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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARY  
AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of General Trends in Territories under United  
Kingdom Administration 1/.

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from  
Non-Self-Governing Territories.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>
I. Economic conditions	2 - 12
II. Development plans	13 - 26
III. Social conditions	27 - 46
IV. Educational conditions	47 - 59
V. International and regional co-operation	60 - 71
Appendices A, B, C, D and E	

LIST OF TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

AFRICA

British Somaliland  
Gambia  
Gold Coast  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
Nigeria  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Uganda  
Zanzibar

CARIBBEAN

Bahamas  
Barbados  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Jamaica  
Leeward Islands  
Trinidad and  
Tobago  
Windward Islands

ASIA-PACIFIC

Brunei  
Fed. of Malaya  
Fiji  
Gilbert and  
Ellice Islands  
Hong Kong  
New Hebrides  
North Borneo  
Sarawak  
Singapore  
Solomon Islands

OTHER TERRITORIES

Aden  
Cyprus  
Falkland Islands  
Gibraltar  
St. Helena

Summary of General Trends in Territories  
under United Kingdom Administration  
(1953 - 1954)

1. In order to permit the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to review the progress achieved in the Territories in the fields covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, section C of the explanatory preface of the revised Standard Form invites Members to provide a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories under their administration. In response to this request, the United Kingdom has transmitted its published review on the Colonial Territories for the year ending 31 March 1954. Except when otherwise indicated, and subject in certain cases to the addition of more recent official statistics, the following details are taken from this publication.<sup>1/</sup>

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2. The volume of exports of primary products continued at the level of the three preceding years. This level stands at roughly a third higher than that achieved before the 1939-45 war; taking 1948 = 100, the volume index for 1953 was 125 as against 90 for 1936.

3. Prices declined during 1953 and the value of exports stood at about 9 per cent below 1952 and 26 per cent below 1951. The decrease was mainly accounted for by Malaya, which was hard hit by the fall in rubber and tin prices; by Hong Kong, whose entrepôt trade suffered severely because of restrictions on exports to China, and by East Africa, where output of crops such as cotton and coffee was lower than in the preceding season, due mainly to unfavourable weather, especially to the long drought early in the year.

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<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories 1953-54, Cmd. 9169 London, 1954. The Territories covered in this publication are not identical with those in respect of which information is transmitted under Article 73 e. In particular, the Trust Territories, Malta and Tongo are included and the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland are excluded.

4. It may be seen from the table given in Appendix A, where comparison is made between the first six months of 1953 and 1954, that the value of exports increased in 20 Territories from 1.9 per cent in Kenya to 77.9 per cent in British Honduras, while it decreased in 6 Territories from 2.3 per cent in Zanzibar to 24.9 in Hong Kong.

5. The value of imports into the Territories also fell, but just as the rise in imports between 1949 and 1951 lagged behind that of exports, so the fall in imports in the past two years has been less severe than the fall in exports. The table of average value indices of imports in certain Territories given in Appendix B indicates that the fall continued into the first six months of 1954. However, as set out in the table in Appendix C, the comparison of value of imports for the first six months of 1953 and 1954 shows an increase in 15 Territories from 1.9 per cent in Bermuda to 25.7 per cent in Fiji, and a decrease in 10 Territories from 0.4 per cent in the Bahamas to 23.1 per cent in Hong Kong.

6. The Territories as a whole were in deficit on current account in 1953 for the first time since the Korean war. This deficit in the balance of payments was financed by external investment and not by the drawing down of external reserves which continued to rise, although at a slower rate.

#### Direction of trade

7. The distribution of total imports into United Kingdom Territories according to their origin during the first five months of 1954 was very much the same as during the year 1953.<sup>1/</sup> There was a slight decrease in the proportion of goods imported from the United Kingdom and from other parts of the sterling area. Imports from non-sterling O.E.E.C. countries and from other European, Asian and African countries showed a corresponding increase. The ratio of imports from the United States of America (5.6 per cent) was slightly lower than in 1953 (5.8 per cent) and more significantly lower than in 1952 (6.3 per cent). Imports from Japan which suffered a sharp decline

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix D.

between 1952 and 1953 did not recover during the first five months of 1954, remaining at a monthly average figure of 4.3 million. The measures taken in the beginning of 1954 to relax restrictions on Japanese imports had not had time to make themselves felt.

8. The breakdown of total exports from the same Territories according to their destination shows a fairly similar ratio in the first five months of 1954 and in 1953 as far as the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area is concerned.<sup>1/</sup> Nevertheless, the proportion of exports to non-sterling O.E.E.C. countries increased by one-fifth at the expense of exports to the United States of America and to non-sterling Asian and African countries.

#### Public finance

9. In spite of the decline in the value of exports, total revenue at just over £390 million was less than £20 million below the record reached in 1952. Compared with 1939, revenue in terms of cash has increased sevenfold. While the public revenues of the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak were reduced by their trade recession, those of most other Territories remained buoyant, but there were signs of a fall in the near future. Although most territorial governments did not add to their reserves, few were compelled to draw from them, except for spending out of specially constituted development reserves. On the other hand, the general upward trend of government expenditure, continued particularly in the maintenance of the expanded social services, and the fall in raw material prices was nowhere accompanied by any significant lowering in the costs of administration. The point in fact was reached in many of the Territories where a current deficit could not be avoided in the near future if present trends in revenue and expenditure continued.

10. The total value of gross capital formation in the Territories was some 5 per cent to 10 per cent higher in 1953 than in 1952. Present incomplete information suggests that the greater part of this increase was accounted for by the rise in public development expenditure, and points to a total gross capital formation of about £410 - 425 million at current prices.

11. The following table is based on detailed estimates from most of the larger Territories and a number of smaller ones, together with rough estimates for the remainder.

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix E.

Gross capital formation estimates

<u>Type of assets</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> (£ million)	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Imported machinery (at installed values)	90	105	115	145	195
Domestic production of machinery (at installed values)	5	5	5	5	5
Buildings and Public Works <u>a/</u>	70	85	105	135	175
Developments at plantations, mines (excluding buildings and machinery)	<u>25 b/</u>	<u>15 b/</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
	190	210	240	300	390

a/ From 1951, when separate data for residential buildings were first obtained, this component has accounted for about 35 per cent of the total of this item.

b/ Enlarged by rehabilitation expenditure of Malaya.

12. Over the five years 1948-52, the approximate geographical distribution of the total gross capital formation was as follows: East and Central Africa (30 per cent); West Africa (15 per cent); Far Eastern Territories (25 per cent); Caribbean Territories (15 per cent); Others (15 per cent). African Territories, with over 80 per cent of the total population, accounted for 45 per cent of the total capital formation.

## II. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

13. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the year totalled approximately £14 million, being the same as in the previous year. Capital expenditure by territorial governments and other public bodies was also maintained. Progress was assisted by the easier supply of capital goods, previously scarce; the main brake on public development in most Territories being shortages of administrative and technical staff. Colonial Development and Welfare commitments on research schemes amounted to some £11.5 million at the end of the year. Fifty-nine new schemes were approved at an estimated cost of £741,000.

14. In addition, financial assistance from the metropolitan Government included the following: £6 million to the Federation of Malaya and Singapore as a further instalment of the assistance promised towards compensation for war damage, for which purpose there were also loan issues of £4 million; a grant of £6 million to the Federation of Malaya towards the cost of the emergency in 1954, to which loans of £4.7 million and £3.5 million by Brunei and Singapore were also made; a grant of £4 million and an interest-free loan of £2 million in respect of emergency expenditure to Kenya, and, a first grant of £500,000 towards a total of £5 million to carry out a five-year plan for African agriculture in that Territory; £3,125,000 to British Guiana for its accelerated development programme; a special allocation of £1.25 million to the Rhodesia University College to meet the bulk of the cost of the first stage in its building programme; £799,000 to Aden as the first instalment of a loan up to £4 million promised to meet expenditure on municipal services in connexion with the construction of the oil refinery; £500,000 to Nyasaland towards its capital programme; £360,000 to the Federation of Malaya as the first instalment of a grant up to £7,290,000 towards the capital cost of expansion of the Federation's armed forces; £175,000 to North Borneo as a further instalment of grant-in-aid expenditure in connexion with post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation; £91,990 to the Falkland Islands towards the cost of the expanded programme of survey work; £70,000 to Grenada for pier development; and £45,000 to St. Helena for public works. To meet the costs of repairing damage caused by earthquakes, fires and floods, the following grants were made; £740,000 to Jamaica; £500,000 to Cyprus; £200,000 to Hong Kong; £20,000 to St. Kitts-Nevis and £13,000 to Montserrat.

15. Contributions to the cost of development were made from territorial revenues; the sums varied from Territory to Territory, but it is reckoned that they amounted to about 50 per cent of the total annual costs. Local resources were also drawn on to finance development through public loans floated in the Territories concerned, loans negotiated by the Federation of Malaya and by North Borneo with the government of Brunei and funds made available on loan from the balances of marketing boards. In this way, the Federation of Malaya, for instance, raised the equivalent of some £14 million; the Gold Coast some £2.4 million, and the Singapore City Council, some £2.3 million.



16. Public loans raised on the London market during the year totalled about £20.5 million as compared with about £22 million in 1952. In addition, the governments of Sierra Leone, Kenya and Aden, and the East African High Commission raised a total of about £2.25 million in their Territories by local reservation of part of their London loans. A sterling loan of £2,390,000 for port development in East Africa was made by the Government of the United States.

17. The following table shows the percentage proportion of contributions to the financing of approved development plans.

<u>Period</u>	Financed from C.D. and W. Funds per cent	Financed from local and loan resources per cent
1948-49	32.2	67.8
1949-50	34.0	66.0
1950-51	31.3	68.1
1951-52	17.2	82.8
1952-53	17.7	82.3
1953-54	16.7	83.3

18. In East Africa, nearly £60 million was spent on development by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika between 1946 and the end of 1952, and by March 1956, when their ten-year development programmes come to an end, it is expected that they will have spent at least another 40-50 million pounds. On 1 April 1954, a loan of £2,045,000 was raised by the East Africa High Commission for the development of posts and telecommunications. Only £1,600,000 was offered for public subscription in the United Kingdom, the rest having been taken up for territorial government funds.

19. During the next two years, proposals for the economic development of British Guiana will involve the expenditure of approximately £3 million on transport, communications, and other public works, and over £2.5 million on agriculture and forestry; £2 million on a housing programme, and £1 million for agricultural and industrial credits to be administered by a credit corporation. As mentioned in paragraph 14, the Government of the United Kingdom is providing a grant of £3,125,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and will assist in raising £3,417,000 in loans on the London market. The Credit Corporation was set up to provide financial credit and stimulate and

facilitate private investment of local and external capital. A total of \$BWI 8.2 million has been allocated to the Corporation for the period of the two-year development plan (1954-55). An Economic Council under the chairmanship of the Governor of British Guiana was also established. Twelve Development Committees were constituted, each consisting of four official and not less than four unofficial members, of whom two are smallholders, tenants or employers, under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner. They are to assist in the making and carrying out of development plans throughout the Colony.

20. A report was submitted on the Draft Development Plan for the Federation of Malaya. By the end of 1952, a start had been made on 213 out of 546 schemes under the Plan. Capital expenditure estimated at M\$ 250.7 million had been incurred out of a prospective total (for the six years of the plan) of just over M\$ 855 million. Developments in the economic, social and political fields which have taken place since 1950 pointed to a revision of the Plan. The rubber and tin boom, followed by an almost equally sharp recession, has had far-reaching effects. In rubber, the Smallholders' Replanting Scheme has emerged as a critical factor in the future of that important sector of Malaya's greatest industry. The general problem of maintaining the industry's capital and efficiency in the face of lower prices and increased competition from synthetic rubber are shortly to be the subject of an investigation by an independent mission. The programme of resettlement is throwing up problems in social administration at the same time as it involves repercussions on the pattern of national production. The report of the Rice Production Committee and the work of the Department of Agriculture in improving rice varieties and increasing the use of fertilizers have presented new problems and opportunities in connexion with the supply of the nation's staple foodstuff. In the social services, the adoption by the legislature of a national policy for education also necessitates basic revisions in that part of the old development plan. The development of local government must also have repercussions on development planning which had not been foreseen.

Development corporations

21. The total amount of capital approved in 1953 for Colonial Development Corporation projects was about £6 million, of which £1.75 million was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes, and £4.25 million for new schemes. Capital sanctioned for projects in operation at the end of March, 1954 was £45 million; total capital sanctioned (including capital sanction for abandoned projects) was £51.75 million.

22. In addition to the Colonial Development Corporation, which is financed from funds of the Government of the United Kingdom, there were at the end of March, 1954, 21 locally-instituted bodies of this kind operating in the Territories. They are operated in a number of ways, but broadly speaking, they consist of two types; corporations directly undertaking projects, often in association with private concerns and usually on large-scale projects, and corporations primarily concerned with financing small local industries.

23. The following are examples of some of these local organizations. The Uganda Development Corporation is participating in the exploitation of copper and cobalt deposits at Kilembe. It is also associated with a company formed in partnership with the Busoga local government and the territorial Government to explore the possibilities of deep-water mormyrus fishing in South Busoga, wherein the Corporation acts as the managing agent. The Corporation is already operating a cement works at Tororo, the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, and the Lake Victoria hotel as well as being a partner in the Tororo Exploration Company which is investigating the potentialities of the Sukulu mineral complex. In the Gold Coast, the Industrial Development Corporation is making £150,000 available for the establishment of a local tile factory. Other general development organizations in African Territories are the Agricultural Development Corporation<sup>1/</sup> and Agricultural Loans Board in the Gold Coast; the Eastern, Northern and Western Regional Development Boards and the Regional Production Development Boards, and the Colony Development Board in Nigeria; the Development and Industrial Board in Sierra Leone; the Industrial Loans Board and Land Bank in Northern Rhodesia. There are also development organizations set up for special

purposes as, for instance, the Lagos Executive Development Board; the Uganda Electricity Board; the Kafue River Hydro-Electric Authority in Northern Rhodesia and the Tema Development Corporation set up to develop a township at the new port of Tema in the Gold Coast.

24. In the Caribbean region there are the Industrial Development Corporation and the Agricultural Development Corporation in Jamaica; the Industrial Development Fund in Antigua, while, arising from the survey by the International Bank, a Credit Corporation is being established to provide financial assistance for industrial and agricultural development in British Guiana.

25. In the Federation of Malaya, the Rural and Industrial Development Authority is charged with the duty of stimulating and undertaking economic and social developments, while in Fiji, similar objectives are pursued by the Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board and the Fiji Development Fund Board.

26. To take account of changing circumstances, revisions of development plans were completed or were in progress in many Territories. Details of such revisions and of the progress achieved are given in the report on development plans prepared by the Secretariat for submission to the 1954 session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>1/</sup>

### III. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

27. In view of the fact that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its sixth session in 1955 will have before it separate reports on a number of aspects of social conditions in the United Kingdom Territories, it has not been thought necessary in this report to deal with certain general trends, as for example, in the field of community development and in regard to certain matters relating to public health administration.

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<sup>1/</sup> Document A/AC.35/L.156, Addenda 1, 2 and 3.

Labour and employment conditions

28. Registered trade unions, including 206 employers' associations, numbered 1,437 with a total membership of 950,000 at the end of 1953, as compared with 1,325 unions with a membership of about 865,000 in 1952. As in previous years, special training courses were provided for trade union leaders. Trade union leaders from several Territories came to the United Kingdom for short training courses arranged with the help of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Trades Union Congress. A West Indian regional training course was held in Jamaica with the help of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

29. Machinery for joint consultation and negotiation continued to be established. Among new organizations set up were a Joint Industrial Council for the building trade in Jamaica, a joint committee to regulate conditions of work for government non-established workers in St. Kitts-Nevis, and two Whitley Councils, one for daily and the other for monthly-paid government employees, in the Federation of Malaya. The advancement of Africans in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry remains one of the most difficult problems of industrial relations. Discussion of the whole problem was initiated by the mining companies with the European Mineworkers' Union, and an official of the Miners' International presided over joint talks between the European and African unions. At the meeting a resolution was passed supporting the claims of Africans for advancement, stressing that equal pay for equal work and responsibility should apply, and proposing the establishment of a joint consultative committee between the two unions.

30. In May 1954, 17 trade unionists from the four West African Territories administered by the United Kingdom attended a three week training course in the Gold Coast which was organized by the Trade Union Information Advisory Centre established at Accra by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The West African Information Advisory Centre was opened following recommendations made by a West and Central African trade union conference in 1951; the first training course attended by 20 students was organized in January 1954. In addition to organizing training courses, the Centre has published since April 1954 a monthly newspaper, the "West African worker".

31. A Labour Officers' Conference was held in Trinidad in December 1953. A ten-week training course for West Indian trade union officials was held at the University College of the West Indies in 1954. Several Wages Councils were established in the Windward Islands. These are mainly concerned with employment in agriculture. In Trinidad, a Wage Council to cover the wholesale and distributive trade was set up. Labour Advisory Boards were reconstituted in Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia and a Board appointed for the first time in Dominica.

32. In Kenya, the government has passed a Bill implementing the main recommendations of the Carpenter Committee, which was set up in 1953 to investigate African wages and labour conditions and issued its report in March 1954. There will be a 10 shillings-a-month rise to all Africans, and a rise from 6s. to 11s. a month in housing allowances payable to African employees. Other recommendations to be considered are: payment of wages to provide for essential needs, regular employment, proper housing, and old age security. The development of the migrant labour system is condemned by the Committee as prejudicial to Kenya's economy and as causing undesirable social effects in urban areas.

#### Social security and welfare

33. Almost all Territories have now made statutory provision for the payment of compensation to those injured in the course of their work. During the year a workmen's compensation ordinance came into force in Hong Kong and British Somaliland, while amendments to existing laws were enacted in Cyprus, Nigeria and North Borneo.

34. Contributory schemes of social insurance, including provision of old age pensions, widows' benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, orphans' benefit and death grants, were in preparation in Cyprus. An investigation into needs and possibilities in the field of social security was undertaken in British Guiana. Provision for the payment of non-contributory pensions and allowances without means test to certain classes of persons, was included in the development plan of Brunei. In the Federation of Malaya, the Employers Provident Fund, set up in 1951, overcame initial difficulties, while in Singapore an ordinance was enacted to make provision for a Central Provident Fund.

Co-operative societies

35. The co-operative movement made satisfactory progress. In Uganda, eight cotton ginneries had been acquired at the end of 1953 for the co-operative marketing unions and the number of societies of all types had risen to over 800. During the present financial year, the co-operative societies in Bugishu (Eastern Uganda) have marketed crops to the value of £1,250,000, mostly coffee, which realized about £950,000. All principal office-bearers in the new Bugishu Co-operative Union, the biggest co-operative organization in Uganda with about 31,000 members, are Africans, and the three senior officials are members of the Uganda Co-operative Development Council. In Kenya the development of co-operative societies among Africans continued to be slow. While the vegetable marketing and other societies among the Kikuyu were at a standstill, the Luo Societies producing clarified butter were reported to be among the most genuine efforts at co-operation in the whole Territory. In the Western Region of Nigeria, a Co-operative Bank was formed with initial capital of £1 million provided by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The Cocoa Co-operative Marketing Association had a turnover of £2 million and six copra marketing societies and a union were registered. Six small co-operative rice mills were started and a beginning made with the co-operative processing of rubber. In the Eastern Region a Co-operative Union of Eastern Nigeria and the Cameroons was formed, and with the aid of the Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board marketing societies were started for palm fruit. There are now about 10,000 women members of societies. Societies composed wholly of women number 96, of which the majority are thrift and credit, with six maternity societies and one embroidery society. In Mauritius, with the registration of 10 new societies, the membership of the 275 societies totalled 23,431. In Cyprus, 55 new societies were registered, bringing the total to 734. Loans issued through societies amounted to approximately £2 million.

36. In Jamaica, savings in the thrift and loan societies rose to £105,000 and surpluses were concentrated in the Jamaica Credit Union League. A federation of tomato marketing societies was registered, and loan finance



amounting to £100,000 was provided by the government. In Trinidad and Tobago, the credit union movement increased in membership and share capital while the members of rural credit societies increased to 12,800 and loans issued to a total of £310,000.

37. In the Federation of Malaya there were 1,663 societies, of which 590 were rural credit societies with eight banking unions. There were 106 urban thrift and loan societies with 40,000 members and share capital and deposits amounting to £1,166,000. The consumer movement, supplied mainly by the government sponsored Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society, did good business on estates and mines, and in those Malay village shops which insisted on cash trading. In Singapore, urban thrift and loan societies had a membership of 14,000 and share capital and deposits of £560,000. A Co-operative Central Bank, with membership of 90 societies, was registered in Sarawak. In Hong Kong, 21 new societies were registered bringing the total to 31. Ten more fishermen's credit societies whose activities it is hoped in time to extend to fish marketing and the supply of fishing requirements, were formed. Nearly half of all vegetables produced in the Territory is being handled through co-operative societies and farmers' collecting centres. The training and education of co-operative society members in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands was aided by regular talks by radio.

#### Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

38. Problems of the treatment of offenders were kept under review, and the year was marked by the first international African conference on the subject held at Dar es Salaam. The recommendations of the conference emphasized the value of regimes which sought to develop the co-operation and self-discipline of the prisoners by progressively diminishing the supervision to which they are subjected. Other recommendations dealt with the extension of useful and constructive work as an aid to rehabilitation; special institutions for young adults; special courts, remand homes, approved schools and probation for juvenile delinquents; the training of staff; classification of prisoners; the constructive use of discipline; religious and moral welfare; social welfare and education; insane persons and the after-care of discharged prisoners.



39. Modifications of the relevant legislation, in line with many of these recommendations, is being affected in many Territories. The revision of prison rules was undertaken in Hong Kong, Somaliland Protectorate, Trinidad, the Federation of Malaya, and British Honduras, among others. In Kenya, a government-assisted Discharged Prisoners Aid Association was established; an earnings scheme was introduced in the Hong Kong prison, and the appointment in several Territories, for example, Nigeria, of building instructors under whose supervision prison works can be carried out by the prisoners, who at the same time benefit from the technical training.

#### Public health

40. The expansion of social services which has taken place in recent years as a result of greater earnings and the application of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, has included, in the health services, advances in medical science. No widespread epidemic occurred during 1953, and the available figures point to an almost universal fall in mortality rates and a general rise in the expectation of life. Sleeping sickness in Africa has been fairly well brought under control; yaws has been mastered in closely settled areas; there has been a noteworthy advance against relapsing fever in Somaliland; and progress has been made almost everywhere in the control of malaria and in the treatment of leprosy. Realization is accorded to the vastness of the task remaining to be done, for example, tuberculosis remains a fatal disease of the first magnitude.

41. Routine public health measures in urban areas are increasingly becoming a function of local municipal authorities. Higher standards are demanded and maintained although, particularly in the older towns, the problems of zoning, slum clearance, re-housing and modernization of sanitary services remain and are complicated by the steady increase of urban populations.

42. Health education in most Territories is still regarded as one of the general functions of health officers and their staffs rather than as a specialized field. In Jamaica and Uganda, however, health education bureaux have been established, while in other Territories, such as Fiji, Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia, and Antigua, health education activities include lectures, radio broadcasts, press articles, films, posters, school education, and exhibitions.

43. As instances of the health and medical care in employment, it is noted that several large-scale industrial projects, which called for special precautionary measures, have gone ahead without the occurrence of any of the health hazards formerly associated with this type of enterprise in tropical countries. In Aden, the construction of the new oil refinery progressed without any major health incident; the construction of the dam over the Nile at Owen Falls, Jinja, was completed with a singularly low sickness rate among the labour force employed; similarly, the health aspects of the Volta river scheme in the Gold Coast are being provided for, while the Silicosis Bureau at Kitwe in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, one of the best organized and equipped units of its kind, has added practical research to its statutory functions.

44. Although an increasing number of doctors of local origin are becoming available to serve in their own Territories, there is still an insufficient flow of recruits to the Medical Departments. At the end of 1953 there were 230 scholarship holders and 595 private students from the Territories studying medicine in the United Kingdom. In the Territories, the Universities of Malaya and Hong Kong and the University Colleges of the West Indies, of Ibadan in Nigeria and of East Africa at Makerere, Uganda, were training doctors in considerable numbers. These sources of trained manpower are enabling certain Territories gradually to build up medical services staffed predominantly by their own people, and by taking advantage of facilities for post-graduate studies offered overseas, officers from these services are able to achieve high qualifications in public health or the clinical specialist branches.

45. In the training of subordinate technical staff, advantage is being taken of opportunities for regional co-operation. The smaller Territories in the Caribbean have joined in a West Indian Training scheme which enables them to send students to schools in Jamaica and Trinidad, where more fully developed training centres exist. Five sanitary inspectors from Zanzibar started a course of training at Kongwa in Tanganyika, and one girl from Sarawak completed a two year course of training as a dental nurse in New Zealand. In Fiji, the new Central Medical School was completed and the buildings opened in December.

46. The training of nurses and midwives was progressively developed. Some 1,500 were taking general nursing, mental nursing or midwifery courses in the United Kingdom, while an increasing number are undergoing training in the Territories. In many Territories improvements were made in the training facilities and living accommodation for student nurses, and these have resulted in a much better standard of recruitment, both in quantity and quality.

#### IV. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

47. In all branches of education, the expansion of facilities has continued, the increased provision for the training of teachers being particularly significant. During the academic year of 1953-54, there were 3,364 full-time students at the two universities and four university colleges in the Territories. Progress was made in establishing a fifth university college in the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In the United Kingdom at the end of 1953, there were some 8,000 students from the Territories, of whom 1,965 were scholarship holders, as compared with 6,300 students and 1,443 scholarship holders in 1952.

48. In the field of higher technical education, the Gold Coast College of Technology, Science and Arts went through a year of consolidation. A revised scheme for the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology was approved in July 1954. A federal institution, the College will be sited in three regional branches, at Zaria in the North, Ibadan in the West and Enugu in the East. The College, planned to provide higher education of a non-university character, will extend the scope of higher education beyond the facilities already provided at the University College of Ibadan. The College received a grant of £600,000 from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and Western Nigeria's Regional Government increased its contribution for 1954-55 to the Extra-Mural Department of the University College at Ibadan from £6,000 to £9,000. Nigeria's first Institute of Administration, situated at Zaria in the Northern Region, was opened on 24 April 1954. In addition to providing degree courses of the University

of Durham in arts and economics, Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, continued its teacher-training activities and provided courses in technical, commercial and extra-mural subjects.

49. In Nairobi, the building of the Royal Technical College of East Africa proceeded rapidly; a bill was enacted by the East Africa High Commission to provide for its administration and the first Principal of the College was appointed in May, 1953. The College and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College are to be merged. The Gandhi Memorial funds contributed by people of Indian origin in East Africa and by the Gandhi Memorial Fund of India, will be placed at the disposal of the Royal Technical College for utilization, particularly in the faculties of arts, science and commerce. The College will be administered as a completely multi-racial institution, providing higher education of a technical and technological nature, and also education in arts up to a certain level at which students would be eligible to enter a university. In engineering and commerce, students will be trained up to a standard equivalent to a university degree or to the educational requirements for associate membership of the professional institutes of England.

50. The number of students at the University College of East Africa, at Makerere, Uganda, has doubled over the last four years; there were in June 1954, 487 in residence, of whom 17 were women. The full-time teaching and research staff, including those of the East African Institute of Social Research, numbered 82. An Extra-Mural Department was started towards the end of 1953 with the appointment of a Resident Tutor in Uganda.

51. The Uganda Government has outlined a programme of technical education on which £2 million, out of the total sum of £10 million allocated for African education, will be spent. It is proposed to establish 11 rural trade schools with an annual output of 250 rural craftsmen, and 12 junior secondary technical schools, which will train artisans for industry. These would provide at least 300 artisans annually who have completed a three-year technical course and a further 220 who have also completed a two-year pre-technical general course.

52. In connexion with the establishment of the Rhodesia University College the following arrangements have been agreed to by the British Government and the governments in the Federation: The University is to be built in Salisbury; the College will be granted facilities for teaching and research near the site; and land is to be given to the College for a teaching and experimental farm of about 1,000 acres; the new Salisbury Native Hospital will be made available for the needs of a medical school. The Salisbury Round Table is sponsoring an appeal for donations for the endowment of a Chair of Race Relations, Political Philosophy and allied subjects. The aim will be "to create a centre, not only for the study of the causes of antagonisms in multi-racial communities, and of the measures which might remove or reduce such antagonisms, but also for the wide dissemination of the results of such study."

53. In the larger West African Territories, the main educational feature of recent years has been the movement towards universal primary education. In the Gold Coast, where the final drive towards universal primary education started at the beginning of 1952, very few children in the Colony and Ashanti between the ages of six and ten are not now in school. Over 1,000 trained teachers were produced in 1953 and 298 pupil teachers attended six-week residential courses; in addition, over 8,000 pupil teachers attended non-residential classes. Work was begun on the construction of Kumasi and Takoradi Technical Institution; and the total enrolment at trade and technical schools and institutes was over 1,200. In Nigeria, the Western Regional Government started implementing its policy for free compulsory primary education, which it hoped to introduce in January, 1955, while in the Eastern Region the most noteworthy achievement was the widespread introduction of rating for primary education. In Uganda, effort was concentrated on implementing the recommendations of the de Bunsen Committee, all of which were accepted except the proposals to extend the primary course from six to eight years and to abolish junior schools. In the latter case the present system was continued in deference to strong African opinion. For the implementation of the recommendations, the government has allocated the sum of £8 million from the African Development Fund over the period 1953-60.

A further £2 million had already been allocated towards the development of technical education. In Kenya, of the 188 Kikuyu independent schools closed at the end of 1952, 58 were re-opened, 20 under the management of missionary societies and 38 under District Education Boards, while of the remainder 60 were considered to be redundant. The number of primary schools aided from public funds was increased from 1,294 to 1,570, while intermediate schools were increased from 192 to 248. Development in secondary education continued in accordance with the planned programme, and 150 boys sat the Cambridge School Certificate as compared with 105 in 1952. Two mission secondary schools, for girls, the first in the country, are now well established, and two candidates sat the Cambridge School Certificate in 1952 and five in 1953. The two main events affecting African education in Northern Rhodesia were the final approval of the establishment of a Unified African Teaching Service and the publication of the Report on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa. The Unified Teaching Service provides for all teachers, whether in the service of government, local authorities or missions, and makes a notable stage in the advancement of the profession. In Somaliland Protectorate, the first senior secondary school was opened and the government girls' school, the only one in the Territory, which was opened at the beginning of 1953, had a successful first year and was received with popular acclaim by the Somali community.

54. Surveys were undertaken of the educational system in Trinidad and the four islands in the Windward group. A report entitled "Education in Trinidad and Tobago" was prepared by a three-man Commission of Experts appointed early in 1954. The Commission submitted 75 recommendations, chiefly in the fields of technical education, agriculture, adult education, teacher training, and finance. Included in its proposals are: (1) a \$6,000,000 ten-year building programme to provide 44,683 school places; (2) revision of the school syllabus; (3) establishment of a residential training college for teachers, a second technical institute in Port-of-Spain, community centres, and evening institutes; (4) co-operation on the school level between the Education and Agriculture Departments; and (5) the immediate appointment of a textbook advisory committee.

55. Vacation courses for teachers were well attended in St. Lucia and in British Honduras. A new senior secondary school and two new primary schools were completed in St. Kitts-Nevis, and in Montserrat a new senior secondary school was opened in January.

56. The recovery of education in the war-devastated Territories of South-East Asia and Hong Kong is illustrated by the following figures. In the Federation of Malaya the school population, which was little more than 250,000 at the end of Japanese occupation, stood at about 849,000 in 1953; in Singapore the school enrolment rose from 38,719 in 1945 to 163,000 in 1953 and in Hong Kong, where there were approximately 4,000 children at school in 1945, the total school enrolment in 1953 had increased to 211,000. Similarly, in Sarawak education expenditure in 1953 was nine times as high as in 1947, and over the same period school enrolment rose from 29,000 to over 49,000, while in North Borneo, where the Japanese occupation had caused a relapse in educational work, by May 1946, under the British Military Administration, 102 schools with over 8,500 pupils had been established. By September, 1953 the number had risen to 233 schools with an enrolment of over 24,000 children.

57. The Government of the Federation of Malaya has decided to establish a second teacher training college in the United Kingdom. The first, at Kirby, near Liverpool, was opened in January 1952. When in full operation, these two colleges, together with the newly established training college at Khota Bharu in the Federation will each provide accommodation for 300 teachers taking two-year courses, thus providing an annual output of 450 English-speaking teachers.

58. The revised regulations of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands promulgated in July provide that every child between the ages of 6 and 16 shall attend school. The revised regulations of the Ellice Islands state that it is the duty of every Native between the ages of 16 and 50 years to perform social services for not more than 52 days every year for the health, comfort and direct benefit of himself and the native community of any island on which he may be resident. The construction and maintenance of schools, hospitals, cisterns and wells, village latrines, and roads, bridges and embankments may be performed as Island Social Services.



59. With regard to adult education, another course for students from Overseas Territories in the United Kingdom was held by the Bristol University Extra-Mural Department. The three existing Extra-Mural Departments at the University Colleges at Ibadan, the Gold Coast and the West Indies continued to expand their activities. A Tutor-Organizer is being recruited to begin an Extra-Mural Department in the University of Malaya, while funds were provided for a Director of Extra-Mural Studies at the University College of East Africa and a Tutor for Uganda, financed by the Government of that Territory, is already at work.

#### V. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

60. An active part was taken in the technical and regional meetings held by FAO by the Territorial Governments which sent representatives to conferences on various subjects including wheat and barley breeding, Mediterranean pasture and fodder development, desert locust control, foot and mouth disease, animal diseases, problems of nutrition, rice breeding and fertilizers, design and improvement of fishing boats and forest grazing.

61. The Territories derived increasing benefit from the FAO's work under the Expanded Technical Assistance programme. Six experts completed missions to various Territories during 1953, while a seventh is still in his post and an eighth started work which would continue through 1954. Five candidates from the Territories started courses of training under Food and Agriculture Organization fellowships, while a sixth completed a fifteen-month course in July.

62. In return, the Territories again gave positive assistance to FAO's activities. The Government of Cyprus acted as host to the Near East Conference on Animal Diseases in June, and the Nigerian Government and the University College at Ibadan provided facilities for a training course in agricultural statistics which was held from July to September and attended by about forty candidates from African Territories. In addition, a number of Territories accepted for training foreign nationals awarded FAO fellowships and scholarships.



63. During the year, close co-operation between the Territorial Governments and the World Health Organization regional authorities was maintained, and a number of technical assistance projects were initiated or implemented, in some cases with the aid of equipment and supplies provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to complement the technical advice and expert staff furnished by WHO. The projects included malaria, leprosy and yaws campaigns in Nigeria; a malaria campaign, a health survey and health improvement campaign, a venereal disease survey and a tuberculin sensitivity survey in East Africa; a sanitation campaign in the Seychelles; insect control programmes and tuberculosis campaigns in certain of the Caribbean Territories; and schemes for environmental sanitation, nursing and health education and rural health training in the Far Eastern Territories.
64. Increasing attention was focused on the closer association of the Territories with the activities of the International Labour Organisation and on the application in the Territories of international labour standards. Delegations from Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, including representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, attended the Asian Regional Conference held in September in Tokyo. Tripartite delegations from Hong Kong and Singapore also attended the Asian Maritime Conference in October in Ceylon.
65. A Kenya Government official and a trade unionist from Sierra Leone were awarded ILO fellowships to undertake a six-month study of labour administration and industrial relations in the United Kingdom.
66. Applications for fellowships under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme were made to enable a Cyprus Government official to study social insurance and an official from a Northern Rhodesian copper-mining company to study personnel management in the United Kingdom. An ILO expert on handicrafts and small-scale industries completed a survey in the Federation of Malaya on behalf of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority. Applications have been made for the services of two experts to advise the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on the practicability of introducing social insurance schemes, and for experts on Training within Industry (T.W.I.) methods to assist the government of Trinidad and Tobago, of the Gold Coast, Gambia and Singapore.

67. At the invitation of the Nigerian Government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held a seminar at the University College, Ibadan, from July to August, on the subject of public library services in Africa. The seminar was attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, four Territories and 13 other countries. Other seminars and conferences attended by representatives from the Territories were on audio-visual aids in fundamental education; on teaching about the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the schools of West Africa; on workers' education; on youth leaders and on social science teaching. UNESCO has accepted an invitation from the Caribbean Commission to co-sponsor a technical conference on education and small-scale farming to be held in Trinidad, in October, 1954.

68. One more fundamental education project was associated with UNESCO under the associated projects scheme, bringing the total to 13, and two more applications were submitted under the gift coupon scheme. Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme agreement was reached for an American expert to visit Nigeria to study and carry out a survey of problems relating to vernacular languages; a fellowship was awarded to an applicant from the Gold Coast to study librarianship in Scandinavia, and arrangements were made for four UNESCO fellows from foreign countries to study in Jamaica.

69. UNICEF again made valuable contributions, mainly in the form of equipment and supplies, to various programmes initiated by territorial governments in consultation with the Fund and with WHO. In Nigeria, UNICEF made its first contribution of US\$93,000 towards the control of leprosy, and allocations of US\$75,000 and \$150,000 respectively were also made towards the cost of campaigns against malaria and yaws in that Territory. An initial allocation of US\$25,000 was approved for an anti-malaria campaign in East Africa, and Mauritius received whooping cough vaccine to the value of US\$10,000. British Guiana, British Honduras, Grenada and St. Kitts received allocations of US\$18,500, \$4,000, \$5,600 and \$5,500 respectively towards anti-tuberculosis campaigns. Maternity and child welfare schemes were assisted by the allocation to the Federation of Malaya of US\$47,000, to Singapore of US\$22,000, to Hong Kong of US\$7,000 and to Sarawak of US\$8,000; in addition, an allocation of US\$1,000 was made in connexion with an anti-tuberculosis campaign in Brunei.

70. Under the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, three experts on water resources development were sent to Jamaica and one expert on aero-magnetic surveys was sent to the Federation of Malaya. Other experts are being recruited for housing in the Gold Coast, for training local radio technicians and for a geophysical survey in the Federation of Malaya and for urban surveys in the Gambia. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration awarded, or recommended for award, 19 fellowships to candidates from the Territories in economic development and public administration, relating to such subjects as public finance, telecommunications, shipping and mining geology.

71. Under the Technical Co-operation scheme of the Colombo plan, 33 candidates from the Federation of Malaya, 9 from Singapore, 6 from North Borneo, 3 from Sarawak and 2 from Brunei received training, chiefly in Australia and New Zealand. Nine experts were sent to the Federation of Malaya, 2 to North Borneo and 2 to Sarawak, mostly by Canada. Most of the experts provided were in connexion with training schemes in the Territories and negotiations were in progress for 41 experts and 41 traineeships and for training equipment. Training facilities are provided by the Federation and by Singapore for candidates from other countries, whose passages and allowances are met out of the United Kingdom contribution to Technical Co-operation funds. An enquiry about training in timber grading and customs and excise administration was received from Nepal; a candidate from Ceylon was receiving training in agricultural credit and banking in Cyprus, and an Indian candidate has been trained in anti-locust work in East Africa.



APPENDIX A

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM TERRITORIES

(First six months of 1954 and 1953)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u> £ million (f.o.b.)	
<u>Africa</u>				
British Somaliland	0.55	0.49	0.06	12.2
Gambia (7 months)	2.93	2.75	0.18	6.5
Gold Coast	-	56.89	-	-
Kenya	13.09	12.85	0.24	
Mauritius	4.95	4.29	0.66	
Nigeria	83.42	67.53	15.89	23.5
Northern Rhodesia	-	43.09	-	-
Nyasaland	-	3.18	-	-
Seychelles	0.31	0.27	0.04	14.8
Sierra Leone	6.52	5.14	1.38	
Uganda	26.33	22.14	4.19	
Zanzibar	2.49	2.55	- 0.06	- 2.3
<u>Caribbean</u>				
Bahamas	0.58	0.68	- 0.10	- 14.7
Barbados	5.46	4.53	0.93	20.5
Bermuda	1.46	0.88	0.58	65.9
British Guiana	8.88	8.39	0.49	5.8
British Honduras	1.94	1.09	0.85	77.9
Jamaica	18.99	15.33	3.66	
Leeward Islands (5 mos.)	1.13	1.35	- 0.22	- 16.3
Trinidad	29.91	27.84	2.07	7.4
Windward Islands	1.87	1.75	0.12	6.8

APPENDIX A (continued)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u> £ million (f.o.b.)	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>				
Brunei	-	5.26	-	-
Federation of Malaya	169.20	186.20	- 17.0	- 9.1
Fiji	3.47	3.33	0.14	4.2
Hong Kong	72.70	96.80	- 24.1	- 24.9
Sarawak	-	22.63	-	-
<u>Other Territories</u>				
Aden	21.65	20.91	0.74	3.5
Cyprus	7.85	6.80	1.05	15.4
Falkland Islands	4.14	3.18	0.96	30.2
Gibraltar	0.44	0.40	0.04	10.0
St. Helena	0.012	0.017	- 0.005	- 29.4

APPENDIX B

Average value indices of imports in selected United Kingdom Territories<sup>1/</sup>

		<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	1st Quarter <u>1954</u>	2nd Quarter <u>1954</u>
Nigeria	(1948 - 100)	137	122	117	-
Gold Coast	(1948 - 100)	126	114	-	-
East Africa	(1950 - 100)	133	121	-	-
Malaya	(1952 - 100)	100	93	85	85
Trinidad	(1951 - 100)	106	99	94	97
Cyprus	(1946-50 - 100)	123	108	106	100

As far as can be inferred from the few Territories for which such information is available, the average value of imports was receding in 1953 and in the beginning of 1954 from the peak value obtained in 1952.

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office, Digest of Colonial Statistics, London, H.M.S.O., November-December 1954, pp. 9 and 10.





APPENDIX C

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM TERRITORIES

(First six months of 1953 and 1954)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease £ million (c.i.f.)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Africa</u>				
British Somaliland	1.10	0.95	0.15	15.8
Gambia	1.05	1.05	-	-
Gold Coast (5 months)	28.34	31.10	- 2.76	- 8.9
Kenya (net imports)	27.33	23.68	3.65	15.4
Mauritius	6.98	8.91	- 1.93	- 21.7
Nigeria	56.31	53.18	3.13	5.9
Northern Rhodesia	-	25.20	-	-
Nyasaland	-	3.45	-	-
Seychelles	0.26	0.29	- 0.03	- 10.3
Sierra Leone	6.07	5.41	0.66	12.2
Uganda	12.18	12.35	- 0.17	- 1.4
Zanzibar	2.86	2.50	0.36	14.4
<u>Caribbean</u>				
Bahamas	4.58	4.60	- 0.02	- 0.4
Barbados	4.93	4.43	0.50	11.3
Bermuda (f.o.b.)	5.96	5.85	0.11	1.9
British Guiana	8.22	7.40	0.82	11.1
Jamaica	17.55	16.49	1.06	6.4
Leeward Islands (5 mos.)	1.41	1.28	0.13	10.1
Trinidad	23.81	22.62	1.19	5.3
Windward Islands	1.60	1.67	- 0.07	- 4.2

APPENDIX C (continued)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease £ million (c.i.f.)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>				
Brunei	-	1.96	-	-
Federation of Malaya	174.60	189.60	- 15.0	- 7.9
Fiji	4.99	3.97	1.02	25.7
Hong Kong	102.30	133.00	- 30.70	- 23.1
North Borneo	4.27	4.35	- 0.08	- 1.8
Sarawak	-	21.75	-	-
<u>Other Territories</u>				
Aden	34.09	31.93	2.16	6.8
Cyprus	11.06	10.50	0.56	5.3
Falkland Islands	1.93	1.88	0.05	2.6
Gibraltar	2.86	3.45	- 0.69	- 2.0
St. Helena	0.03	0.03	-	-

APPENDIX D

Direction of Trade

Origin of total imports into United Kingdom Territories<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>Year 1953</u>	
	Per cent	
United Kingdom	34.1	32.7
Other parts of sterling area		
Colonial Territories <sup>a/</sup>	11.1	10.9
Others	12.6	9.8
U.S.A. and Philippines	5.8	5.6
Canada	1.9	2.0
Central and South America	1.7	1.7
Non-sterling OEEC countries <sup>b/</sup>	12.6	15.2
Other European countries	0.7	0.8
Other Asian and African countries	17.5	19.2
Unclassified	2.0	2.1
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding Hong-Kong.

<sup>a/</sup> Including imports from Hong Kong.

<sup>b/</sup> Including metropolitan and overseas Territories.

<sup>c/</sup> 1954 figures exclude imports into Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



APPENDIX E

Direction of Trade

Destination of total exports from United Kingdom Territories<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>Year 1953</u>	<u>First 5 months 1954<sup>c/</sup></u>
	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	35.3	35.1
Other parts of sterling area		
Colonial Territories <sup>a/</sup>	9.8	10.9
Others	8.8	8.4
U.S.A. and Philippines	12.8	10.9
Canada	2.8	2.9
Central and South America	1.3	1.1
Non-sterling OEEC countries	13.9	17.3
Other European countries <sup>b/</sup>	1.1	1.8
Other Asian and African countries	8.5	6.4
Unclassified	5.7	5.2
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding Hong Kong

<sup>a/</sup> Including exports to Hong Kong.

<sup>b/</sup> Including metropolitan and overseas Territories.

<sup>c/</sup> 1954 figures exclude exports from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

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