation to this effect was passed in Singapore in March.

148. The Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce sponsored a Constitution Exposition in February and March to celebrate the advent of the new constitution.

149. In December Mr. Ong Eng Guan, the first Mayor of Singapore, was re-elected for a further year of office.

150. In July, the Royal Malayan Navy, which had been based at Singapore and administered and paid for by the Singapore Government since its creation in 1952, was transferred to the Federation of Malaya Government. It was agreed that until a new base had been constructed for it in the Federation, the Royal Malayan Navy should continue to use the facilities at the Woodlands Naval Base in Singapore.

151. The report of the commission of inquiry which in August and September, 1957, had reviewed the constitution, working and finances of the University of Malaya was largely accepted by the Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, and following upon this the branches of the University in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore were formally designated as separate Divisions in October.

152. In February a commission of inquiry, appointed by the Government of Singapore and Nanyang University, visited Singapore to look into the academic standards of Nanyang University. This is an all-Chinese university established by public subscription. The first enrolment took place in March, 1956, and these students will graduate at the end of 1959. The report of the commission, which was under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. L. Prescott, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Western Australia, is at present under consideration by the Singapore Government and Nanyang University.

153. In February a fire at Kampong Tiong Bahru destroyed some 1,000 houses and rendered about 6,500 persons homeless. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom gave £5,000 to the relief fund established by the Singapore Government.

154. Sir John Whyatt retired from the post of Chief Justice of Singapore at the end of 1958 and was succeeded by Sir Alan Rose, from 1951 to 1955 Chief Justice of Ceylon.

155. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, paid a brief formal visit to Singapore in December *en route* from Indonesia to India, and Mr. John Diefenbaker, the Prime Minister of Canada, spent a day in the colony in December during his Commonwealth tour. Other visitors to the colony during the year have included the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Earl of Selkirk, First Lord of the Admiralty, Dr. Charles Hill, MP, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Julian Amery, MP, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, War Office, the Right Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, MP, the Right Hon. Nigel Birch, MP, and Mr. J. Callaghan, MP.

Christmas Island

156. On the 1st October Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean, which had been detached from Singapore on the 1st January, 1958, after being associated for administrative purposes with it since 1900, was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia.

BORNEO TERRITORIES

157. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Borneo territories from the 26th February to the 2nd March.

158. There were two meetings of the Sarawak-Brunei-North Borneo Conference during the year at which matters of common interest were discussed.

159. The North Borneo and Sarawak Legislatures passed resolutions for the setting up of committees to examine further the proposals for closer association between the Borneo territories. The Government of Brunei has asked to be excused participation in this investigation at this stage. The Sultan is, however, being kept advised of the course of events.

NORTH BORNEO

160. Legislation was enacted for the setting up of two further local authorities on the 1st January. Practically the whole of the West Coast now has local authorities, and several have been established on the East Coast.

161. The recession in world trade, plus local difficulties caused by locusts, drought and flood, affected trade and production in the year under review. Nevertheless, total trade approached £30 million with the balance marginally in the colony's favour. The most valuable single export was timber, followed by rubber and copra.

162. In the five years ending with 1958 a total of £11.7 million has been invested in the development of the country.

163. Un-sponsored Indonesian immigrants eased the labour situation to the extent that there is no shortage for current needs. However, the opening up of North Borneo continues and will call for more permanent settlers versed in agricultural techniques. A scheme for sponsored immigration from Hong Kong has not so far produced many recruits.

SARAWAK

164. Steady progress was made throughout the year in local government. The whole country, except a small part of the Miri District, is now under the jurisdiction of local authorities. Three urban bodies administer the three largest towns.

165. Trade recession was felt in Sarawak and it is estimated that external trade decreased by about £3.5 million. The effect on Government revenue involved some restriction of development expenditure. The emphasis is being put on schemes of economic value likely to increase productivity.

166. Communist influences were still apparent in Chinese schools but were kept in check and no indiscipline occurred.

167. In April a new and expanded broadcasting service was inaugurated, providing two simultaneous transmissions and giving listeners a minimum of twelve hours' programme time daily.

BRUNEI

168. In the latter part of March and early April, 1959, discussions were held in London with His Highness the Sultan of Brunei and a delegation of members of His Highness's State Council, about a new constitution for Brunei.

169. His Highness is to promulgate during 1959 a written constitution for Brunei which will have the effect of associating representatives of his people with the running of the state. The 1905-6 Agreement between Her Majesty and the Sultan is to be replaced by a new agreement more in line with modern ideas. There is to be an administrative separation of Brunei from Sarawak. The arrangement whereby the Governor of Sarawak is High Commissioner for Brunei will be ended and there will be a High Commissioner in Brunei itself who will deal direct with Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government will be responsible for defence and external affairs; the High Commissioner will be responsible for advising the Sultan on matters connected with the government of the state except those relating to the Muslim religion and the Custom of the Malays. The post of British Resident in Brunei will disappear and the Sultan will appoint a *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) who will be responsible to him for the exercise of executive authority.

170. The new Brunei Mosque, a building of magnificence and beauty, was opened on the 20th September.

HONG KONG

171. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited Hong Kong from the 6th to the 8th March, during his tour of Far Eastern and other territories. He laid the foundation stone of the new Kowloon hospital, to be named The Queen Elizabeth Hospital; he also handed over a copy of a Royal Warrant conferring armorial bearings on the colony.

172. The total value of the colony's trade in 1958 was £474 million, compared with £511 million in 1957. The decrease was mainly caused by a fall in imports, to £287 million, compared with £322 million in 1957. Imports from China, the chief source, increased by £16.6 million over 1957, but imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan decreased significantly. Exports were nearly as great as in 1957, but, while the United Kingdom, the United States and others increased their purchases, the heavy decline in exports to Japan and Indonesia continued. Exports of produce wholly or mainly of Hong Kong origin represented 42 per cent of the total exports. The balance of trade between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom was again very favourable to the latter.

173. In November and December an official Hong Kong trade mission visited Central America and neighbouring countries to explore the possibilities of expanding trade. The 16th Exhibition of Hong Kong Products, sponsored by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association, was held in Kowloon in December. An exhibition of the colony's products was sent to the Melbourne International Trade Fair in February.

174. Last summer, during the Quemoy crisis, the colony's relations with the Central People's Government of China became more than usually strained. The Hong Kong Government was subjected to propaganda attacks for its policy in various fields, particularly that of education, and notes were exchanged between Her Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government.

175. Out of Government expenditure estimates of approximately £40 million for 1957-58, about 35 per cent was allocated to squatter resettlement and other public services for the Chinese refugees. By the 31st December the total number of people in resettlement estates and areas was 273,000;

about 340,000 squatters remained to be accommodated. Progress was made in the construction of the new industrial area at Kwun Tong. On the 14th July the Governor laid the foundation stone of the new Kwong Wah Hospital, a voluntary hospital aided by Government which is to be rebuilt.

176. Work has begun on a large new reservoir at Shek Pik Valley on Lantau Island. The reservoir, which it is expected to complete in five years at a cost of £14 million, will have a capacity of 5,350 million gallons and will augment the colony's present water storage by more than half.

177. A delegation from the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, comprising four Members of the House of Commons and one member of the House of Lords, visited Hong Kong from the 30th October to the 13th November. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Dr. Charles Hill, MP, visited the colony in January.

178. The gradual run-down of the RN Dockyard went according to plan. Of the 2,279 employees discharged by last January, 90 per cent have been found alternative employment.

179. In December it was announced that La Salle College, which had been used as a hospital for Her Majesty's Forces since 1949, would be de-requisitioned in about eight months' time and that the Hong Kong Government would provide the military authorities with a prepared site for a new hospital.

180. A commission was appointed in January to make recommendations for the revision of salaries and other emoluments of all public officers in Hong Kong.

The Caribbean Territories with Bermuda and the Bahamas

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

181. There were meetings in January of two regional councils, membership of both of which is open to British Guiana and British Honduras. The Regional Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of the Federal Prime Minister, is concerned chiefly with trade, marketing, communications and other regional economic and financial matters. The Regional Natural Resources Council provides for consultation in the field of natural resources, agriculture and allied subjects in continuation of the work formerly done by the British Caribbean Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Health and Husbandry, Forestry and Fisheries. It is composed of the appropriate Federal and territorial Ministers or their equivalents and will have an Official Standing Committee of technical representatives of the various Governments, technical sub-committees for specific subjects, and a Regional Research Committee linked, through direct representation, with the Secretary of State's Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry Research Committee.

182. A conference of Directors of Medical Services and Senior Medical Officers in The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras was held at Federal Headquarters in Trinidad in August. Resolutions passed by the conference called for the establishment, as a matter of urgency, of a pool of Federal Consultant Specialists and a chain of Regional Specialist Centres, for greater uniformity in medical procedure, medical statistics and medical services, for the establishment of a number of federal services, such as a central medical reference library, and for the improvement of nursing services.

183. The Federal and other interested Governments have given unanimous support to the merger of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture into the University College of the West Indies as the School of Agriculture and the details are now being worked out by the Council of the University College and the Governing Body of the Imperial College. This includes the replacement of the present course leading to the Diploma of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture by an agriculture degree course; the other activities of the Imperial College, including its post-graduate and research work, will continue in Trinidad under the auspices of the University College.

184. Two visits of Members of Parliament were organised by the West India Committee during the year; Mr. C. F. Grey and Mr. R. L. Mawby in September and October, and Mr. H. Montgomery Hyde and the Rev. Llywelyn Williams in February and March

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

185. At a ceremony in Port-of-Spain on the 22nd April, the Legislature of The West Indies was inaugurated by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret in the presence of representatives of the federated territories, neighbouring foreign countries and a number of Commonwealth countries. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was represented at the inauguration ceremonies by Mr. J. D. Profumo, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office. He afterwards visited most of the territories of the Federation, and also British Guiana and British Honduras. Lord Hailes, the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, formally opened the Legislature on the 30th April.

186. Sir Grantley Adams, QC, formerly Premier of Barbados, was appointed Prime Minister of the Federation, his party, the West Indies Federal Labour Party, having won 25 of the 45 seats in the House of Representatives. The remaining members of the Council of State consist of five Ministers holding the portfolios of Finance, Trade and Industries, Natural Resources and Agriculture, Communications and Works, and Labour and Social Affairs, and five Ministers without Portfolio.

187. In October Lord Hailes made a formal visit to Canada at the invitation of the Governor-General, and subsequently visited London for official discussions. During the year he completed a series of visits to all the territories of the Federation.

188. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr. C. G. D. La Corbiniere, both visited Canada in the autumn, the former for general talks on Canadian aid to The West Indies and other matters of common interest, and the latter to attend the Commonwealth trade and economic conference in Montreal. At that conference it was announced that the Canadian Government would give The West Indies \$10 million (Canadian) over the next five years for the provision of services and goods under a Canada-West Indies Aid Programme. Much of this grant is to be used to provide two ships for essential inter-island services and to improve port and harbour facilities. Canada is to provide a number of technical advisers for the Federal Government, a preliminary examination by a Canadian team of regional geological and soil survey requirements, and the training of West Indians in fields related to the economic development of the Federation.

189. A Canadian trade mission including representatives of chambers of commerce and a number of prominent persons in the spheres of trade, banking and insurance, spent several weeks in The West Indies in January and February and attended the opening of the trade fairs in Kingston, Jamaica and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad sponsored by the Canadian Government.

190. In February an agreement was signed under which certain forms of technical assistance will be given to The West Indies by the International Co-operation Administration of the United States.

191. In May the report* was published of the Joint Commission representing the Governments of The West Indies, Trinidad, the United States and the United Kingdom which was set up to investigate all aspects of the Federal Government's request for the release, as a site for the Federal capital, of Chaguaramas, the area in the north-west peninsula of Trinidad leased to the United States Government as a naval base since 1941. The commission concluded that the release of this area was impracticable unless a new base was constructed at a very considerable cost in time and money. In view of this Her Majesty's Government felt unable to ask the United States Government to release the area or a part of it. The United States Government subsequently gave an assurance that they would be prepared to review the Chaguaramas situation in, say, ten years' time in the light of any changes in defence requirements.

192. In addition to taking over most of the functions of the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies in regard to Colonial Development and Welfare funds allocated on a regional basis and the provision of technical advice to territorial Governments in the making of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes from their own allocations, the Federal Government assumed responsibility, as from January, for the administration of grants-in-aid formerly made by Her Majesty's Government to those territories unable to balance their budgets from their own resources. For this purpose Her Majesty's Government have made available to the Federal Government a sum of £1,750,000 for each of the five years commencing with 1959.

193. The Commission on Trade and Tariffs appointed in 1956 under the chairmanship of Sir William Croft completed its work in the autumn. Its report† envisaged that after about two years' preparatory work a qualified form of customs union for the Federal area could be introduced; the qualification, in the form of transitional provisions relating to territorial revenues and the protection of certain industries, would lapse after about five years, leaving a full customs union in force. The commission recommended a form of common tariff to replace the ten existing territorial tariffs, and urged the need to implement the customs union before the economic interests of the territories become too divergent. The report is now under consideration by the Federal and territorial Governments.

194. The West Indian representatives in London and Ottawa, formerly known as Trade Commissioners, were re-designated Commissioners for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, with responsibility for

* *Report of the Chaguaramas Joint Commission* (Colonial No. 338).

† *Report of the Commission on Trade and Tariffs* (W.I. 1/58, Government of The West Indies).

trade, students, public relations and information, tourism, certain recruitment functions and, in the case of the United Kingdom Commissioner, the welfare of West Indian immigrants. As a result of disturbances involving West Indian communities in Nottingham and Notting Hill in August, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation, Dr. C. G. D. La Corbiniere, the Chief Minister of Jamaica, Mr. N. W. Manley, and the Premier of Barbados, Dr. H. G. H. Cummins, flew to London for discussions, where they were joined by Dr. P. Solomon, Minister of Education and Culture, Trinidad. A later visit by Senator A. G. R. Byfield, Federal Minister without Portfolio charged with the oversight of migrant services, led to a decision to strengthen the Migrant Services Division of the Commission in London (previously the British Caribbean Welfare Service) and to appoint extra staff for provincial centres in the United Kingdom with sizeable West Indian communities.

195. In view of the many common interests of the Federation and Venezuela it has been decided to appoint a Vice-Consul in Caracas to deal with consular and other appropriate affairs of The West Indies in that country.

196. In November, at the UNESCO Conference in Paris, The West Indies was admitted to the Organisation as an Associate Member. See paragraph 1170.

197. Two delegations from the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association visited The West Indies during the year. The first, consisting of the Hon. Dennis F. Vosper, Mr. Arthur Blenkinsop, Mr. W. R. Blyton, Lord Hastings and the Hon. Patrick Maitland, was present at the inauguration ceremony of the Federal Legislature in April and afterwards, in two groups, toured the federated territories, British Guiana, British Honduras, and the Virgin Islands. This delegation presented two specially bound and inscribed copies of *Erskine May* to the Federal Senate and House of Representatives. The second delegation, consisting of the Right Hon. J. Chuter Ede, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dugdale, and Major Sir Henry Studholme, visited Trinidad in December and presented, on behalf of the House of Commons, a mace to the Federal House of Representatives.

198. On the 1st January the West India Regiment was reconstituted as the Federation's defence force with headquarters, for the time being, in Jamaica. The first battalion was formed by the absorption of the existing Jamaica Regiment. It is hoped in due course to raise a second battalion.

199. A resolution was passed by the Federal House of Representatives in June calling for the convening of a conference not later than June, 1959, for the purpose of reviewing the Federal constitution with a view to the attainment of self-government and dominion status within the British Commonwealth at the earliest possible moment. The matter is at present under consideration by the Federal and territorial Governments.

TERRITORIES WITHIN THE FEDERATION

BARBADOS

200. In April, Sir Grantley Adams, QC, resigned from the office of Premier of Barbados on his appointment as Prime Minister of the Federation of The West Indies. He was succeeded as Premier by Dr. H. G. H. Cummins, previously Speaker of the House of Assembly.

201. Measures to encourage the local tourist industry included an amendment of the Barbados Development Act to allow the Development Board to lend money for the building and extension of hotels, and the enactment of legislation to provide for the sale to tourists of certain goods duty free.

202. In September a separate Ministry of Education was created, Mr. L. St. A. Thorne being appointed as Minister. When the Premier visited the United Kingdom in October he was joined by the colony's Financial Secretary for a review with the Colonial Office of the progress and financing of the Barbados development programme.

203. A new scheduled air service linking Barbados and Dominica was begun in November.

204. A loan of £2,584,000 was raised on the London market by the Barbados Government in January. The loan is required to help to finance the deep-water harbour scheme. Work on the construction of the new harbour continued throughout the year. It is expected to be finished in 1961.

205. Also in January, members of the "Small World" expedition landed in the colony after crossing the Atlantic and were given a civic welcome. The journey was begun in a balloon and ended in the balloon's gondola, which served as a boat.

206. A grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was approved in February to enable work to begin on a new general hospital.

207. The Local Government Act, 1958, consolidates the legislation enacted between 1954 and 1956 to implement the proposals contained in Sir John Maude's report on local government in Barbados. The principal effect of the legislation is to replace the eleven vestries, which have hitherto been in charge of local government, by three municipal district councils elected by adult suffrage. The first elections for the new councils were held on the 5th March.

208. Revision of the laws is being undertaken by a specially appointed commissioner. It is expected that the revision will be completed early in 1961.

JAMAICA

209. In June the House of Representatives unanimously accepted the report of a Select Committee set up to prepare proposals for a further stage of constitutional development. These proposals provide for full internal self-government in respect of all subjects for which the Federal Government are not responsible. Draft constitutional instruments to give effect to these proposals are under consideration, and the new constitution will probably be brought into effect during 1959.

210. The Minister of Finance, Mr. N. N. Nethersole, visited the United Kingdom in July for financial discussions. He also visited New York to discuss arrangements for raising a loan there. He died suddenly on the 17th March.

211. A loan of £4.2 million was raised on the London market in July, and one of \$US12.5 million on the New York market in February.

212. During the year a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £355,500 was approved to meet 80 per cent of the cost of a primary and post-primary school building programme, under which some 32,000 new

school places are to be provided. A grant of £28,887 was also approved towards the cost of the third stage of the Christiana/Spaldings Water Supply Scheme. The total cost of this scheme is £232,474, of which £116,237 is being found from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

213. In May and June, and again in October, heavy rains caused severe flooding in parts of Jamaica. Roads were blocked and damaged, districts were marooned and houses washed away. Local voluntary organisations and parish councils collaborated with the Government in relief and rehabilitation measures.

214. A law was passed in December setting up a Pensions Authority with power to prepare schemes for old age pensions and other superannuation benefits for workers in particular industries, to manage funds established in connection with approved schemes and, where appropriate, to amalgamate them with similar funds.

215. On the 3rd March it was announced that agreement in principle had been reached with Esso Standard Oil, SA for the construction of an oil refinery in Jamaica with a capacity of 26,000 barrels a day.

Jamaican Dependencies

216. Following discussions with the local representatives, agreement was reached on the form of the new constitution to be provided for the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. The main provisions, which are to be set out in Orders in Council now being prepared, are the creation of Legislative Assemblies and Executive Councils consisting of *ex officio*, nominated and elected members. The new constitutions are to be introduced concurrently with the new Jamaica constitution. The Governor of Jamaica will continue to be the Governor of the islands, but in other respects they will be administered separately from Jamaica.

217. A further allocation of £15,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made to the dependencies. Grants approved included £5,000 for nurses' quarters in Grand Turk, and £35,200 for new equipment for the Turks Island Salt Company.

218. An inter-colonial loan of £80,000 was raised by the Cayman Islands Government to finance part of the cost of a road development programme and for improvements to the airport at Grand Cayman.

LEEWARD ISLANDS*

219. In April, Mr. R. L. Bradshaw gave up the office of Minister for Trade and Production in St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla on being appointed as Minister of Finance of the Federation of The West Indies. He was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Glasford.

220. General elections were held in Montserrat on the 8th May, the local Labour Party winning three of the five seats at issue.

221. In October Mr. I. G. Turbott succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lovelace, as Administrator of Antigua.

222. Further amounts of £95,000 were allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to both Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. The

* Excluding the Virgin Islands (see paragraphs 266-7).

sum of £20,000 was added to the Leeward Islands general allocation. A grant of £215,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the cost of improving and extending Golden Rock airfield in St. Kitts was approved.

223. A commissioner was appointed to revise the laws of the colonies of the Leeward Islands.

224. A delegation representing the St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Government visited London in March to discuss the financing of the colony's development programme.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

225. In June, the Legislative Council passed a motion proposing a number of constitutional changes additional to those mentioned in a similar motion in September, 1957. In September representatives of both the Government and the main opposition party came to London to discuss with the Secretary of State the changes proposed in the two motions and certain additional ones which the Government wished to include. The Governor was present at these talks.

226. At the end of October it was announced that the Secretary of State had agreed to recommend certain changes to Her Majesty in Council as soon as the necessary instruments could be prepared. These included, in addition to those mentioned in paragraph 237 of Cmnd. 451, the appointment of a ninth Minister; the establishment of a Police Service Commission and a Judicial and Legal Service Commission, both with certain executive powers; a requirement that the Governor should act on the advice of the Premier (so long as the latter appears to command a majority in the Legislature) in the dissolution or prorogation of the Legislative Council; and provisions relating to the salaries of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, the number of Parliamentary Secretaries and the Speaker's voting powers. It is expected that the necessary instruments effecting these changes will be ready shortly.

227. Meanwhile a Select Committee of the Legislative Council has been appointed to consider the future need for constitutional changes of a more fundamental nature and has invited the submission of memoranda on the subject.

228. The year 1958 was the first of the five years covered by the economic programme. Although a late start and the need to complete detailed plans for a number of projects made it impossible to achieve the total expenditure of just over £9 million envisaged in the programme, some £6.5 million was actually spent and, now that the programme is well under way, it is hoped that expenditure in 1959 will exceed £10 million. As part of the programme, Colonial Development and Welfare grants have been approved towards the cost of a number of projects including a teacher-training college, a technical institute, a community centre, improved facilities at Piarco Airport and a new maternity block at the general hospital. So far, however, the major fields of expenditure under the programme have been the development of water supplies, the improvement of road communications and the expansion of electricity supplies; one important new project is an ambitious sewerage scheme for the three municipalities and surrounding areas at an estimated cost of some £9 million.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND GENERAL

229. There has also been considerable development by private enterprise. Work has begun on a number of new factories, notably a large nitrogenous fertilizer plant costing some £4 million, and a considerable amount of further investment is planned, including the extension of an oil refinery at a cost approaching £6 million.

230. No decision has yet been reached on the report of the commission under the chairmanship of Sir Geoffrey King which carried out a general inquiry into the organisation and cost of the public service as a whole, but this report, and those of various other bodies on individual parts of the service are to be considered together in the near future. Meanwhile two bonus payments have been made to civil servants in respect of the years 1957 and 1958.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

231. By-elections for the Legislative Councils, resulting from the elections of sitting members to the Federal House of Representatives, were held during the year in St. Lucia, Dominica and Grenada. In the St. Lucia by-election the Labour Party lost a seat to the People's Progressive Party. In the Dominica by-election the Labour Party held their seat. In Grenada there were three by-elections in the course of which the Grenada National Party gained one seat from an Independent member. This was followed by the decision of one of the members of the People's Democratic Movement to join the Grenada National Party, thereby providing the latter party with a majority in the Legislative Council.

232. A severe drought occurred in the early part of the year in all the islands and considerable damage was done by high winds in July; but a good recovery was made and the level of agricultural production exceeded that of the previous year.

233. Good progress was made on the construction of the airports in St. Vincent and Dominica. In Dominica a temporary landing strip was made available for small aircraft in December.

234. An additional allocation of £65,000 of Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made to each of the Windward Islands with a further £40,000 for the general requirements of the islands.

235. The team of experts who visited St. Vincent in October, 1957, to advise on its future economic development has reported.

236. Because of the possibility that an impending strike of electricity workers might lead to the breakdown of all essential services the frigate HMS *Ulster* visited Grenada from the 10th to the 13th February in order, if necessary, to maintain such services. The strike did not take place.

TERRITORIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERATION

BAHAMAS

237. In April, following a general strike and the consequent disruption of the normal life of New Providence and the tourist traffic, the Secretary of State paid a brief visit to the colony. After a week, in which he saw as many people and as much of the colony as he could, the Secretary of State and the Governor decided that the situation called for a number of measures.

The most pressing need was for the early enactment of labour legislation to meet the needs of the Bahamas and to conform to modern opinion. As a result, legislation was passed establishing a Labour Department and regulating in a more satisfactory way the organisation of trade unions and the handling of industrial disputes. The matter is dealt with in more detail in paragraph 886 of this report. The strike of January, 1958, had its origin in a dispute over road transport. Legislation has been passed during the year to regulate, amongst other things, the licensing of hired motor vehicles and public transport and to establish a road traffic authority.

238. The other important reform decided upon as the result of the Secretary of State's visit concerns the franchise. It was decided that there should be universal adult male suffrage; that the present provision of the law under which a company could exercise the vote should be abolished; and that the existing arrangements under which a voter could have a vote in every constituency should be brought to an end, the plural vote being limited to two, of which the second should require a property qualification in another constituency. It was also decided that in order to reflect more accurately the present distribution of population within the colony, four additional seats in the House of Assembly should be created to represent New Providence. By-elections to these four seats were to be held as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. Legislation to bring about these changes was still before the Legislature at the 31st March.

239. The tourist trade of the colony, which had suffered a set-back at the beginning of 1958, recovered during the year and continued to expand.

240. The operations of the company developing the Free Port of Grand Bahama continued on the lines described in Cmnd. 451, paragraph 258. Sixteen licences have been granted to various concerns to set up manufacturing and other forms of business in the area. Remington Rand have set up a Colonial Research Station and a Hydroponic Experimental Farm. The provision of basic services has been completed. The dredging of the harbour as originally prescribed has been carried out and a further extension is now being made. The hospital and the school have been completed and are now functioning and the telephone system has been installed. An airstrip has been provided at the free port and terminal buildings are under construction. The administrative building, housing Government offices and the Grand Bahama Port Authority Limited, has been completed.

BERMUDA

241. On his way back from a vacation in Canada, the Secretary of State paid an informal visit to the colony from the 30th August to the 4th September.

242. On the 1st January, the Governor officially inaugurated the celebrations which are to be held throughout 1959 to mark the 350th anniversary of the founding of the colony.

243. The tourist trade continued to be the chief source of income for the colony and the number of tourists was again a record, totalling approximately 131,000 in 1958 as against 120,000 in 1957.

244. On the 4th September one of the colony's leading hotels, the Bermudiana, caught fire and was totally destroyed, fortunately with no loss of life.

245. A permanent Civil Service Commission was set up in May.

BRITISH GUIANA

246. On the 29th April Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret arrived in the colony for a visit of three days.

247. On the 19th November His Excellency Mr. J. Van Tilburg, the Governor of Surinam, arrived in the colony for a four-day visit.

248. In June a delegation consisting of the Governor, the Financial Secretary, the Minister of Trade and Industry (Dr. Jagan) and the Minister of Natural Resources (Mt. Beharry) came to London to discuss with the Secretary of State the financing of the colony's 1956-1960 development plan. As a result Her Majesty's Government agreed to lend British Guiana up to a maximum of £5.5 million in the belief that, with the full use of local resources, this would be sufficient to meet almost the whole of the expenditure needed for the plan up to the end of 1959. The last year of the programme (1960) would be merged into a new development plan, the composition and financing of which would be discussed in London towards the middle of 1959.

249. In October British Guiana received a further allocation of £200,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

250. In November Mr. J. H. Adler, Economic Adviser in the Operations Department of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, visited the colony to undertake a preliminary examination of the territory's suitability for financial assistance from the bank.

251. During the London talks referred to above, the question of constitutional advance was discussed. As a result, the Governor, on his return to British Guiana, and at the request of the Secretary of State, set up a Constitutional Committee to recommend what form constitutional advance from the present interim arrangements should take. The committee consists of the whole of the Legislative Council with the Speaker as chairman. The chairman and the three *ex officio* members of the Council are not entitled to vote. The committee has not yet reported.

252. On the 3rd April the £830,000 Torani Canal project which links the Berbice and Canje Rivers was completed and opened. The twelve-mile-long canal was excavated to increase the supply of fresh water in the Canje River during the dry season, and will lead to the irrigation of 75,000 acres of fertile land on the Corentyne coast.

253. Production figures for both rice and sugar reached new records, sugar amounting to 306,000 tons and rice 105,000 tons.

254. The marine seismic survey of the off-shore area of British Guiana undertaken by Standard Oil California Limited was completed, but the results are not yet known.

255. A second radio service, the British Guiana Broadcasting Service, was opened in December. In July the Government invited applications from

companies interested in the grant of a licence to operate commercial television in the colony.

256. During November and December Mr. L. H. Gorsuch visited the colony to carry out a review of the salaries, wages and conditions of service of the Public Service.

257. A Law Reform Committee was set up during the year, and in September a Police Service Commission was established.

258. Mr. K. E. Berrill, Lecturer in Economics, St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, arrived in British Guiana on the 22nd March to advise the Government on the preparation of its development plan for the coming five-year period.

BRITISH HONDURAS

259. Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret visited British Honduras from the 2nd to the 6th May.

260. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation (consisting of Lord Hastings and Mr. A. Blenkinsop, MP) who visited British Honduras in May, presented on behalf of the House of Commons, an inscribed copy of *Erskine May* to the Legislative Assembly.

261. In July the two minority political parties, the National Party and the Honduran Independence Party, merged to form the National Independence Party (NIP). Another new political party, the Democratic Agriculture and Labour Party (DALP) was formed in August.

262. At the Belize City Council elections held in December, the People's United Party (PUP) gained a five to four majority over the NIP. In the Town Board elections the same month the PUP swept the polls.

263. During the year, delegations from the Executive Council visited Puerto Rico and Jamaica to study various economic matters.

264. 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. A further allocation of £200,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made to the territory to enable it to maintain its accelerated rate of development.

265. During the year grants totalling £1,061,941 were approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Among the schemes for which such grants were approved were the reconstruction of main roads and bridges, the improvement of Stanley Field airport and the improvement of the water supply system for Belize.

VIRGIN ISLANDS (LEEWARD ISLANDS*)

266. The electricity system in Tortola was extended and now operates for 24 hours a day.

267. Construction of the Beef Island airfield was continued. The airfield is meanwhile in use for chartered flights to and from neighbouring islands.

* For information on the other Leeward Islands see paragraphs 219-224.

The Mediterranean Territories

CYPRUS

268. On the 19th May, following a visit by the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, to London for consultations, the Secretary of State gave an undertaking in Parliament that a detailed statement of the comprehensive policy on Cyprus which Her Majesty's Government then had under preparation would be made not later than the 17th June.

269. On the 17th June, however, the Prime Minister announced that M. Spaak had just conveyed to Her Majesty's Government, on behalf of the NATO Council, a strong request to postpone their statement for 48 hours in the belief that this short delay would be of advantage, and that Her Majesty's Government had acceded to this request.

270. Her Majesty's Government's statement of policy was made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on the 19th June, and published as a White Paper*. The statement described the four main purposes of Her Majesty's Government in Cyprus as follows:

- (a) to serve the best interests of all the people of the Island;
- (b) to achieve a permanent settlement acceptable to the two communities in the Island and to the Greek and Turkish Governments;
- (c) to safeguard the British bases and installations in the Island, which are necessary to enable the United Kingdom to carry out her international obligations;
- (d) to strengthen peace and security, and co-operation between the United Kingdom and her Allies, in a vital area.

271. The statement added that in view of Greco-Turkish disagreement and the disastrous consequences for all concerned if violence and conflict continued, Her Majesty's Government had an obligation to give a lead. They accordingly authorised a partnership plan of which the principal features were:

- (a) Cyprus to enjoy the advantages of association not only with the United Kingdom, and therefore with the British Commonwealth, but also with Greece and Turkey.
- (b) The Greek and Turkish Governments to be invited to appoint a representative to co-operate with the Governor.
- (c) Representative government, and communal autonomy in communal affairs, the essential provisions of which included a separate House of Representatives for each of the two communities to have final legislative authority in communal affairs; a Council presided over by the Governor and including a representative of both the Turkish and Greek Governments, and six elected Ministers, to have authority for internal administration other than communal affairs and internal security; and the reservation of external affairs, defence and internal security to the Governor acting after consultation with representatives of the Greek and Turkish Governments.

* Cmnd. 455.

- (d) Her Majesty's Government would welcome an arrangement which gave Cypriots Greek or Turkish nationality while allowing them to retain British nationality.
- (e) The international status of the island to remain unchanged for seven years.
- (f) Subject to the cessation of violence Her Majesty's Government would take progressive steps to relax the emergency regulations and eventually to end the state of emergency. This process would include the return of Cypriots excluded from Cyprus under the emergency regulations.
- (g) If the two Governments were willing to extend this experiment, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared, at the appropriate time, subject to the reservation to the United Kingdom of such bases and facilities as might be necessary for the discharge of her international obligations, to share the sovereignty of the island with their Greek and Turkish allies as their contribution to a lasting settlement.

272. The Prime Minister added that he had sent a personal appeal to the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers to approach this policy in a spirit of co-operation and moderation, and that Her Majesty's Government were not asking for immediate acceptance of their policy in every particular. He expressed his wish for personal talks with the two Prime Ministers at the earliest possible date. It was a great support to Her Majesty's Government to have the goodwill and understanding of the NATO Council. Its assistance in the process of conciliation was proving and would continue to prove of the highest value.

273. In the parliamentary debate on the 26th June a number of criticisms of Her Majesty's Government's plan were voiced, and the Prime Minister indicated that Her Majesty's Government would not be inflexible over the details of the plan. The House of Commons did not divide. The Prime Minister said that the response from the Greek and Turkish Governments had certainly not been a complete rejection but rather one which contained some constructive elements.

274. The internal security situation steadily deteriorated in the early part of the year under review with increasingly frequent killings of Greek Cypriot "traitors" and members of the security forces, and incidents of sabotage. On the 7th May the death penalty was re-imposed under the emergency regulations for the carrying and possession of arms. Simultaneously with increased EOKA terrorist activity, inter-communal relations deteriorated and erupted in the first week of June into bloody inter-communal riots. Inter-communal murders and arsons, and EOKA murders and sabotage reached a peak in the second week of July during which 30 persons were killed.

275. On the 31st July, the Prime Minister made an appeal that violence should stop. Similar appeals were made by the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey. Inter-communal violence ceased on the 4th August. The Prime Minister followed this up by renewing his proposal for personal talks with the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers, and this was accepted. He accordingly flew to Athens on the 7th August, and had talks with Mr. Karamanlis. He was joined in Athens by the Governor, who saw Archbishop Makarios.

The Prime Minister and Governor went on to Ankara for talks with the Turkish Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister visited Cyprus from the 11th to the 12th August before returning to London.

276. On the conclusion of these talks, and after the Prime Minister had returned to London and the Governor to Cyprus, a statement was issued from No. 10 Downing Street, on the 15th August.* This said that after considering Greek and Turkish views, Her Majesty's Government had decided to give effect to the policy announced on the 19th June in the following manner: An Order in Council had been approved authorising the preparation of electoral rolls. The Governor would, where local circumstances made this desirable, authorise the establishment of separate Greek and Turkish Cypriot Municipal Councils. When the rolls were completed it would be possible to hold elections for the two communal Houses. As soon as they had been elected they would be asked to elect their representatives to the Governor's Council. The Greek and Turkish Government representatives should not, it was now felt, sit on this Council. Her Majesty's Government invited the two Governments to appoint their representatives with effect from the 1st October. The communal assemblies and Governor's Council did not exclude the development of some form of common representative institution. It had been decided to defer action on dual nationality.

277. As thus modified, Her Majesty's Government's plan was accepted by Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, but not by Greece and the Greek Cypriots. EOKA violence was renewed on the 7th September.

278. In the last week of July, to stem the inter-communal disorders, 1,482 Greek Cypriots and 54 Turkish Cypriots were detained. The number of detainees increased to a maximum of 2,163 at the 20th September. Systematic screening enabled the authorities to release 350 of those detained by early October. The intensified EOKA campaign of October interrupted the flow of releases, but by the 21st February the number of detainees was down to 1,034. All detainees were released on the 22nd February, 1959.

279. To cope with the island-wide disturbances, the police were reinforced at short notice by the secondment for periods of from three to six months of 300 members of United Kingdom police forces, and the fire service by the secondment of 30 United Kingdom firemen.

280. On the 17th September, without opposition by the United Kingdom an item on "The question of Cyprus" was inscribed, at the request of Greece, on the agenda of the United Nations Assembly for discussion during its autumn session. Archbishop Makarios, on the 22nd September, in an interview with Mrs. Barbara Castle, MP, said that he would be prepared to accept a regime of independence subject to a United Nations guarantee. It was made clear, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that they would be prepared for guaranteed independence to be discussed together with other solutions in an international conference.

281. The Secretary-General of NATO, M. Spaak, after visiting Athens on the 23rd September, put forward at a meeting of the North Atlantic Council on the 24th September certain proposals of his own incorporating Her Majesty's Government's proposals. He also proposed that an early

* Text subsequently republished in Hansard 4th November, 1958, cols. 767-8.
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international conference be held, with participation of community representatives and some neutral party, on the basis of his paper. These proposals were discussed at a number of subsequent meetings. Her Majesty's Government agreed to their policy being discussed at a conference at which final solutions could also be discussed.*

282. On the 29th September, in response to Her Majesty's Government's invitation in their statement of the 15th August, the Turkish Government appointed, as their representative in Cyprus, M. Ishin, who till then had been performing the duties of Consul-General of the Turkish Government in Cyprus.

283. EOKA activity, which during August and September had been mainly directed at the intimidation of Greek Cypriots, was intensified after the appointment of the Turkish Government representative. On the 3rd October the wives of two members of the security forces were shot in daylight in Famagusta: one was killed, the other seriously wounded. This murder marked the beginning of a series of assassinations of British expatriate civilians which was accompanied by a campaign of attacks against the security forces in which mines, both electrically and pressure detonated, were frequently used. Security measures taken for the protection of expatriate civilians included the issue of weapons to those who wished to be armed and were competent in their use, and the imposition of curfews, particularly on youths. In the months of October-November, 10 expatriate civilians were murdered.

284. On the 29th October the Greek Government confirmed through their Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation that in the present circumstances they saw no purpose in continuing negotiations for a conference. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, commenting on this, said that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to take up the idea of a conference at any time, and preferred to regard this round of discussions as adjourned rather than concluded.†

285. On the 11th October Major-General D. A. Kendrew relinquished his post of Director of Operations and was succeeded by Major-General K. T. Darling.

286. On the 14th October a commission led by Mr. B. G. Surrige, the Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation, arrived in Cyprus to make recommendations on the establishment, where local circumstances made this desirable, of separate Greek and Turkish Cypriot Municipal Councils. The commission submitted its report to the Governor on the 12th December.

287. Throughout 1958 EOKA engaged intensively in sabotage. For the most part their targets were non-military and the ordinary people of Cyprus suffered most by the damage and destruction caused. Persistent sabotage of NAAFI and RAF property resulted on the 10th November in the banning of Greek Cypriot workers from NAAFI buildings and RAF stations. Some 2,500 Greek Cypriots lost their employment. On the 11th February the ban was raised.

288. On the 22nd November, EOKA announced a limitation of its activities. On the 24th November, the debate on Cyprus opened in the First

* Cmnd. 566.

† Hansard of 30th October, 1958 col. 325.

Committee of the Assembly of the United Nations. Her Majesty's Government's position was explained by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Commander Noble).

289. The debate in the First Committee concluded on the 4th December with the adoption of a resolution in the name of the Iranian delegation, and supported by the United Kingdom, Turkey and the United States of America. On the 5th December the question was considered in plenary, and the Iranian resolution was not pressed to a vote. Instead, the following resolution, sponsored by the delegate of Mexico, was unanimously adopted:

"The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Recalling its Resolution 1013 (XI),*

Expresses its confidence that continued efforts will be made by the parties to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

290. In a statement in the House of Commons on the 10th December, the Prime Minister said that the proceedings in the Assembly revealed a wide measure of understanding. In the following week, in Paris, there was to be a Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council at which the three Foreign Ministers most concerned would be present, and advantage would be taken of this occasion for confidential discussion.† Such discussions did in fact take place, thus continuing the series which had begun informally in New York after the United Nations debate on Cyprus. From the outset Her Majesty's Government gave full support to this initiative, and made clear to the two other Governments that, provided Her Majesty's Government's military requirements were met by the retention of bases under British sovereignty, with the necessary rights and facilities for their operation, they were prepared to consider the transfer of sovereignty over the rest of Cyprus.

291. On the 24th December EOKA declared a "truce" and subsequently limited its activities to the intimidation of Greek Cypriots and the reorganisation and deployment of its forces. With the cessation of violence, curfew and other security restrictions were relaxed, and step by step, a return to normal conditions was made.

292. The discussions which had taken place in December between the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers, and of which Her Majesty's Government had been kept informed, were continued through diplomatic channels. Following the return of Archbishop Makarios to Athens from New York, and consultations between himself and the Greek Government, further meetings took place between the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers in Paris during the period 18th to the 20th January. Her Majesty's Government were kept informed throughout their progress. Finally, the two Foreign Ministers, who were joined by their Prime Ministers for the final step of their talks, met in Zurich on the 6th February, and on the 11th February agreement was reached between the two Governments. The two Foreign Ministers came at once to London to inform Her Majesty's Government of the terms of their agreement, and to discuss with them the vital British interests in Cyprus.

* For the text see Cmnd. 195, paragraph 325.

† Hansard, 10th December, 1958, col. 346.

293. In the light of these discussions and of statements by Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk accepting the Zurich agreement on behalf of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, Her Majesty's Government decided to summon at once a conference of the three countries concerned and representatives of the Cypriot people, to take place at Lancaster House in London on the 17th February. The Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers represented their countries, and the Greek Prime Minister took part in the final session on the 19th February. The Turkish Prime Minister had also flown to England. His aircraft crashed and many of his advisers lost their lives. He himself escaped. He was unable to attend the conference, but he signed the agreement on the 19th February at the nursing home where he was recuperating. Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk attended the conference with advisers, as representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

294. A report on the London talks was given by the Prime Minister in a statement on the 19th February.* He explained that at the opening of the conference on the 17th February the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made a declaration of Her Majesty's Government's position. This was that, subject to the acceptance of their stated requirements, Her Majesty's Government accepted the documents approved by Greece and Turkey as the agreed foundation for a final settlement. Her Majesty's Government's requirements were that two areas be retained under British sovereignty, together with rights needed for their effective use, and that satisfactory guarantees in this connection should be given by Greece and Turkey and by the proposed Republic of Cyprus. The declaration also stipulated that provision be made for the protection of the fundamental human rights of the various communities in Cyprus, for the protection of the interests of members of the public services, for resolving questions of nationality, and for the assumption by the Republic of Cyprus of the appropriate obligations of the existing Cyprus Government, including settlement of claims. Her Majesty's Government would co-operate in the common defence of Cyprus. The constitution of the Republic would come into force and the necessary instruments would be signed at the earliest practicable date and sovereignty would then be transferred to the Republic of Cyprus. This declaration was accepted on the 19th February by the Greek and Turkish Governments and by the Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives, together with the Zurich documents, as providing the agreed foundation for the final settlement. The question of the possibility of Cyprus remaining within the Commonwealth was a matter on which the people of Cyprus should have an opportunity of expressing their views when they had the constitutional means; and was one which must concern other Commonwealth Governments. If the Cyprus Government declared that it desired to remain associated with the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom Government, in consultation with other members of the Commonwealth would consider this sympathetically.

295. On the 23rd February, the documents signed and initialled at Lancaster House, and the final statements at the closing session of the Cyprus Conference, were published.† These included the documents initialled by the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers at Zurich on the 11th February:

(*) Hansard, 19th February, 1959, cols. 618-622.

(†) Cmnd. 679 and 680 (Misc. Nos. 4 and 5, 1959).

Basic Structure of the Republic of Cyprus; the Treaty of Guarantee between the Republic of Cyprus and Greece, the United Kingdom and Turkey (the main feature of which was the right to intervene to ensure the continued independence of the new Republic); and the Treaty of Alliance between the Republic of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. They also included a memorandum of agreed measures to prepare for the new arrangements with the aim of bringing the constitution and treaties into full effect as soon as practicable and in any case not later than the 19th February, 1960. The memorandum stated that measures leading to the transfer of sovereignty would begin at once, including the establishment of a Joint Commission in Cyprus to complete a draft constitution for the independent Republic of Cyprus, incorporating the basic structure agreed at Zurich; a Transitional Committee in Cyprus, to draw up plans for adapting and reorganising the governmental machinery in Cyprus in preparation for the transfer of authority; and a Joint Committee in London to prepare the final treaties giving effect to the conclusions of the London Conference.

296. The London Agreement was approved by the Greek Parliament on the 28th February, by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on the 4th March and by the United Kingdom Parliament on the 19th March.

297. The Transitional Committee in Cyprus has held several meetings and additional members have been appointed to the agreed portfolios of the "shadow" Ministries, three of which (Defence, Health and Agriculture) will be held by Turkish Cypriots. A Greek Cypriot Deputy has been appointed to the Ministry of Agriculture and a Turkish Cypriot Deputy to the Ministry of Finance.

298. The first meeting of the London Joint Committee on Cyprus was held on the 23rd March and formally appointed a Committee of Deputies.

299. Appointments to the Joint Commission in Cyprus have been made and the Commission is expected to begin its work in April.

300. On the 21st February, the Governor, who had come to London for the Conference, returned to Cyprus.

301. On the 23rd February the Governor rescinded a number of emergency regulations including the regulation imposing the mandatory death penalty for the offence of carrying arms, the regulations dealing with the detention and restriction of movement of individuals, and those dealing with censorship and the press; and the others are being rescinded progressively.

302. Amnesty terms for those involved in offences committed for the furtherance of political objectives during the emergency were announced on the 28th February, together with a statement that special arrangements would be made for the safe conduct of Colonel Grivas and anyone whom he wished to take with him to Greece. By the 14th March, no persons covered by the amnesty remained in custody and with the departure of Colonel Grivas on the 17th March and the announcement that the names of those covered by the amnesty terms remaining on the "wanted men" list had been struck off, action under the amnesty was completed.

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303. On the 25th February, the Minister of Defence stated in Parliament that it was proposed to reduce the number of soldiers in Cyprus from over 25,000 to a permanent garrison of 5,000 to 6,000.

304. On the 28th February the Secretary of State broke his return journey from Aden to visit Cyprus.

GIBRALTAR

305. On the 24th May General Sir Charles Keightley assumed duty as Governor and Commander in Chief in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Redman.

306. The amendments to the constitution which were introduced in 1956 provided for the appointment of a Speaker. Major J. Patron was appointed Speaker and presided over the Legislative Council for the first time on the 27th June.

307. The Secretary of State visited Gibraltar from the 6th to the 10th January and had discussions with members of the Executive and Legislative Council and with Government officials.

308. Despite a decline in the volume of shipping calling at the port during the period under review and the continuing restrictions at the La Linea frontier, trade has been maintained at a high level, imports in 1958 exceeding in value by about 15 per cent the corresponding figure for 1957.

MALTA

309. On the 21st April the Maltese Government led by Mr. Mintoff resigned over the specific issue of the level of United Kingdom aid to Malta during the period necessary to hold a general election. The Leader of the Opposition having refused to form a caretaker Government, Mr. Mintoff's Government agreed to carry on in a caretaker capacity. By the 23rd April disturbances had broken out during which the Maltese Prime Minister issued orders to the Commissioner of Police which the latter referred to the Governor, for the reason that if they were carried out he could no longer accept responsibility for public safety. The Governor countermanded Mr. Mintoff's orders and on the 24th April, after Mr. Mintoff had refused to accept any responsibility for maintaining public order so long as he remained in office, he also finally accepted the resignation of the Maltese Government.

310. A general strike was immediately called, and on the 30th April a state of emergency was declared to secure public safety and to enable the Governor to continue the administration of the island in the absence of elected Ministers.

311. On the 31st July it was announced in the House of Commons that Her Majesty's Government would invite the Maltese political parties to talks on future constitutional arrangements. A conference was accordingly held in November and December, 1958, and was attended by delegations from the Malta Labour Party, the Malta Nationalist Party and the Progressive Constitutional Party.

312. The intention was to discuss with the Maltese delegations a new liberal interim constitution drawing its inspiration from the integration proposals, but containing certain safeguards to secure the police and public

service against victimisation. Unfortunately, it was not possible to begin discussions on this basis. No plenary sessions were held because the major parties were not prepared to participate in any discussions with the Progressive Constitutional Party. Furthermore, the Malta Labour Party delegation's demand for immediate independence (subsequently modified to independence by 1962), blocked any discussions with them of constitutional arrangements based on a continuing association between the United Kingdom and Malta. Similarly, the inability to give the Nationalist Party delegation the assurances it required on the ultimate position of Malta in the Commonwealth made it impracticable for that delegation to enter into discussions on interim constitutional arrangements.

313. In this situation Her Majesty's Government concluded, with much regret, that the only alternative was to introduce, as a temporary measure, a constitution enabling the Governor to administer Malta with an Executive Council in place of the constitution which the leader of the Malta Labour Party had plainly indicated was no longer acceptable to his Party. The Malta (Letters Patent) Act, 1959, restored to Her Majesty prerogative power to amend or revoke any part of the Malta Constitution. Following the passage of this Act the 1947 constitution was revoked by the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, which on the 15th April, 1959, also introduced the new interim constitution providing for the administration of the island by the Governor with the assistance of a nominated Executive Council, in which Maltese participate.

314. In spite of these constitutional difficulties Her Majesty's Government are pursuing their policy of the economic development of Malta with the aim of reducing Maltese dependence on Service Department expenditure. It was announced on the 5th January, that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to contribute £29 million over the next five years towards the cost of the transfer of the Royal Dockyard, Valletta, to commercial use, the encouragement of new industries and other capital development. For its part the Maltese Government has prepared a five-year capital development plan.

315. On the 31st July it was announced in the House of Commons that it had been decided that, subject to the completion of the necessary arrangements, the naval dockyard should be converted to a commercial yard and transferred to a company to be set up by a commercial ship-repairing firm, Messrs. C. H. Bailey of South Wales. Messrs. Bailey then proceeded, in consultation with Her Majesty's Government, to work out their plans for the conversion and take-over of the yard. Agreements were duly signed and the dockyard was handed over on the 30th March.

316. A contract was let for the construction of a deep-water harbour in the Grand Harbour, Valletta (see paragraph 665), and the construction of two pilot factories on the Maltese Government industrial estate has been undertaken. Legislation providing for fiscal concessions to new industries has been enacted. The Industrial Advisory Committee on Malta, which was established in 1957 to foster and encourage industrial developments and promote tourism, continues to be closely associated with Malta's economic development. A Maltese Government Tourist Board with full executive powers was established to encourage the development of the local tourist industry.

The Western Pacific Territories

Fiji

317. In October Sir Kenneth Maddocks took up appointment as Governor of Fiji in succession to Sir Ronald Garvey, who left the colony in August.

318. In May the death took place of Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, former Speaker of the Legislative Council and the leading Fijian personality in the colony's affairs for many years. Mr. H. M. Scott was appointed to succeed him as Speaker.

319. The Council of Chiefs met in June to discuss problems of concern to the Fijian community.

320. The Governor announced in August the appointment of a commission of inquiry from the United Kingdom to examine the colony's natural resources and population trends and recommend how the development of the colony and its resources should proceed. The commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Burns, is expected to visit the colony in July, 1959.

321. By the end of 1958 the colony had spent about £(F)7.5 million in the last 10 years on its 1949-58 and 1955-60 development plans. One-fifth of this expenditure was met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, the rest from local loans and resources. In the two years 1959 and 1960 it was planned to spend over £(F)4 million, the largest project being the construction of a Government wharf at Lautoka at an estimated cost of about £(F)1.75 million. The contract for the wharf was awarded in January.

322. The £(F)2.5 million contract, financed by the member Governments of the South Pacific Air Transport Council, for the reconstruction and extension of Nadi International Airport was awarded and work began in July. The airport will stay open during the reconstruction which is expected to be completed by the end of 1960. Work began in September on the construction of the new terminal building which is being provided by the colony.

323. In March legislation was introduced establishing a Provincial Development Fund from which grants and loans would be made to aid the economic and social development of the Fijian people. The Fund will be financed primarily by a special tax on Fijian agricultural produce.

324. An investigation was conducted during the year to determine the value of the Fijian communal system as a productive unit on which to base Fijian economic development. The investigation was directed by Professor O. H. K. Spate, of the Australian National University, and was largely financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

325. A 1958 development loan of £(F)1 million was floated locally in June and a 1959 development loan of £(F)1 million in March.

326. The Fiscal Review Committee reported in July on changes in the pattern of the colony's finances since the previous committee's report in 1954. The committee recommended economies in Government expenditure in order to restore the level of the reserves and, if this could not be done quickly enough, new taxation. New taxation yielding £(F)690,000 a year was introduced in August and January.

327. A new hotel was opened in Suva in December. Legislation designed to afford financial assistance for the construction of new hotels and the improvement and extension of existing hotels entered into force in January.

328. A modern brewery was opened at Walu Bay in December. A United States company put forward plans to establish an industry for the catching and processing of crayfish.

329. A three-year mass campaign against tuberculosis was launched in July. It is planned to immunise all the population between the ages of 6 months and 20 years with BCG vaccine. An outbreak of poliomyelitis began in July and 313 cases were notified by the end of October, when Suva was declared clear. In January a month's refresher course in the treatment of tuberculosis was opened in Suva, under the auspices of the World Health Organisation, for medical officers of Pacific territories.

330. The Governor appointed a committee in January to examine the immigration laws of the colony and make recommendations with regard to deficiencies in the present law.

331. The Fiji Rehabilitation Board, which was set up in 1945 to help ex-servicemen settle down in civilian life, was terminated in January. During its life the Board provided loans totalling over £(F)500,000 and suffered bad debts of only £(F)600.

332. Widespread damage to crops and housing was caused by a hurricane which crossed Viti Levu in December.

333. The United States Consulate for the South Pacific was transferred from New Caledonia to Suva in October.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

334. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the protectorate from the 18th to the 22nd March. He went ashore at Gizo, Honiara, Auki and Santa Cruz and was welcomed with enthusiasm by the islanders. His strenuous programme enabled His Royal Highness to see much of the people's customs and way of life.

335. A further allocation of £88,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to provide additional finance for the development programme. Increased costs and the inclusion of new projects brought its estimated total cost to over £1 million. A grant of £34,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the development and expansion of cocoa production. Other Colonial Development and Welfare assistance was granted for medical projects (including the reconstruction of Gizo and Kira Kira Hospitals and the extension of facilities at the Central Hospital in Honiara, educational projects (including the development and expansion of elementary schools and the appointment of a Woman Education Officer to supervise the education of women and girls), and for such projects as the improvement of water supplies and the continuation of the geological survey.

336. The Teacher and Vocational Training College, built with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, opened in January. An extended broadcasting service was brought into operation in the same month on the completion of a new broadcasting studio.

337. Henderson and Munda airfields were reopened in May and the air service from Australia was extended to provide a weekly service.

338. Mr. J. W. Gregory, a former Comptroller of Customs and Excise in British Guiana, visited the protectorate from June to November to advise on revision of the customs legislation and tariff.

339. The yaws campaign, under the auspices of the World Health Organisation, was completed in June. As a result of the campaign the incidence of the disease has been reduced to small proportions.

340. The protectorate's scheduled services vessel *Melanesian* was lost with all on board on a voyage between the islands of Malaita and Sikiana in July. A commission of inquiry, held in September, reported that there was no direct evidence to show what caused the loss. The High Commissioner's new steel-hulled vessel *Coral Queen* was delivered in December.

341. Revised rates of pay for the local Civil Service were introduced with effect from the 1st April.

342. The United Kingdom Government made available a grant-in-aid of up to £298,500 to cover the protectorate's budget deficit in 1958/59. A grant-in-aid of £347,265 was approved for 1959/60.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

343. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited the colony from the 25th March to the 4th April and was warmly welcomed by representatives of all the island groups. His Royal Highness paid visits to the colony headquarters at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, to Ocean Island, to Vaitupu in the Ellice Islands and to Christmas Island in the Line Islands. During his visit His Royal Highness saw traditional arts and crafts and inspected schools and hospitals.

344. The second Colony Conference of representatives of all the islands, which meets biennially to discuss affairs of general colony interest, was held on Funafuti in the Ellice Islands in September.

345. The transfer to all Island Councils of responsibility for their own financial affairs was completed.

346. The estimated cost of the colony's five year development programme rose by £60,000 because of the increased cost of the Betio Harbour project and a further allocation of £50,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Work began on the construction of a girls' secondary school at Tarawa for which a grant of £A.17,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Another grant was made for the building and equipment of a small internal broadcasting station. The new colony Central Hospital at Tarawa, a science block at King George V School for boys and the Tarawa leprosarium were completed.

347. The mass campaign for the treatment of yaws, carried out under World Health Organisation auspices, was successfully completed.

348. A revision of salaries for the local Civil Service was introduced with effect from the 1st April. A revision of salaries for local government employees was introduced with effect from the 1st January.

NEW HEBRIDES

349. In December, Monsieur B-M. Favreau took up appointment as French Resident Commissioner in succession to Monsieur P. Anthonioz.

350. In September the number of non-official representatives on the Advisory Council was increased from 12 to 16 in order to give the Melanesian representatives equality of numbers with the Europeans.

351. Thirteen Native Councils were established during the year under the joint regulation providing for the establishment of local government for native communities.

352. A joint plan of economic development for 1958-60 was approved by the United Kingdom in July. The estimated cost of the plan is £250,000, to be financed equally by the United Kingdom and France. The plan includes topographical and geological surveys and projects for the development of agriculture, co-operative societies, rehabilitation of airfields and road construction. The development of educational and medical services is conducted by the national administrations and a British national plan for this purpose was also approved at an estimated cost of £66,000. A further allocation of £100,000 of Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made and grants of nearly £48,000 were approved for geological and economic surveys and the development of co-operatives. Work began on the rehabilitation of the war-time airfield at Tagabé near Vila.

353. The Compagnie Française des Phosphates de l'Océanie announced its intention of applying for a mining lease over manganese deposits discovered by its geologists on North Efaté.

354. By the end of 1958 about 3,500 tons of frozen fish had been exported to the United States and Japan from the fish freezing plant opened at Santo early in the year.

355. A survey of telecommunications was carried out by officials of the Commonwealth of Australia Posts and Telecommunications Department.

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

357. As a result of devaluation of the French metropolitan franc the New Hebrides exchange rate was amended in September to 250 New Hebridean francs to the £ Sterling.

358. A revision of salaries for the staff of the British Service was introduced with effect from the 1st April.

TONGA

359. Her Majesty Queen Salote celebrated on the 11th October the fortieth anniversary of her coronation. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth sent a message of congratulations.

360. In August a new Treaty of Friendship between Tonga and the United Kingdom was concluded in Nuku'alofa replacing the existing treaties and agreements stretching back to 1879. The new treaty was designed to provide an up-to-date basis for the continued development of friendly relations between the two countries. Tonga remains a self-governing state under the protection of the United Kingdom, but the extent of the United Kingdom's control of Tonga's internal affairs was diminished and arrangements were

made for Tonga to be entrusted with the conduct of specified aspects of external relations. His Royal Highness Prince Tungi signed the treaty on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Salote, and Sir Ronald Garvey, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Tonga, signed on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty. The occasion was marked by the presentation, on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, of the insignia of the Honorary Knight of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Prince Tungi and by the presentation of a ceremonial mace and a volume of *Erskine May* as gifts from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Legislative Assembly of Tonga.

361. In September 200 former inhabitants returned to take up residence on the island of Niuafu'ou, which had been uninhabited since 1946 when its population was evacuated after a disastrous volcanic eruption.

PITCAIRN

362. Sir Ronald Garvey, the retiring Governor, paid a farewell visit to the island in October, and Sir Kenneth Maddocks, the Governor-designate, broke his journey to Fiji in order to visit the island.

363. A programme of development projects, designed to improve conditions of life on the island, was approved in February. The cost is estimated at £10,000 and will be met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, with a small contribution from local revenues. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant for an agricultural reconnaissance and training scheme was approved.

Other Territories

ADEN

Aden Colony

364. The constitutional proposals published in November, 1957, were brought into effect by the Aden Colony Amendment Order in Council, 1958. The first elections for the Legislative Council under the new constitution took place on the 4th January, the income qualification for the vote having been reduced to 150s. per month. There were 31 candidates for the 12 elected seats despite the fact that a number of nationalist organisations boycotted the elections. Although the total number of voters was higher than in the 1955 general election due to the increased number of registered voters, the percentage poll was considerably lower than in 1955 as a result of the boycott. Of the 12 members elected nine were Arabs, two Somalis and one an Indian. Five unofficial members of the Executive Council have been appointed as members in charge of Government Departments, four of them from the elected members of Legislative Council and one from the nominated members of Legislative Council. Mr. A. E. S. Charles, the chairman of the committee appointed to make recommendations on a ten-year programme of progressive admission of Adenese to the higher ranks of the Aden Civil Service, has been appointed as the first Speaker of the Legislative Council.

365. The committee on the admission of Adenese to the higher ranks of the Aden Civil Service completed its work during the year and its report is expected to be published in mid-1959.

366. On the advice of the commission of inquiry appointed to review the effects of the ban on the import of qat into Aden colony,* the ban was lifted in June, but the import and sale of qat are now regulated by the Government and the trade is subject to price controls.

367. Shipping calling at the port of Aden continued at a high level during the year, but the operation of the port was hampered by a number of industrial disputes.

368. Industrial relations during the year have been disturbed and there were short general strikes in April and at the end of October. The latter were, however, not connected in any way with particular industrial disputes. There have been a number of other strikes and stoppages. A tendency to move from "house" unions to industrial unions has been evident during the year. The Aden Trades Union Congress has exercised considerable influence in labour matters and has also played a growing part in colony politics, including the boycott of the Legislative Council elections; there is a serious danger that this may have undesirable effects on labour relations.

369. The TUC has expressed concern over the numbers of Commonwealth and foreign immigrants who enter the colony on working permits. Entry permits for the purpose of taking up employment are granted only when it appears that no locally domiciled person is available to fill the post. In 1958/59 arrivals by sea and air of persons holding working permits numbered 791 from the Commonwealth and 313 from foreign countries, and departures numbered 828 and 420 respectively, showing a net decrease of 144. A large number of persons from neighbouring territories (mainly Yemeni against whose employment the Aden TUC makes no complaint), of whom no count is made, enter the colony over land.

370. Riots occurred in Aden colony on the 31st October and the 1st November. These followed the sentencing of the editor and the printer of the Aden TUC newspaper *Al Amel* to three months imprisonment for contempt of court. In order to stop the riots it became necessary for the police to open fire and to employ British troops stationed in Aden to restore order. The disturbances ended on the 1st November and a general strike in protest called by the Aden TUC on the 31st October ended on the 2nd November. Conditions rapidly returned to normal.

371. During the period from March to July, 1958 there were a number of grenade incidents and explosions in Aden colony as part of a campaign apparently organised from outside the colony and protectorate to terrorise the people and Government of the colony. A state of emergency was proclaimed on the 2nd May. These incidents stopped after the arrest and conviction of the agents mainly concerned in August and September.

Aden Protectorate

372. In June a group of Rulers of states in the Western Aden Protectorate visited London to discuss with Her Majesty's Government their proposal to form a federation for the improvement of the development and defence of their states. Agreement was reached in broad outline and the Rulers returned to Aden to continue discussions in detail with the Governor

* Report of the Qat Commission of Inquiry, 1958 Government Printer, Aden 2s. 0d.

at the end of July. The Federation, entitled the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South, was inaugurated on the 11th February, and a Treaty of Friendship and Protection* was signed between the United Kingdom and the Federation on the same day. The Federation comprises the Amirate of Beihan, the Audhali Sultanate, the Fadhli Sultanate, the Amirate of Dhala, the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdome and the Lower Yafa' Sultanate. Under the treaty the United Kingdom will give financial and military assistance to the Federation.

373. The Secretary of State visited Aden colony and protectorate in February and was present at the inauguration ceremony for the new Federation.

374. A further £100,000 was allocated in the Aden protectorate from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the year to enable the protectorate to expand its 1955/60 development programme. The additional allocation will be used to provide new schools in the protectorate. In addition to Her Majesty's Government's normal annual expenditure on recurrent services in the protectorate, a special grant was made in October for relief measures following floods in the Wahidi State in Eastern Aden Protectorate. A Development Commissioner was appointed to report on the possibilities for further development in Aden protectorate and to draw up a programme; his report will be completed shortly.

375. In the first half of 1958 border attacks and subversion of tribesmen continued in the states of Western Aden Protectorate. As a result of prompt counter measures this hostile activity died down in the second half of 1958. It has been necessary on a number of occasions to report to the United Nations under Article 51 on measures taken in self defence against attacks by the Yemen on land and air forces in the protectorate. Renewed attempts to subvert protectorate tribes have been made in the early months of 1959. Diplomatic communication has been maintained with the Yemen throughout the year and constant attempts have been made to reduce frontier tension.

376. In April orders were made for the arrest of the three Jifri brothers in Lahej State, who had been increasingly engaging in subversive activities. Two escaped to the Yemen and the third was detained in Socotra until October, when he was released. In July Her Majesty's Government withdrew recognition from the Sultan of Lahej, Sultan Ali Abdul Karim, who had been for some time acting in contravention of his treaties with the United Kingdom. He was subsequently deposed by the Electoral College of Lahej State, which in December unanimously elected as his successor Sultan Fadhli bin Ali. Her Majesty's Government have since accorded recognition to Sultan Fadhli bin Ali.

MAURITIUS

377. The ministerial system established in 1957 has continued to work effectively and smoothly throughout the year.

378. On the 31st December the Legislative Council was dissolved and the new constitutional Order in Council was brought into force. Elections to the new Legislative Council were held in March. The Council is composed

* Cmnd. 665.

of 40 members elected in single-member constituencies, up to 12 unofficial members nominated by the Governor and three *ex officio* members. The results of the election were: Mauritius Labour Party 23 members, Moslem Committee of Action 5, Independent Forward Bloc 6, Parti Mauricien 3, Trade Unionists 2 and Independents 1.

379. A new Executive Council, composed of three *ex officio* Ministers and 9 unofficial Ministers, was appointed after the Legislative Council elections.

380. A report by Mr. R. W. Luce on unemployment and under-employment in Mauritius which was published in September revealed a serious situation particularly with regard to unemployment among younger workers. The Mauritius Government's statement *The Luce Report: a Time for Decision* emphasised the necessity of implementing the five-year development plan with the minimum delay and of ensuring that the economic development of the colony should continue after its completion. It was stated that the Mauritius Government would be asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send an economic survey mission to Mauritius to advise on the colony's problems.

381. The pace of economic development in Mauritius has increased dramatically during 1958/59. A particularly encouraging feature has been the interest taken in the colony by outside commercial and industrial concerns with the capital and skills on which the further economic development of the colony so much depends. The Government published in June the *Plan for Mauritius* setting out a development programme for the five-year period July, 1957, to June, 1962. The Economic Planning Committee which drew up the plan published its first half-yearly review in October as a result of which administrative changes have been made to avoid the delays which prevented the full implementation of the first year's programme.

382. During 1958/59 major development projects have been undertaken in the fields of hydro-electricity, trunk road construction, the tea industry and, in the private sector, the sugar industry. Other major projects for which preparatory work has been carried out include harbour developments at Port Louis and a sewerage scheme for the towns of Plaine Wilhems, the largest residential area in the island.

383. Early in 1959 a proposal to secure expert advice on setting up a system of social insurance was made public. The Mauritius Government expressed the hope that Professor Richard Titmuss would be able to visit the colony for this purpose.

SEYCHELLES

384. Mr. Profumo, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, visited Seychelles from the 7th to the 14th October. During the course of this first ministerial visit ever paid to the colony, Mr. Profumo was able to have discussions with leading members of all sections of the community. In addition to seeing schools, hospitals, coconut estates and cinnamon distilleries on the main island of Mahé, Mr. Profumo visited the famous Vallée de Mai on Praslin and vanilla plantations on La Digue. The ministerial visit was followed by a parliamentary visit. Mr. Paul Williams (Conservative) and Mr. George Thomas (Labour) were in the colony from the 25th February to the 4th March.

385. The amount of Colonial Development and Welfare money spent in Seychelles in 1958/59 was substantially greater than in any previous year. The main projects for which grants were made and for which work was carried out during the year were road construction, the installation of a new electricity supply in Port Victoria, land settlement, afforestation and other agricultural developments, an aerial survey and a teacher-training college.

386. The shipping services to and from Seychelles have been significantly improved. From the beginning of 1959 the British India Steam Navigation Company's ships called at Seychelles on their way to and from Mombasa and Bombay. In addition a greater number of passages are now reserved for Seychelles passengers. These arrangements or alternative arrangements giving an equally good service will remain in operation at least until the end of 1960. The number of holiday visitors to Seychelles is already increasing owing to the improved services.

387. Mr. J. W. F. Rowe, a Cambridge economist, visited the colony to advise on the general economic situation and to make recommendations about economic developments. Mr. Frank Cooke, Editor of *World Crops* also visited Seychelles to make recommendations about the future development of the coconut industry. As a result a new development programme for the colony is now in preparation.

388. The annual Seychelles budget now carries a substantial deficit which is met by a grant in aid of administration from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

389. As a result of the fall in wool prices since 1957 the colony is faced with its biggest budget deficit for many years.

390. Following the end of the International Geophysical Year in December, the Royal Society base at Halley Bay was taken over by members of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (FIDS). This base will, in future, form part of the Survey's programme of work. Two bases at which the topographical and geological survey has been completed were closed, leaving the Survey with a total of ten occupied bases in the dependencies.

391. During the year it was decided that the Survey should be provided with air support. The proposal was that two aircraft should be stationed at Base E on Stonington Island, the Survey's most southerly base, which was re-opened last year. Owing to the severe ice conditions, however, the *John Biscoe* was unable to reach Base E and the personnel were evacuated over the ice, leaving the base unoccupied. Nevertheless, it is proposed to go ahead with the proposal for air support and the aircraft, one de Havilland Otter and one de Havilland Beaver, will be sent to the Antarctic towards the end of 1959 if an alternative base has been found for them.

392. The supply and relief of men at the FIDS bases were carried out in the face of extremely severe ice conditions by the Royal Research Ships *John Biscoe* and *Shackleton*. Conditions at the Survey's most southerly bases were so severe that the United States Government was asked for assistance and the United States ice breaker *North Wind* stood by the *John Biscoe* while the relief of the bases was in progress. The relief of the base at Halley Bay was carried out by the MV *Tottan*. HMS *Protector* once again carried out duties as naval guard ship in the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.

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

ST. HELENA AND DEPENDENCIES

394. The depressed state of the market for phormium tenax (known commercially as St. Helena hemp or flax) continued and there was a distinct possibility that the one mill remaining in operation would have to be closed. The position caused considerable anxiety because phormium tenax is the only export crop and its cultivation and processing provides most of the employment on the island apart from Government work. To meet the difficulty the St. Helena Government decided to support the industry. This was done by guaranteeing a price for fibre of £53 per ton f.o.b. The fixing of the minimum price at this level has enabled the producers to pay a higher wage to their workers. Since the introduction of the guaranteed price the market has gradually improved and at present the f.o.b. price is above £53 a ton, so that no subsidy is required.

395. During the year surveys have been made in St. Helena by two experts from the World Health Organisation; one into nutritional standards and the other into the prevalence of tuberculosis. Reports have been received from both investigators. The report on tuberculosis was reasonably reassuring but the nutrition report confirmed the existence of malnutrition amongst the islanders, particularly in the amount of protein in the diet.

396. To improve food consumption additional food subsidies have been approved. Corned beef, cheese and rice are now subsidized in addition to flour. Efforts are also being made to improve the supply of local produce, particularly vegetables. As part of the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for agricultural development irrigation works are being carried out in Fishers' Valley. This, together with a scheme for employing and training young men as small-holders, should help to improve the island's supply of fresh vegetables.

397. The colony's programme of re-afforestation has continued throughout the year and substantial areas of high country have been demarcated as forest areas and are now under the control of the Agricultural Department. This forms part of the plan to establish a forest belt around the island to combat erosion.

398. Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, MP, visited the island in the summer and Mr. A. Emanuel, an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office, arrived in the middle of March to study the island's problems.

399. The work of supplying water to the islanders' cottages on Tristan da Cunha which has been financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was completed in August. For the first time in their history, the islanders have a supply of water piped into their homes. A further scheme, which is also being financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to provide the Edinburgh Settlement on Tristan with a system of water-borne sewerage, is in hand. The object of both these schemes is to prevent the many stomach ailments which are thought to be due to the contamination of the soil and the consumption of unclean water from an open brook.

400. A severe gale with winds estimated at up to 150 mph struck Tristan da Cunha during August. The chief damage was to the Prince Philip Hall, which lost its roof, and to the Meteorological Station. There was no loss of life and all the damage has since been repaired.

401. The Governor paid a visit to Tristan da Cunha from St. Helena at the beginning of February in HMS *Lynx*. He spent three days on the island and was also able to visit the neighbouring Nightingale Island.

CHAPTER III

Economic and Financial Affairs***General**

402. The recession in certain industrial countries in 1958 had little general effect on the territories, and there was no common pattern in their export prices and earnings. Thus, although the prices of groundnuts, palm oil, coconut oil and free market sugar were generally lower than in 1957, the prices of cocoa, sisal and palm kernels were higher. The price of copper rose considerably from its low level at the beginning of the year, and tin prices also hardened, although this was accompanied by a reduction in the volume of production as a result of the tin restriction scheme. Although cotton and coffee prices did not vary greatly, there has been some uncertainty about market prospects, and, in the case of cotton, difficulty has been experienced in selling the crop.

403. There has been little increase in the volume of exports of primary products since 1956. In 1958, a very considerable increase in exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils was matched by a fall in exports of other food-stuffs. There were record crops of sugar and rice in British Guiana, of groundnuts in Nigeria, and of tea and tobacco in Nyasaland. There was a high cocoa crop in Nigeria in 1958/59 after a poor crop in 1957/58. Commercial production commenced of petroleum in Nigeria and bauxite in Sarawak. On the other hand, there was a lower output of tin and columbite in Nigeria, of cloves in Zanzibar, maize in Northern Rhodesia, and of sugar in most territories, apart from British Guiana.

404. Although there has been little change in the total volume of exports of primary products, the total output of goods and services, including activities such as food production for local consumption, manufacturing industries, construction, power supplies, tourist industry and other services, continued to expand. The combined gross domestic product (at market prices) of the colonial territories, which was £1,250 million in 1948, and £2,700 million in 1957, is provisionally estimated at £2,850 million in 1958. At constant (1948) prices there has been an average annual rate of increase of about 4 per cent since 1948.

405. There was a fall of £46 million in the value of exports.† This was mainly the result of the lower level of Singapore's entrepôt trade; re-exports from Singapore in 1958 fell by £40 million. There was a fall of £9 million in the value of sugar exports, reflecting partly the lower free market price at which about a third of colonial sugar is sold, and partly smaller crops in certain territories, including Barbados, Jamaica and Mauritius. Following

* Statistics are not available for the exact period of this Report, i.e. 1st April, 1958, to 31st March, 1959. 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 1958 or 1958-59 are provisional.

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

† Excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Hong Kong textile industries, the Hong Kong industry voluntarily undertook to limit its cotton textile exports to the United Kingdom for a period of three years.

406. There was a fall of nearly £80 million in the value of imports,* including a fall of about £35 million in Hong Kong and Singapore and of nearly £20 million in East Africa. Imports were lower also in Sierra Leone and Cyprus. On the other hand, imports rose in Nigeria, Trinidad, Mauritius and Fiji. There was little change generally in the direction of imports, though there was an increase in imports from mainland China into Hong Kong and Singapore.

407. The deficit of the territories (except Hong Kong) on current account was a little less than in 1957 and the long-term capital inflow was also lower. Loans raised by colonial Governments on the London market fell by over £10 million, and the inflow of private investment is provisionally estimated to have declined by about £20 million. In February, 1959, the Government of Jamaica raised a loan of \$12.5 million in New York. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the external capital invested in the territories comes from the United Kingdom, and nearly one-third from the United States and Canada.

408. Adding official grants to capital movements of all kinds, the United Kingdom financial contribution to the colonial territories is estimated to have been almost £100 million annually in 1956-58.

409. In the territories apart from Hong Kong there was a slight reduction in the level of the sterling assets. The sterling assets of Hong Kong, however, rose by roughly an equivalent amount, so that the total level of the sterling assets showed little change over the year. The sterling assets of West Africa and East Africa fell, and there was a continued increase in Brunei. The London assets of Marketing Boards etc. continued to fall, but there was an increase in commercial bank funds.

410. Capital formation in 1958 was at roughly the same value as in 1957, but was slightly lower in real terms. There was a lower level of capital formation in East Africa and the Far Eastern territories, but a higher level in West Africa and the West Indian territories. It seems probable that internal savings financed a higher proportion of capital formation than in previous years.

411. Government development expenditure was generally well maintained. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was about £200,000 lower at £17.8 million. The Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act which received the Royal Assent in April, 1959, extends the period of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to March, 1964, and increases the total amount of grant money available from £220 million to £315 million. Together with unspent funds under earlier provisions, this new provision will make available a total of over £140 million for the period from April, 1959, to March, 1964, or an average of over £28 million a year. The Act also provides for a new system of Exchequer loans to the colonial territories, and makes available £100 million for this purpose for the period up to 1964.

* Excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

412. The financial position of several territories was weakened by the failure of revenue to meet the steadily growing demand for recurrent expenditure, especially on the social services. Company tax rates were raised in East Africa, North Borneo and Singapore, but the standard rate of income tax was lowered in Jamaica.

413. A wide measure of liberalisation of imports of raw materials, capital goods and foodstuffs from the dollar area was adopted. Efforts are continuing to be made in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to secure mitigation of the adverse effects which the Treaty of Rome and the coming into being of the European Economic Community may have on the economies of the territories.

414. At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal in September, the following colonial territories were represented in an advisory capacity in the United Kingdom delegation: Nigeria, The West Indies, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Hong Kong. The report of the Conference was presented to Parliament in October. (See Cmnd. 539.)

Production and Marketing

GENERAL TREND

415. There has been a slight rise in the volume of exports of primary products since 1956. The small increase in 1958 over 1957 is mainly due to the fact that substantial increases in exports of groundnuts were largely offset by a fall in exports of cocoa.

Volume Indices of Colonial Exports of Primary Products*

(1956 = 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
1956	100	100	100	100	100
1957	106	86	107	99	102
1958 (provisional) ...	107	103	97	106	104

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

* The volume index of colonial exports of primary products based on 1948 has been used for a number of years but now that Ghana and the Federation of Malaya are no longer included it has been considered desirable to start a new series based on a more recent period. Table 1 gives the indices on the new basis; the trend of the new series and that of the series based on 1948 are very similar for recent years. A series based on 1948 is shown at the end of Appendix V(a).

416. The more outstanding movements in the group indices are as follows :

Group I—Exports of copper and tin ore and concentrates decreased but this was more than compensated by the increase in the exports of diamonds and petroleum products ;

Group II—The large increase in the exports of groundnuts was primarily responsible for this recovery ;

Group III—The fall was mainly due to a decrease in cocoa exports with some reduction on account of sugar ;

Group IV—The change in the index was largely caused by an increase in cotton and timber.

AGRICULTURE

417. The Secretary of State's Agricultural Advisers visited the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Bermuda, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad and British Guiana and the Adviser on Animal Health visited Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. The Adviser on Drainage and Irrigation visited Uganda where he attended the third Formal Conference of Hydrologists in August. Later he visited Nyasaland, British Guiana, Fiji, Mauritius and Kenya.

Irrigation

418. Good progress has been maintained in the three minor irrigation schemes in Kenya and it is planned to settle 650 tenants and their families on 2,600 acres at Mwea-Tebera : rice planted in the short rains has proved to be the most successful crop in the irrigated areas. A pilot scheme covering up to 5,000 acres has been started at Mbarali in the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika. In Hong Kong a five-year programme (1958-63) includes the construction of diversion dams and channels, a reclamation scheme with sea water control at Mai Po, extension of new reservoirs, 200 new wells and nine impounding reservoirs. Two major dams of 50,000,000 gallon capacity have been completed and two more are under construction. Many hundreds of new wells have been brought into operation, small dams constructed and channel ways straightened and sealed.

419. The completion of the drainage and irrigation works for the western section of the Boerasirie development scheme on the West Coast of Demerara, British Guiana, has made available 25,000 acres of new land and greatly improved the drainage of much of the land already in use. The area is mainly suited to the production of food crops and grass and the scheme has already brought about a great improvement in the supply of ground provisions. Sections closer to the river are favourable for cacao and other perennial crops. In the Gambia the number of share-cropping tenants on the Gambia Rice Farm project increased to over 200.

420. The proposed closing down in Fiji of the Nausori sugar mill has created the need for concerted action by Departments concerned to ensure that the transition from sugar (80,000-90,000 tons of cane produced per annum) to other crops will be successfully carried out. The cane area will require extensive draining and a comprehensive plan has been prepared. The Drainage and Irrigation Adviser has visited Fiji to advise on this problem.

Mechanisation

421. The work of the East African Tractor and Implement Testing Unit has become more widely appreciated and commercial agents are now seeking tests of new agricultural machines before placing them on the local markets. The results of such tests are being accepted and modifications made with resulting benefit to farmers. Two courses held during the year at the Tractor Training School at Namalere, Uganda, were fully attended and it is now clear that the running of the school has become one of the most important functions of the Special Development Section. In Cyprus some 2,500 agricultural tractors are in use, implying a ratio of 420 acres of arable land per tractor.

Land Consolidation and Farm Planning

422. In Northern Rhodesia 28,000 people from the Gwembe Valley who were displaced by the development of the Kariba hydro-electric project have been successfully resettled. The Peasant Farming Scheme has made considerable progress. Under this scheme African farmers are provided with credit for the clearing of land and the supply of essential equipment, conservation works etc. on condition that a satisfactory crop rotation is followed. Resettlement schemes from over-crowded Ngoni Reserve in the Eastern Province have made good progress.

423. In Kenya the ever-increasing demand from the European areas for Government farm planning services, the extension of land consolidation in the African areas and a marked improvement in crop husbandry have been the main features in the year. In Nyanza Province about 1,190,000 acres have now been enclosed and consolidated, of which some 368,000 acres have been subject to some form of farm planning. In the five administrative districts of the Central Province land consolidation has been completed on 621,973 acres including the whole of one district (Kiambu). Of this area 51,829 acres have been laid out with either a simple or detailed farm plan. In Tanganyika the initial implementation of the African increased productivity scheme has been a most important development. The scheme was initiated by the African members of the Legislative Council with the object of increasing the productivity of African cultivation and thus assisting the financing of social services. Twenty-nine agricultural schemes are under way in different districts of Tanganyika with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

424. In Uganda the numbers of planned farms in the Eastern Province and Buganda were increased to 13 and 9 respectively. In the Western Province, where farm planning is restricted to Kigezi District, no detailed planning has taken place but over 180 farms have been given improved layouts. Wide-spread enclosure of holdings by hedges has also taken place with a view to securing title to the land, and in a few cases voluntary exchanges of land have been arranged to allow for consolidation prior to enclosure. The general response by farmers to the Farm Planning Service has been most favourable. In many areas progress has been restricted only by the shortage of staff.

425. In Northern Nigeria work has begun on the extension of the railway to Maiduguri, which will provide a strong incentive to the development of cash and food crops in the North Eastern Areas. The large-scale mechanical cultivation of upland soils is being investigated at Mokwa.

426. In Jamaica the farm development scheme has made considerable progress. Emphasis has been given to pasture development, the cocoa expansion programme and farm water supply. A policy for rural land has been promulgated in British Honduras, its main aims being to improve land tenure, to promote community development and to raise the standard of living. A pilot scheme has been started in Trinidad for the establishment of completely planned and equipped farms including dwelling houses and all farm buildings. These farms will be handed over to carefully chosen farmers as working economic units, the value of the farm to be repaid over a period of 20 years. Lands located in former United States military bases are being used. The first five farms are dairy and beef units based on newly established Pangola grass pastures. A poultry unit is included on each farm. A soil map of Trinidad is nearly completed and about one-fifth of Tobago has been mapped. A Town and Country Planning Officer has been appointed in Barbados and land-use planning legislation is under consideration. An increasing number of small-holders are seeking advice from the field staff on layout, cropping and soil conservation work. In British Guiana, Pangola and Coastal Bermuda grass are proving suitable for intensive management on the heavy coastal soils as well as on the sandy soils of the interior. These grasses open up greater possibilities of developing thriving dairy and beef industries.

427. In Mauritius 625 acres are being cleared for lease to farmers. It is planned to include fish farms in some of the holdings and to establish contour farming, as far as possible, as its benefits are increasingly apparent from investigations made at the research stations. Following soil survey investigations in Hong Kong and the establishment of trial plots it is becoming evident that there are comparatively large areas of land between 1,500 ft. and 2,000 ft. which can be terraced for the growth of vegetables and fruit trees. A subsidized coconut planting scheme was launched in Sarawak in January. The target is to plant 10,000 acres before 1965 with the aim of meeting all local needs and creating a substantial cash export in Sarawak's weakly diversified agricultural economy.

Insect Pest and Disease Control

428. The Sudan Dioch (Quelea bird) has become a major pest in Northern Nigeria and an extensive campaign with explosives and flame throwers has begun. Kenya and Tanganyika co-operated in a campaign against the breeding colonies of Quelea birds covering 2,610 acres. The proportion of cocoa farmers in the Southern Cameroons spraying against black pod disease has increased from one-third to one-half. In the Gambia the control of *cargedon gonagra*, the main pest of stored unshelled groundnuts, has been very largely achieved enabling farmers to reserve more of their own crop for seed. In Sierra Leone a small outbreak of a virus disease allied to swollen shoot of cocoa has overshadowed the experimental work on the control of black pod disease. Farmers in Uganda sprayed 7,500 acres of cotton against lygus. In Cyprus the standard of exports, from the point of view of freedom from pests and diseases, has been maintained at a satisfactory level. In Trinidad a research team has started work on red ring disease of coconuts.

Use of Manures and Fertilizers

429. The fertilizer campaign has continued to be a major item of extension work in Northern Nigeria. Sales have been well maintained in the older established areas and there are promising indications that where more recently

introduced its value is also realised. Research work on the use of super-phosphate on groundnuts in the Eastern Region of Nigeria on the lines previously proved in the Northern Region have now clearly shown economic yields and extension work has begun in the Region. A rice fertilizer, the composition of which was approved by the Department of Agriculture, was retailed for the first time by local commercial firms in the Gambia. Phosphatic fertilizers are being used to an increasing extent in the African areas of Kenya; some 2,000 acres of wheat grown in the Elgeyo reserve of the Rift Valley Province have all been planted with phosphate and its use is spreading to maize. In the Somaliland Protectorate the value of Kraal manure has been proved and its use on bunded fields is being encouraged. In Cyprus the quantity of fertilizer applied is being maintained at about 65,000 tons. There is room for considerable expansion of dry land crops, but by contrast cases of excessive dressings have been observed in perennially irrigated areas. In Jamaica imports of fertilizer, mainly sulphate of ammonia, increased by about 5,000 tons to 40,000 tons. In Trinidad also consumption of sulphate of ammonia far exceeds all other types of fertilizer; a large factory is being built to prepare fertilizer for use in the island and for export. The sugar industry of British Guiana used about 20,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia; 5,000 tons of phosphate and 2,000 tons of potassic fertilizers were also used, a large increase over recent years. In St. Vincent over 5,000 tons of fertilizer are being used annually on bananas, coconuts and sugar. Sarawak farmers are becoming increasingly conscious of the value of fertilizers: the distribution of fertilizer for the rubber-planting scheme was given out to tender.

Agricultural Education

430. In Uganda, the Arapai Farm Institute completed its first academic year. The general progress made by the 55 students was satisfactory but lack of knowledge of English hampered the progress of some. As at Bukalasa it is planned to extend the Institute to accommodate a third-year course of specialist training. Two Farmers' Training Centres have been built in the Nyanza Province of Kenya. It is believed that the establishment of these centres where large numbers of African farmers can attend short courses mainly on improved crop and animal husbandry will have a stimulating effect on agricultural progress. More advanced courses are also planned covering farm economics and accountancy, buildings, planning and the operation and maintenance of farm machinery. In the Somaliland Protectorate elementary training is given to working farmers. In Nyasaland, the instruction provided in the main agricultural training centre for Africans, the Colby School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, ranged from a new two-year Agricultural Learners' Course to short courses and field days for 300 master farmers and villagers; 200 people took part in the longer and more specialised courses. The School of Agriculture, Samaru, Northern Nigeria, had more students than its planned capacity. This augurs well for the success of the new riverain School of Agriculture at Kabba on which preliminary work has begun. It is hoped also that it will help to increase the number of junior technical staff as their shortage is a most serious obstacle to the expansion of extension activities in Northern Nigeria.

431. In Hong Kong the extension services have greatly expanded their educational programme by field demonstrations, film and slide shows, radio broadcasts, agricultural shows and conducted visits to agricultural stations.

Two six-weeks courses were conducted by the agricultural education officer for two groups of 35 young farmers. This will be extended to four courses in 1959. A farm institute is to be established when a suitable site has been obtained. In Sarawak an extension branch has been created which caters for an increased role to be played by women in the development of Sarawak's agriculture. In Cyprus the extension service was maintained at an effective level, in spite of many difficulties, mainly by the re-arrangement of agricultural beats on a communal basis. The advisory work includes intensive use of available mass audio-visual media and consists mostly of direct instruction to individual or groups of farmers. The extension staff of Barbados are gradually receiving training at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute which is proving of real value. Discussion groups among small farmers are gaining in popularity and resulting in the improved cultivation of cane and food crops. Group members act as demonstration centres for the field staff which has a good effect on extension work generally.

432. The Directors and senior officers of overseas Departments of Agriculture and agricultural institutions held a conference at Wye College, Kent, in September, 1958, to discuss a number of important and pressing problems. Some sixty delegates attended the conference including representatives from twenty-four overseas Departments of Agriculture. The major subjects discussed were land use, consolidation and farm planning, soil fertility, extension methods, the mechanisation of tropical agriculture and training of agricultural staff. The report of the conference has been published by the Colonial Office as Miscellaneous No. 531.

Assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation

433. The territories continued to receive assistance from the FAO under the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and by visits from its expert staff. In addition to the FAO team working on irrigation problems in Tanganyika, that territory was awarded a fellowship for a serving officer to study irrigation practices in Australia. Other territories already benefiting from the assistance programme include Aden, where an investigation into irrigation problems continues; Sarawak, where a soil investigation is already taking place, and which is also to receive the services of an expert on timber marketing; and Uganda, where fisheries investigations continued. New projects have been approved for Cyprus to receive expert advice on poultry husbandry and olive processing; for the East Africa High Commission to be given aid on forecasting future timber requirements; for the Somaliland Protectorate to have the services of an expert veterinarian to investigate cattle diseases; for the three Borneo territories to have the services of an Agricultural Census Adviser; and for officers from Cyprus and Nigeria to be awarded fellowships in land consolidation and vaccine research respectively.

Crops

434. *Bananas.* Colonial producers' share of the United Kingdom market for bananas fell very slightly during 1958. This was mainly due to a fall in production in Jamaica largely as a result of three successive years of unfavourable weather conditions. The Jamaica Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the Jamaica banana industry, including marketing. The Windward Islands, on the other hand, although experiencing

conditions of drought, have continued to expand their production. In the Cameroons despite severe losses from disease, exports also increased as new areas of production, opened up by improved communications, came into bearing. Imports into the United Kingdom from the territories are shown in Table 2.

Imports of Colonial Bananas by the United Kingdom

TABLE 2

Tons

	1956	1957	1958
Jamaica	145,705	145,607	122,762
British Cameroons	67,081	68,829	73,764
Windward Islands	34,290	47,463	58,393
Trinidad	3,213	7,175	4,550

435. Prices of colonial bananas were once again seasonally high during the summer months but they fell during the winter.

436. The third year's working of the banana price assistance scheme which was set up to assist the banana industry in Jamaica and the Windward Islands* resulted in the industry's once more contributing to the stabilisation fund.

437. *Citrus Fruit.* In Jamaica, although increasing production from a large number of young orange and grapefruit trees was expected to increase the size of the 1958 crop, production for the year was approximately the same as for the previous year, owing largely to the effects of the adverse weather conditions. Table 3 shows the United Kingdom imports of colonial citrus in recent years.

Main Imports of Colonial Citrus by the United Kingdom

TABLE 3

	1956	1957	1958
<i>Fresh Oranges (tons)</i>			
Cyprus	19,691	20,177	22,784
<i>Fresh Grapefruit (tons)</i>			
West Indian territories	5,804	6,494	8,362
Cyprus	4,638	4,900	4,443
<i>Canned Grapefruit (tons)</i>			
West Indian territories	4,686	5,030	4,909
Cyprus	864	1,067	946
<i>Citrus Juices ('000 gallons)</i>			
West Indian territories	3,239	2,692	4,450

438. The three year price assistance scheme for British Caribbean citrus†, which was due to end in June, 1958, has been extended on the same terms for a further year. Talks are expected to be held during the course of 1959 to consider the possible renewal of the scheme. Although not all the results of the first three years are available it is clear that the industry will have made sizeable contributions to the stabilisation funds.

* See Cmd. 9769, paragraph 398.

† See Cmd. 9769, paragraph 402.

439. *Cloves.* As expected the 1957/58 clove crop in Zanzibar was a record one amounting to 24,195 tons, thus exceeding the previous record crop of 1937/38 by over three thousand tons. The current crop is expected to be a comparatively small one. Exports in 1958 amounted to 9,108 tons compared with 11,785 tons in 1957. In 1958 92 tons of clove oil were exported.

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

Cocoa Exports

TABLE 4

Tons

	1956	1957	1958
Federation of Nigeria	117,133	135,300	87,644
Sierra Leone	2,881	2,011	2,328
Trinidad	9,750	7,119	8,112
Jamaica	1,378	252	361
Grenada	570	1,162	1,407
St. Lucia	219	287	183
Dominica	122	84	115
New Hebrides	930	842	907

441. In 1957/58 the Nigerian crop was 88,400 tons, which was 3,000 tons greater than originally estimated but still a low figure owing to unfavourable weather conditions which affected most of West Africa. It is estimated that the output in 1958/59 will be 135,000 tons.

442. Prices began at a high level in April of over £400 per ton; as world demand tended to contract, prices fell away and in September and October were below £300. They recovered to around £320 in November owing to prospects of a poor West African crop but as the supply position improved they dropped again to £280 in January and remained below £300.

443. In the Western Region of Nigeria, which produces most of the Nigerian crop the price to producers of Grade I cocoa for the 1958/59 buying season was again fixed at £150 per ton.

444. Production increased rapidly in the Eastern Region of Nigeria and new plantings continued steadily. The Amazon types which are proving early bearing and vigorous are very popular.

445. In Jamaica the crop was affected by drought; the expansion programme was, however, vigorously maintained; most of the crop is now processed locally into cocoa butter etc. In British Guiana the popularity of cacao is gradually increasing and commercial planting of over 1,000 acres is being carried out by a sugar company. The expansion of the cocoa industry is proceeding steadily in Fiji; some 1,700 acres have now been planted and a quarter of a million seedlings are likely to be issued in the next season; the introduction of some 2,000 seeds of West African strain (ex Malaya) was satisfactorily accomplished. The first cocoa consignment was sent to Australia in November. Trials are being conducted in several parts of Tanganyika. It will be some years before definite results are obtained but indications from one estate in Tanga Province are encouraging. Seedlings sufficient to plant 15 acres were issued to growers in the more fertile parts of the Buganda Province of Uganda. Provided the initial plantings show promise it is planned to plant 100 acres in 1959 and up to 1,000 acres

by 1963. A clonal nursery has been established in North Borneo: the East Coast volcanic soils are proving suitable for cocoa cultivation and the Colonial Development Corporation and other concerns are expanding production.

446. The third session of the FAO Cocoa Study Group met in Hamburg in May, and was attended by 21 member and observer delegations: including delegations from the United Kingdom and from the dependent territories. The world cocoa situation and a number of statistical and technical matters were discussed, but a major work of the session was consideration of the question of price stabilisation and of the report of the Working Party on Stabilisation. In the light of the views expressed, the Group decided that no useful purpose would be then served by further discussion of the problem of stabilisation. Any Government participating in the Group could however raise the matter at any future time.

447. Sir Hilton Poynton, a Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office was elected chairman of the Group's Executive Committee until the next session of the Group. Since the Group's third session, the Statistical Committee has met in October and January and has issued forecasts of world production and absorption for the current year.

448. An FAO/CCTA Technical Cocoa Conference held in Ghana in February was attended by a United Kingdom/dependent territories delegation. The conference recommended in particular the establishment of a technical working party on cocoa either within or outside the Cocoa Study Group and proposed the establishment of a special fund open to contributions by Government organisations and institutions to assist with the financing of various other projects for the expansion of research and training facilities, the exchange of technical knowledge and the establishment of three quarantine stations.

449. *Coffee.* East African exports in 1957 and 1958 are shown in Table 5.

East African Coffee Exports

TABLE 5 Tons (in terms of hulled coffee)

	Arabica		Robusta		Triage		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Kenya ...	21,911	24,601	1	—	13	30	21,925	24,631
Uganda ...	5,245	5,001	76,941	72,531	1,842	1,160	84,028	78,692
Tanganyika ...	11,822	15,879	6,215	6,214	83	23	18,120	22,116
Total ...	38,978	45,481	83,157	78,745	1,938	1,213	124,073	125,439

450. In 1958 the main buyers of East African coffee, based on values, were as follows (1957 figures shown in brackets):

United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>per cent.</i> 21 (22)
United States of America ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 (32)
German Federal Republic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 (20)

451. The price of coffee declined during the year although the price of some fine grades of Kenya arabica remained at over £550 per ton from the beginning of the season in September; the price for robusta dropped from about £300 per ton in April to about £200 in December and has remained around this figure.

452. The rising world production of coffee and increasing stocks in Latin American exporting countries aroused international concern. A Coffee Study Group was set up in Washington in June to examine the position. In September talks were held in both Paris and Washington, representatives from East Africa participating in the United Kingdom delegation, to consider proposals for a coffee agreement to reduce exports below production: eventually the Latin American countries concluded a one-year agreement amongst themselves for an export retention scheme. The Study Group is expected to consider the situation further during 1959.

453. In Eastern Nigeria 22,500 robusta seedlings were distributed and nursery capacity is being expanded. In the Southern Cameroons exports of arabica rose by 600 tons to over 1,000 tons and robusta by 200 tons to 850 tons. In Uganda the Coffee Research Unit became fully operational. Successful spraying against *Antestia* on a field scale in Ankole and Toro Districts has resulted in a marked revival of interest in arabica coffee.

454. *Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils.* Nigeria exported 170,507 tons of palm oil and 441,223 tons of palm kernels in 1958 compared with 166,202 tons and 406,198 tons respectively in 1957. Sierra Leone exported 54,609 tons of palm kernels in 1958, as against 52,967 tons in the previous year.

455. The Nigerian groundnut export crop in 1957/58 was, at 715,000 tons, a record one and it is significant that, mainly as a result of the increasing use of hand-operated decorticating machines, as much as 98 per cent consisted of special grade nuts. The Gambia exported 62,976 tons of groundnuts in 1958 compared with 49,291 tons in 1957 and 37,994 tons in 1956.

456. In 1958 the Pacific Copra Boards had, for the first time since the war, to sell their copra on the world market following the termination on the 31st December, 1957, of their long-term contract with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The open market price of copra was, however, very favourable during the year and the transition was accomplished without any difficulties. In Zanzibar, partly as a result of strong demand from India and partly due to a large carry-over from the previous year, exports of copra increased markedly from 2,132 tons in 1957 to 9,989 tons in 1958. However, exports of coconut oil were, as a result, lower than usual.

457. The second session of the FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products was held in Manila in October. The United Kingdom Government was represented by officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Colonial Office, and an adviser from the United Kingdom oil-consuming industry. The session was preceded by a meeting of the Working Party on Copra Quality and Grading.

458. *Rice.* British Guiana achieved a record production estimated at 100,500 tons. Emergency pumping saved the autumn crop which was again threatened by rain shortage. Work has begun on the reclamation of swamp land in the Scarcies, Sierra Leone, and if present progress is maintained planting should be possible next season. In Sarawak, a rice agronomist has been investigating both wet and dry paddy cultivation.

459. The third session of the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice was held in Colombo in February and was preceded by a meeting of the Group of Experts on Rice Grading and Standardisation.

460. The Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research attended a session of the FAO International Rice Commission in Tokyo in October.

461. *Other Cereals.* The maize harvest in Northern Rhodesia was an exceptionally poor one. The rains started late, fell heavily and incessantly for a short period and ceased abruptly. As a result European production dropped by 700,000 bags from 1,200,000 bags in the previous year to 500,000 bags, and African marketed production dropped by 770,000 bags from 800,000 bags to 30,000 bags. Special legislation was passed to protect farmers unable to meet credit commitments, and the distribution of food and seed supplies was organised in African areas. In Barbados new varieties of maize have been introduced which have produced better yields than local strains. This has been facilitated by the appointment of the regional Plant Breeder at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

462. In Cyprus also the spring rainfall, while sufficient to give a reasonable crop of barley in most areas, stopped early, which adversely affected the yield of wheat and other late maturing crops.

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

Sugar Production

TABLE 6 '000 tons

	1956	1957	1958
Barbados	151	205	154
British Guiana	263	285	306
Jamaica	362	359	353
Trinidad	162	170	188
Fiji	138	189	207
Mauritius	563	553	517

464. In 1958 Mauritius exported 514,491 tons, Fiji 191,838 tons and the West Indian territories some 923,000 tons. Total sugar exports were less than in 1957, since for about ten months of that year quotas and other limitations on exports under the International Sugar Agreement were inoperative.

465. At the annual discussion in November between parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement it was agreed that the negotiated price for 1959 should be £45 2s. 0d. a ton and that the Agreement should be extended for a further year to the end of 1966. Negotiated price quotas for 1959 were increased by 2½ per cent above those for 1958; the overall agreement quotas remained unchanged.

466. The International Sugar Council met in London twice during the earlier part of 1958, colonial advisers forming part of the United Kingdom delegation. The 1953 International Sugar Agreement ran from the 1st January, 1954, to the 31st December, 1958. Accordingly, the Secretary General of the United Nations called an International Sugar Conference which met in Geneva in September, 1958; representatives of the dependent territories accompanied the United Kingdom delegation. A new five-year agreement was drawn up, which came into effect on 1st January; it has a larger membership than that of the 1953 agreement and the United Kingdom and most of the colonies participate in it. The new agreement is similar to the previous one, but provision is made for exports permitted under Article 16 from

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exporting territories covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement to be increased by 75,000 long tons in 1960 and 1961 to 2,575,000 long tons; these territories also agree normally to hold a stock of not less than 50,000 long tons to be available for export at the call of the Council. The new agreement also provides that the Council shall act if the price of sugar rises above 3.75 cents per lb., that minimum stocks held under Article 13 (3) by Article 14 (1) countries shall normally be 12½ per cent of basic export tonnages (instead of 10 per cent as previously) and for the earlier notification of shortfalls. The International Sugar Council held a short meeting in Geneva after the conference.

467. The free market price of sugar varied between about 3.40 and 3.60 cents per lb. until December when it rose to nearly 3.70 cents. The prospect of more normal harvesting conditions in Cuba subsequently occasioned a fall below 3.25 cents per lb. At the end of February, export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement were reduced to 92½ per cent of basic export tonnages: the Council also decided that so long as market conditions warranted, a further 10 per cent of basic export tonnages would not be released to the market.

468. A cane seed production service is being established in Mauritius, financed by the Sugar Planters Rehabilitation Fund. Nurseries will provide small farmers with new varieties as well as virus-free cuttings of established varieties.

469. In British Honduras over 10,000 acres in the Corozal District are now estimated to be under cane: 11,067 tons of sugar were produced in 1958 and expansion is continuing. In Barbados sugar production was affected by a severe drought lasting over four months. In British Guiana a record production totalled 306,361 tons, an increase of 21,388 tons over the 1957 production which was itself a record. The increased use of fertilizers, weedicides and improved management practice make the industry more efficient without increased acreage.

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

Tea Exports

TABLE 7

Million lbs.

	1956	1957	1958
Nyasaland	19.7	19.9	20.9
Kenya	15.6	16.1	18.2
Uganda	5.4	6.1	6.0
Tanganyika	4.4	4.9	5.2
Mauritius	0.3	1.0	0.8

471. Nyasaland produced a record crop. Expansion of the tea industry of Mauritius progressed but results of the first year in new areas were disappointing due to poor weather conditions which killed many young plants.

472. Planting was accelerated in the African areas of Kericho and the Kisii Highlands of the Nyanza Province of Kenya and a start has also been made in North Nyanza. Plantings cover 127 acres and a further 262 acres are projected for 1959. Progress in Central Province continues and the Central Province African Grown Tea Marketing Board sold 63,500 lbs. during the year, five times the amount in 1957.

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

Cotton Production

TABLE 8

Bales of 400 lbs.

	1955/6	1956/7	1957/8
Uganda	363,700	372,400	350,900
Kenya	16,300	8,000	11,500
Tanganyika	133,600	167,900	175,300
Nyasaland	5,700	7,000	9,100
Nigeria*	154,400	143,500	240,800
Aden	30,700	28,300	28,700
West Indies	5,500	3,700	6,900
Total	709,900	730,800	823,200

* Excluding amounts used locally for hand spinning.

474. Research and experimental work on cotton carried out by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has resulted in the issue of improved and higher yielding strains in Tanganyika and Nigeria and has contributed in no small measure to the record crops obtained. Improved types are also being made available in Uganda and Nyasaland, and it is estimated that Uganda's 1958/59 crop will reach 375,000 bales. A record acreage of 2,014,020 acres was planted in Uganda.

475. The world cotton situation has, however, been causing concern to producing countries in that, while world raw cotton production has continued to increase world consumption has declined; prices have fallen and it has become more difficult to find markets for cotton.

476. A goodwill mission visited India from Uganda in November to look into the possibility of regaining Uganda's traditionally large market there, India's imports of Uganda cotton having fallen from 218,000 bales in 1954/55 to 96,000 bales in 1957/58.

477. The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited has developed alternative markets for Nigerian cotton mainly in Europe and the Far East. A large proportion of the crop is still, however, sold in the United Kingdom as hitherto.

478. Since the winding up of the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission, Aden Protectorate cotton, previously sold to the Commission, is being sold through a United Kingdom broker.

479. The Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation visited the cotton-growing islands of The West Indies during January and February and had discussions with the Federal agricultural authorities and with the West Indies Sea Island Cotton Association, of whose Advisory Committee in England he is the chairman.

480. *Pyrethrum.* The combined Kenya and Tanganyika crop in 1958 was 4,345 tons of flowers, which was 248 tons more than the 1957 crop. Exports of pyrethrum extract amounted to 172 tons as against 77 tons in the previous year.

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

Rubber Exports

TABLE 9

'000 tons

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Sarawak	40·4	41·3	41·0	38·5
Nigeria	30·3	38·1	39·9	41·7
North Borneo	20·1	19·9	19·9	20·2
Total	90·8	99·3	100·8	100·4

482. In April 1958 the London price of natural rubber (No. 1 RSS) had fallen to 21½ pence a pound, but from that point it rose to over 26 pence in November. By the 31st March the price had risen to 27½ pence a pound.

483. In contrast to the traditional growing of rubber on smallholdings (which have been estimated to comprise about 250,000 acres of the 275,000 acres under rubber) plantations are being established in the Western Region of Nigeria. In two such plantations, expected eventually to cover 20,000 acres, the Western Region Production Development Board is in partnership with overseas investors, including in one case the Colonial Development Corporation; and it was announced in January that the Board is to establish a further plantation at a cost of £900,000.

484. The Sarawak Government's rubber replanting scheme continued to gain in popularity and excellent progress was made. The Government has introduced a cess of 2 cents per pound on rubber exports to meet demands from all over the colony for further extension of the scheme.

485. In North Borneo also replanting of smallholder rubber continued throughout the year and it is estimated that 11,000 acres were planted during 1958, a total which would have been much greater but for very bad weather conditions. Applications to plant a total area of 22,700 acres have been received and approved for 1959.

486. The Southern Cameroons Agriculture Department has established a demonstration plot and a 50,000 seedling nursery in order to introduce rubber as a new smallholders' crop. Assistance will be given to interested farmers in the laying out of rubber plantations.

487. *Tobacco.* In Nyasaland, despite generally adverse weather conditions in the growing season, the year was notable for the record production of tobacco. The crop of 39 million lbs. represented an increase of about 2 million lbs. over the previous record, and sold for £2·8 million.

488. In Northern Rhodesia considerable attention has been given during the year to the development of the Turkish-type tobacco, the crop appearing to be ideally suited to peasant production. Overall production of Turkish tobacco increased from 16,000 lbs. grown by 170 farmers in 1957 to 46,000 lbs. grown by 420 farmers in 1958.

489. *Sisal.* The c.i.f. price (United Kingdom and European main ports) for British East Africa No. 1 sisal, which had fallen to the very low level of £69 a ton at the beginning of the period under review, rose sharply to £78 a ton during the Middle East crisis in July; and although there was a fall

back in the immediately following months increasing demand led to a recovery to £80 a ton in December. By the end of March the price had risen to £90 a ton.

490. Exports of British East Africa sisal in 1958 amounted to 240,669 tons as against 221,775 tons in 1957.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal Health

491. Although one or two diseases continue to cause concern in some areas the general health picture for the year has been satisfactory. The African continent, where every disease known to attack animal or bird has been recorded, again attracts most attention. In Kenya foot-and-mouth disease is still an embarrassment in the intensive farming areas. The high cost and other difficulties associated with the use of existing vaccines has militated against the success of this method of control. A grant of £100,000 was made by the Wellcome Trustees to establish an institute in Nairobi for research into this disease. It is expected that this institute will be completed and in operation this year. Lumpy skin disease, which was recorded for the first time in Kenya towards the end of 1957, continued to spread during 1958. A virus associated with the disease has now been isolated at the Kabete Research Laboratories, and hopes are high that successful control measures will be instituted in the near future. A few isolated outbreaks of rinderpest are still recorded in Kenya, while in Tanganyika there was one limited outbreak after two years during which no cases were recorded in domestic stock. Foot-and-mouth disease is enzootic in Tanganyika and the diagnosis of the SAT 2 type in the Arusha district resulted in a ban on the export of live pigs to Kenya. The Loliondo area is the sole remaining focus of infection of bovine pleuro-pneumonia in Tanganyika. A slight increase in the incidence of rinderpest in Uganda is reported in the extreme north east. In this area complete vaccine coverage has always been difficult, but larger numbers of cattle have recently been brought forward there for vaccination. Elsewhere in Uganda the demand for prophylactic vaccination on a payment basis increased considerably. It is now over two years since the last outbreak of rinderpest was recorded in the Somaliland Protectorate, and only two minor outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have been reported. A major outbreak of anthrax which was rapidly controlled by vaccination occurred in the eastern part of the protectorate. Trypanosomiasis is still the disease of primary importance in Northern Rhodesia and requires prompt and constant attention at all times. A sharp increase in the number of rabies cases is reported from Nyasaland, and an all-out drive to control this disease involving vaccination and destruction of stray dogs during a three-year period has been initiated.

492. No substantial change has been reported in the disease position in West Africa. Small outbreaks of rinderpest continued throughout the northern part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, but the riverain provinces south of the Benue and Florin Rivers, including the whole of Adamawa Province, remained entirely free. The number of outbreaks in Western Sokoto was reduced from 24 in 1957 to 12 in 1958. A mass vaccination programme against bovine pleuro-pneumonia was carried out for the first time in Bornu. An international conference with French veterinarians was held in Kaduna in

December and a joint control scheme will be initiated along the Sokoto-French Niger Border in 1959 to eradicate rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia. Rift Valley fever was recorded in Nigeria for the first time in a Merino ram imported from South Africa.

493. Hong Kong is exposed to a constant risk of disease introduction, since it must rely on importation of slaughter stock from China and elsewhere to meet an ever growing demand for meat. Special quarantine yards and a separate abattoir have been constructed on Lantao Island, and a new quarantine station capable of holding 4,000 animals will be established in the new territories. During the year there has been an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the dairy cattle kept on the Kowloon Peninsula. Satisfactory, if slow, progress has been made with the tuberculosis eradication scheme in Fiji. In British Guiana and a few of the other West Indian territories, paralytic bat-transmitted rabies continues to be the main scourge of livestock. Control is achieved by vaccinating all cattle in the affected area. A severe outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis occurred in the Berbice district of British Guiana. Satisfactory control followed vaccination. Virus pneumonia which had not been previously seen in Jamaica was diagnosed in two shipments of Large White pigs from the United Kingdom. The importation of pigs was suspended and plans have been put into effect for the breeding and rearing of pigs free from virus pneumonia. During the serious emergency conditions existing in Cyprus, the disease position continued to deteriorate in spite of intensive efforts on the part of the departmental staff. Foot-and-mouth disease which appeared in 1957, for the first time since 1917, is still a serious problem. Sheep-pox which also appeared for the first time in 1957 continues to cause serious losses and vaccination could only be carried out against strong opposition from the shepherds. Swine fever was diagnosed for the first time in 1958 with an 80 per cent mortality in affected premises. A return to something like normal conditions should result in a marked reduction in the losses being incurred through these and other diseases.

Animal Husbandry

494. The object of good animal husbandry is greater productivity of all forms of livestock. This long-term aim involves the evolution of more productive types adapted to a particular environment, the provision of a reasonable but economical level of nutrition and the training of owners in better standards of general management. Progress continues to be made in these general directions in all territories. In Kenya increased supplies of Zebu/Sahiwal crosses were made available to advanced African farmers from Veterinary Departments' herds, and the Central Artificial Insemination Station issued more than 100,000 doses of semen during the year. Improved breeding stock is in demand by Africans in Tanganyika, and is being met from departmental sources of supply. The better management of pasture and preservation of forage for dry-season feeding is now being appreciated by the livestock owners, and the feeding of mineral mixtures is recognised as a profitable undertaking. In Uganda the improvement in stock husbandry practices continued and there was a spectacular increase in poultry keeping with an accompanying improvement in management. The application of artificial insemination under African conditions of stock keeping has made progress. The Chisinga Native Authority Ranch in

Northern Rhodesia has been firmly established as a direct producer of beef, and the cattle issued to farmers under the cattle-loan scheme have, since its inception, shown a natural increase of 54 per cent. The scheme to improve housing and paddocking for cattle in Nyasaland continued during the year, and the marked increase in the survival of calves is ascribed partly to this scheme, and partly to better dipping technique and coverage.

495. In Hong Kong a large-scale field livestock improvement and development plan has been inaugurated involving the distribution of pigs, poultry and feed on a loan basis. An artificial insemination unit for pigs has been established. The pure-bred Santa Gertrudis bulls and heifers imported into Fiji from the United States in 1958 have settled down, and many requests locally and from overseas for pure-bred progeny have been received. Experimental crossing of the Santa Gertrudis with Herefords and Red Polls is progressing satisfactorily. The emphasis in British Guiana is on beef production and the policy is based on up-grading indigenous cattle to Santa Gertrudis, Sahiwal, and Braham breeds. In the coastal area the dairy animals are principally Holstein breeds and an artificial insemination service operates. Increasing attention is now being paid in British Guiana to broiler poultry production, which, as reported below, is now capable of meeting all local demands.

Edible Animal Products

496. Owing to falls in the level of prices in the London market the Kenya pig industry suffered considerable losses in exporting surpluses to Britain. The production of milk and milk products continued to rise in Kenya but again surplus butter was sold on the London market at a loss. The production of meat at the Kenya Meat Commission's Athi River Abattoir increased considerably and larger markets were obtained in Europe. The meat-canning plant has increased its production to 30,000 tins a day, and a satisfactory market was obtained for canned beef and beef extract. An increased demand for eggs and poultry meat for local consumption and export in Kenya has resulted in expansion of the poultry industry. Large quantities of both commodities are being exported to the Middle East. Four large ranches supplement cattle supplies to the consuming areas in Tanganyika and the two meat-packing factories operated satisfactorily. The dairy industry in Tanganyika continued to expand, particularly in the Northern Province, and the possibility of providing a factory for the production of milk powder from surpluses is under consideration. Local production of poultry and eggs in Tanganyika continues to increase. In the Northern Region of Nigeria three modern abattoirs with by-product plants are under construction. Arrangements are now in hand to unify the beef industries of the two Rhodesias. Milk production again increased greatly in Northern Rhodesia and difficulty was experienced in disposing of all the liquid milk. Sales of flavoured sterilised milk to Africans are, however, increasing. The market for poultry and eggs in Northern Rhodesia was fully supplied from local sources. The cattle population in Nyasaland has increased by 7 per cent in one year, but whether this increase will be reflected in increased availability of meat for the expanding population has yet to be determined. The export of sheep and goats from the Somaliland Protectorate continues to increase, the figure being now nearly 400,000 animals.

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497. In spite of intense competition from mainland China, the local production of pork in Hong Kong rose to the record number of 325,890 carcasses, an increase of 30 per cent over the figure for 1957. Local cattle and poultry production also showed an increase for the year. Difficulty is being experienced in operating the milk plant in Georgetown, British Guiana, owing to the marked seasonal fluctuation of supplies. The poultry broiler trade in British Guiana is now capable of meeting all local demands. The first milk treatment plant in Fiji has been erected by a co-operative dairy company, and it is expected to be in operation in 1959. Unsaleable butter surpluses exist in the colony.

Hides and Skins

498. Cattle hide exports from Nigeria and Kenya were somewhat lower than last year but Uganda's exports increased considerably. Efforts by the Hide Improvement Services of the Kenya Veterinary Department to reduce damage caused by careless flaying met with some success.

Raw Hide and Skin Exports

TABLE 10

'000 cwt.

	Nigeria		Kenya		Uganda		Tangan- yika		Somali- land		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Cattle Hides	119·6	101·8	82·7	61·6	28·9	44·2	72·2	72·2	*	*	303·4	279·8
Goat Skins	48·5	46·3	18·9	18·8	7·6	10·0	14·6	15·1	5·5	6·4	95·1	96·6
Sheep Skins	11·1	11·6	11·0	11·9	1·4	—	5·8	8·2	12·4	11·4	41·7	43·1
Total ...	179·2	159·7	112·6	92·3	37·9	54·2	92·6	95·5	17·9	17·8	440·2	419·5

* Not significant.

499. In the Northern Region of Nigeria new Hides and Skins regulations were brought into force in December, the main changes being that all buyers must now be licensed and that stricter control can be exercised over export premises.

FISHERIES

500. In British Guiana a trawling survey of the continental shelf begun in 1957 was continued. There seem to be few trawlable fish in the deeper water, but results in shallower water have been encouraging, and the regular supplies of fish have been brought in by the survey trawler *Cape St. Mary* to Georgetown and other centres.

501. The mechanisation of the fishing fleet in Antigua continues; and over 30 of the fishing craft are diesel-driven. Owing to the greater efficiency of power-driven fishing craft, the island's supply of fish has doubled in the last four years. At the same time, improvements in the storage and marketing of fish have enabled the increased supplies to be easily marketed.

502. In Jamaica over 120 outboard engines have been supplied to the fishermen, chiefly on a hire-purchase basis, and much improved catches have resulted. Successful propaganda is being carried out among the fishermen to improve their equipment and methods, the Fisheries Division

working closely with the Co-operative Division. For example, an effort is being made to introduce insulated fish boxes for the better preservation of the fish and for better distribution inland.

503. In the Northern Region of Nigeria, cultivation of common carp of good pedigree at the Fish Culture Farm on the Plateau at Panyam has had good results, giving large fish which are acceptable to the Africans.

504. In Sierra Leone, Africans have been under training for trawling from small motor-fishing vessels, and two such vessels have been purchased from Ghana.

505. A very great increase in the quantities of fish caught by Uganda fishermen has occurred in the last two or three years, and is due, firstly, to the increasing use of nylon nets, with which better catches can be made than with fabric nets, and secondly, to the rapid increase in the use of outboard engines, which give the fishermen a wider radius of action. A type of canoe especially adapted to be propelled by an outboard engine is finding a ready sale. A boat-building yard is introducing planked fishing boats.

506. In Kenya, investigations have shown that gillnets used in the rivers flowing into Lake Victoria give good results, and these are now being used by the African fishermen to produce over 400 tons of one species of fish *Barbus radcliffei* a year. Including all other kinds of fish and all other fishing methods, the total river catch reached some 2,000 tons; but it is thought that this total may be too high for the efficient maintenance of stock.

507. The importance of access roads for the development of a fishing industry was illustrated in Northern Rhodesia where the construction of a road to the side of Lake Tanganyika brought more traders to the lake shore and thereby gave the fishermen the incentive to greatly increased production. Since the road was made production has risen from 148 tons to over 1,000 tons.

508. Plans are well ahead for fishery development of the new lake formed by the Kariba Dam.

509. A fishery development scheme on a considerable scale has been started in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, where there are potentially rich fisheries.

510. In Malta a Government demonstration and training trawler is in full operation. It is hoped gradually to build up a local trawler fleet, which will improve fish supplies, especially in the winter months, when the small inshore fishing craft are inactive.

511. In Hong Kong the mechanised fleet increased from 2,173 to 2,358 vessels in 1958, the major increases being among small long-liners, purse seine net boats and shrimp trawlers. The total quantity of fish landed was 44,906 tons, as compared with 46,609 tons in 1957. The decrease in production was due to the restrictions on inshore fishing imposed by the Chinese People's Government.

FORESTRY

512. Table 11 shows timber exports in the years 1955 to 1958.

Timber Exports

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

	1956	1957	1958
Nigeria	11.7	12.9	15.3
Kenya ... ..	.04	.1	.2
Tanganyika ... ..	.5	.6	.5
North Borneo	13.6	18.9	22.7
British Honduras	1.4	1.3	1.3
British Guiana	1.2	1.3	1.4
Sarawak	9.2	9.5	9.1
Others ... ..	.7	.7	.8
Total	38.3	45.3	51.3

513. Tropical hardwoods continued to gain in popularity in the United Kingdom and European markets throughout the year despite the fact that the general trade recession weakened the market for most timbers.

514. Timber exports from the Southern Cameroons in particular have increased considerably, production during the year having greatly exceeded that of last year. Obeche is the most important of the many timbers now produced.

515. Two interesting new developments in timber utilisation were the establishment in British Guiana of a particle board factory and the installation in Uganda of a plywood and blockboard factory.

516. Catchment area research is being conducted in East Africa by the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation in collaboration with territorial departments to determine the effect of changes of land use on stream flow. Changes in land use both from forests to crops and animal husbandry and from one type of forest to another are being studied, and the experiments will yield results of value to all three East African territories.

517. In British Honduras the establishment of Balsa crops by natural regeneration and on a field scale is a new feature. These are then tended intensively and have every appearance of a plantation.

518. Forest fires have again caused considerable damage in Cyprus, but many territories are making determined efforts to improve fire precautions, among them being British Honduras, Nyasaland and Seychelles.

METALS AND MINERALS

519. *Tin.* Because of the restrictions imposed by the International Tin Council on the exports of member countries, the production of tin concentrates in the Federation of Nigeria fell from 9,612 tons in 1957 to 6,241 tons in 1958. Under pressure of heavy sales by the Soviet Union the price of tin remained at or near the supported floor price of £730 a ton until September, when the funds of the buffer stock established under the International Tin Agreement were exhausted ; it then fell sharply but recovered after restrictions had been placed on Russian importations. At the end of March, 1959, the price was £780 a ton.

520. *Copper.* The price of copper rose during the year and reached £250 a ton by the end of March. An Exploratory Meeting convened by the United Nations in September, 1958, reviewed developments in the international copper trade, and agreed that no inter-governmental action was required.

521. Bancroft Mine in Northern Rhodesia recommenced production in April, 1959. Kilembe Mines in Uganda plan to increase annual production to 15,000 tons in 3 to 4 years. Table 12 shows the volume of copper exports.

Copper Exports

TABLE 12 tons (in terms of metal content)

	1956	1957	1958
Northern Rhodesia	367,679	408,610	401,786
Cyprus	30,709	32,734	27,723
Uganda	—	7,404	10,966
Kenya	—	2,474	3,328

522. *Oil.* Table 13 shows the production of petroleum products in 1958.

Production of Petroleum Products

TABLE 13 '000 tons

	1956	1957	1958
Brunei (Crude)	5,548	5,437	5,127
Sarawak (Crude)	71	66	57
(Refined)*	2,442	2,312	2,320
Trinidad (Crude)	4,074	4,798	5,207
(Refined) Exports	6,084	6,629	7,391
Aden (Refined)	4,402	4,065	3,500
Nigeria (Crude)	—	—	256

* Mainly from crude oil imported from Brunei.

523. The first year's production of crude oil in Nigeria was 256,350 tons from the fields at Oloibiri and Afam. Additional drilling is taking place at Bomu to determine whether oil found there exists in commercial quantities. Experimental dredging of the bar outside the Bonny River will shortly begin to enable tankers from Port Harcourt to carry heavier loads.

524. Production of crude oil in Trinidad in 1958, increased by nearly 10 per cent over 1957. The refinery capacity of Trinidad is to be increased by an additional 100,000 barrels a day of refined products bringing the total refinery capacity to 100 million barrels a year in 1960. Production of oil from marine areas doubled in the last year.

525. An oil refinery with an output of 25,000 barrels a day is to be built in Jamaica and will be completed in two years.

526. In North Borneo off-shore drilling in a new location will start when a mobile drilling platform recently built in the United Kingdom reaches the area. Test drilling has also been undertaken in the Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, the Somaliland Protectorate and Tanganyika.

527. *Columbite.* Exports of columbite from Nigeria again fell to 737 tons value at £457,000 owing to the lack of demand. A preliminary survey is at present being carried out in the United Kingdom with a view to setting up an organisation to stimulate interest in the metal.

528. *Manganese.* Exports from Fiji were 22,498 tons compared with 27,415 tons in 1957.

529. *Diamonds.* In Sierra Leone the value of African-won diamonds sold in 1958 was £4,253,396. The Government of Tanganyika acquired a half-interest in the Williamson diamond mine at Mwadui under an agreement made in 1958. Table 14 shows the value of diamond exports.

Value of Diamond Exports

TABLE 14

£'000

	1956	1957	1958
Sierra Leone*	3,457	6,425	7,184
British Guiana	278	287	290
Tanganyika	2,786	3,288	4,392

* As declared in Trade Accounts

530. *Bauxite.* The construction of a new alumina plant in Jamaica which will enable annual production to be increased to 750,000 tons is almost completed. Bauxite mining commenced in Sarawak and exports began in May, 1958, reaching 92,840 tons by the end of the year. Table 15 shows the exports of bauxite and alumina.

Bauxite and Alumina Exports

TABLE 15

'000 tons

	1956	1957	1958
<i>Bauxite</i>			
British Guiana	2,108	2,021	1,364
Jamaica	2,575	3,641	4,799
Sarawak	—	—	—
<i>Alumina</i>			
Jamaica	207	436	373

POWER SUPPLIES AND MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

531. With the intention of encouraging re-investment of profits in North Borneo, legislation was enacted to reduce the rate of taxation on undistributed profits.

532. In Mauritius a total of £2,250,000 is allocated in the Five-Year Development Plan for loans to the Central Electricity Board.

533. A new AC electricity supply is being installed in the Seychelles.

534. In Hong Kong there was decreased activity throughout the cotton-weaving, ship-building and ship-repairing industries. Activity increased in other industries, including garment making, cotton spinning, plastic ware and handicraft trades.

535. A new 5,000 KW generator is being installed in Aden.

536. The internal consumption of electricity from the Uganda Electricity Board's hydro-electric scheme at Owen Falls increased by 30 per cent, and in addition bulk supplies were supplied to Kenya during the first year's operation of the inter-territorial transmission line. The first public electricity supply independent of the Owen Falls system was switched on in Mharara in August.

537. In Nigeria, factories were opened in the Western Region for the manufacture of window frames and to assemble bicycles; and a cement factory was constructed. Companies were formed to manufacture asbestos cement products in the Western Region and window frames in the Eastern Region.

538. A modern brewery was opened in Fiji.

539. The Antigua Electricity Department made good progress with the construction of a new power station and the installation of three 1,000 KW generating sets. Work was also continued on the power generation schemes in St. Kitts and Nevis. A 24-hour electricity service was brought into operation in the main town of the Virgin Islands.

540. In Jamaica, a law was enacted to establish an Electricity Authority, to plan, promote and encourage the development of electricity.

541. In Trinidad, production of animal and poultry foods was begun and a bottling plant was established; and erection of a fertilizer factory was started.

542. In British Guiana production was started on ceramics, cane furniture and coir, all made from local raw materials. New companies were formed for the manufacture of aluminium ware, wood pulp pliboard and packing cases.

543. Following a visit to Hong Kong in March/April, 1958, by the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, and negotiations between the United Kingdom Cotton Board and the Hong Kong cotton textile industry, the Hong Kong industry issued on the 5th January a voluntary undertaking, the main provision of which is to limit, for a period of three years from the 1st February, 1959, exports of cotton piece-goods to the United Kingdom for retention to 118 million square yards a year. Full details of the undertaking have been published elsewhere.*

544. In announcing their undertaking the Hong Kong industry stated that they recognised that by limiting temporarily the expansion of their cotton textile exports to the United Kingdom to a rate which would facilitate the necessary adjustments in the United Kingdom, they would be acting in conformity with the spirit of Commonwealth economic co-operation. They also stated that they had taken note of assurances which they had received from the United Kingdom Government that it would not sponsor approaches which might be made by other industries in the United Kingdom with a view to limitation of exports from Hong Kong to the United Kingdom, and that it would oppose vigorously the unilateral imposition of restrictions by other countries on imports of Hong Kong goods.

* *Board of Trade Journal*, 16th January, 1959.

CO-OPERATION

545. The latest available figures show 8,820 registered co-operative societies in 29 territories with a total membership of over 1,158,000. Paid-up share capital and reserves amount to approximately £14·2 million, total deposits being approximately £8·2 million.

546. The system of financing credit and marketing societies in the Northern Region of Nigeria by means of a Government-guaranteed overdraft with Barclays Bank (DCO) has proved a stimulus to co-operative expansion and many more people are hoping for the formation of co-operative societies in order to reduce their indebtedness to local money-lenders. The total amount guaranteed by Government has risen to £820,000 for the 1958-59 season.

547. In the Western Region of Nigeria excessive rains resulted in a disappointing cocoa crop, and the Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters Limited was able to market only 13,384 tons of cocoa as compared with 23,340 tons in 1956-57. The Regional Government voted a sum of £70,000 for permanent buildings at the Co-operative College, Ibadan, with a view to making the college a residential institution.

548. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria the year was one of restricted expansion and consolidation; nevertheless 113 new societies were registered and the total number of societies at 31st December was 1,186. The Eastern Nigeria Co-operative Exporters Limited was replaced by two separate unions, the Eastern Nigeria Co-operative Cocoa Exporters Limited and the Eastern Nigeria Co-operative Palm Produce Exporters Limited.

549. In the Southern Cameroons the Co-operative Department has been placed within the portfolio of the Minister of Natural Resources in the revised constitution. During July the Southern Cameroons Co-operative Central Finance and Savings Society was registered, the society being financed by a £50,000 deposit, free of interest, from the Southern Cameroons Development Agency. A new coffee mill in Bamenda costing £8,000 was officially opened by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria on 5th December, 1958.

550. The most important new development in Sierra Leone was the formation of the South East Co-operative Federation Limited including all cocoa- and coffee-marketing societies. The Federation has been appointed buying agent of the Produce Marketing Board. All cocoa from co-operatives is being handled by it, the total at the end of the year being 40 per cent of the country's cocoa for the season. The expansion of rice marketing continued and the total value of rice marketed rose from £59,000 to £107,000. A loan account, guaranteed by Government and operated by the Co-operative Department, was increased during the year from £100,000 to £200,000.

551. In the Gambia the main activities of the co-operative societies were the handling of groundnuts and subsistence credit. They also entered the palm kernel marketing business and handled 168 tons of kernels. In July, 1958, the first residential course for secretaries of societies was held at Yundum Teachers' Training College for 14 days.

552. In Kenya, the Purko Timber Co-operative Society belonging to the Purko Section of the Masai Tribe of Narok erected a saw-mill under European Management. Poultry Societies have been considerably assisted by

the export of eggs and poultry to the Persian Gulf by Messrs. Dodwell and Company of Nairobi. The staff of the Co-operative Department was strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Registrar (Accounts).

553. In Tanganyika the second co-operative ginnery has completed its first ginning season. There are now 543 societies with a total membership of 332,000. More consumer societies registered in Dar es Salaam Township, and an African Building Society has recently been registered.

554. In Uganda a commission of inquiry under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance was set up to investigate the affairs of the Bugisu Co-operative Union. The recommendations of the commission were accepted by the Government of Uganda and resulted in a White Paper (No. 19 of 1958) and legislation to allow the appointment of a Supervising Manager of the Union. Elsewhere unions made satisfactory surpluses and in the Buganda Kingdom and Bunyoro District the unions operated satisfactorily on the whole, although the boom period which has existed in Uganda since the War as a result of high world prices for cotton and coffee is finished.

555. Expansion in Zanzibar has been mostly on the consumer side and during the year 16 new shops were registered and 13 branches were opened. Other new organisations comprised two multi-purpose societies, one hotel, one agricultural credit and one women's society. Six more Inspectors of Co-operative Societies were appointed.

556. There are now 88 registered societies in Nyasaland, two primary coffee societies and one extra-territorial marketing co-operative organisation having been newly registered during 1958. The 1958 paddy crop handled by co-operative societies amounted to 2,794 short tons, and 104,000 lbs. of parchment coffee were also handled. Finance for the coffee crop was again obtained from the commercial banks.

557. In Aden colony and protectorate producers at Mukerias, where the first grading and packing shed was built, were again helped to organise the shipment of their fruit and vegetables to Aden by air. 403,760 lbs. were handled during the season as compared with 221,870 lbs. in 1957. There are now six Cotton Producers' Associations in the Western Protectorate with some 4,300 members, and during the last season they handled a crop worth £386,267. A large-scale co-operative society has been formed in the Eastern Protectorate to finance the local crop of Hamumi tobacco, and ten other societies were organised in the Western Protectorate.

558. It is intended that eventually local vegetable farmers in Hong Kong should take over the responsibility of administering the Vegetable Marketing Organisation, and by the end of the year the Federation of Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Societies had plans in train for taking over some of the functions. The Federation of Pig-Raising Societies has evolved a scheme for the bulk purchase of pig feed at low cost in order to meet competition from the Chinese mainland.

559. In Sarawak 1958 was a successful year in regard to new registrations, the total number of societies now being 168. A greater interest is being shown in co-operation by women both in town and country and among the new registrations in the First Division is a savings and loans organisation composed entirely of women.

560. In North Borneo the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and Rules were brought into force on 1st January, 1959. A *Guide to Co-operative Legislation* has been drafted in the form of a commentary on the Ordinance and Rules. A small start has been made among fishermen and a project for a co-operative rubber-processing factory was under consideration.

561. Further experiments in the mechanisation of small farms by co-operative enterprise took place in British Guiana and five machinery societies were registered during the year. Farmers continued to display great interest in the acquisition of new lands on a co-operative basis, eleven land lease purchase societies were registered and secured approximately 8,050 acres for agricultural purposes.

562. In Jamaica the Standing Committee on Co-operative Development appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands began its work during the year, and at the 31st December it had completed a comprehensive survey of the needs of co-operation in Jamaica. Among the newly registered societies was a Co-operative Housing Society.

563. In Fiji, where there are now 78 registered societies, for the first time members on the island of Vannabalava appointed and paid for a supervisor of accounts from among themselves. Two staff refresher courses were held during the year and numerous radio broadcasts were made.

564. The St. Helena Growers Co-operative Society had a poorer year as a result of unfavourable seasonal conditions; trading was also affected by the smaller number of passenger ships calling at St. Helena.

565. Despite the unsettled political situation the progress of the co-operative societies in Cyprus continued in 1958. There was however a demand from the Turkish community for separate co-operative services. There are now 891 societies and membership exceeds 160,000; loans issued by the Co-operative Central Bank amounted to £1,026,927 and deposits from societies were £2,154,147 as compared with £1,739,000 in 1957. The school savings bank movement continued to be successful. At the end of the school year there were 700 school savings banks with 70,000 depositors having a total savings of about £770,000. The establishment of a Co-operative Cheesemaking Society marked an advance in the processing and marketing of cheese. The society, which includes some 400 flock owners, built and equipped a modern plant outside Larnaca town which was brought into operation early in 1959.

566. At Kabete in Kenya during February and March an intensive seven-week course for senior members of Co-operative Departments in Africa was financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The course was attended by three officers from West Africa and 10 from East and Central Africa. One officer from Cyprus and one from Basutoland also attended.

567. The twelfth annual course at the Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, for members of the staff of Co-operative Departments and employees of co-operative societies, was attended by seven officers from West Africa, six from East and Central Africa, two from Cyprus and one each from Sarawak, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Mauritius.

568. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Co-operation visited the Northern Region of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia during the year and, at the request of the Commonwealth Relations Office, Bechuanaland and Basutoland.

Balance of Payments and External Trade*

569. The balance of payments on current and capital account of the colonial territories is summarised in Table 16.

Balance of Payments Summary (excluding Hong Kong and Singapore)

TABLE 16

£ million

	1956	1957	1958
Current account deficit	74	87	74
Long-term capital inflow	102	121	94
Balance of current and long-term capital trans- actions	+28	+34	+20
Change in sterling assets	+23	+20	-17
Balancing item†	- 5	-14	-37

† Including short-term capital movements.

570. The current account deficit was a little less than in 1957 and there was a fall in the long-term capital investment from the high level of 1957 to a little below that of 1956.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

571. The regional estimates of the balance of payments on current account, set out in detail in Appendix VII, now show separately transactions vis-a-vis the United Kingdom which, in 1958, gave rise to a net deficit of £6 million. In addition, the overall current account deficit of £74 million in 1958 comprised a deficit of £46 million with the rest of the sterling area and one of £22 million with the non-sterling area. A large part of the deficit with the rest of the sterling area has little significance since the Borneo territories' imports from Singapore and the imports of other regions from Hong Kong are counted as payments. The deficit with the non-sterling world can be divided into a surplus of £19 million with the dollar area and a deficit of £41 million with the other non-sterling countries.

572. Exports and imports are the principal items on the receipts and payments side respectively of the balance of payments current account‡ and their trends are considered separately in the paragraphs below.

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

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

Exports

573. An analysis of the value of exports according to type of trade is shown in Table 17.

Structure of Exports

TABLE 17

£ million

	1956	1957	1958
ALL TERRITORIES (excluding Hong Kong and Singapore)			
<i>Exports of domestic produce</i>			
Major primary products (a)	490	516	511
Other primary products	45	44	48
Other domestic exports	7	8	8
<i>Re-exports</i>			
Aden (b)	62	63	62
Other territories	34	40	39
Oil exported from Brunei to Sarawak ...	36	36	35
Total exports (excluding Hong Kong and Singapore)	674	707	703
HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE			
<i>Exports of domestic produce</i>			
Hong Kong (c)	70	75	79
<i>Re-exports</i>			
Hong Kong	131	114	108
Singapore (d)	400	406	366
Total exports of Hong Kong and Singapore	601	595	553
Grand Total	1,275	1,302	1,256

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

(b) Including exports of refined oil to the value of £26 million in 1956 and 1957 and £18 million in 1958.

(c) Exports of products wholly or principally of Hong Kong origin.

(d) Including a small amount of domestic produce.

574. Apart from the decline in the re-exports from Singapore, there was little change in the values of the main components of exports in 1958 compared to the previous year. The value of exports of primary products has risen steadily in recent years but at a diminishing rate. The rise came to an end in 1958 when both the average value and the volume of exports of primary products as a whole showed little change (see the volume index in paragraph 415).

575. There were divergent trends in quantity and price of exports of individual commodities. Cotton and groundnuts were among the commodities whose average prices were lower in 1958 but the value of exports was higher than in the previous year due to increases in the quantities exported. Similarly, the average export price of sugar in 1958 was slightly below that of 1957 because of a fall in the free market price at which nearly one-third of colonial sugar is exported. This price movement, together with smaller quantities, led to a fall of £9 million in the value of sugar exports.

576. On the other hand, in spite of a downward movement in robusta prices in the latter months of 1958, the average export price of coffee and also the volume exported over the year as a whole remained at about the 1957

level. There was also little change in the average price and quantity of bauxite and alumina exports which in 1958 were valued at little less than in 1957, in contrast to the substantial rises experienced in earlier years. Cocoa prices, however, stood higher in 1958 and the value of exports was £2.5 million more although the quantities exported were less than in 1957.

577. The value of exports by region is set out in Table 18.

Value of Exports by Regions

TABLE 18

£ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	West Indian Territories	Other Territories*	Total*	Hong Kong	Singapore	Grand Total
1956 ...	150	121	145	258	674	201	400	1,275
1957 ...	149	119	176	263	707	189	406	1,302
1958 ...	160	123	167	253	703	187	366	1,256

* Excluding Hong Kong and Singapore.

578. The fall of £46 million in the total was largely on account of the entrepôt trade of Singapore where the value of rubber and tin re-exports alone was £25 million less than in 1957. Hong Kong's re-exports were slightly lower during 1958 as a whole although there was some revival in trade with China in the latter part of the year.

579. Although total exports of the remaining territories were only a little below the level of 1957, the various ups and downs in commodity movements described above gave rise to the larger changes in the regional figures in Table 18. The decline of £10 million in exports of the "other territories" group from the peak of £263 million in 1957 was partly due to a fall in shipments of crude petroleum from Sarawak.

580. Table 19, giving the distribution of colonial exports by destination, shows that there has been little change over the past few years.

Distribution of Exports by Destination

TABLE 19

Per cent

Year	United Kingdom	Colonial Territories	Other Sterling Area Countries	USA* and Canada	Non-Sterling OEEC Countries	Other Non-Sterling Countries	Unclassified	Total
1956 ...	23.0	13.1	14.4	10.9	15.1	18.8	4.7	100
1957 ...	22.4	13.0	14.2	11.7	14.7	18.2	5.8	100
1958 ...	22.1	12.4	13.0	12.2	15.4	18.7	6.2	100

* Including US dependencies and Philippines.

Imports

581. Apart from the falls associated with lower re-exports from Singapore in 1958 and the special features of Hong Kong's imports in the first half of 1957, total imports dropped slightly between 1957 and 1958 compared to substantial rises of about £50 million in each of the previous two years. There was probably little change in the volume of imports since the average value of imports was slightly lower in 1958 than in 1957. Imports according to the main regions are shown in Table 20.

Value of Imports

TABLE 20

£ million

Year	West Africa	East Africa	West Indian Territories	Other Territories*	Total*	Hong Kong	Singapore	Grand Total
1956 ...	180	134	170	301	785	285	458	1,528
1957 ...	185	140	196	315	836	322	474	1,632
1958 ...	195	121	207	307	830	287	437	1,554

* Excluding Hong Kong and Singapore.

582. The most important change was that East African imports in 1958 fell by £19 million, mainly attributable to Kenya and Tanganyika. The wide range of commodities affected indicated a lower level of activity in the economies generally. Imports of producer's capital goods fell by about £5 million and, among industrial materials, iron and steel products by over £2 million. Imports of consumer goods contracted by over £4 million.

583. Nigerian imports, which account for 90 per cent of the West African regional figure in Table 20, rose by £15 million in 1958, a year when export receipts and development expenditure were well maintained. A supporting factor was the running down of some Government and Marketing Board funds (see paragraph 595). Thus imports of consumer goods rose (for example textiles and clothing were higher by £3½ million) and imports of producers' machinery and transport equipment increased by nearly £8 million. Sierra Leone, on the other hand, experienced a sharp fall in imports which brought them back to the level of 1956.

584. In the West Indian territories generally, with lower sugar receipts and a halt to the expansion of bauxite and alumina exports of previous years, imports in 1958 remained at about the level of the previous year. Trinidad was the exception for imports rose between 1957 and 1958 by £12 million but nearly half this sum was accounted for by crude or semi-refined petroleum.

585. In the "other territories" group, Mauritius and Fiji together showed a rise of about ten per cent or £4½ million in their imports. This was more than balanced by falls elsewhere, particularly in Cyprus where imports decreased by £8½ million, largely owing to lower imports of textiles and clothing and of producer's materials and machinery.

586. Tables 21 and 22 show the sources of imports into the colonial territories, the latter table showing Singapore and Hong Kong separately.

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

TABLE 21

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
1956...	34.7	11.7	12.3	10.7	15.8	4.6	8.2	2.0	100
1957...	33.8	10.4	10.8	11.5	16.1	5.1	9.9	2.4	100
1958...	33.3	9.9	11.0	11.6	16.4	5.5	9.0	3.3	100

† Including US dependencies and Philippines.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

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587. Over the comparatively short period covered by Table 21, changes in the sources of imports tend to be small. Looking at the longer period of the five years 1954-58, the main features have been some decrease in the proportion of imports from sterling countries and a corresponding increase from other sources at a time of relaxation of import restrictions. Within these movements, the United Kingdom share has fallen from 36.3 per cent to 33.3 per cent, the share of dollar imports has risen from 10.0 per cent to 11.6 per cent, and of imports from Japan from 2.7 per cent to 5.5 per cent. At the same time, imports from all sources have expanded in absolute value—those from the United Kingdom from £225 million to £276 million.

Distribution of Imports by Source, Hong Kong and Singapore

TABLE 22

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
1956...	11.0	7.3	20.7	7.1	9.3	10.3	10.1	24.2	100
1957...	11.8	6.2	19.4	7.1	10.6	10.7	9.3	24.9	100
1958...	11.0	6.6	18.2	6.3	9.2	14.5	9.5	24.7	100

* Including US dependencies and Philippines.

† Including trade between Singapore and Hong Kong, and Singapore's imports from the United States, etc., passing through Hong Kong.

588. The main feature of Table 22 is the large increase in the percentage of imports from China in 1958 due to the value of imports from China into both Singapore and Hong Kong growing in a year when total imports declined. The figures for Hong Kong, which are far larger than those for Singapore, included increases mainly in various foodstuffs, textile yarns and piece-goods and base metals.

Invisible Transactions

589. Receipts and payments on current account other than those for imports and exports are shown in Appendix VII. Apart from receipts from United Kingdom grants of £29 million, shown separately in the Appendix, transactions on account of other invisible items with the United Kingdom were in balance and transactions were nearly in balance with both the rest of the sterling area and the non-sterling area. The main items in transactions with the United Kingdom are credits of £30 million of interest, profits and dividends (mostly as interest on sterling assets) and of £60 million from the United Kingdom's military expenditure; on the debit side were payments of £40 million for transport, mainly freight on imports, of £30 million for interest, profits and dividends and a further debit arising from transactions of the United Kingdom-owned oil companies. In transactions with the non-sterling area, expenditure by tourists of approximately £25 million accounted for the bulk of the dollar receipts and this sum was offset by payments to the non-sterling area as a whole mainly on account of freight and insurance on imports and interest, profits and dividends. Invisible transactions with the rest of the sterling area are relatively small.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

590. The capital account for the territories as a whole (excluding Hong Kong and Singapore) is given in Table 23 and an analysis of these figures by the main colonial regions, for the years 1956-58 taken together, is set out in Appendix VIII.

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

TABLE 23

£ million

	1956	1957	1958
<i>Identified long-term investment</i>			
(i) Loans between colonial Governments and Her Majesty's Government	1	2	1
(ii) Net capital raised by colonial Governments on the London Market (loans less redemptions) ...	10	17	5
(iii) Other loans to colonial Governments	- 4	—	5
(iv) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation	5	2	3
(v) Estimates of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the colonial territories for private investment... ..	90	100	80†
Total	102	121	94
<i>Less</i> Increase in sterling assets	23	20	—
<i>Plus</i> Decrease in sterling assets	—	—	17
Total identified capital movements	+79	+101	+111
Current account balance	-74	-87	-74
Balancing item*	- 5	-14	-37

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

† Preliminary estimate.

591. Identified long-term investment in 1958 is estimated to have been below the high level of 1957. London market loans raised by colonial Governments fell from £17 million in 1957 to £5 million in 1958, the West Indian territories being the borrowers in 1958, and the preliminary figures for the inflow of private capital show a decline of £20 million.

592. The regional analysis for the period 1956-58 of Appendix VIII shows that the West Indian territories (including Bahamas and Bermuda) continue to be the main recipients of external investment, although it should be pointed out that the West Indian figure would be lower by about £16 million annually if new ships acquired by companies registered in the Bahamas and Bermuda were excluded. In East Africa part of the current account deficit has been financed by a running down of sterling assets. Long-term capital inflow into West Africa is increasing and, again, there has been a drawing on sterling assets, mainly during 1958.

593. The United Kingdom and the dollar area are the main sources of external capital, respectively accounting for nearly two-thirds and nearly one-third of the total. Adding official grants (shown in the balance of payments current account) to capital movements of all kinds, the United Kingdom financial contribution to the colonial territories is estimated to have been almost £100 million per annum in 1956-58.

Sterling Assets

594. The total of sterling assets* (excluding Hong Kong and Singapore) decreased during 1958 for the first time for a number of years. The fall of £17 million, was almost balanced by the rise in Hong Kong's assets.

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

Distribution of Sterling Assets by Territorial Groups

(excluding Singapore)

TABLE 24 £ million

Territorial Groups	End-1956	End-1957	End-1958
West Africa	302	296	278
East Africa (a)	192	186	172
Borneo territories	83	94	104
West Indian territories (b)	133	147	148
Other territories (excluding Hong Kong)	135	142	146
Total (excluding Hong Kong)	845	865	848
Hong Kong	143	140	155
Total (c)	988	1,005	1,003

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

(b) Including the Bahamas and Bermuda.

(c) Included in these totals are securities of independent Commonwealth countries and colonial territories which totalled £118 million at the end of 1956, £122 million at the end of 1957 and £123 million at the end of 1958.

595. As compared with 1957, a larger fall occurred in the West African funds in 1958 when Government general funds and miscellaneous known official funds each declined by about £8 million. There was a similar pattern in East Africa: the total assets dropped by £14 million with Government general funds down by £9 million and Uganda Price Assistance funds by about £4 million. In the West Indian territories (including Bahamas and Bermuda) the level of assets remained about constant as compared with rises of about £13 million in each of the two previous years. The assets of the Borneo territories, however, continued to rise, mainly on account of the general funds of Brunei.

Sterling Assets by Main Types of Fund

(excluding Singapore)

TABLE 25 £ million

Classes of Funds	End-1956	End-1957	End-1958
Currency Board holdings and currency funds with Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations	309	327	327
Other funds with Crown Agents:			
Special (a)	163	166	169
General (b)	251	254	251
Miscellaneous known official funds (c)	81	74	62
Funds with United Kingdom banks	184	184	194
Total	988	1,005	1,003

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

596. The net effect of the movements described above, and the increase in Hong Kong's assets was a slight shift in the distribution of the assets among the types of funds. Funds held by Marketing Boards, etc., fell by £12 million and there was a rise of almost equal magnitude in funds with United Kingdom banks. The London assets of the currency authorities did not rise in 1958 but there were some increases in local investments in East Africa, Jamaica, Fiji and Cyprus.

TRADE CONTROL AND TARIFFS

597. Steps continue to be taken to look after colonial interests, in line with general trade policy, during any trade negotiations. In particular negotiations have been conducted with some of the many countries which still impose import restrictions on commodities of interest to the colonies with a view to ensuring the maintenance and, if possible, the increase of colonial exports.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

598. The General Agreement, which ensures most favoured nation access to a very wide section of world trade, continues to apply, under the Protocol of Provisional Application, to all the territories other than Jamaica.

599. The effects on the trade of third countries of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome associating overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community have continued to be examined in the GATT. A working party of representatives of a number of interested Contracting Parties to the GATT, including the United Kingdom, reported in April, 1958, on this subject. The working party report was considered in the Inter-Sessional Committee of the GATT, when representatives of many countries, including the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf of the colonies, emphasised their grave concern at the adverse effects on their trade which they believed the association of the overseas territories with the Community would have. It was agreed that further consideration of these issues was needed with a view to arriving at practical solutions to the difficulties. Accordingly, procedures were adopted for consultations between the Governments of the member states of the European Economic Community and interested contracting parties to the GATT in accordance with Article XXII of the GATT. Consultations on cocoa, coffee, bananas, tea, sugar and tobacco were initiated at Geneva in October and continued in February, 1959. The Governments of the East African territories, of The West Indies and of the Federation of Nigeria have attached representatives to the United Kingdom delegation attending the discussions on cocoa, coffee, bananas and tea to advise on the particular problems of their territories.

Import Licensing

600. As from 1st January, 1959, colonial Governments have introduced a liberal licensing policy for imports of almost all materials, basic foodstuffs and the "tools of production" from dollar sources, so that only consumer goods, certain foodstuffs and certain specialised machinery remain subject to restriction from these sources.

601. Ninety per cent or more of imports into colonial territories from OEEC countries are also liberalised, and this treatment is extended by most territories to imports from a number of other countries outside the dollar area. Imports from Japan are in general admissible to the full extent of local requirements and are completely liberalised in the entrepôt territories. Imports from the Communist *bloc* normally remain subject to specific licensing.

Supplies

602. Colonial Governments were informed in November that there was spare capacity in the United Kingdom steel industry and that there should be no difficulty about the early fulfilment of orders for all categories of steel. Accordingly Governments were invited to review their development plans to see whether any projects requiring steel could be accelerated in order to make use of the favourable supply position.

603. In the result several priority projects involving substantial quantities of steel were brought forward, in some cases with Colonial Development and Welfare assistance.

Development

FINANCE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Resources

604. Local revenue and reserves, supplemented in a number of territories by local public loans, have again provided the greater part of the funds required by colonial Governments for public development. Currency and Savings Bank funds from within the agreed amounts available for local investment continued to provide a significant part of the support for local loans. The Government of Aden colony raised £1.2 million by its first ever local loan. The Government of Fiji raised £(F)1 million, the Government of Sierra Leone £1.25 million and in East Africa the Government of Kenya raised £2.75 million and the Government of Tanganyika £1 million.

Colonial Development and Welfare

605. Expenditure on development and welfare schemes and on research amounted to about £17.8 million. This represents a decrease of about £200,000 on the previous year's expenditure.

606. The value of the schemes approved during the year amounted to £15,300,000, as compared with £17,760,000 in 1957/58; the decrease was due to the approaching expiry of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955. New grants include £584,192 for the intensification of African agriculture in Kenya, £470,000 for a trunk road in Mauritius, £355,500 for school building in Jamaica, £350,000 and £100,000 for African education in Northern Rhodesia, and £282,000 for teacher training in Cyprus.

607. The Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, which received the Royal Assent in April, 1959, extends the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to the 31st March, 1964, and makes available

a further £95 million for Colonial Development and Welfare schemes. Added to the sum of rather more than £45 million which is the estimated unspent balance of the previously approved sum at 31st March, 1959, the new provision will place at the disposal of colonial Governments a total of over £140,000,000 to be spent in the years 1959-64.

London Loans

608. Issues of trustee stock by colonial Governments on the London market realised about £8 million,* compared with about £12.5 million last year, as follows :

- (i) In July, Jamaica issued £4,212,000 of 6 per cent Stock 1977-82 at 96½.
- (ii) In December, Grenada issued £289,000 of 6 per cent Stock 1976-78 at 96, and Antigua issued £470,000 of 6 per cent Stock 1977-80 at 97.
- (iii) In January, St. Lucia issued £418,000 6 per cent Stock 1967-68 at 98, and Barbados issued £2,584,000 6 per cent Stock 1971-73 at 98½.

609. The Jamaica issue ended a period of more than 12 months in which no colonial public issue in London proved possible.

610. In February an outline of the proposals for Exchequer loans to the colonial territories was included in the White Paper on the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts (Cmnd. 672). Legislative provision for the scheme, which will be used only to the extent that the London market is unable to provide all the loan finance needed by the colonies has been made in the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act. The act authorises the approval of loans up to a total of £100 million in the period to 31st March, 1964, with an annual ceiling of £25 million.

611. At the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in September at Montreal, some relaxation was announced, of restrictions hitherto imposed on the raising of loans on the London market by subordinate authorities in colonial territories. Subordinate authorities which are in the nature of public utilities are now able to seek to raise loans directly themselves (instead of through colonial Governments) for projects of economic development. Such borrowings are expected generally to take the form of private placings.

Colonial Development Corporation†

612. The total new capital expenditure approved during the year was £3,592,667 of which £1,539,000 was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes and £2,053,667 was for new schemes. Total capital sanctioned (including capital sanctioned for projects subsequently abandoned) at the end of March was £95,425,278. Exchequer advances to the Corporation during the year amounted to £5,784,334 and total Exchequer advances at the 31st March were £64,444,268, of which £62,232,985 remained outstanding.

* This figure is for the year April 1958-March 1959; the figure for London loans in paragraph 590 is for the calendar year 1958.

† For further details see the 1958 Annual Report and Accounts of the Corporation, House of Commons Paper No. 214, 1958-59.

613. Changes in the rates of interest charged during the year on Exchequer advances to the Corporation were as indicated in Table 26.

Rates of Interest on Exchequer Advances to CDC

TABLE 26

Per cent

Date	Short term (up to one year)	Medium term (ten years)	Long term (forty years)
6th June, 1958	5	5½	5¾
4th July, 1958	4½	5½	5¾
18th July, 1958	4½	5½	5¾
23rd August, 1958	3¾	5½	5¾
9th December, 1958	3½	5½	5¾
9th January, 1959	3½	5½	5½
13th February, 1959	3½	5½	5½
31st March, 1959	3½	5	5¾

614. The Secretary of State appointed Sir Nutcombe Hume to be Chairman of the Corporation from 1st April, 1959, in succession to Lord Reith, whose appointment expired on 31st March. Lord Reith joined the Corporation in November, 1950. The Secretary of State also appointed Sir Hugh Beaver to be Deputy Chairman from 1st April, 1959, in succession to Sir Nutcombe Hume.

615. It was announced on 8th April that the Government had appointed Lord Sinclair of Cleeve to undertake an independent inquiry with the following terms of reference:

“To examine the functions of the Colonial Development Corporation within its existing statutory framework; to consider whether any change in its financial structure is required; and to make recommendations.”

International Bank

616. Informal contact was maintained throughout the year with the International Bank in relation to the financing and progress of colonial development plans. In November, a representative of the Bank visited British Guiana to look at the capital expenditure programme there, and in December the Bank was invited to send a representative to Trinidad in connection with the financing of electricity expansion on the island. In January a representative of the International Bank visited Malta to advise on the drawing up of a new development programme.

North America

617. In February, the Jamaican Government became the first colonial Government to float a loan on the New York market when it successfully raised \$12.5 million. The loan was divided into \$10 million of 1974 Bonds at 5¾ per cent issued at 95½ and \$2.5 million of 1960-64 Bonds at 5½ per cent issued at 99.

Assistance from the United States Government

618. The United States Government approved at the end of March a loan of up to \$800,000 from the Development Loan Fund to the Nigerian Ports Authority to help finance the construction of a new produce warehouse at Apapa. The Fund authorities were supplied with additional information

about a number of other applications submitted to them on behalf of certain colonial Governments.

619. The team of ten teacher-training specialists from the University of Athens, Ohio, arrived in the Western Region of Nigeria in July after attending an introductory background course arranged by Overseas Service ; and four Nigerian trainees visited the United States for training courses at the University. Several members of the Kenya Agricultural Service undertook study tours in the United States under International Co-operation Administration (ICA) auspices. A number of applications for technical assistance from Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda were submitted to and approved by ICA. On the 31st March, 37 American specialists were serving in the African territories.

620. Technical assistance agreements with Trinidad, and with Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands were signed in April, 1958, and with the Government of the Federation of The West Indies in February, 1959.

621. At the request of ICA, the United States National Academy of Sciences sent missions to various territories in Africa to report on ways in which science and technology could most effectively be used by ICA in its programmes of assistance in Africa South of the Sahara.

622. Arrangements were worked out with Governments in Africa for the use of the £1 million Revolving Loan Fund transferred from the United Kingdom. Grants were approved for the establishment of Revolving Loan Funds in the Federation of Nigeria (£200,000), and in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (£66,667 each). Grants were also approved in principle for establishing new funds, or adding to the resources of existing funds, in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Sierra Leone, the Somaliland Protectorate and the Gambia.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS

*Government Development Plans**

623. A number of territories have amended their development plans to take account of growing financial stringency. The Government of Uganda prepared a new programme for the period from 1958-59 to 1960-61, which provides for some reduction in the earlier rate of development expenditure. The Kenya plan for 1957-60 is also being revised.

624. Several smaller territories have been giving special attention to their development problems. The Government of Mauritius published a new plan for the period 1957-62, and has proposed a special investigation into the colony's development requirements. As a result of a study of the economic situation of the Seychelles, a new development plan is under preparation. A joint Anglo-French development plan for the New Hebrides, covering the period 1958-60, has been approved, as well as a programme of development projects for Pitcairn Island. A revised plan for Sarawak, for the period 1958-63, and a new plan for Malta, covering the period 1959-64, are being prepared.

Local Development Organisations

625. The Mauritius Five-Year Development Plan was produced by the Economic Planning Committee of the Executive Council.

* See Appendix III.

626. In Hong Kong, a Development Loan Fund was established, combining the existing Development Fund and Local Loans Fund.

627. Legislation was introduced in Fiji establishing a Provincial Development Fund from which grants and loans will be made to aid economic and social development. The fund will be financed by a special tax on Fijian agricultural produce.

628. The activities of the Barbados Development Board were extended to cover the expansion of the hotel industry, and legislation was passed to enable the Board to make loans for this purpose.

629. An Industrial Development Corporation was established in Trinidad, to undertake development of industrial estates and hotels.

630. In January, the Singapore Legislative Assembly passed a Bill incorporating the People's Investment Corporation, whose principal object is to invest in industrial ventures recommended by the Singapore Industrial Promotion Board.

CAPITAL FORMATION

631. Preliminary estimates show that gross fixed capital formation for 1958, in the form of machinery, vehicles, equipment, tools, new building, public works and in the development of mines and plantations, was about £450 million. This is approximately equal to capital formation in 1957, or slightly less in terms of constant (1948) prices. Decreases in the amount of capital formation occurred in East Africa and the Far East, whilst in West Africa and the West Indies increases were shown. In view of the somewhat lower contribution from overseas towards the financing of this expenditure in 1958 than in 1957 (see para. 591), it appears that internal savings, already by far the largest factor, had increased in importance.

632. Changes in the level of gross fixed capital formation can best be considered against the background of national income. Capital formation in 1958 was about three times as high as in 1948 whereas the combined gross domestic products (at market prices) of the colonial territories (excluding African subsistence output) was rather under two-and-a-half times as great. The 1958 capital formation estimate amounted to about 17.5 per cent of the gross domestic product, or slightly lower than the average for 1955-57. This percentage can be compared with the 16 per cent for the United Kingdom in 1957-58.

Finance

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND RESERVES

633. For a number of territories such as Sierra Leone and those in East and Central Africa, the year has not been an easy one for recurrent revenue and expenditure. The fall in world commodity prices has in certain cases meant a reduction in revenue, which in turn has led to an anxious scrutiny of recurrent expenditure to see what can be curtailed, at a time when the pressure for increased expenditure, particularly on social services, continues. But in other territories such as Jamaica and Trinidad, the position has been a happier one, revenues have been buoyant, and sizeable contributions to development possible. By and large, with the help where necessary

of reserves built up in better years (and with the exception of territories already grant-aided from the United Kingdom through the Colonial Services Vote), territories have been able to secure locally sufficient monies to cover essential expenditure. After a full study of the financial position in Tanganyika it became clear that local revenues were unlikely to be sufficient to maintain existing services at a reasonable level, and the United Kingdom Government announced its readiness to assist Tanganyika in meeting its financial difficulties. The arrangements for, and timing of, this assistance are under discussion with the Tanganyika Government.

634. Nigeria again enjoyed a favourable year and revenue as a whole was higher than originally estimated. With the acceptance by the Resumed Constitutional Conference of the Report of the Fiscal Commission, a new system of revenue allocation in Nigeria came into force on the 1st April, 1959.

TAXATION

635. The United Kingdom Finance Act of 1957, under which companies classed as Overseas Trade Corporations were exempted from United Kingdom company tax, lessened the extent to which territorial tax concessions were frustrated by the effects of United Kingdom income tax legislation. The completion of lengthy negotiations with United States authorities at last enabled the United Kingdom/United States Double Taxation Agreement to be extended to a number of colonies.

636. The more important changes in colonial tax legislation during the year have been as follows:

North Borneo. The company tax has been increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent but there are arrangements for a reduced rate of 20 per cent to be paid by companies other than certain financial concerns on undistributed profits.

Jamaica. The standard rate of tax has been reduced from 8s. to 7s. 6d.; 6d. has been added to the tax on companies; this additional tax is not deductible from dividends.

Singapore. The company rate has been increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent and there have also been increases in the rates for individuals.

East Africa. There have been increases in the personal allowances; the company rate of tax has been raised from 5s. to 5s. 6d. in the £.

Barbados and Trinidad. PAYE has been introduced on the lines of the Canadian system.

637. A considerable number of students from colonial (and other Commonwealth) territories have attended courses on income tax at the Overseas Territories Income Tax Office.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

638. Expenditure through the Vote for Colonial Services was approximately £28·4 million. Included in this sum was £24,243,000 issued as financial aid to colonial Governments, of which £17,908,000 was for specific purposes and £6,331,000 went towards expenses of general administration.

639. Among the payments for specific purposes were:

- (i) £7,203,394 to the Government of Cyprus as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency.
- (ii) £3,080,000 to the Government of Malta as general financial aid; £89,250 for certain civil defence measures and the procurement and maintenance of strategic reserves; £120,000 towards the Government of Malta's share of an underground oil-storage scheme, and £35,500 to cover the net cost of the Imperial side of the Dyarchy.
- (iii) £270,675 to the Government of the Falkland Islands towards the cost of the establishment and maintenance of bases by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.
- (iv) £540,680 to the Government of Hong Kong as a further instalment of a loan of up to £3 million for the construction of an airport.
- (v) £750,000 to the Government of Kenya as a grant towards expenditure arising out of the emergency, and £750,000 as a loan for the same purpose.
- (vi) £110,083 to the Government of Grenada as a grant-in-aid of expenditure connected with damage caused by the hurricane in September, 1955; and £244,544 as a loan for the same purpose.
- (vii) £437,500 as a grant to the Federal Government of The West Indies to enable it to assist the Governments of territories within the Federation whose resources are insufficient to meet their administrative expenses.
- (viii) £27,042 as a grant to the Government of St. Kitts-Nevis towards expenditure connected with damage caused by the hurricane in November, 1956.
- (ix) £5,000,000 towards a loan not exceeding £5½ million to the Government of British Guiana required for expenditure under its 1955-60 development programme.

640. A further £1,110,200 was spent in meeting certain liabilities of the former Government of Palestine which remained outstanding when the Mandate terminated in 1948.

641. A sum of £1,691,305 was spent on advisory services to the Rulers of the various states in the Aden protectorate and in maintaining internal security. In addition £873,350 was reimbursed to the War Office towards the cost of the Aden Protectorate Levies.

642. A sum of £760,800 was reimbursed to the War Office as Her Majesty's Government's contribution to the cost of internal security measures in Sierra Leone for the first three-quarters of the financial year, and in the Somaliland Protectorate for the whole of the financial year. In addition a contribution of £326,000 was paid to the East African Land Forces Organisation towards the cost of the East African forces stationed in Mauritius, a contribution of £500,000 was paid to the Federal Government of Nigeria towards the cost of the local forces, and a similar contribution of £25,000 was paid to the Government of the Gambia towards the cost of its local forces. The Government of Sierra Leone took over administrative responsibility for its local

forces from the 1st January, and the United Kingdom Government made a contribution of £176,000 towards their cost in the first three months of 1959.

643. A further contribution of £425,000 was made towards the cost of establishing the seat of the Federal Government of The West Indies.

644. A grant-in-aid of £293,920 was made towards the cost of administrative and other services of the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South, which was established in the Western Aden Protectorate in February.

645. Payments to the British Council amounted to £620,900. 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 £118,830.

646. In February, the United Kingdom Government announced that, subject to the approval of Parliament, they would make available a further grant of £800,000 and an interest-free loan of the same amount to the Government of Kenya towards emergency expenditure in the year ending 31st March, 1960, but that this would be the last occasion on which Her Majesty's Government would provide aid of this sort to Kenya. In order to help the Government of Kenya balance its recurrent budget in the immediate years ahead, the United Kingdom Government also agreed to extend the moratorium on the repayment of loans given for emergency expenditure from five years to eight.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

647. Mr. W. J. Jackson of the Bank of England visited Mauritius in June, at the invitation of the Government, to examine the island's financial and banking structure in the light of its developing needs.

648. In August the ordinance to establish a Central Bank of Nigeria came into operation. This measure was the outcome of the report submitted by Mr. J. B. Loynes, an Adviser to the Bank of England, following his visit to Nigeria in 1957.

649. Mr. J. B. Loynes paid a short visit to The West Indies in November to discuss with the Federal authorities problems relating to their currency and central banking plans. He also paid brief visits to British Guiana and Jamaica.

Currency

650. In the currency field the period under review has been concerned with consolidating measures taken in previous years rather than with the introduction of new policies.

651. In Cyprus legislation was passed to permit a fiduciary element of £3 million, of which £2 million has been used already in support of a local Government loan.

652. A programme for the replacement of silver coin in Fiji by cupro-nickel coin is continuing; shipments of silver coin from Fiji have been sent to the Royal Mint for the recovery of the silver, the proceeds from which will accrue to the funds of the colony.

653. To mark the 350th anniversary in 1959 of the founding of the colony a one-crown piece was introduced into circulation in Bermuda on the 1st January.

654. 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 27.

Banking and Currency*

TABLE 27

£ million

	End-1955	End-1956	End-1957	End-1958
Commercial Banks				
Liabilities				
Deposits	392	403	457	494
Other... ..	121	132	110	139
Assets				
Loans and Advances	209	225	258	265
Net balances due from banks abroad	151	138	123	143
Other... ..	152	173	186	224
Currency in circulation†	348	363	370	344

* 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, and of Malaya and British Borneo Currency Board. The fall during 1958 was largely due to the withdrawal of the West African Board's circulation in Ghana.

SAVINGS BANKS

655. Savings Bank reports received during the year, mostly covering the year 1957, showed that while a few banks slightly increased their level of deposits, the majority either experienced a marginal fall in deposits or did no more than maintain the past level. Economic conditions, and continuing competition from other channels of investments (including in one or two cases Government local loans) were responsible. Small increases in interest rates were deemed necessary in a few cases as a counter measure.

656. The market value of Savings Bank investments, which had reached their lowest level towards the end of 1957, showed a substantial and continuing recovery during 1958. Governments have not found it necessary to support Savings Banks by meeting their contingent liability for deficits on capital account.

COMMUNICATIONS

SHIPPING AND PORTS

Passenger and Cargo Services

657. In July, the *Melanesian*, a vessel owned by the Government of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, sank with the loss of 65 lives while on her scheduled run round the island of Malaita. Another Government vessel, the *Betua*, ran aground while searching for the *Melanesian* and could not be refloated, but no lives were lost. A commission of inquiry into the loss of the *Melanesian* was held in September but was unable to ascertain the cause of the disaster.

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658. The British India Steam Navigation Company Limited agreed to double in 1959 the number of calls they make at Seychelles on their Africa—India service.

659. Pending the introduction of a permanent inter-island service using two ships to be provided as a free gift by the Canadian Government, the Governor-General of The West Indies renewed the charters of the two vessels at present employed.

660. From July the monthly calls at St. Helena and Ascension Island by southbound passenger ships of the Union Castle Line ceased, and instead cargo vessels now call quarterly.

661. The Government of the Falkland Islands chartered a vessel to provide an extra round sailing between South Georgia and the Falkland Islands during the winter months. The first sailing took place in 1958.

662. An agreement was signed in December between the Federal Government of Nigeria and two British shipping companies to set up a Nigerian Shipping Line with authorised capital of £2 million, the Federal Government holding 51 per cent. The new line is to have an initial fleet of three ships.

663. The first Assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation was held in London in January. The Colonial Office was represented in the United Kingdom delegation.

664. *Ports.* Work on water catchment and storage, which constitutes the main charge against the £300,000 Colonial Development and Welfare grant for the Port Development Scheme in Gibraltar, is nearing completion.

665. In Malta a new scheme was begun for the modernisation of the Grand Harbour, Valetta, to facilitate the handling of commercial traffic. The scheme is expected to cost about £2 million and should be completed by the end of 1960. The two main features are the construction of a wharf which will normally accommodate four ships of about 3,500 tons each, but will be able to accommodate ships of up to 10,000 tons; and the construction of a new silo capable of storing 12,500 tons of grain.

666. A survey of the port facilities at Kuching in Sarawak was carried out by Sir Eric Millbourn. Work started on the first stage in the Kuching Port Development Scheme, towards which a Colonial Development and Welfare fund contribution of £284,900 was approved. It is hoped to begin using the new port in 1960. Wharves have been built in Sebuyan, Singga, Marudi and Trusan. Work on the improvement and reconstruction of wharves in North Borneo was undertaken.

667. The Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £283,000 for improvement to the port of Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate was increased to £365,530. The work is now in its final stage.

668. The reconstruction of Betio Harbour and Bairiki anchorage in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony continued. A further grant of £50,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was made towards the total cost, estimated at nearly £150,000.

669. At Honiara in the British Solomon Islands good progress was made with the construction of the new wharf.

670. A contract was awarded in January for the construction of a Government wharf at Lautoka in Fiji at an estimated cost of over £1½ million.

671. In the Bahamas work on the construction of the harbour at Freeport on Grand Bahama was completed during 1958.

672. It is expected that the construction of the new pier at St. Georges, Grenada, will be completed during 1959.

673. A programme of jetty construction costing nearly £200,000 and other harbour works in Nevis, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, was approved during the year. It is expected that work will begin in Montserrat during the second half of 1959.

674. It is now expected that the deep-water harbour at Bridgetown in Barbados will be completed in 1961 at a total cost of about £5 million.

675. The major harbour work carried out in East Africa during 1958 was the continued construction of four deep-water quay walls at Kipevu in Mombasa. Completion is still planned for 1960. At Dar es Salaam a new dhow wharf was completed and a new oil jetty brought into use during the first half of the year.

676. Work began on a major project of dredging and construction at the mouth of the Escravos River in Nigeria, which will eventually enable deep-water shipping to enter the Delta Ports. It is estimated that the work will take five years at a total cost of £7,650,000. Satisfactory progress was made on the extension of the Port Harcourt Wharf which is expected to be completed in 1959/60.

CIVIL AVIATION

General

677. In September a conference of colonial Directors of Civil Aviation was held in London, at which were discussed problems of safety, traffic rights, legislation, passenger handling, planning for introduction of jet services and other matters.

Air Services

678. The increase in traffic to and through the territories reported in previous years has generally continued in spite of the slowing up of traffic expansion in world aviation during 1958. The statistics for Jamaica are noteworthy; at Montego Bay there was an increase of 34 per cent in the number of passengers carried.

679. *Trunk route services.* Varig Airlines (Brazil) commenced operation through Trinidad with Super Constellation Aircraft on a Rio de Janeiro—Trinidad—New York route. Trans Canada Airlines inaugurated a Super-G Constellation service between Trinidad and Canada.

680. Eagle Airways (Bermuda) Limited, commenced scheduled operations between Bermuda and New York in May using Viscount 805 aircraft.

681. East African Airways Corporation acquired three Canadair aircraft from BOAC and have commenced international operations to the United Kingdom, India and South Africa. BOAC replaced Argonauts by Britannias on the United Kingdom route. BOAC also operated Britannias on behalf of both Central and East African Airlines on the United Kingdom route. On the Airwork/Hunting Clan Safari services to Africa, Viscount aircraft were introduced in place of Vikings.

682. *Local and regional services.* There has been a steady development in regional and local services. The British West Indian Airways fleet has been streamlined and now consists of six Viscounts and two Dakotas. A freight airline was granted a licence to operate daily cargo flights between Miami and Kingston starting on the 1st February.

683. In East Africa Canadair aircraft were used on internal services, and Central African Airways introduced Viscounts on their regional services into Nairobi.

684. Fiji Airways is now managed by Qantas Empire Airways and is planning to replace its Drover aircraft with Herons. Aerial top-dressing operations were performed in Fiji for the first time in December.

685. Cathay Pacific Airways took delivery of a new DC6B aircraft and increased their frequency in air services to Singapore and Bangkok and also extended their service to include Kuala Lumpur and Kuching. In December BOAC and Cathay Pacific Airways announced the formation of a new company to manage all air services previously operated by Cathay Pacific and Hong Kong Airways.

686. Local services operated by Aden Airways increased in frequency and volume of traffic.

687. Two Scottish Aviation Twin Pioneer aircraft were purchased jointly by the Governments of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo and commenced operation under Borneo Airways Limited. The Company is operating many new routes and is gradually building up a solid route pattern covering the three territories.

688. Malayan Airways have increased their services to and from Singapore.

689. Following the dissolution of the West African Airways Corporation, a new Nigerian airline, WAAC (Nigeria), has been formed. In addition to services within Nigeria the new company is operating in agreement with BOAC a regular service between Lagos and London. The inaugural flight took place on the 1st October.

690. Comet services to Hong Kong have been introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1959.

Ground Services

691. *Aerodromes.* New terminal buildings were opened at Hargeisa Airport in the Somaliland Protectorate by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester on the 19th November. Airfield development has continued rapidly in the Caribbean area. The construction of runways and taxiways at Palisadoes Airport, Jamaica, is nearly complete and a contract for a new terminal building was let in January. Excellent progress has been made in the construction of the new terminal area at Montego Bay airport and it is planned to open the terminal building shortly. Construction of the new Seawell airport terminal building in Barbados is expected to be completed by May, 1959; part is already in use. Construction of new terminal buildings in Trinidad (Piarco) and Antigua (Coolidge Field) has commenced. The new layout and renovation of the terminal building at Stanley Field Airport, British Honduras, were completed in time for the visit of Her

Royal Highness Princess Margaret. At Kindley Field Airport, Bermuda, runways are being resurfaced, further land is being reclaimed and the civil parking area has been extended.

692. Work is proceeding on the construction of the new airfields in Dominica and St. Vincent; a temporary runway has already been completed in Dominica and is in use by the two air services which now serve the island.

693. In East Africa, the new airport at Embakasi in Kenya has functioned smoothly since its opening, and aircraft and passengers have been handled at a rate which compares favourably with other international airports. In Uganda substantial extensions have been made to the terminal building at Entebbe. With the well-planned aerodrome at Dar es Salaam, East Africa now has three international aerodromes capable of meeting all likely traffic demands for many years ahead.

694. Good progress is being made in the reconstruction of Nadi Airport, Fiji. The building of the new control tower and the new terminal building was started in 1958.

695. In Malta the new air terminal at Luqa was opened by the Governor and is regarded as one of the finest for its size in Europe.

696. The new runway at Kai Tak was officially opened by the Governor of Hong Kong on the 12th September, and plans are in hand for the provision of the airport terminal apron, freight building, airmail centre and the new terminal building.

697. A new operations room has been constructed at Aden airport.

698. Six airfields have been brought into service in Sarawak during the year and in North Borneo site surveys have been carried out for a further six. In the Seychelles which are not served by air a survey of possible sites for an airport has been made.

Aeronautical Telecommunications and Air Traffic Control

699. A Rescue Co-ordination Centre has been established in Mauritius.

700. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Air Traffic Control Service has been approved in Jamaica and it is hoped to send a number of new recruits to the United Kingdom for training during the coming year.

701. The Flight Information and Communications Centres, East Africa, have moved into new quarters with extensive modernisation of equipment and facilities.

702. A new Flight Information Centre was opened in Cyprus on the 15th May.

703. It is proposed to open at an early date a Borneo Sub-Flight Information Region operating from a Flight Information Centre at Labuan, to cover the three territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo and adjacent sea areas.

704. The Deputy Chief Fire Service Officer of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation visited the Caribbean area in October to December to carry out a review of current crash/fire-fighting facilities.

705. Construction of a new chain of Very High Frequency radio stations in the Eastern Caribbean has begun.

Meteorology

706. The Bermuda Meteorological Office closed down on the 31st December and its work has been undertaken by the United States Air Force.

707. A grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds of £18,500 was approved in January for the construction of African housing at the headquarters of the East African Meteorological Department in Nairobi. Staff will be housed close to their place of work and will be enabled to carry out their duties at abnormal hours, principally in respect of radio sound and radar wind observations which are of the greatest importance to the operation of high-altitude jet aircraft.

708. As contemplated in the 1958 report, the comprehensive report on research requirements in tropical meteorology has now been produced by Dr. A. G. Forsdyke and the report will form the basis for further discussion at the next Conference of Commonwealth Meteorology to be held in 1959.

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

709. In Cyprus access roads were constructed in preparation for the projected extension of the Famagusta port.

710. Good progress was made on the Nigerian Federal and Regional road construction programmes which are largely financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. During the year approval was given for the diversion of funds within the Federal programme to enable work on the Victoria-Bamenda road in the Southern Cameroons to be expedited, and supplementary grants amounting to £373,333 were made towards the Northern Region programme, bringing the total grants to £3,450,000.

711. Colonial Development and Welfare grants amounting to £304,000 were made to Sierra Leone for road and bridge improvements, particularly the Bo-Freetown road, and the work is in progress.

712. Steady progress continued under Tanganyika's current development plan. The Parotos diversion in the Southern Highlands—a new road 31 miles long—was opened in September. Work began on bridging on the Mtwara/Songea and the Songea/Njombe roads.

713. Work was begun in 1958 in Uganda on improvements to a five-mile stretch of four main roads radiating from Liva, together with the Soroti-Gulu by-pass, and on the Tororo-Kenya border road where seven miles of the existing gravel roads are being bitumenised.

714. A contract was agreed for a £4 million trunk road scheme, outside the Kenya Colony Development Plan, between the Government and two contractors. The contracting firms will supply the necessary finance for the scheme which will be carried out at the rate of £1 million per year and be repaid three years in arrear.

715. A grant of £6,180 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to the Somaliland Protectorate was made for improvements to the Makhir coast road.

716. Two Colonial Development and Welfare grants were approved in connection with the new trunk road which is to be built between Port Louis and Forest Side in Mauritius.

717. The Marine Road, Beach Road and airfield by-pass were completed in Aden colony, and in the Aden protectorate further progress was made in the Colonial Development and Welfare-assisted road-building programme.

718. In the Seychelles the road-building programme of Mahé continued. A start was made on the road across Praslin which it is intended to complete in 1960.

719. In the Windward Islands the Dominica Trans-Insular Road is almost completed and a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £124,000 was approved towards the cost of a new road from a point in the Trans-Insular Road to Castle Bruce. In the St. Lucia Feeder Road Programme 26 miles of road have been fully, and seven miles partially, completed. The cost has been met by Colonial Development and Welfare grants totalling £193,835. A further grant of £71,136 was approved for additional road works.

720. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £97,500 was approved for the reconstruction and improvement of the main roads and bridges in British Honduras.

721. In Trinidad and Tobago over £1 million was spent in 1958 on roads and expenditure of nearly £1½ million is planned for 1959. The Lavantille Swamp and Lady Young Roads were completed and satisfactory progress was made on other roads.

722. The programme of road extension and improvement in North Borneo continued.

723. The road construction programme in Sibuan and Mukan in Sarawak continued as planned. Good progress was made on the new main work, the Sevia-Simanggang trunk road.

724. In the British Solomon Islands Protectorate the new Lunga River bridge was completed and Colonial Development and Welfare grants of nearly £50,000 were made for the construction of roads on Guadalcanal and Malaita.

725. The development road to Buca Bay on Vanua Levu in Fiji was completed in the middle of the year and named by the Governor Hibiscus Highway.

726. During the year the 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic was extended to Aden, Uganda, Cyprus, Gibraltar, the Seychelles, British Honduras, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Jamaica and the Gambia.

Railways

727. In East Africa construction of new lines continued. A new branch line 23 miles in length between Chilingula and Masasi on the Southern Province line of Tanganyika was constructed in 1958. The alignment was staked out for a new section of the Kenya/Uganda main line between Embakasi and Kibera which is designed to by-pass Nairobi.

728. Following consideration of the report of the commission of inquiry into the Kendal railway accident in Jamaica in September, 1957, additional staff were recruited. A statutory corporation is to be set up to run the railway.

729. The Nigerian Railway Corporation approved a capital development programme which is estimated to cost some £29 million in the period up to 1961/62. This is additional to the 400-miles extension from Kuru to Maiduguri in Bornu Province in the Northern Region on which work began in August. The total cost is estimated at £19 million, of which £10 million is being provided by a loan from the International Bank, and it is expected that £13 million will be spent by March, 1962.

730. Railway improvements in North Borneo enabled a record tonnage to be carried during the year.

Inland Waterways

731. A new launch for the Canje River Service in British Guiana was built locally and brought into service during the year.

732. In East Africa the tonnage of public traffic over the lake services during 1958, at 355,000, showed a slight increase because of increased traffic on Lakes Victoria and Kioga. Passenger journeys declined a little, to 679,000.

733. It is hoped that a final report will shortly be published on the investigations which have been continuing since 1955 into the navigability of the Niger and Benue Rivers.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

734. The Colonial Office was represented in the United Kingdom delegation to the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference in June, in London, which recommended the laying of a round-the-world telephone cable. The project was approved in principle at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal in September.

735. At the request of the Governor-General of The West Indies, a team of officials from the United Kingdom, led by the Head of Communications Department of the Colonial Office, visited the Caribbean in January to advise on plans for the development of the Federal telecommunications network.

736. The East African territories were represented at the Administrative Telephone and Telegraph Conference of the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva in September.

737. A number of new radio telephone services were brought into operation during the year. They included links between colonial territories and Hawaii, Portugal, Israel, Iran, Sudan and Yugoslavia, between Sierra Leone and Dakar, between Australia and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, between Trinidad and Venezuela, between Aden and Ethiopia, between Hong Kong and Martinique and between St. Helena and London. The Government of the Bahamas approved a scheme estimated to cost £300,000 for multi-channel radio circuits between Nassau and Miami using the new "forward scatter" technique. Orders for the equipment needed in the colony were placed with a British firm.

738. In East Africa eight automatic telephone exchanges were brought into service during the year, bringing the total to 51, and more than 1,500 miles of overhead line were opened on trunk routes which now amount to 60,000 circuit miles. Teleprinter services on the railway system were improved

by new links between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro and Tabora and between Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu.

739. In November Sir Robert Scott, the Governor of Mauritius, inaugurated a new radio telephone service between Mauritius and Rodrigues, the colony's largest dependency, 350 miles to the east.

740. The new 1,000-line extension of the Aden central telephone exchange is expected to be completed by June, 1959.

741. The new £200,000 telecommunications building in Georgetown, British Guiana, was completed and work on the underground duct system was begun.

742. As a result of telecommunications development in North Borneo, 96 per cent of the colony's telephones are now automatic.

743. In Sarawak a new automatic telephone exchange was opened at Miri. Capacity of the Sibuluan exchange increased from 300 to 600 lines and that at Kuching from 800 to 2,000 lines. The VHF radio network was progressively strengthened throughout the territory.

POSTAL SERVICES

Stamps

744. No new sets of definitive stamps were issued during the year. Special commemorative stamps were issued by Malta, the unit Governments of The West Indies, East Africa, Brunei, Nigeria, and Aden. New values in the definitive series were introduced by the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the Cayman Islands. Changes in captions were made by Montserrat and Pitcairn Island and a change in design was made by Bermuda.

CHAPTER IV

Social Services

Education

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

745. The quinquennial congress of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth in Canada was attended by representatives of all but one of the colonial universities and university colleges in August and September and provided valuable opportunities for the interchange of views and information. Through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation of New York the congress was preceded by a conference of the heads of colonial university institutions at which common and individual problems were discussed and future policy was debated.

746. In the two universities and three university colleges there were, in October, 1958, 3,783 students distributed as follows:

The Royal University of Malta	...	...	...	...	208
The University of Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	1,126
The University College of the West Indies	...	...	...	...	605
University College, Ibadan, Nigeria	...	...	...	...	1,021
The University College of East Africa, Makerere College	...	...	...	...	823
					<hr/>
					3,783
					<hr/>

747. This figure compared with 3,400 in these institutions last year. The number of students enrolled in the University of Malaya which serves Singapore as well as the independent Federation of Malaya was 1,615. See also paragraph 151.

748. Capital sums provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1945 and 1955 for university institutions have been almost completely committed. One of the main financial problems now is to pay for the necessary increase in the accommodation for residence and teaching. The colleges benefited considerably from trusts in the United Kingdom and United States. The Ford Foundation made grants to provide accommodation for the many visitors to Ibadan and Makerere. Grants for touring East Africa by staffs of Social Service Departments were made by the Rockefeller Foundation. The Wellcome Trust gave generous aid for research and for the acquisition of scientific apparatus. The Leverhulme Trust made possible annual meetings of specialists in various fields of study. Malaya and Hong Kong have received financial support from the Asia Foundation.

749. Colonial institutions continue to benefit from schemes facilitating interchange of staff and students between themselves and also between them and Commonwealth universities. The Carnegie Corporation, Leverhulme Trust, Nuffield Foundation, British Council, Royal Society and Goldsmiths'

Company all sponsor interchange schemes. Opportunities though varied are still not entirely adequate for interchange of views.

750. The Chair of Agriculture in Malaya was at last filled and a lecturer in the sub-department of Pharmacology was appointed. A grant from UNICEF made possible the filling of the Chair in Paediatrics and Child Health in the medical school of Makerere College. In the West Indies the establishment of two important new departments, Agriculture and Engineering, is now being planned.

751. The Inter-University Council continued to send representatives to serve on governing bodies of overseas institutions and to take part in working parties and committees. An important working party visited Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika in July to study higher education. The Federal Government of The West Indies appointed a policy committee, assisted by one consultant from the United Kingdom, in connection with the University College. In April a mission visited Makerere College to investigate the further development of veterinary education. The question of Anglo-American co-operation in higher education in colonial and independent territories is also being considered.

752. All the university colleges continue to work in special relationship with the University of London. It seems probable that several colleges will reach full university status during the next five years.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

753. In November a major new institution, the Singapore Polytechnic, admitted an initial population of 385 full time, 506 day release and 2,005 evening students. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh performed an opening ceremony on the 24th February. Two members of the Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology (COCAST), attended the ceremony and discussed the Polytechnic's future needs. The Council also sent representatives to give advice or help over the operation and planning of the other colleges with which it is concerned.

754. A second new technical college in Jamaica opened with 60 students in temporary quarters, its first new buildings being due for completion later in 1959. See paragraph 779.

755. The Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology were invited by the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology to send a three-man visitation in April to review the College's progress and advise on its future development, with particular reference to finance and buildings. The total amount granted to this College from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to date is £1 million. There were 873 students in 1958-59, including 51 women.

756. In East Africa a comprehensive review of higher education policy was carried out by a working party of six under the chairmanship of Dr. J. L. Lockwood. The party recommended, *inter alia*, that the Royal Technical College of East Africa should be developed into a university college for Kenya, higher technical and commercial courses being incorporated into teaching faculties, alongside proposed degree courses. The College's development was not hastened, pending decisions on these recommendations,

only 252 students (including 42 women) entering for 1958-59 ; but additions to the main college building were built, half the cost being met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

757. A commission of five, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. H. Wilson, and including Dr. V. E. King and Mr. S. B. Daramy of Sierra Leone, carried out a statutory visitation of Fourah Bay College, making at the same time recommendations for future policy. The effect of these would be to continue the College's progress, recommended by the Fulton Commission in 1954, towards the full stature of a university college and away from the composite character of 1949 as part training college, part technical college and part university college. Its responsibilities in higher commercial and technical education would lie within the existing Bachelor of Arts (Economics) course of the University of Durham and applied science course leading to the College Diploma ; students requiring non-academic courses would study overseas or at the technical institute in Freetown.

758. A conference on technical education at Balliol College, Oxford in July included higher technical education in its agenda. The principals of the higher colleges discussed common problems and joined delegates from colonial education departments to hear and discuss a series of papers on technical education from United Kingdom experts. The conference passed resolutions urging additional United Kingdom technical assistance, the holding of similar conferences regularly, and increased attention to technical education for women.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

West Africa

759. In Nigeria the year has been one of steady rather than spectacular progress throughout the Federation. The Federal Advisory Service based on Lagos was in increasing demand throughout the Federation. In Lagos the enrolment in primary schools was 56,688, the new intake being 8,704. The Emergency Training Scheme (in Lagos) for science made good progress and 180 subject entries for the General Certificate of Education, (A) level, were made. Queen's College for Girls moved to a new site on the mainland. A Muslim secondary school and teacher-training college were opened. At the Government Teacher-Training College 52 Grade III teachers completed their course.

760. In the Northern Region three new craft schools, Ilorin Trade Centre, and a new voluntary agency school for girls were opened. Four more provincial secondary schools took the West African School Certificate examination for the first time. Two new teacher-training centres were opened and second streams were added to two more. Further progress was made in the development of school broadcasting.

761. In the Southern Cameroons 60 primary school classrooms were built at the cost of £30,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A Southern Cameroons Institute of Agriculture was opened.

762. In Sierra Leone in the latter part of the year the Minister of Education published a White Paper on educational development. This outlined the Government's long-term plans for expansion of primary education and for collateral developments in secondary, technical and higher education.

The ultimate goal is to establish a system of fee-free universal compulsory education. Enrolment in primary schools increased by approximately 7,000, a total of about 25 new schools being opened during the year. It was necessary to continue double sessions in certain schools in Freetown. Two new secondary schools were opened, at Bo for girls and Makeni for boys, both under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission. Good progress was made in the building programme. The modernisation and extension of the Methodist Girls High School was completed, also the second of the large Freetown primary schools.

763. In the Gambia, although Government made 450 places available for new primary school entrants in Bathurst in January 1958, this proved insufficient for the demand and 114 children failed to gain admission. The new Gambia High School was legally constituted and opened in temporary buildings in January, 1959. Both the Methodist High Schools are being absorbed into the new school, for which new buildings are to be erected. At Georgetown, in the protectorate, a start was made in rebuilding Armitage School; it will then accommodate 240 boarders.

East and Central Africa

764. In Kenya 1,546 new aided primary and 263 intermediate classes were established in 1958 for 65,000 pupils. Thirty-three new secondary school classes were established, 32 classes being presented for the School Certificate. In teacher training 13 additional classes (300 students) were established. A Ministry of Education Order transferred the management of all 18 Government African secondary schools and training colleges from the Education Department to Boards of Governors. Two new Government Asian primary schools were opened accommodating 560 children. Extensions are nearing completion at the men's and women's Asian teacher-training centre in Nairobi, which will greatly increase the output of Asian teachers. Plans are nearing completion for the first phase of the Technical Institute in Nairobi, for which £130,000 including £65,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been made available. Building is expected to begin in May, 1959: the building may be occupied in December. The temporary classes, now accommodated at the Royal Technical College and the Technical High School, will transfer to the Institute.

765. In Uganda there are estimated to be 1,350,000 children of school age, about 20,000 being Asian, 1,900 European, and the rest African. Education has hitherto been on a racial basis. In 1956 the first primary school for children of all races was started in Entebbe and in 1957 the Government accepted an integration policy. The first secondary school specifically for pupils of all races is now being built in Kampala. During the past six years the development of African education has been based on the recommendations accepted by the Government for which £10 million (including £2 million for technical education) was allocated from the African Development Fund. Progress has been rapid. In six years an eight-year programme has been substantially completed. The number of pupils in aided secondary schools continued to increase at the rate of approximately 3,000 per year, with 17,306 in 1958 as compared with 14,273 in 1957. In 1958, 732 school candidates and 236 private candidates took the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. In 1957 out of 665 African school candidates

and 224 private candidates, 491 and 47 respectively obtained certificates; 83 Africans gained first class School Certificates. Plans were completed for Higher School Certificate classes in three selected senior secondary schools in 1959 (two African and one Asian), 57 candidates presenting themselves. During the past six years teacher-training accommodation has been greatly expanded. A few of the smaller colleges have been closed and nine new colleges built. There were 3,724 students at primary colleges in 1958, about one-third being women.

766. Progress continues in technical education through the five Government and six grant-aided technical schools and the Kampala Technical Institute. These provide a wide variety of courses in building, engineering and allied trades, and also advanced courses for more responsible posts. There are also courses in various commercial subjects, in technical teacher training, boat building and dressmaking. A team of American experts under the auspices of the International Co-operation Administration, are training technical teachers in welding, foundry and pattern-making, fitter mechanist work, motor mechanics work and electrical installation.

767. Enrolment in Asian schools continues to rise very rapidly and in 1958 accommodation was provided for 2,000 more children: it is difficult to provide even minimum facilities and staff for this rapidly expanding element in the community.

768. In Tanganyika the construction of 30 more boys' middle schools and 2 girls' middle schools for Africans was begun in 1958. School Certificate courses have been started in four more African secondary schools and Higher School Certificate courses in three boys' schools and one girls' school. Work continued on new buildings at various Government and assisted schools for non-African pupils following the development plan approved by Government in 1956, the biggest project being the new secondary boarding school at Iringa which in January, 1959, replaced the European school at Kongwa, closed in 1958. Through teachers' refresher courses attempts have been made to raise standards in Indian schools. At the technical institute at Dar es Salaam, planned to provide for students of all races, full- and part-time courses in commercial subjects were started and work began on the next section of the building. Further progress was made in the building and development of two trade schools for Africans.

769. In Zanzibar the Government was faced with finding the necessary recurrent revenue for education. Increase of expenditure was outstripping rapidly increase in protectorate revenue and a standstill was ordered. This will, of course, result in a mounting demand for accommodation and educational facilities. A committee on education was appointed in June to investigate the protectorate's education needs and its ability to meet them, and to make recommendations. In spite of the enforced slowing down of the rate of expansion, the number of primary pupils showed an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1957. The standard of entrant to the teacher-training colleges has improved. More ex-secondary students came forward and in the women's college entry was confined to those who had completed the secondary course. In July a conference on Muslim education was held in Dar es Salaam. Important proposals were made to develop the Muslim Academy in Zanzibar as a centre of Islamic teaching and culture and as a source of Muslim teachers.

770. In the Somaliland Protectorate nine new boys' and two new girls' elementary schools were opened during the year. Three new boys' intermediate streams were recruited. Good progress has been made with the building of the new boys' secondary school which from 1959/60 will accept 50 pupils annually.

771. In Northern Rhodesia there are 149,938 boys and 90,362 girls in aided and maintained primary schools, an increase of 6,286 boys and 6,818 girls over 1957. Increases have occurred largely in the higher standards indicating a reduction in wastage. In 1958 one new junior secondary stream for boys and two new senior secondary streams were started, one for girls and one for boys. There are 1,526 boys and 232 girls enrolled in maintained and aided secondary schools, an increase of 18 per cent over 1957. For the first time a full form attempted the Higher School Certificate examination, securing eight passes. Students from Hodgson Technical College took the Intermediate City and Guilds certificate in carpentry and brick-work for the first time in 1958. The rebuilding schemes for Hodgson Technical College and Chalimbana Training Colleges are well advanced. Good progress has also been made on the building of three large teacher-training colleges, two of which will be completed in 1959.

772. In Aden colony the Teacher-Training Centre offers a one-year training course to colony and protectorate teachers, also a one-year part-time "in service" course. Enrolment at Government and grant-aided schools in 1958 was :

- (a) Secondary schools, 1,103 ;
- (b) Intermediate schools, 2,749 ; and
- (c) Primary schools, 6,357.

In the Western Protectorate two new primary schools were opened. Progress in intermediate education at Zingibar and Jiar was made possible by the presence of teachers from Sudan. The good new building at Jiar was paid for by contributions from cotton cultivators. In the Eastern Protectorate a new intermediate school was opened at Mukalla and a new Bedouin boys' school is being built there. Provision for an intermediate school at Seiyun has been approved.

The Far Eastern Territories

773. In North Borneo school enrolments rose from 34,000 in 1957 to 36,850. The increase in the number of girls attending school is satisfactory. Government opened the first post-certificate class to prepare boys and girls for university entrance. The enlarged Kent Teachers' College provides courses for English school teachers in addition to its courses for Malay and Chinese-medium primary school teachers.

774. In Sarawak the school population (90,932) has doubled since 1952. The number of Dayak children in school is now over 20,000 compared with 8,000 in 1954. Capital grants for education have risen from 155,880 Malayan dollars in 1956 to approximately 1,178,000 in 1958. School broadcasting has begun. It is intended primarily for rural native schools, especially those in isolated areas. The emphasis at first will be on the teaching of English, for which there is a widespread demand.

775. In Hong Kong the seven-year plan for the expansion of primary education had as its aim provision for 33,000 extra places per annum. Figures for new schools in 1958 were:

Type of School	Number of Schools	Number of Classrooms	Places Available
Government	6	126	11,340
Subsidized	11	160	14,400
Private	8	96	8,640
Total	25	382	34,380

A further 19,795 primary school places were found by extending existing schools and opening others in buildings not designed as schools. The Education Ordinance was amended to provide for, *inter alia*, more control over school management, appointment of teachers, pupils' associations, and the temporary registration, subject to regulations, of schools of a sub-standard type. The Technical College had an enrolment of 375 full-time day students and 6,063 part-time students. After the formation of advisory committees on building, commerce, textiles, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering, a general advisory committee was set up for the whole college. The Victoria Technical Secondary School for Boys and the Ho Tung Technical School for Girls have enrolments of 501 boys and 302 girls respectively.

776. In Singapore more than \$65 million from a total budget of \$277 million (23.4 per cent) was provided to meet the recurrent costs of education in 1958. In addition, nearly \$10 million was provided in the development estimates for new school buildings. Most of the schools not run by Government, the bulk of them Chinese, now receive grants-in-aid. For these and for schools of other language media a common-content syllabus is being gradually introduced. The atmosphere in Chinese schools during 1958 improved and more opportunities opened in Government service for their products.

The Caribbean Territories and Bermuda

777. In Jamaica approximately 11,000 additional primary school places were built, for children aged 7-15, out of 16,000 places required. It was difficult to secure suitable sites. The provision of better facilities for senior primary children aged 12-15 has been an integral part of the new programme. £250,000 was spent during 1958, exclusive of normal maintenance.

778. Some 1,500 additional secondary school places were provided through expansion of existing schools. Improvements for the teaching of science were carried out. The cost of expansion was £100,000 and of improvements £75,000. The programme of new schools will begin in 1959. Of 3,500 pupils entering grammar schools in January, 1959, 2,000 were admitted fee-free. Total enrolment in grammar schools is 14,000 as compared with 11,500 in 1957.

779. The Jamaica Institute of Technology was opened in adapted buildings in March, 1958, with 60 students taking electrical and mechanical engineering, building, handicraft teaching and institutional management. The new engineering building will be ready in July, 1959. By 1960 the first stage of the Institute will be completed, accommodating about 220 full-time and 440

part-time students. An Adviser on Technical Education is preparing plans for primary and secondary technical education, which will be related to the Jamaica Institute and perhaps to the University College.

780. Expansion of teacher-training colleges raised enrolment to 549 in January, 1959. Under the emergency teacher-training scheme the first 150 teachers completed a four-month course in December. Two batches of 150 will be trained annually. Forty-one teachers from the United Kingdom are employed in secondary schools. From January, 1959, all teachers-in-training will receive their training free.

781. The Educational Publications Production Unit, established with the help of an UNESCO officer, produced its first series of primary school books and teaching aids. The Ministry and Department of Education were integrated and the School Supervision Service was partly decentralised.

782. In Trinidad and Tobago it is estimated that 90 per cent of all children between the ages of five and fourteen now receive formal education. The first central school is now being built in Tobago. This will offer a three-year course for boys and girls aged twelve years, with a practical bias. The first bilateral modern secondary school, offering a five-year course leading to appropriate external examinations, was built in 1958. Two more such schools will be provided in 1959. In order to increase the output of trained teachers, a one-year course of training for 150 in-service teachers of long experience or with superior attainments has been introduced at the Government Training College. Work has begun on a new teachers' training college for 200 students and on a technical institute in Port of Spain. The cost of both is being met in part from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

783. In Antigua a grant of £80,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for the erection of six new schools provided improved accommodation. A two-year Cambridge Senior School Certificate course at the Princess Margaret Post-Primary School will be introduced in 1959. A Government Science Department for the effective teaching of the sciences up to Cambridge Higher School Certificate level will also be set up. During 1958 the Spring Gardens Teachers' Training College (Moravian Church) was closed after serving the Leeward Islands for 118 years. Plans were made to establish a Government Teachers' Training College on new premises to serve all four islands of the Leeward Group.

784. In Barbados a large secondary grammar school for 700 pupils has been re-built and additions made to others. Eight nutrition rooms and five domestic science rooms have been constructed. A new secondary modern school for 750 pupils is being built and two more are under consideration. The first broadcasts for primary and secondary schools were started.

785. In Grenada a new method of allocating grants to state aided secondary schools has been devised, and the total grant rose from \$25,832 (BWI) in 1958 to \$40,000 (BWI) in 1959.

786. In Dominica a Colonial Development and Welfare grant was approved to provide for the erection of four new school buildings and five teachers' houses in rural areas.

787. In St. Lucia a school building programme has begun. One school has been completed. Five others are under construction. A new Roman

Catholic school is under construction at Marchand and a new Anglican school will be built in Castries.

788. In Bermuda the Prospect Secondary School for Girls was opened in January, 1958, with 247 pupils. Three workshops have been added to the Technical Institute. Funds for four school building projects (school for handicapped children, domestic science block, additions to a primary school and school of hotel operation) have been provided as the result of a report by an inter-parliamentary committee. The Young Offenders Act is being revised in order to alter the Junior Training Schools from corrective institutions to boarding schools without stigma.

789. In British Guiana the scheme of technical training at the Government Technical Institute for boys from secondary schools was extended. Preliminary craft courses at handicraft centres for pupils of post-primary age were introduced. The number of teachers admitted for training at the Government Training College has increased. Three teachers from private secondary schools were awarded scholarships for courses in arts and science at the University College of the West Indies. Government now provides grants to nine private secondary schools for salaries and the teaching of practical subjects: science, woodwork and home economics. As a result there has been an increase of 3,700 pupils in aided secondary schools. In these schools the size of classes has been reduced, the quality of staff improved, and better laboratories provided. Non-recurrent special grants have been made to seven of these aided secondary schools to help towards the provision of new buildings.

790. In British Honduras the Roman Catholic and Government teacher-training colleges were encouraged to increase the number of new entrants. For domestic science and woodwork the students now study together at the Belize Technical College. A Joint Advisory Committee on Teacher Training has been formed and for the first time principals are collaborating in matters concerning their colleges. New syllabuses have been introduced for infant classes and for English in primary classes. In-service training courses after school hours and on Saturday mornings have been provided in Belize, while similar seven-week courses have been conducted in three major towns in rural areas.

Other Territories

791. In the early months of 1958 schools in Cyprus worked relatively normally, with only minor political incidents in Greek-Cypriot secondary schools. In the spring and summer, however, work was interrupted by disturbances between Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities, and by strikes and curfews. From September to December work proceeded without interference. Work at the Teachers' Training College was interrupted three times during the year by strikes. In October a separate office of Turkish-Cypriot education was established, with a Turkish-Cypriot Chief Education Officer and staff. This works in close co-operation with the Turkish Board of Education.

792. In Gibraltar secondary modern accommodation for boys was increased by the conversion of a large barracks. There are now two secondary modern schools for boys and two for girls with an average roll of 300 each. The peak has not yet been reached and, although there will now be room

for more boys during the next few years, additional accommodation is becoming necessary for girls.

793. In Fiji impressive progress was made in re-building Ratu Kadavulevu School by boys taking the Trades Course, as part of their post-primary training. The £65,000 building programme for Navuso Agricultural School was completed twenty months ahead of schedule. The school can now accommodate 240 pupils. Substantial progress was made in constructing the new Suva Grammar School, which is expected to be occupied by February, 1961. Teachers' conditions of service were much improved in January. A one-year training course at Nasinu Training College for untrained teachers has been instituted.

794. In Seychelles the number of pupils completing the primary school course and taking the Standard VI examination has doubled since 1952, the percentage of passes in 1958 being 75.5. There will be in 1959 twice as many secondary pupils as in 1954. Plans are therefore being made for a secondary technical school in Victoria, offering courses in agriculture, navigation, the electrical, mechanical and building trades, secretarial work, and women's crafts. A sixth form for boys will be started as soon as possible at Seychelles College. When the new teacher-training college opens in 1959, it is hoped that the two-year course will have a generally beneficial effect on standards of education.

THE FULBRIGHT AGREEMENT

795. Attachments of American teachers to institutions in British colonial territories continued to be made under the Fulbright Agreement. Ten are now serving in schools in Malta, Eastern and Western Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and The West Indies (Jamaica, St. Kitts and St. Vincent). Six senior American research workers were attached to university and research institutions in Borneo (Sarawak Museum), Jamaica, Southern Rhodesia and Uganda. A team of two scientists undertook research into plant ecology in the Coast Province of Kenya. One scientist continued research, begun by previous Fulbright scholars in 1956, into the preservation of wild life in the game reserves of Uganda, and one scientist began research into game management in Southern Rhodesia. Two students undertook post-graduate research in anthropology in East Africa and Eastern Nigeria respectively. Lecturers in Anatomy, Botany and Biochemistry were attached to the University College of East Africa, Makerere, and the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

796. Fulbright travel grants enabled two lecturers from University College, Ibadan, a research worker from Cyprus and one from Southern Rhodesia to visit the United States for research and lecturing, while 15 students from Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Tanganyika, Uganda and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were awarded grants to visit the United States for a year's study. In addition, one teacher from British Guiana, one from Northern Rhodesia and two from Sierra Leone were awarded travel grants to take part in a special teacher-education programme in the United States.

ADULT EDUCATION

797. The annual course for colonial students on adult education took place this year at Cowley Manor, Cheltenham, under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association.

798. The Singapore Council for Adult Education, which is subsidized by Government, continued to expand its activities. More than 500 basic education classes were organised involving 14,000 students. Further education courses on as many as 25 subjects were given to over 4,000 students. From its own finances the Council sponsored two cultural concerts and two exhibitions as part of a new cultural education programme.

799. In Hong Kong progress has been maintained in the field of adult education, particularly in the recreation centres. Enrolment in these centres has risen from 3,524 in 1956 to 11,127 in 1958. Organisers and supervisors of the centres, mainly Government teachers, undergo a nine-months part-time training course.

800. In the Northern Region of Nigeria a new system of grant-in-aid has led to a marked improvement in supervision and standards of many Native Authority literacy classes.

801. In the Western Region of Nigeria 31,107 men and 12,534 women were enrolled in literacy classes, and 5,741 men and 1,101 women in post-literacy classes. There are 233 village libraries and seven special centres for women.

802. In the Eastern Region of Nigeria a women's section, with emphasis on housecraft and nutrition, is based on a training centre at Uyo, which is being enlarged with a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The men's centre, with emphasis on literacy, is based at Owerri, where the work of the organisers in the field is co-ordinated.

803. In Lagos good progress was made in improving adult literacy. Adult evening classes for domestic subjects were started for 125 women at the new domestic science centre at Yaba.

804. In the Southern Cameroons 4,648 pupils were receiving instruction in 224 classes at 160 centres.

805. In Grenada adult education has received a new impetus. A film unit run by the Community Development Officer greatly expanded its activities and several new classes in housecraft were opened by the Supervisor of Home Economics.

806. In Montserrat adult education and extension work has been carried out by the Agricultural and Education Departments in the form of lectures, demonstrations, film shows and guidance in club organisation and management.

807. In the Somaliland Protectorate adult education for men continued to flourish. Of the 800 men who enrolled in evening classes at the beginning of the year, 500 completed the course. Adult education for women got off to a good start with a course for women instructors at Hargeisa and several classes for needlework and cookery.

808. In Northern Rhodesia financial stringency curtailed the development of adult education but even so nearly 2,000 men and women attended evening classes during 1958.

809. In Gibraltar adult education is developing strongly. Pottery and art classes meet three times a week, and French for civilians is popular. Altogether nearly 300 individual students are attending 20 classes weekly.

810. In Kenya adult education is organised at the Jeanes Schools at Kabete and Maseno. The latter was increasingly used for training the voluntary leaders concerned with the community development schemes in the vicinity. It was found that the harnessing of adult education to community development schemes resulted in accelerated progress.

VISUAL AIDS

811. The Oversea Visual Aids Centre was officially opened in February by the Lord President of the Council in its headquarters at 31, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, where it has on display a wide range of projected and non-projected aids. Training courses have been arranged in the educational use of all kinds of audio-visual aids, in the handling and maintenance of equipment, and in making simple aids from cheap material. In addition to these services the Centre undertakes investigations and research in collaboration with Institutes of Education and manufacturers and keeps Governments and individuals informed of new developments in the field of audio-visual aids to education and community development.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

812. Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, UNESCO continued to provide Sierra Leone with the services of two experts in science teaching and one in teacher training, and Jamaica with an expert in the preparation of text books and teaching aids. Also under the Expanded Programme, a fellowship was awarded to the Government of Hong Kong in the field of adult education.

813. Under its regular programme, UNESCO continued to provide the Government of Trinidad with the services of an expert in craft teacher training, and to assist with the organisation of the pilot library project at Enugu, Eastern Region of Nigeria. A fellowship was awarded to the Government of Kenya in the field of adult education.

814. Awards were made under the Youth Travel Grants Scheme to representatives from Uganda, Hong Kong, Kenya, Sarawak, Sierra Leone and The West Indies, and visits were undertaken in Europe, Canada and the United States of America. Under the same scheme a member of the New Zealand Junior Red Cross visited Singapore and Hong Kong. Under the Workers' Travel Grants Scheme, a party of four members of the Singapore Trades Union Congress visited Manila and a party of three members of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Congress visited Manila and Tokyo. A grant under the scheme for Study Tours for Educational Leaders was awarded to a representative from Singapore to enable him to undertake a study tour of the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

Social Welfare and Community Development

815. The Secretary of State's Adviser on Social Welfare Mr. W. H. Chinn took part in a meeting of experts on social welfare at United Nations Headquarters in January. He subsequently visited Jamaica, British Guiana, Barbados and Trinidad to advise on social welfare policy. In Trinidad he presided at a conference on social development in The West Indies.

816. In Tanganyika urban community centres provide a means for financially self-supporting adult education programmes and other activities, to ease the process of urbanisation. Five more large centres were built, or are under construction, and all the completed centres are in a sound financial position.

817. In Uganda rural training centres in four districts have been improved and enlarged to provide an increasing number and variety of courses for voluntary leaders. Work started on the building of a rural training centre at Soroti. UNICEF equipment and transport for work amongst women enabled training courses for women club leaders to be expanded and intensified. Much useful community development work was accomplished, concentrating on environmental hygiene, roads, bridges, schools and improved housing. The social problems caused by urbanisation were re-examined with the aid of voluntary organisations with a view to the publication by the Ministry of Rural Development of a White Paper on the subject.

818. In Dominica an outstanding event in community work was the completion and opening of the River Cyrique Community Hall built entirely by voluntary labour.

819. In Nyasaland there was considerable progress in the field of social development both among the voluntary organisations and on the official side. It is proposed to form a Nyasaland Council of Social Service and by the end of the year arrangements were being made to convene a thoroughly representative conference to discuss its establishment. Community centres had varying success during the year, a number being in the doldrums mainly because of the absence of trained permanent staff to see that they are put to good use.

820. During the inter-communal disturbances in Cyprus, the Social Development Department did what it could to help families which were homeless, or whose breadwinner was injured or killed. It co-operated with the British Red Cross Society and other agencies in distributing relief supplies, and later helped with the rehabilitation of distressed families.

821. In Kenya a real contribution to rural development in its various forms was made by encouraging the formation of groups by the people themselves to undertake agricultural and domestic work as a body instead of individually. As a result of applying these methods many hundreds of miles of terracing were dug by groups of a hundred or more people working together in one district while in another scores of houses were rebuilt in brick by the same means.

YOUTH WORK

822. In paragraph 724 of Cmnd. 451 it was stated that an interdepartmental group of officials had put forward proposals for the establishment of a Commonwealth Youth Trust. This proposal was set out in a memorandum which is under consideration by the Ministers concerned.

823. The Commonwealth Youth Movement, a voluntary organisation owing its inspiration to the efforts of Major F. J. Ney, celebrated its 21st anniversary by a "Quest" by 90 young people from many parts of the Commonwealth, who spent six weeks in Britain visiting places of interest and participating in conferences and ceremonies in Edinburgh, London and several county towns. In London the questors were entertained by the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations, and a party of them were received by the Prime Minister. After the Quest, Major Ney accompanied a group of 12 boys to Gibraltar where they were hospitably entertained by private families and the Governor.

824. In the course of the year, interest was aroused by a letter to the *Sunday Times* from the Bishop of Portsmouth under the heading "The Year Between" and a voluntary organisation called "Voluntary Service Overseas 1958" was established at the Office of the British Council of Churches Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service. Under these auspices, boys leaving school in the United Kingdom were enabled to go to Sarawak and Nigeria to work voluntarily in education and social development projects during "The Year Between" leaving school and proceeding to universities in Britain. One boy went to the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in Northern Rhodesia as an Assistant Social Research Worker. These pilot schemes having been eminently successful, it is hoped in 1959 to make it possible for boys (and perhaps girls) to spend a year helping in the work of the Jamaica Youth Corps, in community development schemes in Nigeria and also in Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and North Borneo.

825. Delegates from several of the territories attended the third general assembly and seventh council meeting of the World Assembly of Youth in New Delhi in August. Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of WAY, the Commonwealth Youth Council held a two-day conference in London in February, which was attended by representatives from Northern Rhodesia, Malta, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Trinidad, Fiji and a number of independent Commonwealth countries.

826. In Uganda, a Boys' Clubs Association was started by the Community Development Department, and in Northern Rhodesia a Territorial Youth Council was formed. The final plans for Suva Youth Centre, to which the Fiji Government are contributing some £5,000 are nearing completion and it is expected that the project will be well under way by the end of 1959. In Gibraltar a Youth Committee has been set up to co-ordinate all youth activities in the colony. It has already arranged for some youth leaders to be trained in the United Kingdom.

CARE OF CHILDREN AND THE AGED

827. In Jamaica an Old Age Pensions and Superannuation Schemes Law was brought into force in January. This law provides for the establishment of a Pensions Authority with powers to prepare and submit to the Minister for approval old age pensions or other superannuation schemes. A Pensions Authority has been appointed and is now engaged in the preparation of a pensions scheme for workers in the sugar industry.

828. In Uganda, with the co-operation of the British Red Cross Society, a concentrated drive on the teaching of child welfare has been initiated. A Children's Welfare Society has also been formed, a voluntary organisation which concerns itself particularly with children in need of care and protection and those deprived of normal home life.

829. In Barbados an Infants Act was enacted to make better provision for the guardianship and custody of children. Similar legislation is in draft in Kenya.

830. In Hong Kong the numbers of adoptions increased considerably; three times as many cases passed through the courts in 1958 as in the previous year. At the same time, over 60 orphans left the colony for adoption abroad, mainly in the United States, and many others are expected to follow. In Kenya a new Adoption Ordinance was enacted to replace earlier legislation. It will not, however, be brought into operation until regulations have been promulgated governing the activities of the various agencies interested in adoption.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Blind Welfare

831. The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind is proposing to concentrate in the future on a greater co-ordination of Commonwealth activity in the field of blind welfare, while maintaining its direct concern for the blind in colonial territories. It is hoped in the first instance to collaborate with blind welfare organisations in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and America in a major rural training project in South-East Asia. A Commonwealth scholarship fund is to be set up to provide scholarships for the further training of medical practitioners and welfare workers in work among the blind.

832. During the year, the Society continued its excellent work of stimulating work for the blind in colonial territories and providing expert advice and assistance. One of the Society's experienced overseas officers has been seconded to the Hong Kong Government as Adviser on Blind Welfare, to co-ordinate local effort. The Society's craft instructors are extending their work in the Leeward and Windward Islands, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and are also assisting the societies for the blind in Trinidad and Tobago and Kenya.

833. In Northern Rhodesia the Society has given financial assistance to the Luapula Board in the establishment of two rural training centres. Officers have also been loaned to British Guiana and Tanganyika to act as Principals of the Blind Training Centres in those territories.

834. The first blind students who have been successfully trained at the Society's West African Farm Craft Training Centre have now returned to their villages where assistance is being given in their re-establishment among their own communities.

835. In August the Nyasaland society for the blind, with the assistance of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, opened its first rural training centre at Mlanje. It was filled immediately and plans are being made for a second centre.

836. The report of the Ophthalmological Survey of Nigeria and Ghana undertaken by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind between 1953 and 1956 will shortly be published.

Assistance for the Deaf

837. During the year the Colonial Office collected information about the education, training and assistance for the deaf and for deaf mutes in the colonies and other parts of the Commonwealth. The information now accumulated is available for the use of voluntary agencies which are considering proposals for the establishment of a Commonwealth organisation to serve the needs of the deaf.

838. In Hong Kong a survey of some 500 cases of deaf people has been carried out by the Social Welfare Department on behalf of the Hong Kong Social Welfare Advisory Committee, which is about to make recommendations on the welfare of the deaf in the colony.

Other Physically Handicapped Persons

839. In Nyasaland commercial concerns continue to be helpful in taking cripples for training as tailors, and one or two Nyasaland people were also sent to the training centre at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Public interest in such matters is already considerable, and several local authorities now provide for the maintenance of people from their areas who go to training centres. Study was begun during the year of the problem of the handicapped who are beyond rehabilitation.

840. In Gibraltar an occupational centre for handicapped children was established by the Department of Social Security. The centre caters for children who are capable of responding to training, but who cannot be educated under the normal school arrangements.

TRAINING

841. The demand for the community development handbook,* which was intended to stimulate the production of local training manuals, necessitated a reprint, the first print of 2,500 copies having been exhausted within six months of publication.

842. In Tanganyika an agreement was signed for UNICEF aid amounting to \$50,000 for the training of women's club supervisors and the first central training course began.

843. In Uganda the objective to provide leadership training through rural training centres at district level as well as at the central Nsamizi Training Centre was pursued with vigour. The expansion and improvement of rural training centres enabled a greater variety of courses to be organised. Two new rural training centres were opened at Wairaka and at Moroto. As the new rural training centres come into operation it will be possible to offer leadership courses to men and women of influence in the majority of districts in Uganda. This type of training coupled with advanced training at Nsamizi is expected to assist in raising standards of living in the rural areas.

844. In Nyasaland the first group of African women underwent training for part-time paid posts, under local authorities, as women's club organisers.

* *Community Development*. HMSO. 4s. 0d.

Treatment of Offenders

845. In April the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies suffered a grievous loss by the death of Miss Margery Fry who had been a member of the Committee since its inception. Her detailed knowledge and life-long interest in the treatment of offenders, particularly of juveniles and women prisoners, were invaluable, and her loss will be severely felt. The Committee also lost the valuable services of Mr. N. R. Hilton, part-time Consultant on prison matters to the Colonial Office since 1954, who retired in October, and has been succeeded as Consultant by Mr. G. H. Heaton, another very experienced member of the Committee. The Committee welcomed as new members Mr. Gerald Gardiner, QC, Chairman of the Bar Council; Sir John Whyatt, until lately Chief Justice of Singapore; Mr. C. A. Joyce, Headmaster of The Cotswold Approved School; Sir James Harford, formerly Governor of St. Helena; and Mr. H. R. Waller, a juvenile court magistrate.

846. Mr. W. H. Chinn, Adviser on Social Welfare and Deputy Chairman of the Committee, during his visit to the West Indies (see paragraph 815) advised territorial Governments on matters relating to the treatment of offenders. Mr. Heaton visited British Honduras and reported to the Governor on the prisons administration of that territory. The Secretary to the Advisory Committee visited prisons in the Leeward and Windward Islands.

847. In recent years the Committee has concentrated its attention on studies of methods of reducing the number of offenders in prison in overseas territories by providing practical alternatives to imprisonment; extra-mural work orders, the probation system and the allowance of time to pay fines are examples. It has also examined the problem of recidivism. Proposals for the statutory after-care of discharged recidivist prisoners under a system of supervision orders were circulated and commended to colonial Governments. The Committee hopes that the numbers of prisoners will be reduced by these methods, and that Prisons Departments will be enabled to deal more effectively with smaller prison populations.

848. In the latter part of the year the Committee began a study of arrangements in the territories for the periodic review of the cases of prisoners serving long-term sentences and "Broadmoor" patients, and Governments were requested to furnish information on these matters. It is hoped in due course to circulate proposals for improving certain of the existing arrangements.

849. The prisons legislation of several territories was extensively revised to provide for a modern approach to all phases of penal administration. Completely new Prisons Ordinances and Rules were enacted in Uganda and in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and draft Ordinances were under consideration at the end of the year in Sierra Leone and the Federation of Nigeria. The Prisons Decree of Zanzibar was amended in order to accord equal treatment to European and non-European prisoners. In Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar the remission rates were increased to the generally accepted rate of one-third of the sentences of prisoners.

850. On information supplied by certain of the African territories, the Colonial Office has submitted to the United Nations papers on probation,

prison labour, and extra-mural work sentences in relation to those territories for consideration at the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders to be held in London in 1960.

851. In several territories there has been considerable progress in the appointment of local men to posts of responsibility in the local Prisons Departments. In Uganda, staff training was reorganised and every prisons officer is required to undergo a course at the Prisons Training Depot. A cadet officer course enabling African serving officers to undergo training which will fit them for promotion to gazetted rank has proved successful and is forming a cadre of Africans who will be suitable to take over senior posts in due course. In the Federation of Nigeria, the Nigerianisation of the Prisons Department is proceeding at a rapid rate. The Prisons Service Training School, Enugu, has been extended during the year and there are now 12 Cadet Assistant Superintendents and 18 potential chief warders as well as 100 subordinate staff undergoing training in prison administration there. Of the present establishment of 71 senior officers, only 20 are expatriates. Suitably qualified Nigerians are being sought for appointment as Technical Instructors to undertake the industrial training of prisoners. In Tanganyika a second African Assistant Superintendent of Prisons has been appointed.

852. In Kenya staff training has been considerably increased. Some 1,300 subordinate staff attended a refresher course and the first cadet-officer course was instituted. The Prisons Department aptitude-testing unit has undertaken the selection of police constables.

853. The Training School at Golden Grove, Trinidad, continues to be of use to other territories of The West Indies. Subordinate officers from Barbados and Dominica received training there during the year, in addition to a senior officer from St. Vincent.

854. In Hong Kong the major event was the opening of a new prison at Tai Lam, which receives drug addicts convicted of other offences, as well as those convicted under the Drugs Ordinance. The buildings comprise the single-storey dormitories built for the workers engaged on the Tai Lam Chung Dam, now completed. When fully operative the prison will have a capacity of 800 and there will be a vigorous programme of rehabilitation followed by a period of after-care. At present 350 prisoners have been admitted.

855. In Uganda it has been a year of much progress. The new prisons legislation had enabled a progressive stage system and a prisons earnings scheme to be introduced. Provision has also been made for compulsory Reception and Discharge Boards and for release on parole within four months of completion of sentence if this would assist rehabilitation. The classification of prisoners for training was improved by the opening of one new local prison, and three minimum security prisons (one for women) attached to farms. There has been a great increase in both industrial and agricultural training. Programmes of industrial training were carried out and many prisoners were tested by Government trade-testing officers and given certificates before discharge.

856. In several territories new prisons, including a number of "open" establishments, have been constructed. The Boys' Home at Kuching, Sarawak, which also takes delinquents from Brunei and North Borneo, was moved

to more modern premises. In Nigeria a Borstal is being built in the Northern Region and others are planned for the Eastern and Western Regions. An approved school with modern amenities for 25 inmates was opened in Aden in December, and it is hoped that an attendance centre will be opened shortly in Gibraltar.

857. In British Guiana literacy classes for prisoners were started by an instructor trained in Jamaica. Compulsory literacy classes are also held in North Borneo.

858. In a few territories, particularly in Africa, prison labour is now being utilised extensively on development schemes of national importance. In Nigeria, prison labour is offered to the local authorities without charge for employment on development schemes. In Uganda prisoners are employed extensively on agricultural development projects, such as the Cotton Research Unit at Namulonge. In Tanganyika some 1,400 prisoners are employed daily on development schemes such as afforestation, and projects of draining and irrigation.

Information Services

859. Progress made since publication in July, 1957, of a White Paper on the official overseas information services was reviewed in a further White Paper in March, which also outlined proposals for expansion in the field of the British Council, in broadcasting, in the services supplied by the Central Office of Information and in other ways. A conference on information matters of the Governments of the East African territories, Aden and the Somaliland Protectorate was held in Nairobi in March. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster visited a number of territories during the year in the course of tours concerned with the Overseas Information Services.

860. Representatives from African territories and the Colonial Office attended conferences held at Brussels on official information services and on "The Cinema in Africa" in connection with the Universal Exhibition.

861. An independent committee appointed by the Uganda Government in October, 1958, to inquire into its information services, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gervas Huxley, recommended in its report development of the Government information services, with a substantial expansion in broadcasting.

INFORMATION ABOUT COLONIAL AFFAIRS

862. Interest in colonial affairs was sustained at a high pitch both at home and abroad. The Colonial Office Information Department continued to assist the home and overseas press, Commonwealth and foreign broadcasting services, the BBC and the Independent Television network by providing information and facilitating visits to various territories. Special assistance was provided for correspondents covering the visits of Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret to Trinidad (to inaugurate the Legislature of The West Indies), British Guiana and British Honduras in April and May; of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to the Somaliland Protectorate and Aden in November; of Her Majesty Queen

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Elizabeth the Queen Mother to Kenya and Uganda in February; and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Far Eastern and Pacific territories, Bahamas and Bermuda during 1959.

863. Visual and written material was made available to the public and to schools in the United Kingdom, and a revised catalogue of material was distributed.

864. Through the Commonwealth Institute Lecture Scheme over four thousand lectures on colonial subjects, many by officers on leave, were given to schools and adult audiences. Additional resources have been made available to the Commonwealth Institute for lectures and other activities and to the Central Office of Information for a Commonwealth Exhibition to tour the United Kingdom.

865. Newsreel items for official film units in the territories have been used both in the cinema and television newsreels at home and overseas.

UNITED KINGDOM INFORMATION OFFICES

866. United Kingdom Information Offices came into operation in Tanganyika, Singapore and in the Western, Eastern and Northern Regions of Nigeria. An office is being established in Uganda and another will shortly be set up in Kenya. Arrangements were completed for the improved transmission of news and other material to the offices overseas.

INFORMATION ABOUT BRITAIN

867. The flow of information material—reference papers, posters, booklets, films, film strips, press services, newspapers and periodicals—was improved in quantity and quality. Nine revised titles were issued in the series of booklets dealing with British life and institutions. Three new illustrated picture books were prepared. The illustrated magazine *Commonwealth Today* was widely distributed (200,000 copies each of eight issues in the year) and is both popular and effective. In the Photographic Press Services, more pictures and stories were sent out to the territories concerned about visitors and students in Britain. Some 400,000 copies of colour portrait posters of Her Majesty the Queen and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh were distributed. Portrait posters of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother were sent to the territories she visited.

868. Additional prints of the official weekly newsreel *British News* were sent out; seventeen short films covering many aspects of the British scene were commissioned for production and a wide range of official and commercially acquired films were distributed or made available through the Overseas Film Library Service, which also met special requests including material for television services in Cyprus, Hong Kong and Bermuda. *British Television News*, a special weekly newsreel, was supplied to these territories with other material.

869. A start was made in the production by the Central Office of Information of radio programmes on tape in Arabic, Swahili and Somali for local broadcasting services in East Africa, Somaliland Protectorate and Aden.

TRAINING AND VISITS

870. A general staff training course in information work began in March and was attended by officers from The West Indies (Federal Information Services), Jamaica, British Guiana, British Honduras and Aden.

871. A one-day conference was held in the Colonial Office in July with Information Officers available in London from territories in Africa.

872. Parties of journalists, with some others, were invited to Britain to see and report on British life and institutions. The visitors came from the Federation of Nigeria, and Sierra Leone; British Guiana, Jamaica, British Honduras, Trinidad and Dominica; Singapore; Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar; and Malta. In addition, help and advice were given to other colonial journalists and information officers visiting the United Kingdom.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

873. Territories which received Colonial Development and Welfare grants included Antigua, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the Federation of Nigeria, North Borneo, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Windward Islands and The West Indies. St. Helena and the Gambia remain the only territories without a broadcasting service.

874. The establishment of a broadcasting service as a separate department of Government and the introduction of simultaneous transmissions in English and local languages have been recommended by the independent committee of inquiry into the information services in Uganda. The Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation is expanding its present service to provide three separate programmes; programme output on the existing single service was increased from 37 to 65 hours a week, exclusive of schools broadcasting. Considerable progress has been made in implementing the plans for the development of the new Kenya broadcasting service and the Director of Broadcasting has been appointed on secondment from the BBC.

875. In Nigeria work has continued in providing medium-wave coverage in the most densely populated areas, in addition to the existing short-wave facilities. National news output has been doubled. The Sierra Leone broadcasting service, established in 1958 as an independent department of broadcasting, is taking over technical operations from the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

876. In order to strengthen the signal of the BBC's Arabic, Somali and Swahili services, the erection at Berbera in the Somaliland Protectorate of a new relay transmitter has been approved.

877. The Pan-Malayan Department of Broadcasting, hitherto responsible for operating stations both in Singapore and in the Federation of Malaya, was divided into separate departments of broadcasting in January. Radio Malaya assumed responsibility for broadcasting within the Federation of Malaya and Radio Singapore operates for Singapore as a Government department.

878. In Hong Kong extensive tests for VHF/FM transmission were carried out successfully and this system will shortly be introduced. Medium and short-wave transmissions will continue. A new commercial broadcasting station is being set up.

879. The new broadcasting service in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate came into operation in January. Also in January, the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation was formally established as an independent statutory body to take over broadcasting from the former Government service. The new Corporation is empowered to undertake commercial broadcasting. Radio Gibraltar has increased its hours of broadcasting to 11½ hours a day, five hours being made available for commercial purposes.

880. The new Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, an independent body to be run on semi-commercial lines is expected to begin full-scale operations about the middle of 1959. In British Guiana, the United Broadcasting Company, a subsidiary of Overseas Rediffusion Limited, started a second programme in December.

881. The television services already established in Cyprus, Bermuda and Hong Kong have all increased their hours of operation. Territories in which the establishment of some form of television service is being considered include Gibraltar, Aden, British Guiana and the Western Region of Nigeria.

882. The BBC has continued to help the development of broadcasting by training broadcasting staff, by seconding BBC expert programme and technical staff to territorial broadcasting stations, and in the provision of programme material. Special courses for programme staff were attended by students from Aden, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Nigeria, North Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore and Zanzibar. In the early part of 1959 the BBC training instructor held a course in Grenada in the Windward Islands attended by students from a number of territories in the area.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

883. The British Council continued its valuable work in the 20 territories in which it is represented. A new centre was opened at Kowloon in Hong Kong; and additional staff, including an English Language Officer, were appointed in Nigeria. As a result of decisions announced in the White Paper in March for the further expansion of the Council's work, provision is being made for the establishment of representation in the Somaliland Protectorate, for the strengthening of existing representations in Nigeria, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia and for the presentation of more books to libraries.

884. The Council arranged for nine specialist tours to territories, provided eleven scholarships in the United Kingdom and made arrangements for 200 colonial visitors and bursars. It organised eight study tours in the United Kingdom. Twenty teachers of English came to the United Kingdom from the territories for a special course in the teaching of English as a second language.

Labour

LABOUR LEGISLATION AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS MACHINERY

885. The recommendations of the Honeyman Commission which inquired into a stoppage of work in the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia in 1957* were implemented in July by an amendment to the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance. A feature of the new law is a requirement that a union

* See Cmnd. 451, paragraph 791.

which is party to a "closed shop" agreement must reaffirm, at a secret ballot of the members held under the supervision of the Labour Department, its desire that the agreement should continue in operation. The European Mineworkers' Union, which has participated in a "closed shop" agreement since 1941, subsequently held a secret ballot which resulted in a decision that the agreement should continue. The Honeyman Commission had also urged the Union and the Chamber of Mines to take prompt steps to negotiate an agreed procedure for the ultimate settlement of disputes by arbitration. Before negotiations had opened, however, a further strike occurred.* Arising from the terms of settlement of this strike the Governor secured the services of Sir Frederick Leggett, to advise the two sides in their discussions of industrial disputes machinery for the mining industry.

886. The marked growth in trade union activity in the Bahamas in recent years has focused attention on the need for up-to-date labour legislation and a more positive contribution by the colonial Government in the field of industrial relations. During his visit to the islands in April the Secretary of State referred to the pressing need to enact labour legislation consistent with the requirements of the Bahamas and in a form which would commend itself to modern opinion. Members of the majority party in the House of Assembly (the United Bahamian Party), and representatives of employers and workers, subsequently had discussions on the form of such legislation with the Secretary of State's Labour Adviser. In July the majority party introduced a comprehensive bill into the House of Assembly, where it received widespread support and was enacted in August under the title of the Trade Union and Industrial Conciliation Act, 1958. The new act removes the disability imposed by an earlier trade union law on the organisation of hotel workers and makes provision to encourage hotel and building trade workers to form their own unions. A notable feature of the act is the establishment for the first time of a Department of Labour under a Chief Industrial Officer.

887. Hours of employment in industry in Hong Kong were the subject of a comprehensive survey carried out by the Hong Kong Labour Department early in the year. In the light of this survey and after consultation with Miss Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, who made an extensive tour of factories during her visit in July, the Hong Kong Government decided that new statutory restrictions on the working hours of women and young persons in industrial employment were urgently needed. Accordingly, after consultation with the Labour Advisory Board, the Commissioner of Labour made important amendments to the regulations issued under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance. The main effect of the new regulations, which came into operation on the 1st January, is to restrict the working hours of women and young persons over 16 years of age in industrial employment to a maximum of 10 a day and 60 a week and to prohibit their employment on more than six days in any week. Night work by women and young persons remains prohibited. In presenting the new regulations to the Legislative Council, the Commissioner of Labour described them as a first step in implementing the Hong Kong Government's policy of raising minimum standards of employment generally. He foreshadowed further steps in this direction as soon as a new employment bill now under preparation is enacted.

* See paragraph 131.

888. In a number of territories there exists legislation on the subject of "essential services", with the object of avoiding strikes and lockouts in undertakings where a stoppage of work would have an immediate and serious effect on the life and health of the community. This legislation is generally based on a model ordinance drawn up ten years ago with the advice of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee. In the light of representations from the General Council of the TUC about the operation of these laws in present-day circumstances, the Secretary of State has asked the same Committee to review the subject. The report of the Committee is awaited.

VISITS AND TRAINING

889. The Secretary of State's Labour Adviser, Mr. G. Foggon, visited the Bahamas in April (as mentioned above) and East and Central African territories from October to December. While in Kenya he attended a meeting of East African Labour Commissioners who meet from time to time to discuss matters of common interest. Mr. E. Parry, Deputy Labour Adviser, paid a visit to Aden in December; and as also mentioned above Miss S. A. Ogilvie, Assistant Labour Adviser, visited Hong Kong in July.

890. Two further training courses for officers of overseas labour departments were held by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in association with the Colonial Office. These popular courses have now been running for ten years.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

891. The application to non-metropolitan territories of International Labour Conventions ratified by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was reviewed during the year, and nearly 400 further declarations have been deposited with the Director-General of the ILO.

892. At the 42nd session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June, the United Kingdom Government delegation included, as usual, advisers from the staff of the Colonial Office. Tripartite observer delegations (Government, employers' and workers' representatives) from Malta, the Federation of Nigeria, Singapore and The West Indies (Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad) also attended the Conference. The Conference *inter alia* noted that nearly 3,000 reports had been received during the year on the application of Conventions in non-metropolitan territories, more than half of them in respect of United Kingdom territories; adopted a Convention and Recommendation on Conditions of Employment of Plantation Workers; and referred to the Governing Body of the ILO for consideration a resolution calling for an African Regional Conference of the ILO to be held in 1959. Further particulars of these and other transactions of the Conference are available in the Report of the United Kingdom Government delegates to the Conference.*

893. The increasing interest of the ILO in Africa was illustrated early in 1959 by the publication of an African Labour Survey, the opening of an African Field Office of the Organisation located in Lagos, and a tour of some of the principal African territories by one of the Assistant Directors-General, Mr. C. W. Jenks.

* Cmnd. 593.

894. An officer of the Government of the Federation of Nigeria attended an ILO Technical Meeting on the Timber Industry, held in Geneva in December, as a member of the United Kingdom delegation.

895. Technical assistance provided by the ILO during the year included the completion of a cost-of-living survey in British Honduras and a vocational training scheme in Malta. Assistance is also being given in the review of Trinidad's labour legislation, in the preparation of social security legislation in Singapore, and in man-power and social security surveys in Trinidad and a co-operative survey in North Borneo. Fellowships have been awarded in federal labour administration (Nigeria), apprenticeship administration (Jamaica) and kindred subjects.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

896. Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Director of the Overseas Employers' Federation, who is also a member of the Secretary of State's Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, visited members of the Federation in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Malta during November and December. Shortly afterwards Mr. G. W. I. Shipp, Secretary of the Federation, visited Aden, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Through its services to members and to affiliated associations the Federation continues to make a useful contribution towards the establishment and maintenance of good management/labour relations.

897. The influence of the British Trades Union Congress has equally continued to be displayed in a number of directions. Representatives of the TUC paid visits to Aden and Northern Rhodesia to advise local unions on representational problems. An official of the TUC was lent for a period to the staff of the ICFTU College at Kampala mentioned in the succeeding paragraph, and another was appointed regional representative of the International Plantation Workers' Federation in East Africa. A retired official of the National Union of Railwaymen, Mr. M. Pounder, was appointed in September to the new post of Chief Industrial Officer under the Bahamas Government referred to in a previous paragraph.

898. A residential trade union training centre, known as the African Labour College, was established by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Kampala, Uganda, in November. The College will provide two courses annually, each of four months' duration, for trade unionists from English-speaking African countries. The first course was attended by trade unionists from nearly all British territories in Africa and also from Aden, Ghana, the Sudan and Somalia. The main object of the College is understood to be to train active trade union organisers and officials in the basic principles of trade unionism, but the courses are also designed to instruct potential trade union teachers in training techniques.

Medical and Health Services

GENERAL REVIEW

899. The Departments of Health in the overseas territories have in general been able satisfactorily to meet increasing demands on all services while maintaining a fair balance between the curative and preventive branches.

900. On the curative side there has been an increase in the numbers of patients availing themselves of hospital, clinic and dispensary facilities. This does not imply higher morbidity rates : it is an indication of a growing appreciation of these services, emphasised by their greater accessibility in rural areas and by the growing populations in towns and cities. The increased demand has been met, in part at least, by a substantial programme of reconstruction and expansion of hospitals and clinics.

901. Mass campaigns, and surveys or pilot projects preceding them, have been extensively used as measures calculated to eradicate endemic diseases such as malaria, yaws, tuberculosis and others susceptible to this approach. These have in certain circumstances had dramatic results ; but the even more important, long-term and less spectacular routine of improving environmental hygiene has been given all possible emphasis.

902. A progressive improvement in water supplies in rural and urban areas has helped considerably in controlling water-borne diseases. It has also made possible the introduction of a water-carriage system in some areas where previously more primitive forms of sanitation existed. Housing programmes, too, have made their impact on personal and community hygiene. Sub-standard or inadequate housing is still a serious problem generally ; it is accentuated in Aden and Hong Kong by immigration.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EDUCATION AND AUXILIARY TRAINING

903. Medical education to a degree standard recognised by the General Medical Council as registrable in the United Kingdom is available in the Royal University of Malta, the University of Hong Kong, and the University Colleges of The West Indies, East Africa (Makerere) and Nigeria (Ibadan). Dental degrees, also registrable in the United Kingdom, are conferred by the Royal University of Malta. Both forms of qualification are also available at the University of Malaya, which serves Singapore as well as the Federation of Malaya.

904. The Institute of Health in Singapore was completed in 1958 with the assistance of a grant of \$1,500,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. It houses the University Department of Social Medicine and Public Health, the Government of Singapore Preventive Health Services and the City Council maternity and child health services. It is a centre not only for post-graduate and under-graduate study but for training auxiliary medical, health and nursing staff.

905. The Central Medical School in Suva, Fiji, has received a grant of £20,000 from the Nuffield Foundation to establish a Department of Social and Preventive Medicine.

906. The need for auxiliary staff to reinforce professionally qualified doctors and nurses is recognised and high priority continues to be given to training them. The King George VI Hospital Medical Training School in Nairobi, Kenya, has been rebuilt and is now occupied. It provides courses of training for most grades of auxiliary staff with the intention of integrating teaching where possible and co-ordinating curative and preventive interests. This principle is also observed in certain other territories.

907. During 1958, 144 medical students and 5 dental students from the colonial territories were placed through the Colonial Office in teaching schools

in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. The Society of Apothecaries of London in conjunction with the University of Hong Kong held examinations in Hong Kong for the Licenciateship in Medicine and Surgery of the Society. The object was to enable Chinese doctors holding qualifications unregistrable in Hong Kong to obtain a registrable degree. Forty-three doctors passed in all parts of the examination.

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

Health Education

908. Health education of the public has been extensively developed and is accepted as an essential part of the curriculum in training schools for health auxiliary staff. Modern media in the form of flannel graphs and other visual aids have been extensively used. Locally produced films and film strips have proved successful. A Bureau of Health Education has been established in British Honduras. The approach through clinics has been strikingly successful in Hong Kong.

Health of School Children

909. Routine examinations of school children have been carried out wherever possible. In Cyprus 17,727 were examined out of a total school population of some 60,000: in British Guiana, school nurses screened about a quarter of the school-age population; in Singapore 24 per cent of all school children were examined. School nurses examined 98,362 children in Mauritius. These figures are quoted as examples and in the main there has been a good cover. In Aden the school trachoma incidence has been maintained at below 9 per cent.

Maternal and Child Health

910. Facilities for the care of expectant mothers, infants and young children have been extended. Clinics, either integrated with hospitals and health centres or formed as separate units, are becoming increasingly popular. In Uganda there are now 253 such clinics in the protectorate. The rural work in Fiji is covered by 13 health sisters and 132 district nurses. Mobile clinics operated from the two largest towns. It has been possible in Singapore to maintain 20 main clinics with a resident staff and a further 25 centres which are regularly visited. This clinic work, of which the foregoing are examples, is generally linked with institutional or domiciliary midwifery and positive results are shown in falling maternal and infant mortality rates. The infant mortality rate in Hong Kong, now 54.3 per 1,000, has been practically halved in the last decade and the maternal mortality rate at 0.85 per 1,000 total live and still births is the best ever recorded in the colony.

Mental Health

911. It is now general policy to adopt modern trends in the treatment of mental diseases, although for practical reasons it is of necessity a gradual process. Much more use is now being made of out-patient clinics with a resultant easing of congestion in the hospitals. Many improvements have been made in existing hospitals, and some new hospitals, such as that with 300 beds in Sarawak, have been opened. The "Broadmoor" Institution in Tanganyika has now been taken over by the Medical Department.

Dental Health

912. In the more compact territories, such as Trinidad and Tobago, where 38 dental units operate, a satisfactory general service has been possible. Elsewhere expansion has been on the lines of a preventive service by dental hygienists, dental nurses and dental assistants devoting their attention primarily to the schools.

EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

913. Disease patterns are obviously not uniform either in individual territories or in geographical regions. It is clear, however, that the most serious and the most widespread causes of sickness and death are *gastro-enteritis* and *respiratory infections* in infants and young children. Sometimes the former occurs in epidemics as in 1958 when there was an outbreak in Grenada of 4,141 cases with 42 deaths, and in British Honduras of 2,906 cases with 69 deaths. More frequently the incidence is fairly evenly distributed with seasonal peaks. There is evidence that this disease is slowly yielding to the care and instruction offered in clinics and as a result of health measures generally ; but it is still a very grave problem.

914. *Helminthic disease*, especially round worm and hook worm infestations, is also practically universal in the tropical territories. They are responsible for much chronic ill health, especially in children. There are indications that by better housing and hygiene, health education and propaganda, these diseases are being controlled and much effort has been directed to this end.

915. *Malaria*. Each year shows further evidence of the control of malaria. The mass control scheme in the Borneo territories has been particularly successful in Sarawak where it is estimated that some 350,000 people have been freed from risk of infection: complete eradication and not merely control has now been accepted as the aim. Although in North Borneo progress has been slower owing to technical factors, large-scale pilot schemes have been carried out. The eradication schemes in St. Lucia and Grenada have been continued and the island of Carriocâu is now free. Satisfactory reports of the progress of eradication schemes have also been received from British Honduras, British Guiana and Trinidad. A house-spraying scheme commenced in Zanzibar in April, 1958. Initial results indicate that malaria will ultimately be eradicated both in Zanzibar and Pemba. On the mainland of East and West Africa many of the main urban areas are now relatively, where not completely, free. Major experimental schemes in rural areas are continuing. One of these, in Western Sokoto in Northern Nigeria, has been expanded to protect a population of 465,000 in an area of over 7,000 square miles.

916. *Tuberculosis*. A continuation of surveys, some carried out by WHO, some under Colombo Plan arrangements and many by departmental staff, has furthered knowledge of the incidence, type and distribution of tuberculosis. Many of the surveys have taken the form of tuberculin testing followed by BCG vaccination of those found to be susceptible. Mass X-ray procedure has also been adopted in some territories. All these leave no doubt as to the extent and the seriousness of the problem. Occasionally some hopeful signs have been recorded. For example, notifications in Trinidad are falling despite intensive case-finding and in Hong Kong the death rate has dropped from

126 per 100,000 in 1954 to 83 in 1958. The position in Cyprus is also encouraging. In the Somaliland Protectorate an extensive scheme, aided by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, has been started. The intention is to cover the whole protectorate by survey and treatment in an attempt to break the cycle of transmission. This has involved a substantial increase of tuberculosis beds to a total of 370. The general approach to control in the overseas territories is intensive treatment of acute cases in hospital, prolonged follow-up and treatment on a domiciliary or ambulant basis. Clinic facilities are being expanded. Chronic cases are, where possible, segregated. These measures are, of course, backed by BCG vaccination of vulnerable groups and routine public health procedures. The full range of modern drugs is available and their efficacy under varying conditions studied. Thoracic surgery is possible in a number of the main centres.

917. *Leprosy*. There has been satisfactory progress in the control of leprosy, along the established lines of limiting isolation in leprosaria to infective cases and developing an out-patient and clinic service for the long-term continuation treatment. In this way the figures for in-patients have fallen considerably: in Zanzibar they have dropped from 192 to 85 in the past five years and in the Seychelles 20 patients were discharged in 1958, leaving only 13 in the Curieuse settlement. This is the pattern also in the larger territories. The Uganda system of "Treatment Villages" with the collaboration of local authorities has been expanded: there are now six such villages. In Africa generally the incidence of the disease is still high. A survey in Sierra Leone covering 21,865 people disclosed an incidence of 47 per 1,000.

918. *Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis* is becoming a disease of more general epidemiological significance in colonial territories. Serological studies and evidence derived from the analysis of outbreaks have thrown some light on what appears to be a changing picture but further work is still necessary. One clear-cut picture has been reported from Antigua where a survey result received in 1958 indicated that the whole indigenous population of the island was immune. Preliminary findings from St. Lucia indicate a similar position. Several definite outbreaks have been reported, e.g., Cyprus, 150 cases, the most severe in the recorded history of the island; Fiji, 320 paralytic cases, again a new epidemic occurrence; Hong Kong, 262 cases with signs of epidemic as opposed to sporadic incidence; Kenya, 307, Tanganyika, 174, and Uganda, 90 cases, widely distributed, indicate a high endemic level in East Africa. An outbreak in Singapore with some 400 cases notified between August and December, 1958, has been closely investigated. Type I virus has been identified and an intensive vaccination campaign was started in November. Sabin type, oral vaccine was used to immunise over 200,000 children. Salk type vaccine from United Kingdom, Canadian or United States sources has been freely used elsewhere.

919. *Yellow Fever*. For the first time since 1954 a confirmed case was notified in Trinidad.

920. *Smallpox* has not occurred in any large epidemic but there have been localised outbreaks and endemic incidence in most African territories. In Sierra Leone although there has been a general improvement special vigilance has still been necessary in certain areas. An outbreak in Aden from an imported source gave rise to 75 cases.

921. *Yaws* has yielded to intensive mass campaigns commenced in previous years. Over two million of the population of Eastern Nigeria have been covered and similar figures have been reported from other Regions in Nigeria. In the British Solomon Islands Protectorate the entire population have received penicillin treatment. It is thought that in Fiji all that now remains is to ensure against spread again in the future. In many of the Caribbean islands this follow-up stage has also been reached.

922. *Typhoid* fever still occurs regularly in endemic form. An increase of notified cases in Uganda has given rise to the thought that indigenous, inherited immunity may be being lost. Small localised outbreaks superimposed on sporadic incidence have been reported from other territories. A local strain of phenolised vaccine produced in Kenya has been found to be effective as a prophylactic.

923. *Cerebro-spinal-meningitis*. Epidemics occurred in two districts of Tanganyika. There was no widespread epidemic in West Africa during 1958.

924. *Trypanosomiasis* (sleeping sickness) still demands maintenance of survey and control in East and West Africa. A sharp outbreak in Tanganyika was controlled by moving the population at risk away from contact with the tsetse fly. Despite riverine clearing 222 cases of the *gambiense* form occurred in Uganda. In Northern Nigeria 1,519,143 people were examined for sleeping sickness during routine surveys in the first nine months of 1958 and 4,902 cases were diagnosed.

925. *Diphtheria* has caused anxiety in Hong Kong where, despite routine inoculations, the incidence has increased this year. It is also a public health problem in Singapore. In Cyprus, on the other hand, the notifications have dropped from 483 in 1957 to 49 in 1958.

926. *Pneumoconiosis* has been discovered to occur in the Mitsero iron pyrites mine in Cyprus. Following the first proof of occurrence a complete X-ray survey of every mine in the island was made and a significant incidence disclosed. Arrangements, including legislation, for dealing with this situation are being made.

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

927. The Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Aden was opened on the 5th May. Air conditioned throughout, this unit has meant greatly improved comfort for patients and staff and has raised the standards of medical and nursing care. The Belair Hospital in Carriacou, Grenada, destroyed by the 1955 hurricane, has now been rebuilt. Two new hospitals, each with 60 beds, have been completed in Tanganyika. Many other major items of hospital construction and expansion have been completed or are in hand.

928. Every year sees an expansion of the dispensary, clinic and health centre system. An example of increasing demand on these units is shown by Hong Kong figures: there were 4,068,919 attendances in 1958 as compared with 2,340,682 in 1953. Despite the emergency in Cyprus five new health centres were opened and fifteen were completed in Kenya. The Mobile Field Units in West Africa have continued to do excellent work, the network of fixed and mobile riverine dispensaries in Sarawak was expanded, and generally, throughout the territories, a progressively closer contact with urban and rural communities is being achieved.

NURSING

929. Though the acute shortage of tutors is still a handicap in the development of nursing training, this difficulty has been somewhat alleviated by the appointment of more male tutors in some territories and in others by the return of locally domiciled nurses who have obtained the Tutor's Diploma in the United Kingdom. Reciprocal State Registration with the General Nursing Councils in the United Kingdom remains the ultimate goal in all territories, and has now been achieved for general trained nurses in Trinidad and for psychiatric nursing training in Singapore. A two years' concession towards the three years required for State Registration in England has been granted to nurses trained at the Nicosia General Hospital in Cyprus and an eighteen-months' concession to those trained in the General Hospital at Lagos. Courses of training for male dressers have now been started in Somaliland.

930. A recent development has been the organisation of a special course in the United Kingdom for locally domiciled nurses to receive special training and practical instruction and observation in the administration of a hospital ward or department. The first group of these students have now returned to their own countries and are already demonstrating the value of this course by the improved service they are rendering and their greater assistance in nurse-training schemes. Many other nurses who have completed their basic nursing training in the United Kingdom have returned to their own territories as nursing sisters and in Sierra Leone, of a total of 46 nursing sister posts, 41 are now held by Sierra Leoneans. In Zanzibar the first fully qualified, locally domiciled nursing sister has been appointed. Regular schemes for sending selected candidates to the United Kingdom for such training have been developed in Tanganyika, the Seychelles and Gibraltar.

931. The expansion of midwifery and of domiciliary and public health nursing services has continued in most territories. In Singapore a full domiciliary midwifery service has now been established. There and in Hong Kong there are also training schemes for health visitors which are recognised by the Royal Society of Health. Community nurse/midwives or health visitors are being trained for work in rural areas in Tanganyika and Eastern Nigeria, and in Zanzibar a scheme of training midwives for rural work is being planned.

MEDICAL VISITORS

932. Short visits overseas by eminent medical consultants from the United Kingdom were again arranged during the year, on the lines described in previous reports (Cmnd. 195, paragraph 945, and Cmnd. 451, paragraph 851). Visits were made to East and West Africa; to Singapore, Hong Kong and the Borneo territories; to Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission territories; and to the territories of the Federation of The West Indies and other territories in the Caribbean region.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

933. The eleventh World Health Assembly was held in Minneapolis in May. The Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office, attended as a member of the United Kingdom delegation, and the Governments of the Federation

of Nigeria and Sierra Leone, as Associate Members of WHO, each sent a delegation.

934. The Regional Committees of the WHO met as usual in September and October. The eighth session of the Regional Committee for Africa met in Monrovia. The Director of Medical Services, Tanganyika, led the United Kingdom delegation, with alternates from Uganda and Zanzibar. The Federation of Nigeria and Sierra Leone were separately represented. The ninth session of the Regional Committee for the Western Pacific met in Manila. The Director of Medical Services, Fiji, and Inspector General for the South Pacific Health Service was the United Kingdom delegate, with alternates from Hong Kong, North Borneo and Sarawak. The fifteenth conference of the Pan American Sanitary Organisation (which as from the 1st January, 1959, became known as the Pan American Health Organisation) was held in Puerto Rico, and functioned also as the tenth meeting of the American Regional Committee of WHO. The Medical Adviser to the Federal Government of The West Indies led the United Kingdom delegation, with alternates from British Guiana and British Honduras. Sub-Committee "A" of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean met in Baghdad, the United Kingdom Government being represented by the Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office.

935. Overseas Governments have continued to receive assistance towards their health programmes in the form of technical advice, experts and fellowships from the WHO and of supplies and equipment from the United Nations Children's Fund. Assistance has generally been towards the continuation of schemes already in operation, such as malaria control and eradication, yaws, leprosy and tuberculosis control, environmental sanitation, maternal and child health (including feeding programmes), nutrition study and nursing education. Governments have participated in WHO seminars and conferences on various health subjects, and have contributed to international health work by making the services of experts in medicine and medical research available to advisory panels. They have also continued to co-operate in the application of the International Sanitary Regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease.

VOLUNTARY AND CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

936. Missions and other charitable and voluntary organisations have continued to play their part in supplementing Government medical services. The British Leprosy Relief Association, the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis (now renamed the Chest and Heart Association), the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, with many other organisations too numerous to be mentioned individually, have all given active help in their respective spheres.

Nutrition

937. A number of overseas Governments are now contributing, in addition to the subvention from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, towards the cost of the Applied Nutrition Unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In the course of the year the Unit was asked to advise the Tanganyika Government on the value of the various techniques used in

the preparation of maize before milling ; and, at the request of the Sierra Leone Government, a number of samples of rice were analysed to establish the effect of such factors as parboiling and storage on their vitamin content. With its considerable experience of tropical food problems the Unit was able, in the course of the year, to assist WHO nutrition workers who have made surveys in Mauritius, Uganda and St. Helena. It was also able, with the help of the Department of Human Nutrition at the School and the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Research Unit, to provide data which formed the basis for discussion at a technical meeting on legumes in agriculture and human nutrition, held under the joint auspices of FAO and CCTA at Bukavu, Belgian Congo, in November. Professor B. S. Platt, the Honorary Director of the Unit, was co-chairman of the meeting, which considered the value of a number of peas, beans and other pulses grown in Africa and listed some 20 types as being useful and practicable crops of proved value as human food.

938. The Applied Nutrition Unit has continued to provide information and instruction for doctors and nurses and other interested public servants from overseas territories. This year, for the first time, officers of overseas Governments attending Overseas Service Course "B" at Cambridge and London Universities visited the Unit for one day's instruction and discussion. In July a school teacher from North Borneo was appointed to the trainee post on the staff of the Unit, in which one oversea student each year receives intensive training, while assisting in all branches of the Unit's work. Students from Barbados, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Nigeria and Singapore have already been trained in this way. In the course of the year the Government of Mauritius sent a junior officer of its Medical Department for nine month's training at the Unit.

Housing and Town Planning

939. A strong delegation from the United Kingdom and British African territories attended an international technical conference on housing and urbanisation held in Nairobi in January, 1959, under the auspices of CCTA. Architects, town planners, administrators, social scientists and others, with varying experience of urban problems in Africa, discussed at the conference such subjects as migration to towns, the techniques for assessing housing needs, the layout of residential areas, house design in relation to local conditions, methods of improving traditional dwellings and of training African builders, and the use of local materials. Over 100 technical papers were contributed to the conference, a substantial number of them from individuals in British territories in Africa. The conference was accompanied by an exhibition, arranged by the Kenya Government, of drawings, photographs and models of housing achievements in different African countries.

940. The Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office, who is Head of the Tropical Building Section at the Building Research Station, attended the conference, and also took the opportunity of visiting East and Central African territories. Earlier in the year he visited Malta and Mauritius at the invitation of the Governments concerned to advise them on current housing problems.

941. In Kenya the importance attached to housing is underlined by the recent establishment of a separate Ministry of Housing. The first stage of the Nairobi Housing Project, which is to house some 25,000 Africans, is complete. The houses are of one and two storeys and are designed to allow families to take in lodgers. The construction is novel and makes full use of local materials, especially pumice and Portland cement from Kenya and asbestos cement roofing sheets from Uganda. In smaller towns, particularly Eldoret, Kitale and Nakuru, the building of houses for Africans has continued with loans from the Central Housing Board, which was established by Government in 1953 to facilitate building by local authorities and others.

942. In West Africa the Lagos Executive Development Board, as recorded in its last annual report, is proceeding with the clearance and redevelopment of 70 acres of slums in the centre of Lagos. About 20,000 people from this area are to be rehoused at the new Suru Lere Estate during the next five years. Some of these will return to the central area when it has been redeveloped. Much of the new housing provided by the Board is subsidized by the Federal Government, by grant, by loans free of interest, or by remission of rates. A scheme for building houses for purchase started last year and is continuing.

943. In Hong Kong the Housing Authority continues to build high flats. A scheme at Kowloon will house 30,000 people, some in 20 storey flats, at an estimated cost of £3 million. The Authority maintains a remarkable record for rent collection. The housing of squatters also continues and by the end of 1958 more than 273,000 people had been rehoused by the Resettlement Department. Rents and standards of accommodation are necessarily lower than in the Housing Authority schemes. Despite the pressure of numbers the Department pays a great deal of attention to inculcating the rules of hygiene, and a high standard of sanitation is maintained. Like the Housing Authority, it has a good record for collection of rents.

944. The oversea section of the annual Town and Country Planning Summer School, held in 1958 at Bangor, was again brought to the attention of colonial Governments, and over 50 oversea students, many from colonial territories, attended. The subjects discussed included town growth in East Africa, industrialisation in tropical countries and planning problems in temporary townships.

Welfare of Colonial Students and Others in the United Kingdom

945. At the end of 1958 the number of colonial students in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic was 11,193, an increase of 1,270 over the previous year. Of these 2,630 were scholarship holders and 3,087 were at universities. The number of students from the different groups of territories was as follows:

East and Central Africa	...	...	...	...	1,847
West Africa	...	...	...	...	4,001
Far East	...	...	...	...	1,112
Mediterranean	...	...	...	...	786
West Indies	...	...	...	...	3,043
Other territories	...	...	...	...	404

946. The main subjects of study were nursing 2,915 ; law 1,492 ; arts and economics 1,138 ; medicine 991 ; engineering 954 ; pure science 425 ; teacher training 380 ; commerce 288 ; architecture and building 263 ; accountancy 201 ; agriculture and forestry 83 ; dentistry 60 ; and 1,268 students were taking preliminary courses to qualify for university entrance.

947. During 1958 the British Council met 5,535 students on first arrival in this country, found permanent accommodation for 2,036 and temporary accommodation for 5,017. Students attending the British Council's introduction, vacation and week-end courses, study visits and surveys numbered 4,600. During the year 2,755 colonial students enrolled as members of the Council's centres for overseas students in London and the provinces ; and 2,864 students accepted offers of private 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 opened in May, 1958, and was in full use by the beginning of the 1958/59 academic session.

948. The process of devolving responsibility for their students on to London representatives of overseas territories was completed in August by the appointment of an Education Liaison Officer to the staff of the High Commissioner for Rhodesia and Nyasaland to look after students from the Federation. 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, in addition to regular consultation on common problems, held a special series of meetings with representatives from universities and technical colleges to discuss the detailed policy and procedure for the placing and welfare of colonial students.

949. Close liaison with other Government Departments is maintained for the welfare of seamen and migrants who come to the United Kingdom to seek employment. The number of migrants who arrived from the West Indies during the year 1958 is estimated at 16,500, nearly 6,000 less than in 1957 ; 54 per cent of these were women and children. The British Caribbean Welfare Service, which has now been absorbed into the Commission for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras as the Migrant Services Division, 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**

950. A full account of the progress made in the various fields of research is published annually. The report for 1957-58 was published as Cmnd. 591 and the full report for the current year will appear in *Colonial Research, 1958-59*.

951. During the year grants totalling £800,824 were made from the funds provided for research under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to meet the cost of a further 134 new and supplementary schemes in the various fields of research referred to below.

952. The total number of schemes made since the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts were introduced in 1940 rose to 992, in addition to many supplementary schemes made in continuation of earlier projects.

953. In East Africa, West Africa and the West Indies, meetings of the respective regional research councils which advise Governments on inter-territorial research in agricultural and allied subjects and in medicine, were held during the year and were attended by representatives from the Colonial Office and the appropriate advisory committees. The United Kingdom representatives combined their attendance at the meetings with visits to the various research organisations in the region concerned. These visits, together with those made by other specialists from the United Kingdom, helped to maintain close contact between research workers in the United Kingdom and overseas.

954. In West Africa inter-territorial research organisations continued to function on the existing regional basis with the co-operation of the Government of Ghana.

AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

955. Research on agriculture, animal health and forestry continued to develop satisfactorily. As a result of the institution of new research schemes Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds were fully committed and some proposals held over temporarily.

956. Scientists in the four pools based in the United Kingdom were fully occupied overseas or in completing overseas work at their home institution. The plant pathologists were engaged on research into pepper root rot in Sarawak and on wither tip of limes in Zanzibar. Pool entomologists were concerned with premature nutfall of coconuts in the British Solomon Islands, and with general agricultural and forestry pests in St. Helena. Soil surveys continued in North Borneo, Sarawak, Hong Kong, British Guiana, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Northern Rhodesia and Swaziland. New surveys were started in the British Solomon Islands, Dominica and the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Soil surveys were also carried out by a number of territories

with their own resources. In this work much valuable help was given by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, by Rothamsted Experimental Station and by the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research.

957. Work on the control of insect infestation of stored products was carried out in collaboration with the Pest Infestation Laboratory of the DSIR and by the pool of Stored Products Research Workers. Besides studies on tropical products at the Pest Infestation Laboratories in the United Kingdom, work on rice storage was completed in Sierra Leone. Additional work was continued on the same problem at the Regional Research Centre, Trinidad, and by the Department of Agriculture, British Guiana. In Nigeria control of stored products pests was well maintained and further studies were made, particularly on infestation of ground nuts awaiting shipment, and on cocoa beans.

958. Work on the preparation of new or revised floras, essential basic knowledge for much research and development work, was continued. Floras now in course of preparation or revision cover Swaziland, the Zambesi basin (including Mozambique and Bechuanaland), West Tropical Africa, East Africa, Cyprus, Trinidad, and the Borneo territories (as part of the Flora Malesiana under Dutch authorship). Invaluable help from the Kew Herbarium, the British Museum and a number of other important herbaria has been received and there is close collaboration with botanists on the Continent.

959. In the Far East research has progressed slowly, but work is now being expanded in North Borneo and Sarawak, mainly on agricultural problems. This development springs largely from findings of the soil surveys in progress which have indicated a number of areas suitable for agriculture. In Hong Kong intense pressure of population has made it essential to raise agricultural production. Fertilizer trials on rice have shown useful increases in yield and practical use is being made of the soil survey. Animal industry has progressed and the chief difficulties in applying artificial insemination to pig breeding have been overcome.

960. In the East African region the work of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation made valuable contributions. Studies of rainfall and catchment area hydrology have given very useful information on the control of river flow and run-off which affect availability of water for irrigation and domestic use. Soil studies are revealing something of the history of organic matter in tropical soils and on the protective action of certain clay minerals. With the successful isolation of types of maize resistant to tropical maize rust, the plant pathologists have now turned their attention to the study of resistance to streak disease which occurs in some parts of Africa. Already resistant or tolerant varieties have been discovered. Silvicultural research has evolved more efficient and reliable ways of raising seedlings of forest trees under an erratic rainfall.

961. The East African Veterinary Research Organisation has successfully applied the agar double diffusion precipitation techniques to rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia diagnosis, and there have been notable advances in the growth in cell culture of several viruses including rinderpest, Rift Valley fever and sheep pox. As a result of its fundamental work on East African ticks, especially those which are vectors of disease, the organisation is used as a reference centre on the ticks of this region. The station has received

visits from prominent scientists from many countries and it co-operates with the United States Department of Agriculture on research into African swine fever. Studies on animal production problems, necessarily long-term, have recently indicated a considerably cheaper ration for pigs, composed of local produce.

962. In West Africa research organised on an inter-territorial basis has made several significant advances. Control of capsid damage on cocoa has radically changed the whole picture of cocoa agronomy, permitting the removal of much of the dense shade formerly needed to reduce capsid damage and hence enabling the trees to respond to fertilizers. Under these high production conditions, the reduction of damage to trees from other pests and diseases has produced conditions enabling trees infected with swollen shoot virus to yield at quite reasonable levels. Control of boring beetles, which cause severe down-grading of many West African timbers and even prevent the use of some species, has been achieved to a large extent by the West African Timber Borer Research Unit and much fundamental knowledge has been accumulated about the species of insects responsible. There has been close collaboration in this work with the French and Belgian territories, Austrian specialists and the Forest Products Research Laboratories of the DSIR. The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research has now evolved nursery techniques which reduce losses of seedlings in the field, and its work on oil palm nutrition is revealing many of the needs of this crop.

963. The West African Maize Research Unit now distributes two rust resistant varieties of high yield to farmers through the Departments of Agriculture, and is continuing studies of resistance to stem-boring insects in maize.

964. In The West Indies the Regional Research Centre in Trinidad continued investigations, mainly into cocoa physiology and banana cytogenetics (in collaboration with the Government of Jamaica), and several soil surveys. From some of the collections of bananas, cultivated and wild, made during the expedition to the New Guinea and Malayan areas in 1954-55 very promising material is now appearing and the Centre has a unique collection of the banana tribe.

965. It is only possible to mention a very few of the research projects in this brief summary and the great volume of investigation carried out by local departments of agriculture, forestry and veterinary services, all of much practical use locally, cannot be referred to. Reference has been made in preceding paragraphs to collaboration with various institutes and individuals. This is a feature which is being fostered in all possible ways, and includes not only collaboration within the Commonwealth, but also with foreign institutes and international organisations such as FAO, UNESCO, WHO, CCTA, etc. So much is being discovered in the fields of tropical land use and production that strenuous efforts are needed to make full use of results and to minimise duplication of effort. A number of prominent scientists willingly gave their services for visits overseas and these are especially valued by research workers in colonial territories.

LOCUSTS

966. At the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London investigations on the geographical distribution and seasonal movements of all locusts affecting Africa and south-western Asia are in progress. Laboratory research on locust biology and physiology continued to develop at the Centre and in a large number of university laboratories in the United Kingdom and abroad. Investigations on locust control methods were conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Supply Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment, Porton, and included laboratory tests of new insecticides and study of their effectiveness in the field.

967. Investigations of seasonal locust movements by the International African Migratory Locust Organisation in the French Sudan have made it possible to reduce substantially the area to be kept under survey and control, and steps have been initiated to study the possibility of introducing aircraft spraying.

968. Numerical studies of locust populations by the International Red Locust Control Organisation continued. Experiments in restricting the breeding of the Red Locust by controlled grass burning produced promising results.

969. The general desert locust situation did not improve, but the East African territories escaped invasion. The exhaust sprayer attached to a motor vehicle, developed by the Desert Locust Survey, proved to be most effective, and is being adopted for use in other countries.

PESTICIDES RESEARCH

Work in the United Kingdom

970. At the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit at Porton, studies of the sorption of insecticides by mud surfaces and the effects of humidity on the "availability" of the insecticides to resting mosquitoes have been carried out. A number of new formulations of insecticides prepared so as to minimise this loss on mud by sorption and also give longer life on other surfaces are being examined. Further studies are being made of the residual life of the formulations of organo-phosphorus insecticides as they may have to be used in areas where heavy resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbon types is encountered.

971. At the Imperial College Field Station at Silwood Park, various olfactory stimulants are being tested against tsetse and other cattle blood-sucking flies. Work on mode of penetration and studies of action of insecticides is continuing using radio-active tracer techniques, and the metabolism of the insecticides is also being studied.

972. At the Long Ashton Research Station tentative recommendations have been made for the control of bunchy top disease of abaca in North Borneo. Investigations have continued in sampling and micro-analysis of spray materials and on the use of fluorescent materials as indicators of the distribution of spray deposits.

973. At the Rothamsted Experimental Station work on the evaporation of DDT has continued and has been extended to other insecticides. A new

bioassay test has been devised which will considerably speed up future work.

974. Studies on herbicides continue at the Unit of Experimental Agronomy at Oxford. Radio assay techniques have been developed for studying the movement of herbicides within the plant and observations have continued on the physiological disturbances in both temperate and tropical plants brought about by treatment with weed killers.

Work Overseas

975. Work has continued at the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, Arusha, on aerial and ground applications of insecticide against tsetse flies. The large-scale residual insecticide experiment in the Kabiganda Valley of Uganda continues. The Taveta Pare Malaria Scheme has continued and no infected mosquitoes or cases of resistance of *Anopheles gambiae* have been reported. Observations on the toxic exposure hazard of spray operators in this scheme have been carried out. Work on the coconut pest *Pseudotheraptus* has now commenced at Tanga and aerial applications of insecticides have been made in order to study the crop yields under the maximum possible protection from insect attack. It is proposed to carry out further experiments in collaboration with the Zanzibar authorities. Experiments on the persistence of insecticides on cotton and coffee leaves and in tropical soils have been carried out.

976. Reports on the use of herbicides against tree species and on the trials on mangroves in Sierra Leone have been prepared. Field trials have been carried out on the effect of herbicides on pyrethrum, coffee, and maize, and on aquatic weeds. Equipment for applying fungicides to coffee has been tested and studies made on spray drift and droplet assessment.

977. In Uganda studies on *Stomoxys* by the Biting Fly Research Team have continued.

978. The West African Fungicides Research Team which was sent from Arusha to Ibadan, Nigeria, in early 1958, to study the control of blackpod disease of cocoa by fungicides has made a good start by developing a technique for the uniform infection of detached cocoa pods.

979. In Fiji, the work continues on filariasis vectors and their control.

980. The work with the Federal Malaria Service of Nigeria has now been wound up.

981. At the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, the interactions of herbicides on various tropical crops are being studied.

TSETSE FLY AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH

982. Widespread research continues in the chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis of trypanosomiasis, particularly in cattle. New drug formulations have emerged during the year, and more effective techniques in using the older drugs have been devised. In particular in East Africa, under the protection of various trypanocidal drugs it has been found possible to maintain considerable numbers of cattle in areas of light fly density previously denied to them. Drugs have also been extensively used when moving herds of cattle through fly infested country from one safe grazing zone to another.

The hope persists that chemotherapy alone or combined with vector control may ultimately enable considerable areas of tsetse infested pastoral country to be opened up for cattle. The testing of new drugs at all stages is mainly carried out by territorial veterinary departments. The more fundamental research on both human and animal trypanosomiasis is carried out at the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation and in the United Kingdom.

983. Although human trypanosomiasis no longer occurs in classical epidemic form, the search for new methods of cure and control is always in progress. A number of established drugs have proved effective in the treatment of both *T. gambiense* and *T. rhodesiense* infections. A recent addition which is still undergoing trials is Furacin which has been tried in Tanganyika and Uganda and may prove to be of particular value in cases of advanced *T. rhodesiense* sleeping sickness which seem resistant to the drug Mel B. Considerable success was achieved in using Pentamidine as a prophylactic in a selected area in Benin Province, Nigeria. An incidence of 2·8 per cent in a population of 7,500 was thereby reduced to ·006 per cent. Consideration has also been given to the use of prophylactic drugs for groups especially exposed to continuous risk of infection such as railway workers, forestry staff and hunters. It is possible that such measures may be adopted in Nigeria to protect the railway construction gangs working on the new line from Jos through sleeping sickness country to Bornu.

984. Tsetse control measures undertaken in Africa during the year included discriminative bush clearing and the use of insecticides. Some success was achieved with the latter and research into the various techniques and methods of application continues. Insecticides were used in conjunction with other tsetse control operations to assist the resettlement of Africans displaced by the inundation resulting from the Kariba hydro-electric scheme. At Mwezia, insecticides applied as a thermal aerosol were used in conjunction with discriminative clearing in an area into which villages were to be moved. Experience still shows that intensive well-combined control measures virtually always eliminate resident fly in selected areas.

East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation

985. Studies of human trypanosomiasis have been mainly related to the recent epidemic in south-east Uganda. The hospital unit has been almost continuously full of patients. Clinical and biochemical studies were made of the distribution of the chancres which occur at the site of infection, the effect of the infection on hepatic function and on serum proteins, and toxic reactions to drugs. Studies were also undertaken of the sleeping sickness outbreaks in south-east Uganda and in western Kenya as part of the wider study of the epidemiology of the disease in Uganda and Kenya.

986. Basic studies in animal trypanosomiasis were undertaken to evolve complement fixation and trypanosome immobilisation tests for diagnostic purposes. Other work has been mainly concerned in the comparison of the efficiency of various prophylactic drugs and of different routes of administration. In association with these trials, toxic reactions to the drugs have been studied and attempts made to improve the methods of estimating the "trypanosome challenge", i.e. the degree to which cattle are exposed to infection in the field.

987. In the protozoological field techniques for culture of trypanosomes have been tried out and a beginning has been made in building up a library of reference strains. The early stages of the establishment of the infection in mammals have been studied. Taxonomic work has concerned the *T. congolense* group. Studies on trypanosome infections in wild animals have included experimental infections of a few animals and the summarising of data accumulated in EATRO records over a period of some decades. A considerable number of blood slides from wild animals has been examined. An unsuccessful attempt was made to recover *T. rhodesiense* from a large sample of wild ungulates. In collaboration with the Kenya Department of Insect-borne Diseases a considerable number of strains of trypanosomes isolated from *Glossina* in western Kenya was identified; one, *T. rhodesiense*, occurred in *Glossina pallidipes*.

988. Other protozoological work has been concerned with the comparison of infectivity and virulence in strains maintained by different methods. Some studies on the phenomenon of polymorphism in the *T. brucei* group have been carried out.

989. In the entomological field techniques for estimating and sampling *Glossina* populations have come under study. A method for locating resting flies at night has been tried out successfully in the field. The aim of field studies has been to gain information on the age structure of the population by means of wing-fray, resting habits and the predators likely to attack tsetse. More general studies on the biology of *Glossina* spp. have been carried out on *G. morsitans* in Ankole and *G. pallidipes*, *G. swynnertoni* and *G. fuscipleuris* in Tanganyika. These studies have covered such aspects as availability, resting sites, feeding grounds and hosts attacked. The last named work, done in collaboration with Mr. B. Weitz, of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, has been rewarding, reorientating ideas on the mammal hosts of some tsetse.

West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research

990. Studies have been made of cyclically transmitted infections of *T. gambiense*. Recently it has been found that flies which feed on the first day of life are much more readily infected than those which feed on the second or third day. This explains why so few infected flies have been found in the vicinity of villages suffering from epidemic sleeping sickness, the chances being small of a fly taking its first meal, within 24 hours of emergence, off a man with transmissible trypanosomes in his blood. The local reaction produced in man at the site of an infected tsetse bite has also been studied. The observations of the trypanosomes appearing in the blood of monkeys, reported last year, were continued.

991. In collaboration with the Sleeping Sickness Service of the Northern Region of Nigeria small trials were undertaken with promising results using the drug Berenil against *T. gambiense* in man. In Nigeria, it seems that Berenil may prove at any rate as good as Pentamidine for use in the earlier stages of the disease.

992. Further study is being made of the morphology of a congolense-like trypanosome suspected to be *T. dimorphon*.

993. Trials have continued with the suramin complexes developed by the Institute and further intensive investigations were carried out to determine the cause of the severe local reaction at the site of infection. Results so far

suggest that, to guard against the presence of any irritating free ethidium bromide in the complex, the suramin should first be dehydrated, and further that local reactions would be less if intra-muscular rather than subcutaneous injections were given. To enable this technique to be followed the injection volume had to be greatly reduced either by freeze drying, or by using ethidium chloride instead of bromide. An experiment was started using the new techniques. Local reactions using the freeze dried preparation in its most concentrated form were considerably lessened but it was found that the freeze drying process had robbed the complex of much of its prophylactic activity. Another disturbing feature was that when using the intramuscular route definite signs were observed of delayed, generalised toxicity. Research has re-orientated on investigations aimed at reducing the local reaction following subcutaneous injections of the ethidium bromide complex. The prophylactic properties of this complex appear to be so outstanding that further research is justified.

994. The various factors governing fly population have been investigated, such as fluctuations in temperature, evaporation rate, and also the preference of the various species for different types of habitat. The results from gorged wild flies sent to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine for identification of the host's blood suggest that in the north *G. palpalis* takes about three quarters of its food from reptiles, man and his domestic animals, while *G. morsitans* seems to take more than half of its food from wart hog.

995. Attempts are being made at the Institute to rear *G. morsitans* under laboratory conditions.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS

*Colonial Products Council**

996. Under its terms of reference, the Colonial Products Council is required to consider how, by research, greater use can be made of colonial plant and animal products; and to advise as to the colonial raw materials likely to be of value to the manufacturing industries, and the research and development which should be initiated on such products.

997. The Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad, continues to give advice to the region on plant disease problems and is maintaining and adding to its culture collection of micro-organisms, including those responsible for plant diseases. The internal moulding of cocoa beans has been studied and further investigations in the biochemistry of cocoa flavour have been made. The production, by continuous fermentation, of microbial cell materials including cellulose and the microbial conversion of limonene are receiving attention.

998. Under the British West Indies Sugar Research Scheme at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, the clarification of sugar-containing juices continues to receive attention and a technique for measuring the stability of the juice has been evolved; the use of starch as a flocculant is being tested. The heat-transfer coefficients of the factory evaporator have been studied and with the co-operation of the industry better methods of cleaning

* The Council was wound up on the 31st March, 1959.

fouled and scaled equipment are being evolved. An examination of analytical methods used in the industry is being undertaken with a view to improving them. Studies on the manufacture of hardboard from bagasse are continuing.

999. At Makerere College, Uganda, work is continuing in the Chemistry Department on the identification of the steroids in tea and in the *Dioscorea* species. In the Department of Agricultural Engineering progress has been made with the pilot-scale production of methane from waste vegetable matter.

1000. Further trials of tropical woods as possible materials for hardboard production have been conducted at the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough and are currently being undertaken on timbers from North Borneo.

1001. The Pharmacological Unit at Birmingham University has been examining the physiological activity of various substances isolated from tropical plants including certain of those used in Jamaica for "bush" teas. The antibiotic Comirin, which was discovered at the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, is undergoing toxicity tests in connection with its possible commercial use.

1002. Several research students in university departments in the United Kingdom are in receipt of grants from the Colonial Products Council. The topics of their researches include new antibiotics, the chemistry of nitrogen-containing derivatives of carbohydrates, limonene, steroids from tropical plants, and the constituents of mangrove bark and of *Styrchnos toxifera*. Work continued at the University College of Swansea on the investigation of the antibiotic Monamycin which had been discovered at the University College of The West Indies.

1003. The Council continues to obtain plant samples from colonial territories for research workers of the Medical Research Council, university departments and commercial firms.

*Tropical Products Institute**

1004. The Institute dealt with 778 inquiries and carried out 121 investigations during the year. Examples are given below.

1005. Attempts to produce a good quality geranium oil in Kenya, and in particular to obtain an oil of Bourbon type from plants originating from cuttings of Reunion geranium reared in the territory, resulted in some very promising samples being sent to the Institute for examination and trade valuation.

1006. Discussions have taken place with the Kenya Department of Agriculture about the production of lemon and lime oils in the colony, and a series of samples of lemon juice, representing the products of several different varieties of the fruit grown at five localities in Kenya, was examined and trade assessments obtained. Advice on the prospects for a lime oil and juice industry was given to the Gambia and Sierra Leone.

1007. Further consideration was given to the problem of increasing the outlets for Zanzibar cloves; suggestions were made for extending the traditional use of cloves as a spice and possible researches which might lead to new uses for clove products were suggested.

* From the 1st April, 1959, the Institute becomes part of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and ceases to be the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

1008. Examination of samples of nutmegs from Grenada showed that their chemical composition did not alter with age, at least, over a short period of years. The possibility of reducing the time required for curing mace was investigated, but the results were inconclusive. Samples of nutmegs and nutmeg oil from Zanzibar were found to be similar in quality to the West Indian products.

1009. Collaborative work with the Department of Agriculture, Seychelles, on the quilling of cinnamon continued with encouraging results.

1010. A report was furnished on the quality and commercial value of several samples of coffee from Sierra Leone. The value of the various methods of harvesting and processing was assessed. General information on the production of soluble coffee was supplied to Jamaica.

1011. The prospects of marketing in the United Kingdom dried cassava roots from Tanganyika and the Southern Cameroons were investigated. Details of machinery suitable for washing, peeling and slicing cassava roots were supplied to Uganda.

1012. Continued research on palm oil from Nigeria, following a visit to the territory by an officer of the Institute, has established the main factors contributing to the poor bleachability of the oil, and advice has been given on steps to be taken to prepare oil of good quality.

1013. Advice was given on the production of castor seed in the Southern Cameroons, Sierra Leone and Uganda, and a promising sample from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate was examined.

1014. Numerous determinations of insecticide residues in various commodities from storage trials in West Africa, Trinidad and Jamaica were made.

1015. Analyses of Zanzibar derris root continued in connection with field experiments to study the effect of spacing, time of lifting and fertilizer application on the rotenone content.

1016. Notes were prepared for Malta on the United Kingdom market for cut flowers and for early strawberries, and technical information was provided on the preparation of orange juice, canned tomato juice and grenadine (pomegranate syrup).

1017. The utilisation of surplus bananas, unsuitable for export in the fresh fruit trade, is an old and recurring problem in most major banana producing countries. Outlets for processed banana products are limited, but information on processing was provided for the Southern Cameroons, Fiji, Kenya and Jamaica.

1018. Comprehensive information was provided for Nyasaland regarding United Kingdom commercial requirements for edible groundnuts, the market position and production in other countries. The need for careful grading and the elimination of extraneous matter was emphasised.

1019. Advice was given to Antigua on the small-scale production of carbondioxide for its soft drinks industry, and observations were made on the occurrence of explosions in mineral water bottles in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

1020. Advice was given on the steps necessary to improve the quality of hides and skins produced in Cyprus, and information was supplied about the preparation, quality and market prospects of reptile skins from Nigeria.

1021. Analyses of a large number of samples of bark from Sarawak, representing three species (*brugniera gymnorrhiza*, *B. eriopetala* and *Rhizophora conjugata*) and different girth sizes of tree, were completed. The mean values for the tannin content of the three species were low for mangrove barks. Suggestions were made on the possibility of manufacturing extracts from each of the species.

1022. An investigation into the rate of moisture uptake of sisal fibre was begun, and information was supplied to various territories on the mechanical production of *Urena lobata* and similar fibres.

1023. Pulping trials were made on three species of pines from Mauritius (*Pinus taeda*, *P. elliottii* and *P. tabuliformis*); the results indicate that *P. taeda* and *P. elliottii* pulps had similar pulping properties to the Southern Pine pulps of the United States but that from *P. tabuliformis* was rather different.

1024. By the application of infra-red spectrometry it was found possible to reveal and explain slight variations between different grades of olive oil from Cyprus. The technique of infra-red spectrometry was also applied in collaborative programmes on the constitution of terpene derivatives of an essential oil from Northern Rhodesia and pyrethrum extracts from Kenya.

1025. A spectrochemical method for the determination of major elements as well as trace elements in coffee leaves (from Kenya) was devised. This method should be capable of very wide application.

1026. Estimations are being made by flame photometry of the major element concentrations in reference samples of sisal leaves from Tanganyika.

SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1027. The seismograph stations maintained by the Seismological Unit at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, continue to record earthquakes and to determine their epicentres. Exceptional activity has been noted near Trinidad along the regional fault north of the north coasts of Trinidad and north-eastern Venezuela. A bottom survey of the crater lake of the Soufriere volcano in St. Vincent has also been carried out. Proposals have been agreed to expand the area of this research by establishing seismic stations in Jamaica.

FISHERIES RESEARCH

The Fisheries Research and Development Unit, Sierra Leone

1028. Work at this station has so far chiefly concerned marking fish, in order to ascertain their growth-rates and migrations. Some 5,000 fish have been marked in the Sierra Leone estuary, and 76 have been recaptured. None of the recaptured fish has been at liberty long enough to give much information as to growth-rate: as to migrations, all the fish were recaptured close to the point of liberation in the estuary. None has yet been recaptured in the open sea.

1029. Marking has now been started on a pelagic fish of the herring group, the bonga, a shad which gives very important fisheries in West Africa. This fish seems to stand the process of marking well. Over 300 fish have been marked and liberated.

1030. As a part of the work on fish populations, a start has also been made on the examination of fish scales and otoliths, which, in temperate climates, may give some indication of age.

1031. A chemical analysis of fish meals is continuing.

East African Fisheries Research Organisation

1032. The laboratory at Jinja on Lake Victoria has been short-staffed, but has continued its work on the factors affecting the productivity of Lake Victoria, especially the relationship between plants and animals (including fish).

1033. Considerable progress has been made with studies on the reproductive capacity, growth-rate, and natural mortality of the two most important species of *Tilapia*, and of *Mormyrus*, *Protopterus*, and *Clarias*. The growth rate of the tilapias must be reckoned rather slow.

1034. The bottom deposits of the lake, which contain the nutrient materials in the bodies of plants and animals which have died and sunk to the lake floor, decompose slowly, and thus return their nutrients into circulation slowly. These factors show that a tropical lake such as Victoria may be less productive of fish, on the long-term basis, than was supposed.

1035. Trial fishings near Jinja show that the numbers of fish caught have continued to decline.

1036. Tests on the food of young tilapias showed, rather surprisingly, that animal food is better than plant food for the young fish. As the larger fish are herbivorous, this is an unusual finding.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation, Zanzibar

1037. Work continues on the systematics of the most important species of pelagic and bottom living fishes.

1038. The so-called "flag line" or floating long-line for tunas and other midwater fishes has been used with some success. A 7½ mile-long set has been made up, and already information is coming in as to the distribution by depth of such important fishes as the yellowfin tuna. This work will continue. The provision of baits was a difficulty at first, but this has been overcome by catches of *Lethrinus variegatus*.

1039. A start is being made on a survey of the fisheries potential of the Tanganyika coast. Meanwhile, a series of cruises has been made to the coast of Kenya to find out more about rich fishery for snappers there, discovered by the Kenya Fish Warden. The decline of the shark fishery at Malindi in Kenya is also being investigated.

1040. As many as twelve different fishing methods are now in use by this research station.

1041. In Kenya the research department of the Ministry of Forest, Game and Fisheries is now working on river fisheries and on fish culture. A survey of the Nyanza river fisheries is complete; it included an intensive systematic study of all the Nyanza *Barbus* and of the economically important *Labeo*, *Tilapia variabilis* and other species in the river system.

1042. Work is now continuing in the Ragati and Sagana Rivers, where the use of traps is allowing a study of the migratory biology, growth and population dynamics of three important river fish, namely, *Barbus*, *Labeo* and eels.

1043. In fishponds, experiments on the growth rate of *Tilapia* are continuing, as well as important experiments on the culture of *Tilapia nigra* in rice paddies.

Joint Fisheries Research Organisation, Northern Rhodesia-Nyasaland

1044. The Organisation has been working mainly on Lake Bangweulu from its laboratory at Samfya, and also on Lake Mweru and on the River Zambesi, where it will flood the Gwembe Valley to form the future Kariba Lake.

1045. In Lake Bangweulu and the Bangweulu Swamps, a good deal of information has been collected on the abundance and distribution of fish, and on the physical conditions of the swamp environment and their seasonal fluctuation.

1046. In the Zambesi, a fair knowledge of the biological regime of the river, with regard to fishes, in its natural state, has been obtained. This will give valuable comparisons with the regime of the future lake.

Tropical Fish Culture Research Institute, Malacca

1047. The Institute which is largely financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds because of the importance to colonial territories generally of research into fish-farming techniques, has been concerned with the chemical and biological changes which occur in ponds constructed in acid swamp land, when they are cleared of swamp vegetation, limed to neutrality, and treated with fertilizers. There seems to be a fairly regular succession of plant and plankton forms during these changes.

1048. Chemical analyses of fish are being made to find out what proportion of the fertilizers is recovered in the fish and what is the return for a given expenditure on fertilizers.

1049. As to fertilizers themselves, work is progressing on the effect on fish production of 20 lb. P_2O_5 , 15 lb. K_2O , and both together, per acre, with and without limestone, at three levels. A previous experiment with limestone alone, showed that 20 cwt. and 40 cwt. of limestone per acre gave significantly better crops of *Tilapia mossambica* than lower dosages; but that there was no significant difference between 20 cwt. and 40 cwt.

1050. Observations on the rate of growth of the Chinese Grass Carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*) and *Puntius javanicus*, under known conditions, are continuing.

1051. Successful hybrids have been produced between the local Malayan *Tilapia mossambica*, and an imported *Tilapia*, un-named, but belonging to the *mossambica* group, from the brackish water swamps of Zanzibar. The cross African male by Malay female gives a very high proportion of males, indeed 100 per cent males in most cases. This fact has been checked by a full-scale experiment in a one-acre pond; all the fish recovered after six months were males, and there were no young in the pond. The reverse cross gives some 80 per cent of males; but the females are very fecund.

The hybrids show true "hybrid vigour", not only in the fecundity of the females, but in a rate of growth which may be twice as fast as that of either parent stock.

The Fisheries Research Unit of the University of Hong Kong

1052. The unit carries on both marine and freshwater research. Its research vessel made a number of cruises in the South China Sea, as far west as Hainan Island, and as far south as the Pratas Reef. Comparative trials have been made with trawls of three different types; the Japanese and British trawls with 62 ft. headrope were found to be successful, and are now used for trawling work. A fine meshed pocket may be used inside the cod-end for the capture of small fish.

1053. Trials have also been made with prawn trawls, long-lines and gillnets.

1054. Research on economically important species of fishes includes the golden thread, anchovy, wave sea bream and yellow croaker. Research on the present status of the fisheries showed some tendency to a decline in the catch per unit effort of all the important fisheries.

1055. Success has followed the introduction of Japanese edible oysters and French oysters into Tolo Harbour, where the "hanging drop" method of culture is used from rafts. Difficulty has been experienced, due to the perishing of the wires or lines by which the oysters are suspended, and to the breaking of the rafts. But growth in size and weight has been rapid.

1056. An oceanographic survey of the waters around Hong Kong continues.

1057. In freshwater work, a survey of the fishponds of Hong Kong has been made, comparing fish growth with variation in salinity, temperature and oxygen content.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

1058. The financing and the scientific supervision 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 the various research projects submitted and found acceptable to it. Sixty-four such projects are in train. They range from large research units, independent and self-contained or attached to existing research organisations and colonial universities, to projects providing fully or partially for single investigators in the field or laboratory, and to grants to departments of universities in the United Kingdom or in the territories for appropriate basic research. Secondly, much research is undertaken by units which are wholly supported by the Governments of the territories, or by investigators deputed to work in those territories by research organisations based in the United Kingdom or the United States of America, and financed wholly or in part by them. The following is a brief summary of the more important objectives.

1059. *Malaria*. In East Africa an inter-territorial unit continued in the Taveta-Pare area the work described last year. Six rounds of house-spraying with Dieldrin at six-monthly intervals have been completed. Despite some inevitable movement of the population through and within the area, the initial

dramatic fall in the parasite-rate in infants has been maintained ; the number of vector-anopheles caught in houses continues to be very low. No resistance to Dieldrin has developed. Methods for dealing with the expected occasional residual pockets of malaria have been devised.

1060. The Northern Nigeria Malaria Control Pilot Project, Western Sokoto, described last year, is being followed up by collaborative original studies on the genetical factors involved at the Ross Institute in London.

1061. In Trinidad a pilot survey was made of the special problems presented by "Bromeliad" malaria due to *Anopheles bellator* which comprises 80 per cent of the island's malaria. This mosquito breeds in the shade trees on the 120,000 acres of land under cocoa cultivation. From the data obtained assessments will be made of the relative roles, as counter-measures, of chemoprophylaxis, of extended spraying of the Bromeliad epiphytes with copper sulphate, and of a substituted shade tree.

1062. In the Gambia serial observations on two groups of Gambian children, one of them protected since birth by anti-malarial drugs, have been made for two years by the Medical Research Council's laboratories there, together with complementary entomological studies. Interesting data on the host-parasite relationship are emerging.

1063. *Helminthiasis*. Research projects on *loiasis*, *filariasis*, *schistosomiasis* and *guinea-worm* have continued in East Africa, West Africa and Fiji. In investigations on *loiasis*, in the Southern Cameroons and Eastern Nigeria, studies on the natural oviposition sites, larval habitats and taxonomy of the vector *Chrysops* have added much to our basic knowledge. Studies on all aspects of the infection of monkeys have facilitated drug trials. *Filariasis* due to *Wuchereria bancrofti* in East Africa and the Gambia is being investigated in its clinical, drug, animal-reservoir and entomological aspects. Hitherto undescribed natural infections of animals, such as the domestic dog and cat, have opened up new lines of study of the epidemiology and pathology of the disease.

1064. In *schistosomiasis*, an enfeebling disease which hampers schemes of land settlement and dam construction in East and West Africa, the recent recovery of *Schistosoma mansoni* in several baboons has revealed a new problem in the epidemiology of the infection. The tangled problems of the classification and ecology of the snail host continue to receive intensive study.

1065. *Virus diseases* are being investigated in East and West Africa and in Trinidad, especially the larvae group of arthropod-borne viruses which cause many of the fevers of unknown origin in tropical countries. A score or more of these viruses are being elucidated in all aspects, viz. incidence in man, birds and animals as potential reservoirs, their insect hosts, and their precise place in a broad classification based on serology. In Trinidad and New York the Rockefeller Foundation is contributing considerably to this research. In Lagos, Nigeria, an outbreak of transmissible subcutaneous tumours spreading rapidly through a colony of rhesus monkeys proved to be due to a virus infection. At Entebbe, Uganda, more isolations of the recently defined Chickungunya virus were made from man ; this virus is clearly an important pathogen in Uganda, and similar isolations from man and mosquito in the Union of South Africa suggest that the range of its incidence will be

found to be wide. An antibody survey in and around Entebbe has yielded valuable evidence of the varying incidence of immunity to many viruses and will clarify their significance in that area. Field work on *Aedes aegypti* has shown that host preferences vary greatly in different areas. On the Kenya coast reptiles form an important source of that mosquito's diet, while in one area near Entebbe rodents are the predominant source.

1066. *Leprosy*. In Eastern and Northern Nigeria, in East Africa, and in laboratories in the United Kingdom, comprehensive investigations are being intensified. Despite the success of the drug of choice, diamino-diphenyl sulphone, newer drugs, such as diphenyl thiourea and Etisul (Ciba) (applied by inunction), are being assessed for their value in specific circumstances. The role of BCG and Lepromin in epidemiology, and as possible prophylactics against leprosy, has merited study. By methods of tissue culture and electron microscopy investigations are being pursued into the cultivation and viability of the leprosy bacillus. The increasingly efficient country-wide organisation of leprosy services in all territories, coincidental with the increasing confidence of leprosy patients in the drugs now available, is a potent contributory factor to the more hopeful outlook which now obtains in regard to this disease.

1067. *Tuberculosis*. In East and West Africa, in pulmonary tuberculosis, comprehensive therapeutic trials of isoniazid in combination with para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) and thiosemicarbazone (TB1) in various dosage regimes are yielding significant data on which may be devised regimes for use under controlled conditions in hospitals and in rural dispensaries. Studies on toxicity, on the emergence of resistant strains in relation to dosage, and on the important factor of costs are proceeding concurrently.

1068. *Nutrition*. In Tanganyika a research group is continuing its studies by advanced techniques of those physiological and medical factors which by their interaction contribute to malnutrition. An important development has been the initiation of a specific investigation of the undoubted role of malnutrition, especially vitamin A deficiency, in the occurrence of certain eye diseases, some progressing to blindness, by field surveys of the stigmata of ocular disease and nutritional deficiencies in the patient, and by refined biochemical techniques in the laboratory. Prevention rather than cure is the major objective. In Uganda a Medical Research Council unit continues to explore the use of various diets in the prevention and treatment of kwashiorkor, seeking especially for a cheap food which could be made from locally-available materials. The value of one such, in biscuit form, of which the chief ingredient is groundnuts, is being tested in the unit's wards, and also, in powdered form, in the unit's Child Welfare Clinic. In Jamaica another Medical Research Council unit is investigating problems of malnutrition in the young by basic comprehensive studies of electrolyte abnormalities, by spectrophotometric and gasometric estimations of enzymes, especially of liver enzymes. Muscle biopsies have given much information regarding the comparative composition of muscle in the normal and malnourished state. In Nigeria studies on the breast milk of Nigerian women, and the effects of daily supplements of soya bean flour, are proceeding at University College, Ibadan.

1069. Brief mention must suffice for a variety of other medical research projects. These include *trachoma*, which is being studied in the Gambia, where a strain of the causal virus has been isolated; the *sickle-cell trait* and *anaemia*

in East and West Africa, and in Jamaica; and *kala-azar* in Kenya and (in its cutaneous form) in British Honduras.

1070. Almost all the above-mentioned investigations are being complemented by highly specialised fundamental studies in the home-based laboratories of the Medical Research Council and the Lister Institute, and at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester, with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare research funds.

1071. The innovation, recorded last year, of the provision of a modest block grant to each of the three Regional Organisations for Medical Research, in East Africa, West Africa and the British Caribbean respectively, whereby small immediate grants are made to individual research workers who satisfy a local panel of their project, has been fully and effectively utilised.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

1072. The work of the four Institutes of Social and Economic Research continued during the year. A grant towards the cost of new buildings for the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research has been agreed in principle from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The Advisory Board of the Institute held its first meeting on the 30th April, 1958, and decided *inter alia* to accord priority to a study of factors affecting productivity in Africa. The project forms part of a series of surveys which have been initiated by the CCTA. The study of the history and culture of the Kingdom of Benin, which is partly financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, is proceeding. Grants have been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to the East African Institute of Social Research to meet half the cost of projects dealing with delinquency and educational wastage. During the year the Institute published *Land Tenure and Social Change among the Nyakyusa** and two more studies are being published on *Crops and Wealth in Uganda* and *Tribal Maps of East Africa and Zanzibar*. The first of a series of seminars organised by the International African Institute, with the aid of funds from the Ford Foundation, was held at Makerere in January under the chairmanship of Professor A. W. Southall.

1073. Research in progress at the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute includes two studies, supported by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, one relating to development in Northern Rhodesia and the other to the Tonga dialects.

1074. The Government of The West Indies is contributing towards the cost of the West Indian Institute of Social and Economic Research, which is undertaking a socio-economic study of Tobago. A *Study of External Migration Affecting Jamaica, 1953-55*, was published by the Institute in June, 1958.†

1075. Two grants were made as a result of the competition for field research grants which the Colonial Social Science Research Council revived during the year. A further competition is being held in the spring of 1959.

* East African Study No. 11. Price 10s.

† Social and Economic Studies, Supplement to Vol. 7, No. 2.

1076. Progress is being made in the Council's programme of historical and administrative studies. Work is well advanced on the first volumes of the regional history of East Africa and a start has been made on the history of Aden.

1077. A socio-economic study of Fiji is nearing completion. Anthropological and economic studies are in progress in the New Hebrides. Assistance has also been given to the cost of a study, undertaken by the London School of Economics, of the development of trade unions in colonial territories.

1078. Among economic research projects, progress has been made with the comparative study of agricultural systems in Africa. A report is in preparation on road transport in Uganda and a grant has recently been made towards the cost of a subsistence-crop geography of Uganda. An economic study of the Seychelles has been completed and it is hoped that a beginning will be made on a study of transport economics in North Borneo in the second half of 1959. Economic research in Malta undertaken jointly by the Universities of Malta and Durham is nearing completion.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1079. Arrangements have been made for a survey of antiquities in Aden colony and protectorate.

BUILDING RESEARCH

1080. The Colonial Liaison Section at the Building Research Station, DSIR, has been renamed the Tropical Section, Building Research Station.

1081. During the year a paper on the globigerina limestone of Malta was completed. This reviewed the comments of earlier writers on the geology of the Maltese island and the properties of the indigenous limestone. It also gave the results of a survey undertaken late in 1957 in Malta and of exposure trials started there. The paper included details of the nature and cause of deterioration, the repair and preservation of buildings and the selection of better quality stone.

1082. Methods of improving the moisture resistance of underground wheat stores have been pursued. As a result one such store has been experimentally treated in Malta and further experiments are to be undertaken in conjunction with the Pest Infestation Laboratory.

1083. The Tropical Paint Research Fellow made a second visit to West Africa, to carry out exposure tests of gloss paints, emulsion paints and roof paints, in collaboration with the West African Building Research Institute at Accra. The opportunity was also taken to examine the painting problems of Sierra Leone and Gambia.

1084. The Fellow has been engaged in a correlation of the results so far obtained on the Institute's other paint trials, and on a study of the performance of commercial emulsion paints, and methods of test for the use of Government purchasing departments. An Overseas Building Note devoted to paint problems in the tropics was issued during the year.

1085. A study was made of modern earthquake-resistant design and construction, and a note has been prepared on this subject. A note on hurricane-resistant construction is now being prepared.

1086. The provision of adequate modern legislation to control building in tropical and sub-tropical lands is another subject which requires considerable study. A main Ordinance and a Building Code for Small Dwellings have been drafted for St. Helena; a start has been made on collating existing legislation so that other colonies can also be helped.

1087. Observations of thermal discomfort in the climate of Singapore have been subjected to a thorough analysis, by a new procedure developed for the purpose, so as to produce (a) a suitable scale of physiological climate for the warm, humid conditions to be found in buildings in low latitudes, (b) separate tables of the occurrence of discomfort due to heat and to cold amongst fully acclimatised adult males under ordinary informal living conditions, and (c) a comfort graph for the same subjects.

1088. The new scale of climate is named the Singapore Index. It resembles the widely used scale of effective temperature in definition, but it is based on a multiple regression equation and has a high correlation with thermal comfort. The nature of the optimum climate, and possible ways of minimising thermal discomfort are deduced from the data.

1089. A full account of the analysis is in the press, and it is hoped that the same procedure, which is not an expensive one, may be adopted in similar climates elsewhere in order to obtain an objective physical basis for codes of ventilation for the tropics.

ROAD RESEARCH

1090. The research programme of the Tropical Section of the Road Research Laboratory at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, included the following problems on which work has been concentrated during the year:

- (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.

1091. The Committee on Colonial Road Research noted with satisfaction that more territories were establishing materials laboratories, and that increasing attention was being paid to materials testing.

1092. The new buildings for the Tropical Section of the Road Research Laboratory were completed in the autumn.

1093. At the request of Lagos City Council, an officer of the Traffic and Safety Division of the Laboratory visited Lagos to study the traffic problems. As a consequence, a further visit was made by this officer, accompanied by a member of the Tropical Section, and an investigation was carried out in close collaboration with the Public Works Department, the Lagos Executive Development Board, the Lagos Police and other local bodies. The results are now being analysed.

1094. As a result of a request from the Government of Hong Kong, the Head of the Traffic and Economics Section of the Laboratory visited the territory and reviewed the administration of roads and traffic, particularly the

work of the Public Works Department and the Police. Suggestions were put forward for setting up an organisation to obtain traffic data, etc., required for preparing a comprehensive plan for the urban roads.

1095. A senior officer is attending a course on traffic engineering in America, and an economist visited Uganda early in the year and studied the growth of the cotton crop in the West Nile province in relation to the construction of feeder roads. A soil chemist visited the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to study the occurrence and formation of the local gravels, and to attempt to correlate these with their engineering properties. Tests have continued in the Laboratory on the stabilisation of samples of different types of gravel from the tropics, and these have confirmed that small proportions of cement or hydrated lime (about 4 per cent or less) are effective in improving their strengths and their resistance to the weakening effects of water.

1096. Following up the data supplied by the Air Ministry on the moisture and soil conditions over a period of years at a number of airfields within the tropics, a visit was made to Southern Rhodesia to make some supplementary measurements at airfields. It was suspected that moisture conditions could have been influenced by temperature conditions and the tests confirmed that, at certain times of the year, this was so.

1097. A team of three officers began a tour of duty in Kenya in March, 1958, to study the moisture conditions which exist under the roads in Kenya over a number of different soil conditions. The team is working closely with the Materials Branch of the Ministry of Works, and the Road Authority of Kenya is contributing to the cost of the work. The results to date show that the edge effects are particularly serious on the heavy black clay soils. An interim report is in course of preparation.

1098. The Head of the Tropical Section attended the first conference of road specialists held by the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara in Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, in August. There were discussions on problems of road economics, methods of construction and maintenance, and on mechanization. At the conclusion of the conference a series of recommendations was framed concerning the improvement of technical co-operation between African territories in matters concerning roads and road transport. The Head of the Section also paid visits to Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria. The Deputy Head visited Pakistan, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Hong Kong, Australia and Fiji. In the independent Commonwealth countries he was able to make contacts with people working on road problems and to study the methods which were being used in these countries.

1099. Following a conference on civil engineering problems overseas, a most successful three-day round table conference on overseas highway problems was held in London and was attended by delegates from twenty-one territories.

1100. A further three Overseas Bulletins have been published during the period; the demand for these Bulletins continues to grow. The Laboratory has continued to receive numerous technical enquiries from overseas territories and contractors and consultants working abroad.

1101. Of the 240 places on the Road Research Laboratory's courses on road materials and methods of construction, held in the winter of 1958-59,

34 places were taken by engineers from overseas mostly from colonial territories. The scheme for training materials engineers has continued, and during the year an engineer from the Western Region of Nigeria has worked in the Laboratory as part of the scheme.

Surveys

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

1102. The Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys has maintained close contact with the work of colonial geological survey departments. The Director visited all the African territories and certain of the Caribbean territories during the year.

1103. Geologists from the Directorate have visited Aden, the Somaliland Protectorate and Nigeria in order to follow up photogeological work undertaken in London.

1104. Geophysical teams from the Directorate visited Cyprus to advise on water supplies, and Tanganyika in connection with the International Geophysical Year. An aerial magnetometer survey of certain parts of Sierra Leone was completed.

1105. A monograph on gypsum and anhydrite was published by the Mineral Resources Division of the Directorate.

1106. Specialists at the Natural History Museum continued their work on the identification of numerous fossils from the colonial territories. A team at Oxford University began work on the determination of age of ancient rocks by the isotope method. At Durham University work on the measurement of the palaeomagnetism of non-fossiliferous rocks of several African territories was carried out.

1107. In most of the African territories and in the British Solomon Islands specialists from the Commonwealth are engaged in geological research.

1108. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has established a new mineral-processing and metal-extraction laboratory at Warren Springs near Stevenage to which mineral problems in the colonial territories may be referred.

GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS

Staff

1109. Owing to the lack of opportunities for examination the number of recruits to the cartographic draughtsman grade fell sharply during the year under review. A small number of qualified surveyors was recruited. The total staff in post on the 31st March, 1959, was the same as last year, 437, including eight Officers and Senior Other Ranks seconded from the Royal Engineers (Survey).

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1110. A Forestry and Land Use Section was formed by the incorporation into the Directorate of the Forest Air Survey Centre and its fusion with the existing Land Use Section.

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Geodetic Surveys

1111. In Kenya, observations were completed for the first-order chain running westwards from the Isiolo base to Kitale.

1112. The basic framework of primary triangulation for Uganda was finished, with the observation of a first order chain west of Mount Elgon and completion of the chain linking triangulation north of Lake Victoria to the Arc of the 30th Meridian.

1113. A new connection was observed between the primary triangulation of Kenya and Tanganyika and a programme of astronomical observations in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda was begun.

1114. In the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, where the primary triangulation network is nearing completion, the tellurometer has been used for measurement of side lengths, including a complete quadrilateral west of Kapiri Mposhi.

1115. Work continued in the Southern Cameroons although adverse weather made progress slow.

1116. In the western half of Sierra Leone reconnaissance was commenced for a primary triangulation planned to cover the territory.

1117. The Jesselton-Sandakan primary chain in North Borneo was completed and good progress was made with the chain following the east coast.

Minor Triangulation and Photo Control

1118. In Tanganyika control for Bohoro Flats area was commenced and work was continued in the Kilosa-Dodoma area.

1119. A large number of height control points were fixed in the Machakos area of Kenya and a network of secondary triangulation was reconnoitred and partly observed in the Kericho District.

1120. Secondary triangulation and height control in the West Nile area of Uganda was completed and control for the Eastern Province was commenced.

1121. Work continued in the Central Province of Nyasaland and the Fort Jameson area of Northern Rhodesia. Minor triangulation and height control was also being established for the Katanino area, south-west of the Copperbelt.

1122. Observation of astro-fixes in Bechuanaland was completed for those areas, in the north and south-east, which are covered by air photography.

1123. Control required for three areas of mapping in the Somaliland Protectorate was finished.

1124. Triangulation of Montserrat was completed.

1125. A programme of triangulation and tellurometer traversing was commenced in the Bahama Islands, work in New Providence being completed.

1126. Triangulation of the Falkland Islands continued and observations in East Falkland were completed. In the Dependencies the tellurometer was used to establish a connection between the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land.

Air Photography

1127. In the Caribbean 7,000 square miles of photography was obtained for British Guiana in addition to complete air photo cover for the Cayman

Islands. Flying was in progress at the end of the year over the islands of Grand Bahama and Abaco in the Bahama Islands.

1128. Under a contract covering the coastal areas of northern Kenya 3,600 square miles of photography have been obtained.

1129. In West Africa a further 3,100 square miles of the Southern Cameroons and 4,930 square miles of Sierra Leone were obtained from the contracts reported last year. It is estimated that 12,000 square miles of the Southern Cameroons and 10,000 square miles of Sierra Leone have been photographed under contracts which are still in progress.

1130. Sorties were flown by the Royal Air Force over the Aden protectorate, Kenya, North Borneo and Sarawak.

Mapping

1131. The major part of the cartographic resources continued to be devoted to 1:50,000 mapping. There was a considerable increase in fully coloured specialist maps and in mapping at larger scales, for which improved methods of photogrammetry are being evolved and experiments are being made in the preparation of drawings for reproduction at two different scales. New methods of depicting Antarctic topography were used for a fully coloured map of South Georgia at 1:200,000 which was published as a forerunner to further sheets covering the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

1132. Mapping at 1:50,000, including many contoured or formlined sheets, was in progress for extensive areas of Nigeria, northern and western Uganda, south-eastern Kenya, central Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Planimetric mapping of Vanua Levu (Fiji) and western Sarawak continued, while preliminary work was commenced for a 1:50,000 series covering the Falkland Islands. Preparation of the contoured editions for Swaziland and Basutoland and the formlined edition for Viti Levu (Fiji) continued.

1133. Good progress was made with 1:25,000 contoured maps for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Malta and the Somaliland Protectorate.

1134. Preparation of the Cyprus 1:10,000 series continued while mapping at this scale was commenced for Tobago. The revised edition of the Malta 1:2,500 series was nearing completion.

1135. Mapping at 1:100,000 for the Aden Protectorate advanced steadily and further progress was made with the 1:125,000 series for the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

1136. The fully coloured Gambia Land Use series at 1:25,000 was nearing completion.

1137. Special productions included maps prepared to illustrate reports and fully coloured geological maps.

1138. Work carried out by forestry and land use specialists included the preparation of detailed land use information, with particular reference to changes in the area under rice between 1946 and 1956, for approximately 2,500 square miles of the Gambia. A land use survey of three swamp areas

in Sierra Leone is now in progress. The distribution of stands of an important tree on Santa Ysabel and Guadalcanal in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate was mapped. Investigative work included methods of area determination from maps, systems of depicting land use and other specialist information, instrument trials and a comparative study of infra-red and panchromatic photographs of forest plantations in Kenya.

1139. 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, 1959.

CHAPTER VI

International Relations**United Nations**

1140. 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 Governments responsible for such territories under article 73 (e) of the United Nations Charter. Both these bodies report to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

1141. The Trusteeship Council met in June–July and again in January–March. The Fourth Committee, in addition to its meetings as part of the thirteenth regular session of the Assembly in September–December, met during the resumed session on the Cameroons in February–March. At the regular session, the Fourth Committee sat longer than any other Committee of the Assembly at any session, which is an indication of the keen interest in the United Nations in the affairs of trust and other non-self-governing territories. The debates in the Assembly on these subjects can generally be said to have gone satisfactorily from the United Kingdom point of view in that nothing of importance was carried against United Kingdom opposition, and on the main issues resolutions were adopted either unanimously or by very large majorities.

TRUSTEESHIP AFFAIRS*British Cameroons*

1142. Both the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee were chiefly interested in questions relating to the future of the territory raised by developments in Nigeria and the French Cameroons. During the summer session of the Trusteeship Council a memorandum was submitted by the United Kingdom representative requesting special terms of reference for the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, asking it to examine the method of consultation to be adopted when the time came for the people of the British Cameroons to express their wishes concerning their future. In the Fourth Committee, Sir Andrew Cohen, the United Kingdom representative, explained the effect on the future of the territory of the decisions taken at the resumed Nigeria Conference at which it had been announced that Nigeria could become independent on the 1st October, 1960; and informed the Committee that the Federal Government had declared its willingness for the people of the Cameroons to remain in association with Nigeria if they wished, the South as a fully self-governing Region and the North as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria. The situation became more complex when the French representative announced that it had been agreed that the French Cameroons should become independent on the 1st January, 1960, and that the French Cameroons Assembly had passed a resolution expressing its support for the unification of the French and British Cameroons. Many

delegations considered that any consultation of the wishes of the people of the British Cameroons should be held at such a time that the General Assembly would be able to consider the results before the French Cameroons became independent. It was eventually decided, without dissent, that the General Assembly's thirteenth session should be resumed on the 20th February, 1959, to consider the report of the Visiting Mission together with the observations and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council.

1143. The Visiting Mission reported in January, 1959. Its main recommendations were that the wishes of the people of the Northern and Southern parts of the territory should be determined separately, that the unanimity of opinion in the North in favour of continued association with Nigeria made a plebiscite unnecessary; but that it was difficult for any precise recommendations to be made about the method of consulting the wishes of the people in the South until after the results of the elections, which were about to take place, were known. In the elections held on the 26th January the Kamerun National Democratic Party, which favoured separation from Nigeria with a view to ultimate unification with the French Cameroons, gained a small majority over the Kamerun National Congress and the Kamerun People's Party both of which favoured continued association with Nigeria. The results of the elections were made known to the Trusteeship Council and the Visiting Mission issued a supplementary report stating that it could not regard the results of the elections as decisive as far as the future of the Southern Cameroons was concerned. In default of a general agreement in the House of Assembly on the future of the territory, the Mission felt that the matter could only be resolved through a consultation of the people, probably in the form of a plebiscite, at some appropriate date.

1144. When the thirteenth session of the General Assembly resumed on the 20th February it was attended by the new Premier of the Southern Cameroons, the Leader of the Opposition in the Southern Cameroons and the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Northern Region Government. A resolution was adopted on the 13th March deciding that plebiscites should be held under United Nations supervision in both the Northern and Southern parts of the territory. In the Northern Cameroons, the plebiscite will be held in mid-November, 1959, on a choice between becoming a part of the Northern Region of the independent Nigeria and deferring a decision on the future of the territory. The Nigerian Federal electoral register (adult male suffrage) will be used. The results of this plebiscite are to be reported to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. As regards the South, it was decided that a plebiscite should be held during the dry season between the beginning of December, 1959, and the end of April, 1960. The qualifications for voting and the choices to be put to the people are to be considered at the fourteenth session of the Assembly. Dr. Abdoh of Iran was appointed United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for both plebiscites. These decisions are satisfactory in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government.

Tanganyika

1145. Conditions in Tanganyika were considered at the twenty-third session of the Trusteeship Council in January-March. The Council evinced considerable interest in the political situation following the elections of 1958; the system of equal distribution of seats in the Legislative Council between the three main racial groups; and in the rate of progress in the educational

field. The atmosphere was more favourable to the United Kingdom than in the previous year and the recommendations adopted by the Council were in the main acceptable to the United Kingdom.

1146. The General Assembly did not devote particular attention to Tanganyika, but adopted by 57 votes to 18 (including the United Kingdom), with two abstentions, a resolution, similar to one passed the previous year, which called for the formulation of successive targets and dates in all fields of development and for the fixing of time limits for the final attainment of self-government or independence in all trust territories, including Tanganyika. The draft resolution had been passed in the Fourth Committee after the rejection of amendments introduced by the Soviet Union calling, *inter alia*, for independence in five years for Tanganyika.

DISCUSSION OF COLONIAL QUESTIONS

1147. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories met in April-May and concerned itself principally with social conditions. There was a general recognition in the Committee that much good work had been done in this field but that, as in all under-developed territories, irrespective of their constitutional status, many serious problems remained. The report prepared by the Committee reflected the position of the United Kingdom on many points and the United Kingdom representative voted for its adoption in the General Assembly.

1148. In the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, the general debate was also largely concerned with social conditions; the United Kingdom representative made a very full statement on Her Majesty's Government's efforts in this field, which was well received. The work of the United Kingdom in guiding its territories towards self-government or independence was widely approved and the coming independence of Nigeria welcomed. A number of delegates urged that the difference in treatment by the United Nations between trust and non-self-governing territories in accordance with the differing provisions of chapters XI and XII of the Charter should be ended. In the United Kingdom view, the distinction between trust territories (in regard to which the United Nations has certain responsibilities) and other non-self-governing territories (where the United Nations has no powers beyond the right to receive information transmitted in accordance with Article 73 (e)) must be maintained.

1149. The United Kingdom abstained on a resolution renewing the Committee on Information for another three years with the same terms of reference, because it was still the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the Charter conferred no rights on the Assembly to discuss the information transmitted under Article 73 (e); however, the United Kingdom representative announced that his Government was prepared to continue co-operating with the Committee on the understanding that its composition, period of appointment and terms of reference were not changed and that it did not exceed its terms of reference. Ghana, India, Iraq and the Dominican Republic were elected to fill the vacant seats on the Committee.

1150. The United Kingdom supported a resolution (after a number of amendments to the original draft had been adopted) urging the administering members to implement a resolution on racial discrimination adopted at the seventh session of the General Assembly. This resolution called for an

examination of laws in non-self-governing territories with a view to eliminating racial discrimination and for further information on this subject to be included in the annual transmissions of information on non-self-governing territories. The United Kingdom representative pointed out that the principle of the resolution was fully in accordance with the policy already pursued in United Kingdom dependent territories. The question of the transmission of information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter and in particular the declarations by Portugal and Spain that they administered no territories falling within the scope of Article 73, once again gave rise to considerable discussion. In the Fourth Committee a resolution referring the question to the Committee on Information was adopted against the opposition of the United Kingdom. However, in the plenary sessions of the General Assembly a motion to refer the matter to the International Court for an advisory opinion was forestalled by another motion which was passed, that the resolution be not taken up this year.

1151. The United Kingdom voted for a resolution welcoming the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa and expressing the hope that all African dependent territories would become Associated Members. A resolution was also adopted regretting that the administering authorities concerned had not submitted information on the possible effects of the Treaty of Rome on the economies of associated trust territories and asking the Trusteeship Council to examine this question further.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS OF ECOSOC

1152. The fifteenth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was held at Broadbeach, Australia, in March. The Governments of the British territories in South-East Asia and the Far East, 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 second session of the Committee on Trade in January.

1153. Representatives of the British territories also participated in the work of several sub-committees and working parties, including the Railway Sub-Committee, the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources, the Working Party on Customs Administration and the Conference of Asian Statisticians. They also took part in inter-regional trade promotion talks.

1154. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at its spring session in 1958 approved terms of reference for the Economic Commission for Africa. These terms are comparable to those of the other Economic Commissions save that they extend the functions of the Commission in the social field. Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar (jointly), Uganda, Tanganyika and the Somaliland Protectorate are named as Associate Members.

1155. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held its inaugural meeting in Addis Ababa from the 29th December, 1958, to the 6th January, 1959, where the work programme for the Commission's first year was drawn up. Resolutions passed related to economic assistance for under-developed territories in Africa and to relations with other inter-governmental organisations. CCTA is named as one such organisation with whom ECA should

establish relationships. All the British Associate Members were represented, and members of the Colonial Office were included in the United Kingdom delegation.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF ECOSOC

Human Rights Commission

1156. The General Assembly at its thirteenth session approved a resolution establishing a committee to study the concept of sovereignty over natural resources as part of the principle of self-determination.

1157. The Third Committee of the General Assembly continued its general discussion of the draft Covenant on Human Rights and adopted texts for Articles 7 to 11 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

1158. UNESCO has undertaken to draft a convention and a recommendation relating to discrimination in education. This arose out of the work of the Human Rights Commission and its Sub-Commission on Discrimination.

1159. At its fifteenth session the Human Rights Commission decided to postpone further discussion of its own future activities in relation to discrimination in education.

1160. During that session the Human Rights Commission also considered a draft Declaration on the Rights of the Child and forwarded a text to ECOSOC.

1161. The Commission postponed consideration of a declaration on the Right of Asylum until its sixteenth session.

Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

1162. The Sub-Commission carried a little further its work on studies of discrimination in religion and political rights and began a study on the right of persons to leave their own country and return to it.

Status of Women Commission

1163. Further consultation with colonial Governments about the United Nations convention on the political rights of women reveals a little progress, although territories as a whole are still some way from being able to accept the convention. Further progress in the direction set by the convention is to be expected but not necessarily quickly.

1164. Following the initiative of the Status of Women Commission, a questionnaire on the question of free consent to and a minimum age for marriage has been circulated to colonial Governments.

1165. At its thirteenth session, the Commission invited ECOSOC to ask the Secretary-General to prepare a draft declaration dealing with these two subjects and also with the compulsory registration of marriage.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organisation

1166. The Colonial Office was represented on the United Kingdom delegation to the Committee on Commodity Problems as well as at the second session of the Group on Coconut and Coconut Products and the sixth session of the International Rice Commission.

1167. Colonial Governments continue to participate in the technical meetings arranged regionally by FAO. In July the Government of Jamaica was host to the fourth FAO meeting on livestock production in the Americas in addition to the first meeting of the FAO Working Party on Pasture and the *ad hoc* meeting on Grassland Fodder Development in Central America, Mexico and Panama. Colonial Governments continue also to make use of the training and expert assistance available under the FAO Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. [See paragraph 433.]

World Health Organisation and United Nations Children's Fund

1168. Information on the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund is given in paragraphs 933-935.

International Labour Organisation

1169. Information on the International Labour Organisation is given in paragraphs 891-895.

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

1170. At the tenth General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris in November and December the Federation of The West Indies, upon dissolution of the British Caribbean Group Associate Member, was admitted to associate membership by unanimous vote. As a result of the advance of the Federation of Malaya to independence within the Commonwealth on the 31st August, 1957, the Malaya/British Borneo group had already changed its composition. Furthermore, as the UNESCO General Conference is held biennially, provision was made at the tenth General Conference for Singapore to take over sole associate membership on the 1st January, 1960, upon dissolution of the Singapore/British Borneo Group Associate Member. The Honourable Phyllis Shand Allfrey accepted associate membership on behalf of the newly admitted Federation of The West Indies and participated in the proceedings of the General Conference together with Mr. E. E. Esua and Malam Ahmadu Coomassie who represented the Federation of Nigeria. Mr. H. Houghton, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Mr. J. K. Thompson represented the Colonial Office on the United Kingdom delegation.

1171. Other UNESCO conferences and meetings attended by representatives of the territories were :

a seminar on multiple class teaching for South and East Asia, held in Grafton, Australia, attended by two representatives from Sarawak and Brunei ;

a conference jointly convened by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education, held in Geneva, attended by three representatives from Sierra Leone ;

a seminar on visual aids in education and community development for South and East Asia, held in New Delhi, attended by two representatives from Singapore ;

a meeting of experts on the treatment of the West in textbooks, held in Tokyo, attended by a representative from Sarawak on behalf of the Singapore/British Borneo Group Associate Member ; and

a colloquium on comparative law, held in Cambridge, attended by eighteen representatives from the Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and the Windward Islands.

1172. During the year visits by UNESCO staff were made to Sierra Leone and Hong Kong. Professor Kenneth Kirkwood, Professor of Race Relations at Oxford University, visited East and Central Africa to gather material for a UNESCO survey of race relations over a period of ten years.

1173. During the year territories have supplied information on request from UNESCO, on the subjects of museums and libraries, and have assisted in bringing up to date the publication *Study Abroad*.

1174. UNESCO invited representatives from Uganda, Hong Kong, Mauritius and Malta to serve as corresponding members on the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography.

1175. Five UNESCO Fellows from foreign countries visited Kenya, Trinidad, Hong Kong and Nigeria. (For details of UNESCO assistance see paragraphs 812-814.)

International Relations other than through the United Nations

GENERAL

1176. Officials from the Ministry of Oversea France visited London in December for talks with Colonial Office officials.

1177. The Governor of Sierra Leone and Lady Dorman paid an official visit to Liberia in July. A three-man delegation from the Government of Western Nigeria visited Dahomey in May; the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Western Region of Nigeria, visited Liberia in February. The High Commissioner for the French Cameroons visited Lagos in August. The Minister of Research and Information, Federation of Nigeria, visited Fernando Po in October. The Minister of Animal Health and Forestry, Northern Region of Nigeria, visited the Sudan in January.

1178. Her Majesty's Government have taken the initiative in forwarding a World Refugee Year beginning in June, 1959, among whose objects will be a contribution to the relief of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

1179. The Council of Europe Commission on Human Rights continued its examination of the two applications by the Greek Government relating to the alleged violation in Cyprus of the rights secured under the Commission's Convention on Human Rights.

COMMISSION FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

1180. The member Governments of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) are now those of Belgium, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom.

1181. During the period under review the thirteenth session of CCTA was held in Brussels in May and the fourteenth session in Monrovia in February. These sessions reviewed the past work and future programme of the Commission. The two outstanding events at the fourteenth session were the accession to the Commission of the Republic of Guinea and the decision to transfer the headquarters of the CCTA Joint Secretariat (at present in London) to Africa. An invitation from the Federal Government of Nigeria to establish the Joint Secretariat in Lagos was given a cordial reception and it is hoped to complete the transfer during 1960.

1182. The ninth session of the Scientific Council for Africa (CSA), the scientific adviser to CCTA, was held in Accra in August.

1183. The first annual meeting of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (FAMA) was held in Monrovia in February. The work of the first nine months of FAMA's active existence was reviewed and the programme for 1959 was discussed.

1184. Major CCTA inter-African technical conferences took place on forestry (Pointe-Noire, French West Africa) and housing and urbanisation (Nairobi). Symposia and meetings of specialists were held on a wide variety of technical subjects, including grain legumes, animal trypanosomiasis, mental health, roads and child welfare.

COLOMBO PLAN

1185. 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 tenth meeting in Seattle in November.

1186. Significant progress in furthering the development of the Colombo Plan region is recorded in the report on the seventh year of the Plan*, although the rate of progress was somewhat less than in previous years.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

1187. On the abolition of the Organisation for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, the place of the Comptroller as British Co-Chairman of the Commission was taken by Mr. I. F. Carran, Her Majesty's Minister (Commercial) at the British Embassy in Washington. The other members of the Commission are the Governments of France, the Netherlands and the United States of America.

1188. During the year the Commission held two meetings in Port of Spain, Trinidad: the 26th meeting in May and the 27th in November. A conference on home economics was held in Port of Spain in April.

1189. Since the Caribbean Commission was set up in 1946, most of the territories of the member Governments in the area have advanced in constitutional status, and at the 27th meeting of the Commission proposals were

* Cmnd. 610.

considered for bringing the existing Commission to an end and for establishing a successor organisation which would be run by the territories themselves. The Acting British Co-Chairman had to report however that while the British Caribbean territories were anxious to participate in a successor organisation they were unable, in view of their limited financial resources to meet the cost involved. Fresh proposals for a successor organisation of more limited scope have now been put forward after two meetings of an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of the islands. A revision conference to be held in the American Virgin Islands on the 28th July, 1959, will consider the reports of these two meetings and decide on the powers and functions of the successor organisation. In order to safeguard their position Her Majesty's Government provisionally gave one year's formal notice of withdrawal from the Commission at the end of 1959.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

1190. The eighteenth session of the South Pacific Commission was held at Noumea, New Caledonia in September–October, 1958. It was generally agreed to have been a useful and successful session. The Chairman was Sir John Gutch, the Senior Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

International Economic Relations

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER COLONIAL POWERS

1191. Economic co-operation with other European countries with dependent and associated overseas territories continued to be maintained through the Overseas Territories Committee of OEEC. During the year the Committee published a comprehensive report on the progress of economic development in the overseas territories*.

1192. A number of new studies on economic questions of common interest were also started by the Committee.

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1193. The estimated cost of approved technical assistance projects in the British dependent territories in 1959 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (to which the United Kingdom Government at present contributes the sterling equivalent of \$(US)2,240,000 per year) is \$(US)1,062,750. This compares with an estimated cost of \$(US)1,033,000 under the 1958 programme. British dependent territories also receive technical assistance under some of the Regular Budget programmes (to which the United Kingdom Government also contributes) of the United Nations Agencies taking part in the Expanded Programme.

1194. The number of experts and fellowships provided for the British dependent territories under the 1958 Expanded Programme amounted to

* *Economic Development of Overseas Countries and Territories associated with OEEC Member Countries.* (OEEC, Paris, August, 1958).

126 and 11 respectively. These were made available by the various United Nations agencies as follows :

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Fellowships</i>
World Health Organisation (WHO)	71	2
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	25	—
Technical Assistance Administration (TAA)	13	1
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	10	4
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	5	1
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	2	—
International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	—	3

1195. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) is responsible generally for the efficient operations of the UN 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. New projects started by the TAA included a geomagnetic survey in East Africa and the provision of an economic statistician to Malta. In the field of public administration the TAA have supplied a General Manager for the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation and a member of the staff of the Industrial Development Corporation in Trinidad. A fellowship in public administration was awarded to a candidate from the Western Region of Nigeria. In the field of social welfare five representatives from the West Indies attended a TAA study tour in the Caribbean on community development and a representative from Hong Kong attended a TAA Asian seminar on regional planning.

1196. Details of assistance given by FAO, UNESCO, ILO and WHO will be found in paragraphs 433, 812-814, 895 and 935.

1197. A new United Nations Special Fund was set up on the 1st January, 1959, to provide extended technical assistance mainly in the form of surveys, pilot projects and research and training institutes. The resources of the Fund in its first year are expected to amount to the equivalent of about \$(US)23 million of which the United Kingdom Government is contributing the sterling equivalent of \$(US)1 million. The Governments of British dependent territories have been invited to submit applications.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

1198. 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.

1199. One officer from the Western Region of Nigeria is attending the current course at the Institute.

ANTI-LOCUST CAMPAIGNS

1200. The international campaign against the desert locust in the Arabian Peninsula, co-ordinated by FAO, again proved to be inadequate and many swarms escaped. The Desert Locust Survey and Control of the East Africa High Commission co-operated with the Government of Ethiopia and the Trusteeship Administration of Somalia in operations within their territories for the protection of East Africa from invasion.

1201. The International Desert Locust Information Service, sponsored and partly financed by FAO, has begun to function as an integral part of the Anti-Locust Research Centre. Summaries of the current locust situation, accompanied by maps, are being circulated monthly, in English and French, to all countries concerned, and forecasts of possible future developments and special invasion warnings are issued.

1202. The Anti-Locust Research Centre is represented by its Director in a FAO/UNESCO Working Group which is directing an ecological survey of the desert locust. The East African Desert Locust Survey have released one of their experts to join the ecological survey.

APPENDIX I
LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND NON-PARLIAMENTARY
PAPERS PUBLISHED DURING 1958-59

		<i>Price*</i>
Cmnd. 455.	Cyprus. Statement of Policy	4d. (6d.)
Cmnd. 481.	Nigeria. Report of the Fiscal Commission. June 24th, 1958	4s. (4s. 4d.)
Cmnd. 497.	Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service. Statement of Policy regarding Overseas Officers serving in Nigeria	6d. (8d.)
Cmnd. 505.	Nigeria. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Fears of Minorities and the Means of Allaying them. July 30th, 1958	9s. 6d. (10s.)
Cmnd. 530.	Northern Rhodesia. Proposals for Constitutional Change. September 17th, 1958	1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.)
Cmnd. 566.	Discussion on Cyprus in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	6d. (8d.)
Cmnd. 569.	Nigeria. Report by the Resumed Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in September and October, 1958. October 27th, 1958	2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Cmnd. 591.	Colonial Research, 1957-58	14s. 6d. (15s. 3d.)
Cmnd. 616.	Copy of a Treasury Minute dated December 10th, 1958, relative to the indefinite Loan of map printing Equipment to the Government of Kenya	3d. (5d.)
Cmnd. 651.	Copy of a Treasury Minute dated February 5th, 1959, relative to the Loan for an indefinite Period to the Government of Hong Kong of the Inshore Minesweepers HMS <i>Cardinham</i> and HMS <i>Etchingham</i>	3d. (5d.)
Cmnd. 672.	Colonial Development and Welfare Acts: report on the Use of the Funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and Outline of the Proposal for Exchequer Loans to the Colonial Territories	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
Cmnd. 679.	Conference on Cyprus—Documents signed and initialled at Lancaster House on February 19th, 1959	1s. (1s. 2d.)
Cmnd. 680.	Conference on Cyprus—final statements at the Closing Plenary Session at Lancaster House on February 19th, 1959	6d. (8d.)
Cmnd. 685.	Overseas Information Services	6d. (8d.)
Cmnd. 707.	Nyasaland: State of Emergency	9d. (11d.)
Col. No. 337.	Development and Welfare in The West Indies, 1957. Report by Sir Stephen Luke	7s. (7s. 7d.)
Col. No. 338.	Chaguaramas Joint Commission. Report. March 25th, 1958	8s. (8s. 8d.)
Col. No. 339.	Report . . . on the Administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for 1957	12s. 6d. (13s. 3d.)
Col. No. 340.	Report . . . on the Administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for 1957	13s. 6d. (14s. 3d.)

House of Commons Papers

1957-58

H.C. 164.	Colonial Development Corporation. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 1957	4s. (4s. 4d.)
H.C. 212.	Colonial Loans Acts, 1949 and 1952. Statement of Guarantee given by the Treasury on May 2nd, 1958, on a loan to be made to the Federation of Nigeria by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3d. (5d.)
H.C. 223.	Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Return of Schemes made under the Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Concurrence of the Treasury, 1957-58.	2s. (2s. 2d.)

* The price by post is given in brackets.

APPENDIX I

1957-58

House of Commons Papers—continued.

Price*

- H.C. 268. Colonial Loans Acts, 1949 and 1952. Statement of Guarantee given by the Treasury on June 16th, 1958, on a Loan to be made to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 3d. (5d.)

1958-59

- H.C. 7. Malta (Reconstruction) Act, 1947. Account of the Sums issued to the Government of Malta out of the Consolidated Fund in respect of Expenses incurred by that Government in making good War Damage and in carrying out Works in connection with General Reconstruction and Planning, for 1956-57 4d. (6d.)
- H.C. 35. Overseas Resources Development Acts, 1948-58. Account of the Receipts and Payments of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in respect of the Colonial Development Corporation for 1957-58; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon 6d. (8d.)
- H.C. 79—II. Civil Estimates, 1959-60. Class II. Commonwealth and Foreign 7s. (7s. 5d.)

Colonial Research Publications

- No. 20. Study of the Aphididae (Homoptera) of East Africa. By V. F. Eastop. 27s. 6d. (28s. 2d.)

Fishery Publications

- Vol. 1, No. 11. An Ecological Survey of the West African Marine Benthos. By A. R. Longhurst 21s. (21s. 7d.)

Overseas Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin Supplements

- No. 3. Chromiferous Ultrabasic Rocks of Eastern Sierra Leone. By K. C. Dunham, R. Phillips, R. A. Chalmers and D. A. Jones 4s. (4s. 4d.)

Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Scientific Reports

- No. 17. Pygoscelid Penguins. I. Methods of Study; II. The Adélie Penguin, *Pygoscelis adeliae* (Hombron and Jacquinet). By W. J. L. Sladen. December, 1954 ... 47s. 6d. (48s. 6d.)
- No. 18. Breeding Behaviour and Reproductive Cycle of the Weddell Seal (*Leptonychotes Weddelli* Lesson). By A. W. Mansfield. September, 1954 20s. (20s. 7d.)
- No. 19. The Geology of South Georgia—II. By A. F. Trendall ... 25s. (25s. 8d.)
- No. 21. Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous Ammonite Faunas of Alexander Land and Graham Land. By M. K. Howarth. May, 1957 16s. 6d. (16s. 11d.)
- No. 22. Introduced Reindeer of South Georgia. By W. Nigel Bonner 7s. (7s. 4d.)

MISCELLANEOUS

- Colonial Office List, 1958 35s. (36s. 2d.)
- Community Development. Handbook prepared by a Study Conference on Community Development held at Hartwell House, Aylesbury, Bucks, September, 1957 4s. (4s. 4d.)
- Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys. Annual Report for 1957-58 3s. (3s. 5d.)
- Gypsum and Anhydrite. By A. W. Groves. (Overseas Geological Surveys, Mineral Resources Division) 7s. 6d. (8s.)
- Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry: production, exports and imports, 1952-57. (Overseas Geological Surveys, Mineral Resources Division) 27s. 6d. (28s. 4d.)

* The price by post is given in brackets.

APPENDIX II
THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 1959

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES ... The Right Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, MP.
MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS ... The Right Hon. The Earl of Perth.

*Senior Staff**

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ... Sir John Macpherson, GCMG.
PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE ... Julian Amery, 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. Gorell Barnes, CB, CMG.
... W. B. L. Monson, CMG.
... E. Melville, CMG.
... A. R. Thomas, CMG.
... C. Y. Carstairs, CMG.
... P. Rogers, CMG.
... H. T. Bourdillon, CMG.
... A. N. Galsworthy, CMG.

Principal Advisers to the Secretary of State

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER ... G. W. Nye, CMG, OBE.
SECRETARY FOR COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL RE-
SEARCH ... 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.
LABOUR ADVISER ... G. Foggon, OBE.
LEGAL ADVISER ... Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, KCMG.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER... A. M. Wilson Rae, CMG, MD, ChB.
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, OBE, DSc, FRS, FGS,
MIMM.

* Fuller details are given in the *Colonial Office List* published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

APPENDIX III
DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN 1958

Territory	Planning Period	Total (£000)	Sources from which financed		
			CD&W Funds (£000)(a)	Loan Funds (£000)	Local Resources (£000)
Gambia	1955-60	1,610	1,272	—	338
Nigeria:(d)					
Federal	1955-62	120,723(b)	4,103	29,300	68,441
Northern Region(f) ...	1955-60	89,220	7,084	14,000	68,136
Eastern Region	1958-62	16,600	1,820	3,350	11,430
Western Region(f) ...	1955-60	104,860	1,806	24,860(g)	79,300
Southern Cameroons ...	1955-60	1,982	1,982	—	—
Sierra Leone	1956-59	11,428	3,139	5,813	2,475
Kenya	1957-60	28,995	2,868	18,000	8,127(e)
Tanganyika	1957-61	27,000	4,000	20,000	3,000
Uganda	1958-61	17,168	550	7,500	9,800
Zanzibar	1955-59	1,636	517	—	1,119
Aden Colony	1955-60	7,681	314	3,489	3,878
Aden Protectorate	1955-60	1,992	1,292	—	700
Northern Rhodesia ...	1957-61	35,478(b)	525	18,538	14,415
Nyasaland	1957-61	12,469(b)	1,386	7,420	2,566
Somaliland Protectorate ...	1956-60	2,250	2,250	—	—
Mauritius	1952-62	15,900(b)	700	7,500	7,500
Seychelles*... ..	1955-60	507	479	—	28
St. Helena	1955-60	183	168	—	15
Fiji	1957-60	6,754	642	4,874	1,238
Western Pacific:					
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1955-60	422	305	—	117
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1957-60	1,034	685	—	349
New Hebrides	1958-60	316(i)	191	—	—
Cyprus†	—	38,000	—	—	—
Gibraltar	1955-60	2,500	500	—	2,000
Malta(j)	1955-60	631	580	—	51
Falkland Islands	1955-60	213	50	—	163
Barbados	1955-60	8,924	724	4,600	3,600
British Guiana	1956-59	16,271(b)	4,400	9,000	2,600
British Honduras	1955-60	4,154	3,759	280(h)	115(h)
Jamaica	1957-60	24,613	3,024	14,026	7,563
Leeward Islands:					
Antigua	1955-60	1,308	891	269	148
Montserrat	1955-60	357	334	23	—
St. Kitts-Nevis	1955-60	1,242	537	546	159
Virgin Islands	1955-60	259	227	32	—
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1958-62	42,715	750	—	41,965
Windward Islands:					
Dominica	1955-60	1,174	974	200	—
Grenada... ..	1955-60	1,041	752(c)	289	—
St. Lucia	1955-60	1,828	1,410	418	—
St. Vincent	1955-60	1,019	659	360	—
North Borneo	1958-60	3,770	433	1,470	1,867
Sarawak*	1957-60	12,370(b)	1,368	2,264	8,412
Singapore	1955-60	65,600	601	41,783	23,216

* Plans being revised.

† Detailed information not available.

(a) The figures in this column for the most part show the amount of Colonial Development and Welfare funds allocated to the individual territories, but in some cases the plans also include the territories' shares of other allocations such as the "central" sums set aside for specific services (e.g. research).

(b) Includes anticipated expenditure, for which the source of finance is not yet known.

(c) Includes £312,500 for hurricane rehabilitation and reconstruction.

(d) All the Nigerian Governments are reconsidering their development plans and the sources from which it is proposed to finance them.

(e) Includes grants by the US International Co-operation Administration towards the Swynnerton Plan.

(f) Includes all recurrent plus capital expenditure planned for the period 1955-60.

(g) Includes £18.8 million from Marketing Boards Loans and Grants.

(h) Unrevised.

(i) £125,000 provided by the French Government from the Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre mer.

(j) Under the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1959, a further £19 million has been made available to assist Malta's economic development over the five-year period 1959-64.

TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TERRITORY	1939		1954	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA				
Somaliland Protectorate	169	262	1,214	1,197
Kenya	3,812	3,808	41,325	46,169
Uganda	1,718	2,740	18,502	20,327
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	20,530	18,937
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	2,763	2,425
Northern Rhodesia... ..	1,674	1,382	15,240	16,493
Nyasaland	817	806	4,303	4,231
WEST AFRICA				
Gambia	152	206	1,420	1,168
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	6,113	6,499	68,849	57,673
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	7,621	6,863
EASTERN GROUP				
Singapore (including, for 1939 only, Federated Malay States)	16,532†	19,018†	24,185	29,041
Brunei	149	138	11,204	3,506
North Borneo	412	227	3,624	3,621
Sarawak	556	490	5,186	5,289
Hong Kong	2,549	2,332	27,380	23,465
MEDITERRANEAN				
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	10,788	10,294
Gibraltar	204	275	1,058	1,047
Malta	1,432	1,413	8,202	8,375
WEST INDIES GROUP				
Barbados	612	627	3,390	2,979
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	8,038	7,835
British Honduras	441	441	1,333	1,335
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	17,096	16,866
Cayman Islands	8	15	85*	89*
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	14	73	65
Leeward Islands:				
Antigua	127	152	984	850
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla	148	180	833	822
Montserrat	29	35	181	178
Virgin Islands	9	11	115	106
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	15,341	15,363
Windward Islands:				
Dominica	79	79	663	578
Grenada	158	174	1,006	922
St. Lucia	130	133	825	695
St. Vincent	102	100	548	514
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP				
Fiji	839	987	4,758	4,384
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	47	59	613	588
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	54	64	416	301
New Hebrides	25	23	297	295
Tonga	45	56	474	377
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS				
Bahamas	423	466	3,096	3,009
Bermuda	399	429	2,976	3,039
Falkland Islands	62	75	268	286
St. Helena	15	33	181	173
Aden	204	147	2,814	2,929
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	8,619	7,591
Seychelles	88	83	349	353
TOTAL	53,734	57,623	348,766	332,643

DIX IV

OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1939, 1954-58

£'000

1955		1956		1957		1958	
Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1,402	1,409	1,694	1,716	2,272	2,176	2,756	2,654
53,844	47,538	39,124	45,627	34,998	41,054	33,927†	41,416†
19,177	22,997	21,356	24,008	22,441	25,568	22,030†	26,596†
19,929	21,544	19,176	20,122	20,790	21,274	21,716†	24,438†
2,956	2,489	2,693	2,641	2,914	2,931	2,507	3,086
21,658	22,664	19,827	23,967	21,034	17,434	16,413†	20,300†
5,173	5,026	6,271	6,004	7,731	7,930	6,118†	6,310†
1,533	1,280	1,405	1,647	2,128	1,818	1,953	2,099
71,311	66,374	118,892	94,051	89,851*	116,544*	99,367†	126,167†
7,546	7,397	9,586	9,846	10,358	9,938	13,615	16,680
25,218	28,855	27,244	27,546	31,684	30,094	32,349	34,775
12,146	5,021	13,771	5,587	15,278	5,776	15,071	7,969
4,266	4,241	4,806	4,597	5,810	4,686	5,585	5,164
5,900	5,099	5,980	6,630	8,062*	8,274*	8,460	9,105
28,420	25,154	31,855	29,347	35,712	32,492	37,945	35,508
11,835	11,184	15,369	17,698	22,549	24,672	22,497	26,213
1,054	11,001	1,242	1,231	1,266	1,262	1,497	1,486
8,661	10,116	13,981	12,195	13,141*	13,505*	13,268†	14,948†
3,600	2,943	4,199	4,233*	4,452	5,230	5,010	7,416
8,853	8,337	9,729	10,409	9,986	12,803	10,447	14,422
1,348	1,423	1,682	1,676	2,167	1,565	1,907†	1,749†
19,082	16,505	22,450	25,185	26,373*	25,701*	28,913†	27,161†
89*	98*	115*	102*	145*	165*	168	162
95	95	95	95	101*	89*	172†	172†
1,227	1,189	1,469	1,463	1,528	1,564	2,028	2,021
914	938	971	1,085	1,412*	1,292*	1,384†	1,376†
228	190	264	249	262*	332*	321†	321†
115	116	170	139	186*	168*	186†	186†
17,072	16,531	18,431	16,966	21,200*	19,019*	31,666†	29,157†
681	703	632	754	878	870	1,069	1,067
1,081	980	1,013	1,044	953	1,061	1,050	1,265
800	773	950	969	1,141	846	1,129	918
611	603	673	791	917	912	1,248	1,182
5,397	5,104	5,715	6,041	5,212	5,950	6,545	7,474
700	773	664	627	853	861	1,042	1,042
492	414	360	409	358	464	588	582
294	300	315	309	384	361	477	475
539	416	585	490	605	603	621	620
3,508	3,160	4,079	4,194	4,218*	4,724*	5,641†	5,680†
3,036	2,782	3,108	2,929	3,524	3,172	3,160	3,119
338	447	252	316	311*	322*	304†	309†
163	170	183	174	168	173	200	210
3,077	3,981	4,121	4,426	3,968	4,508	5,355	5,174
9,182	7,621	9,348	8,548	10,080*	11,751*	9,782	11,901
304	401	300	337	409	445	520	561
384,855	366,382	446,145	428,420	449,810	472,379	478,007	530,636

*† See Notes overleaf.

NOTES

(1) Figures up to and including 1957 are actuals, except those marked * which are revised estimates. The 1958 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. The Sierra Leone figures for 1958 cover the 15 months from 1st January, 1958 to 31st March, 1959—see note (4) below.

(2) Figures include Colonial Development and Welfare receipts and expenditure, and grant-in-aid receipts. Expenditure figures include any expenditure from surplus balances. Loan expenditure, i.e. expenditure financed from loan funds or from advances pending the raising of loans, is excluded throughout (except in the case of Kenya (1953 to 1958), Aden (1956 to 1958), Cyprus (1956 to 1958), Northern Rhodesia (1956 and 1957), Nigeria (1956 to 1958), Nyasaland (1957), Barbados (1958) and British Guiana (1958) 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.

Sierra Leone: calendar years up to 1957; for 1958 figures relate to period 1st January, 1958 to 31st March, 1959.

Turks and Caicos Islands: 1st April to 31st March for each year from 1953 to 1956, i.e. period covered for 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 British 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.
			...	1953-58 \$1	=1s. 3d.

APPENDIX V (a)

MAJOR EXPORTS, BY VOLUME, 1936, 1954-58⁽¹⁾

Commodity	Unit	Year					1958 (provisional)
		1936	1954	1955	1956	1957 ⁽²⁾	
MINERALS							
Asbestos...	'000 tons	10	18	13	13	12	13
Bauxite ⁽³⁾ ...	"	170	4,226	4,893	5,305	6,970	7,382
Chrome Ore...	"	—	25	26	25	21	23
Coal...	"	47	26	100	98	102	98
Cobalt ⁽⁴⁾ ...	"	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9
Copper ⁽⁵⁾ ...	"	153	408	361	398	441	444
Diamonds...	'000 carats	661	803	756	1,036	1,264	2,037
Gold...	'000 fine oz.	318	179	169	148	147	154
Iron Ore ⁽⁶⁾ ...	'000 tons	567	877	1,332	1,228	1,445	1,363
Lead...	"	—	16	17	22	20	18
Lime Phosphate...	"	325	294	309	297	293	300
Manganese Ore...	"	—	5.7	9.3	19	27	22
Petroleum Products ⁽⁷⁾ ...	"	2,230	9,544	10,240	13,928	13,037	12,885
Pyrites...	"	220	813	893	993	989	1,049
Tin Ores and Concentrates ⁽⁸⁾ ...	"	13	10	12	13	14	7.7
Zinc...	"	20	28	25	29	30	28
OILSEEDS, VEGETABLE OILS AND WHALE OIL							
Benniseed...	'000 tons	12	15	13	22	19	12
Coconut Oil...	"	0.5	25	25	30	34	28
Copra...	"	207	123	153	166	161	163
Cotton Seed...	"	117	47	66	68	46	77
Groundnuts (decorticated) ⁽⁹⁾ ...	"	295	553	537	613	487	705
Palm Kernels...	"	472	535	493	511	461	499
Palm Oil...	"	165	209	183	185	166	171
Whale Oil...	'000 barrels	167	189	186	206	134	192
FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN EDIBLE OIL							
Bananas...	'000 tons	396	322	296	319	357	336
Cocoa...	"	101	113	104	133	147	101
Coffee...	"	50	72	119	119	134	135
Molasses and Syrups...	million gal.	28	56	46	42	49	60
Oranges...	'000 tons	23	26	24	37	33	37
Rice...	"	27	37	53	43	38	18
Spices (a) Pepper...	"	2.0	15	13	20	14	10
(b) Cloves...	"	10	10	11	12	12	9.1
(c) Ginger...	"	3.6	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.7
(d) Nutmegs...	"	1.4	2.5	2.7	1.9	0.2	0.3
Sugar...	"	984	1,564	1,538	1,618	1,716	1,629
Tea...	"	7	16	17	20	21	23
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS							
Cotton (raw)...	'000 tons	86	117	116	133	121	140
Hard Fibres (a) Piassava...	"	4.0	8.3	7.6	8.6	7.0	8.4
(b) Sisal...	"	119	200	208	222	222	241
(c) Others...	"	3.5	4.2	5.8	5.2	6.1	6.7
Hides and Skins ⁽¹⁰⁾ ...	"	18	25	25	24	25	28
Pyrethrum...	"	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.0

APPENDIX V (a)—continued

Commodity	Unit	Year					
		1936	1954	1955	1956	1957 ⁽²⁾	1958 (provisional)
OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS— continued							
Pyrethrum extract ...	tons	—	74	122	102	77	172
Rubber (raw) ...	'000 tons	34	62	91	101	102	102
Rum ...	million gal.	2.3	3.6	4.4	5.8	6.1	5.5
Tanning Materials:							
(a) Cutch ...	'000 tons	7	6.3	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.9
(b) Mangrove Bark ...	"	5.4	1.6	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
(c) Wattle Bark ...	"	12	9.0	13	9.1	5.7	3.8
(d) Wattle Bark Extract ...	"	5.5	24	33	22	26	19
Timber ⁽¹¹⁾ ...	million cu. ft.	7	33	40	39	46	52
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	'000 tons	7	15	12	13	13	8.6
Wool ...	"	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1

⁽¹⁾ The figures in these appendices relate mainly to domestic exports (i.e., they exclude re-exports). In bringing the table up to date, opportunity has been taken to bring into account those territories whose exports of these commodities were previously insignificant but have gradually developed, and to make certain corrections of past figures in the light of fuller information.

⁽²⁾ Including some provisional figures.

⁽³⁾ Including bauxite equivalent of alumina.

⁽⁴⁾ Alloy (in terms of metal content) and metal.

⁽⁵⁾ Excluding the copper content of pyrites.

⁽⁶⁾ Excluding Hong Kong, whose exports were insignificant until 1949. Its exports in subsequent years were ('000 tons): 86 (1954); 124 (1955); 124 (1956); 104 (1957); 108 (1958).

⁽⁷⁾ The figures are for Sarawak and Trinidad only, Brunei's exports being included in Sarawak's total exports.

⁽⁸⁾ Mainly Nigeria; the metal content of Nigerian tin concentrates is about 72 per cent.

⁽⁹⁾ Including nut equivalent of groundnut oil.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Raw cattle hides, goat, sheep and lamb skins, and tanned sheep and goat skins.

⁽¹¹⁾ Logs (in terms of sawn timber) and sawn timber.

VOLUME INDICES OF COLONIAL EXPORTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS*
(1948=100)

Year	I Minerals	II Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils and Whale Oil	III Foodstuffs other than Edible Oil	IV Other Agricultural and Forestry Products	Total
1936 ...	57	125	99	96	90
1946 ...	68	86	90	94	83
1948 ...	100	100	100	100	100
1950 ...	125	132	109	136	124
1952 ...	148	119	128	142	137
1954 ...	157	152	153	155	155
1955 ...	154	148	161	169	158
1956 ...	187	161	177	180	178
1957 ...	194	139	182	181	177
1958 (provisional) ...	197	165	163	194	181

This index is based on all the items appearing in the above appendix, the weights used being the quantities in 1948 multiplied by the average unit export values for the years 1948-50. The exports of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are included.

* For the current indices see para. 415.

APPENDIX V (b)
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, BY VALUE (EXCLUDING HONG KONG),
 1936, 1954-58⁽¹⁾

£ million

Commodity	Year					
	1936	1954	1955	1956	1957 ⁽²⁾	1958 (provisional)
Alumina	—	3	5	7	11	9
Bauxite	0·2	8	9	11	16	17
Copper	6	91	115	121	89	73
Diamonds	1	5	5	7	10	12
Gold	2	2	2	2	2	2
Petroleum Products ⁽³⁾ ...	4	73	80	93	106	102
Tin Ores and Concentrates	2	5	6	7	7	4
Copra	2	8	9	9	8	9
Groundnuts	4	39	31	38	32	37
Palm Kernels	4	27	22	23	20	23
Palm Oil	2	13	13	15	14	13
Bananas	2	9	9	9	11	10
Cocoa	3	45	31	27	29	31
Coffee	2	32	38	41	42	41
Spices	1	10	8	8	7	5
Sugar	8	58	57	61	72	63
Tea	0·6	6	8	7	8	8
Cotton	5	35	34	37	33	35
Hard Fibres	3	14	13	14	13	13
Rubber	2	9	21	19	20	19
Tobacco	0·5	4	4	4	4	4
Timber	0·4	8	12	12	13	15

⁽¹⁾ See footnote (1) to Appendix V (a).

⁽²⁾ See footnote (2) to Appendix V (a).

⁽³⁾ See footnote (7) to Appendix V (a).

APPENDIX VI
MAJOR IMPORTS, 1956-58⁽¹⁾

Note.—In this Appendix the entry .. indicates that a country is not among the major sources of supply. 1958 figures are provisional.

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply				
			UK	Germany	USA	Japan	Country specified

Cotton Piece Goods

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽²⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	418	80	5	7	59	<i>India</i>
	1957	451	77	4	9	81	212
	1958	408	65	3	9	88	210
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	425	7	1	6	226	<i>India</i>
	1957	428	6	1	6	226	46
	1958	392	4	1	4	186	41
							21

Synthetic Fibres

million square yards

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽³⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	282	16	10	4	227	<i>Italy</i>
	1957	336	10	5	5	299	6
	1958	319	7	4	5	285	3
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	232	3	3	25	190	<i>Italy</i>
	1957	202	3	4	17	169	5
	1958	267	2	5	15	214	6
							4

Cement

thousand tons

ALL TERRITORIES ⁽²⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	1,085	761	61	..	4	<i>Belgium</i>
	1957	1,065	751	63	..	1	35
	1958	972	630	52	..	12	31
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	496	98	2	..	274	<i>China</i>
	1957	568	81	..	..	305	110
	1958	622	77	..	..	317	173
							155

⁽¹⁾ Imports of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are excluded.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

⁽³⁾ Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at (thousand square yards): 1956, 27,800; 1957, 32,800; 1958, 28,400.

APPENDIX VI—continued

	Year	Total	Major Sources of Supply					
			UK	Belgium, Luxem- burg	Germany	USA	Japan	Country specified
Iron and Steel (including scrap metal)								
(i) <i>Unworked or in Primary Form</i>								thousand tons
ALL TERRITORIES except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	6.2	3.9	1.0	0.3	..	..	<i>Canada</i>
	1957	13.8	5.6	1.0	0.5	..	..	2.2
	1958	5.7	1.9	1.0	1.3	..	..	..
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	38.6	13.1	0.6	..	..	..	<i>British Borneo</i>
	1957	46.0	10.7	1.4	0.6	4.1	..	4.1
	1958	25.3	3.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	..	10.9 2.2
(ii) <i>Rolled, Cast, Forged or Drawn</i>								thousand tons
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	363	212	48	22	12	27	<i>France</i>
	1957	455	265	56	27	17	24	22
	1958	427	229	64	24	11	31	26
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	345	86	70	19	37	79	<i>France</i>
	1957	425	128	93	38	25	64	14
	1958	307	95	13	10	25	94	19 6
(iii) <i>Manufactures⁽²⁾</i>								£'000
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	27,398	15,595	459	3,184	892	589	<i>France</i>
	1957	27,746	16,038	373	2,986	1,344	297	314
	1958	28,072	15,691	480	2,966	1,288	436	216
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	8,486	3,363	336	1,050	477	845	<i>France</i>
	1957	9,537	4,067	338	1,153	611	780	35
	1958	9,062	3,218	255	860	461	1,156	58 8
Machinery								£'000
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	44,631	27,022	..	1,885	10,976	..	..
	1957	47,759	27,551	..	1,740	12,131	..	..
	1958	46,072	27,604	..	1,548	10,063	..	..
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	19,576	7,797	..	1,113	5,318	..	..
	1957	24,642	10,985	..	3,976	2,982	..	..
	1958	22,344	11,268	..	2,002	4,150	..	..

(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:

		1956	1957	1958
Iron and Steel				
Rolled, etc.	...	45,300	40,900	39,950
Manufactures	...	4,400	4,950	4,750
Machinery	...	15,350	15,650	15,500

(2) The products covered by this heading include all manufactures of metals (with the exception of ordnance) as specified in the Standard International Trade Classification.

APPENDIX VI—continued

	Year	Total	Main Sources of Supply				
			UK	USA	Germany	France	Country specified
Vehicles and Parts							
(i) <i>Motor Cars</i>							
numbers							
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	34,214	21,848	1,932	6,148	2,043	<i>Italy</i> 976
	1957	40,186	26,118	1,779	6,787	2,276	1,103
	1958	38,127	22,721	1,850	7,283	2,641	1,387
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	14,260	8,732	..	1,851	..	<i>Italy</i> 2,085
	1957	14,181	9,702	..	1,626	..	1,183
	1958	11,643	7,467	..	1,768	..	932
(ii) <i>Commercial Vehicles</i>							
numbers							
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	10,552	7,275	745	1,291	577	..
	1957	10,646	6,954	636	1,670	825	..
	1958	11,224	7,243	626	1,915	730	..
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	1,954	1,124	..	134	..	<i>Canada</i> 127
	1957	2,223	1,567	..	195	..	8
	1958	2,746	1,654	..	413	..	531
(iii) <i>Bodies, Chassis and Parts</i>							
£'000							
ALL TERRITORIES ⁽¹⁾ except Hong Kong and Singapore	1956	16,318	13,594	589	1,431	..	..
	1957	13,071	10,078	392	1,862	..	..
	1958	14,404	10,391	489	1,463	..	..
HONG KONG and SINGAPORE	1956	4,295	3,235	..	..	..	<i>Canada</i> 381
	1957	4,305	3,499	..	..	..	295
	1958	3,391	2,505	..	..	..	152
(1) Excluding some territories with small imports whose total imports from all sources are estimated at:							
				1956	1957	1958	
Motor Cars ... ..	...	...	<i>number</i>	3,100	3,050	3,550	
Commercial Vehicles ... ..	...	...	<i>number</i>	1,350	1,400	1,370	
Bodies, chassis and parts ... ..	...	...	<i>£000</i>	650	740	850	

APPENDIX VII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT (EXCLUDING HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE), 1956-58

£ million

	1956				1957				1958 (provisional)			
	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total
WEST AFRICA												
Imports (fob)	81	16	56	153	84	15	58	157	88	14	59	161
Exports (fob)	96	1	64	161	93	1	64	158	91	2	65	158
UK Grants to territories	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	5	—	—	5
Other invisibles (net)	- 22	—	- 6	- 28	- 23	- 1	- 6	- 30	- 28	- 2	- 7	- 37
Balance	- 4	- 15	2	- 17	- 11	- 15	—	- 26	- 20	- 14	- 1	- 35
EAST AFRICA (including ADEN)												
Imports (fob)	106	26	47	179	97	26	52	175	92	24	46	162
Exports (fob)	60	30	71	161	58	25	77	160	52	26	75	153
UK Grants to territories	8	—	—	8	10	—	—	10	6	—	—	6
Other invisibles (net)	- 21	- 6	- 4	- 31	- 20	- 6	- 7	- 33	- 4	- 5	- 9	- 18
Balance	- 59	- 2	20	- 41	- 49	- 7	18	- 38	- 38	- 3	20	- 21
WEST INDIAN TERRITORIES (including BERMUDA and BAHAMAS)												
Imports (fob)	96	8	79	183	96	9	103	208	105	9	108	222
Exports (fob)	84	1	42	127	95	1	55	151	83	1	71	155
UK Grants to territories	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	5	—	—	5
Other invisibles (net)	- 2	2	14	14	4	1	1	6	8	1	13	22
Balance	- 8	- 5	- 23	- 36	9	- 7	- 47	- 45	- 9	- 7	- 24	- 40
BORNEO TERRITORIES												
Imports (fob)	7	23	8	38	7	22	7	36	7	22	7	36
Exports (fob)	46	18	7	71	49	15	9	73	46	13	10	69
UK Grants to territories	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Other invisibles (net)	- 20	- 1	1	- 20	- 19	- 1	—	- 20	- 17	- 1	—	- 18
Balance	19	- 6	—	13	24	- 8	2	18	23	- 10	3	16

£ million

	1956				1957				1958 (provisional)			
	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	Total
OTHER TERRITORIES												
Imports (fob)	48	17	33	98	52	17	35	104	48	17	38	103
Exports (fob)	30	6	24	60	33	6	22	61	33	6	19	58
UK Grants to territories	7	—	—	7	11	—	—	11	12	—	—	12
Other invisibles (net)	45	— 2	— 5	38	42	— 2	— 4	36	41	— 1	— 1	39
Balance	34	— 13	— 14	7	34	— 13	— 17	4	38	— 12	— 20	6
ALL TERRITORIES												
Imports (fob)	338	90	223	651	336	89	255	680	340	86	258	684
Exports (fob)	316	56	208	580	328	48	227	603	305	48	240	593
UK Grants to territories	24	—	—	24	31	—	—	31	29	—	—	29
Other invisibles (net)	— 20	— 7	—	— 27	— 16	— 9	— 16	— 41	—	— 8	— 4	— 12
Balance	— 18	— 41	— 15	— 74	7	— 50	— 44	— 87	— 6	— 46	— 22	— 74

Notes:

(1) These estimates have been compiled from such sources as are available in London, mainly colonial Trade Accounts and Exchange Control records, together with balance of payments 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) All gold sales, whether in the UK or outside the sterling area, are included in exports and, following the convention adopted in the United Kingdom Balance of Payments White Papers, under the 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 United Kingdom.

(5) The 'rest of sterling area' totals for all territories include inter-colonial trade.

APPENDIX VIII

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (EXCLUDING HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE) FOR THE YEARS 1956-58

£ 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	—	2	3	—	-1	4
(ii) Net capital raised by Colonial Governments on the London Market (less redemptions) ...	—	23	8	—	1	32
(iii) Other loans to Colonial Governments ...	2	2	—	-4	1	1
(iv) Net investment by the Colonial Development Corporation ...	2	8	—	—	—	10
(v) Estimate of varying degrees of reliability of capital flowing into the colonial territories for private investment (net)	60	45	155	—	10	270
	64	80	166	-4	11	317
Change in sterling balances (increase —) ...	30	25	-30	-32	-19	-26
Total identified capital movements ...	94	105	136	-36	-8	291
Current account balance ...	-78	-100	-121	47	17	-235
Balancing Item (a) ...	-16	-5	-15	-11	-9	-56

(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)	1,820,000		75,000,000
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	1957	650,000
Kenya (including water 5,171)	224,960	1958	6,351,000
Uganda (including water 13,689)	93,981	1958	5,767,000
Tanganyika (including water 19,982)	362,688	1958	8,906,000
Zanzibar(a)	1,020	1958	299,000
Northern Rhodesia (including water 3,000)	288,130	1957	2,240,000
Nyasaland (including water 12,298)	49,177	1957	2,648,000
WEST AFRICA			
Gambia(b)	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	1,570,000
Sierra Leone	27,925	1956	2,100,000
EASTERN GROUP			
Singapore(c)	225	1957	¹ 463,000
Brunei	2,226	1957	73,000
North Borneo	29,388	1957	397,000
Sarawak	47,500	1957	640,000
Hong Kong	391	1957	2,583,000
MEDITERRANEAN			
Cyprus	3,572	1957	536,000
Gibraltar	2 ¹ / ₂	1957	25,000
Malta and Gozo	122	1957	319,000
WEST INDIAN TERRITORIES			
The West Indies:			
Barbados	166	1957	230,000
Jamaica(d)	4,411	1957	1,594,000
Cayman Islands	100	1955	8,160
Turks and Caicos Islands(e)	166	1955	5,250
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua	171	1957	55,000
Montserrat	32	1957	14,400
St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla	153	1957	56,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	1957	765,000
Windward Islands:			
Dominica	305	1957	65,000
Grenada	133	1957	90,000
St. Lucia	238	1957	90,000
St. Vincent	150	1957	80,000
British Guiana	83,000	1957	515,000
British Honduras	8,866	1957	83,600
British Virgin Islands	59	1957	7,760

APPENDIX IX—continued

	Area (square miles)	Mid-Year	Population (latest mid-year estimate)
WESTERN PACIFIC GROUP			
Fiji	7,055	1957	354,000
British Solomon Islands	11,500	1955	104,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	369	1957	43,000
New Hebrides	5,700	1957	54,000
Pitcairn	2	1955	143
Tonga	269	1957	57,000
ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEAN			
Bahamas	4,401	1957	124,000
Bermuda	21	1957	42,400
Falkland Islands(d)	4,618	1957	2,270
St. Helena(d)	47	1957	4,650
Ascension	34	1957	500
Tristan da Cunha	38	1957	282
Aden Colony(f)	80	1955	138,441
Aden Protectorate	112,000	1953	650,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	1957	603,000
Seychelles	156	1957	41,000

- (a) Census of March, 1958.
- (b) Excludes about 9,600 seasonal immigrants.
- (c) Census of June, 1957.
- (d) Excluding Dependencies.
- (e) Principal Settlements only.
- (f) Census of February, 1955.

