



Fifth session

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 information transmitted by the  
Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland<sup>1/</sup>  
(Development)

1. A summary of the information transmitted in 1950 in respect of a number of Territories administered by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with relevant statistics for the preceding years, has been given in document A/1269 and Addenda 1 and 2. With a view to supplementing these statistical data in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the present summary gives in brief form information on the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes in ten of the Territories administered by the United Kingdom.

<sup>1/</sup> This summary is also submitted to the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

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BARBADOS

A. Administrative methods

1. During 1942-43, the Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies and his advisers visited all the West Indian Territories to draw up plans and make recommendations for action. In the following two years preparatory work was done, problems were analysed and facts obtained, and a start was made with some projects.
2. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, Barbados received an allocation of £800,000 for ten years. The Governor appointed a six-man committee to prepare a sketch plan for development and welfare policy for the period 1946-56. The Committee took into consideration recommendations of various officials and investigating bodies and held discussions with the Comptroller and his advisers. The final draft plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies after consultation with the Comptroller. The Ten-Year Development Plan for Barbados was approved in 1948.
3. The Plan indicated the general objectives to be achieved and the approximate order in which they should be carried out. Owing to the dependence of the economy of Barbados on sugar, difficulties were experienced by the Committee in estimating what financial resources from the Territory could be made available for development. With a view, therefore, to making it possible to implement the Plan to the extent of available funds and when staff and materials permit, schemes were assigned priority as follows: committed, essential and urgent, essential but non-urgent, highly desirable, and desirable.
4. In order to fully implement the Development Plan, the Committee recommended that the fiscal policy and the local government system be reorganized. Investigations into these fields have been undertaken.
5. In addition to the Ten-Year Development Plan, the Territory benefits from certain minor schemes not exceeding £500 in each case, financed under a general allocation to the British West Indies which is administered by the Comptroller for Development.
6. There is also an agreement with the Metropolitan Government which provides that part of the increase in the sugar price shall be placed in a reserve fund to be administered by the sugar industry for approved private development schemes. Part of the reserve fund is used to meet the costs of capital works for the improvement of the welfare of labourers engaged in the sugar industry.

7. In 1948, out of the £27.5s. paid by the Ministry of Food for each ton of sugar purchased in bulk, £2.15s. was allocated to the reserve and welfare fund.

B. Finance

8. The Ten-Year Development Plan is financed as follows:

	£
From Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	800,000
From surplus balances	600,000
From revenue	1,100,000
To be raised by loan	<u>1,000,000</u>
	3,400,000

Expenditure

<u>Head</u>	<u>Schemes approved to 1946</u>	<u>Expenditure at 31 March 1946</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure over 10 years, 1946-1956</u>
	£	£	£
Agriculture	227,061	56,300	486,806
Education	44,895	5,725	446,000
Health	27,000	8,300	727,570
Housing and town planning	-	-	534,000
Water	-	-	533,000
Social welfare services	30,000	9,600	200,000
Emigration	-	-	100,000
Industrial development	-	-	50,000
Communications	{ 61,875	-	126,300
Buildings		-	198,050
Tourist industry	-	-	10,000
	<u>390,831</u>	<u>79,985</u>	<u>3,411,726</u>

9. Essential and urgent schemes amounted to £2,491,350; essential but non-urgent, £108,000; highly desirable, £132,000; desirable, £70,000; and schemes already committed, £610,376.

10. During the year 1949, payments amounting to \$809,074.95 were made from the Rehabilitation Fund to factory owners and planters.

C. Progress

11. Agriculture. The economy of Barbados is to a very large extent dependent on sugar. In order to lessen this dependence, prior to 1945 an agricultural scheme had been approved for £207,000, £28,000 of which was to be recovered from revenue, and a loan of £40,000. By 1 April 1946, it was estimated that a sum of £51,767 had been spent. Under the Ten-Year Development Plan, this scheme is revised and an allocation of £335,600 is made for agriculture, including £40,000 for loans to farmers.

12. Under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, a central livestock station and six district stud centres have been established by the Department of Agriculture. A modern dairy herd with a nucleus of 40 cows was set up in 1948.
13. Experiments in plant selection, particularly sugar cane, have continued.
14. In 1947, a sum of £112,000 was made available for implementing the first part of a scheme for the extension and development of a water supply system. Most of the necessary machinery had been purchased, and twenty-five irrigation units on peasants' holdings were established in 1948.
15. Under a grant of £24,460, fisheries schemes are in operation to provide increased production and better distribution. A fish market has been erected and successful blasting operations to remove obstructing reefs and facilitate passage of fishing boats have been carried out. Hauling-in gear has been placed at eight points along the coast for use in case of emergencies. An experimental fisheries boat is being constructed and will be operated from the proposed Fisheries Experimental Station.
16. A loan scheme financed by Territorial funds has been in operation since 1943. Loans are granted for building and repair of boats and purchase of equipment. Up to the end of 1948, £13,851 had been loaned and £6,552 had been repaid.
17. There are two forestry schemes which provide for the rehabilitation of eroded land and for a firewood plantation.
18. Industry. A general allocation under the Ten-Year Development Plan is provided for exploring the possibilities and development of minor industries. With the assistance of a loan, an experimental cotton-spinning plant was opened in 1948, and a local pottery and brick industry is to be started.
19. A Minerals Bill is in the course of preparation, following a report by an expert on oil mining.
20. Communications. At the end of 1948, a survey was made into the economic aspects of the deep-water harbour, which will help the Territory in maintaining its position as a trans-shipment centre.
21. A committee has obtained statistical information regarding tenantry roads in various parts of the Island. The next step is to survey the roads and determine which roads Government should take over.

22. Housing programme. Under the £534,000 allocation for housing and town planning, 40 per cent is to be used on urban housing, 40 per cent on rural housing, and 20 per cent on town planning. In 1948, 38 houses were built on Government owned land. This is a pilot project; more houses are to be built.

23. Public health. The administration of hygiene and sanitation is in the hands of eleven local Boards of Commissioners of Health. A General Board of Health has a limited amount of control over these boards. The establishment of a Department of Medical Services under a Director is therefore one of the most important steps. In 1947, the Medical Services Act and the Quarantine Act were passed by the Legislature, but in 1949, promulgation of these Acts was still pending.

24. As part of the Ten-Year Plan, the General Hospital has been taken over by Government. The Maternity Training Hospital was completed in 1947, and at the end of 1948, 362 cases had been admitted; there had been 298 deliveries, and 20 pupil midwives were in training. Under a separate grant, a local doctor has been sent to the United Kingdom for specialized training in surgery.

25. In 1948, considerable construction work was completed under the scheme to expand the Mental Hospital.

26. Education. One new rural public elementary school was completed in 1949, and two secondary schools were under construction.

27. The Nutrition Officer attached to the Department of Education has helped to see that the children are better fed. All elementary school children continue to be supplied with a school meal.

SYMBOL A/1277/Add.2

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5. Apart from financial aid under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945, a number of schemes, mainly intended to encourage agricultural development, are being executed with funds, provided with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Territorial Legislature, from a local Development Trust Fund administered by an Advisory Committee appointed under a 1937 Ordinance.

6. Provision was also made by Government for encouraging the promotion and development of secondary and minor industries. A Board was established in 1944 for this purpose and was provided with funds voted by the Legislative Council. The Board's activities have been suspended pending a decision on proposals contained in the Territorial Ten-Year Development Plan.

B. Finance

7. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 provided for aggregate grants of both a capital and recurrent nature of about £1,952,000 for economic and social development. This figure was exclusive of £5,325 approved by the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies for the provision of minor amenities, short training courses, and other projects. The Act of 1945 provided for an allocation of £2,500,000, including any subsidy to the British Guiana Airways Service. The Act of 1940 provided for 62 development schemes totalling £1,435,377 in grants and £490,380 in loans, and two research grants of £9,000. Under the Act of 1945, development grants totalled £612,506 and loans £280,225 up to 31 March 1949. Expenditure and assistance in various fields under both Acts are shown in the following table:

<u>Head</u>	Estimated expenditure at 31 December 1946 (Act of 1940)	Estimated assistance approved at 31 December 1948 (Acts of 1940 and 1945)
	£	£
Agriculture	51,152	134,018
Public Health	67,516	165,346
Education	30,901	102,126
Social Welfare	31,250	68,484
Land settlement and housing	14,799	95,855
Drainage and irrigation	725,384	1,789,768
Communications	218,130	213,450
Interior development	6,671	34,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,145,903</b>	<b>2,603,327</b>

8. Estimated expenditures by the Territorial Government for economic development during 1946 to 1948 were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total expenditure</u>	<u>Per cent of total budget</u>
	£	
1946	1,037,780	7.36
1947	1,853,251	10.67
1948	1,832,792	9.35

9. The Ten-Year Development Plan provided for the sum of \$26,000,000. Of this, about \$9,000,000 is to complete schemes already in operation. To meet the expenditure of the Plan, \$12,000,000 has been allocated by the United Kingdom Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945; \$4,000,000 is to be provided from the Colony's accumulated surplus revenue and the unappropriated balance of a loan raised in 1945; and a new public loan of \$10,000,000 is to be raised. The Territory has separate plans for improving its communication services. The cost of these plans, added to the Ten-Year Plan, brings the capital expenditure on the development programme to about \$30,950,000, of which \$14,200,000 is for economic development, \$8,000,000 for welfare services, and \$8,750,000 for communications.

10. Allocations under the Plan for medical and health services amount to \$700,000; for capital expenditure on education, \$2,250,000; for urban housing during the first five years, \$1,000,000; and \$400,000 for the rural areas. A further \$250,000 is provided for housing part-time labour on sugar estates. Drainage and irrigation schemes are allotted \$10,500,000; agriculture and fisheries during the first five years, \$1,250,000; improvement of rice milling facilities, \$250,000.

11. The schemes proposed by the Evans Commission for the development of British Guiana would cost between £6 and £11 million over ten years, as shown below. The United Kingdom has decided provisionally to earmark about £2,000,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the implementation of the Evans Commission's proposals in British Guiana and British Honduras.

Summary of probable capital expenditure in ten years  
(proposed by the Evans Commission)

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Minimum</u> £	<u>Maximum</u> £
1. British Guiana Development Corporation. Investigation and other preliminaries.	100,000	100,000
2. Rice expansion scheme*	520,000	3,750,000
3. Banana plantation	2,000,000	2,000,000
4. Timber extraction and milling	1,100,000	1,100,000
5. Bartica-Potaro Road	743,000	1,078,000
6. Potaro-Konawaruk area:		
Cocoa plantation	405,000	1,500,000
Other plantation or dairying	-	25,000
Local feeder roads	50,000	208,000
7. Road from Potaro to Rapununi Savannahs	1,318,000	1,500,000
Extension road to Dadanawa, 100 miles	208,000	220,000
75 miles feeder roads	80,000	150,000
8. Development in Savannah and Kanukas:		
Settlement	125,000	1,500,000
Abattoir and refrigerator	20,000	40,000
Working capital for fencing and fertilizers	20,000	20,000
Other developments	-	20,000
9. Branch road to Tiboku	380,000	400,000
10. Mazaruni-Puruni Area:		
Cocoa plantation	405,000	1,000,000
Local feeder roads	10,000	208,000
Other developments	-	25,000
11. Transport vehicles	20,000	50,000
	<u>7,504,000</u>	<u>14,904,000</u>
Net without rice scheme	<u>520,000</u>	<u>3,750,000</u>
	6,984,000	11,154,000

\* Not directly connected with settlement.

C. Progress

12. Amerindian administration. As a result of improved transport facilities, District Officers now find it considerably easier to tour their districts. A new long-term policy for the administration and welfare of the Amerindians is under consideration. Among the proposals are schemes for the reduction of the number of reservations, the setting up of district and village councils and the revision of the laws affecting Amerindians. This new policy was approved by the Legislative Council on 17 November 1949, and, at present, legislation is being prepared as a first step to its implementation. A Medical Launch Service was commissioned in July 1949 to visit the sick. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$11,139 for medical services to the Amerindian people was provided the same year.

13. Agriculture. Development schemes completed include the establishment of marketing depots, improvements at a Rice Experimental Station, animal husbandry improvements in the Rupununi District, the appointments of marketing, livestock and veterinary officers, extension of a Government Stock Farm, erection of a rice mill, and the purchase of agricultural machinery.

14. Two American experts visited the territory under an Economic Co-operation Agreement grant in 1948, to investigate the rice industry. They recommended the establishment of large units of 10,000 to 15,000 acres, farmed by mechanical methods, and a chain of medium-sized mills, each to serve a limited area of production.

15. A soil survey of part of the interior is being carried out. An engineering survey of the first stretch of the road into the interior has been completed.

16. Drainage and irrigation. Extensive drainage and irrigation projects have been undertaken for several years to aid sugar and rice production. Six major schemes have been approved and three are in an advanced stage. Further drainage and irrigation schemes are contemplated, depending on agricultural and economic surveys.

17. Housing. A revision of the Ten-Year Development Plan is now being made in the light of the higher costs of materials. The far-reaching recommendations made in the Report of the Sugar Commission (Venn) that the Colony assume full liability for housing on sugar estates and rural areas are under consideration.

18. Education. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, an Education Development Officer was appointed to the territory in 1945. Under the

Acts of 1940 and 1945, £6,000 were allocated for scholarships. Up to 31 December 1948, six awards have been made to provide further training for students in physics, agriculture, domestic science, chemistry and forestry.

19. The following accommodations for primary schools have been provided with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds; four schools in new localities, supplying 1,308 places; 22 new schools as replacements for condemned buildings, supplying 5,155 places; and extensions of 20 buildings, supplying 2,631 additional places, making a total of 9,094. At a cost of \$27,900, eight teachers' houses have been erected, and six purchased and reconditioned. A new Government secondary school for girls has been completed.

20. Public health. The Malaria and Yellow Fever Services have been merged into the Mosquito Control Service and the cost is now met from Territorial funds. A piped portable water service for the City of Georgetown, partly financed by loan funds and by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, is under construction. A water-purification plant is being erected in Georgetown and should be in operation in 1950. A number of health centres have been built from Territorial funds. A four-point nutrition programme of classroom lectures and demonstrations in schools, talks to parents at clinics; or during school medical examinations, special instruction for school teachers, and exhibitions; films and propaganda among the general public has now been in progress for several years.

21. Forestry. As a result of Government's proposals to the Colonial Development Corporation for the development of a British Guiana Forestry Corporation, a British Forestry Investigation Commission was set up. It arrived in British Guiana at the end of 1948 to begin detailed surveys in the principal timber area.

22. Mining. A surveyor, sent to the United Kingdom during 1948, is studying to be a mining engineer.

23. The Colonial Development Corporation Ltd. has invested over a million dollars in British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd. Drilling has been carried out on two rivers and substantial areas of payable ground have been proved.

24. Trade and industrial development. Under the Ten-Year Development Plan, it is proposed to establish a state-owned Development Corporation with a capital grant to supplement private enterprise. Research and investigation, assistance to new industries, and preliminary work on major projects are to be the functions of the Corporation. Under consideration for possible production in the Colony are glass

manufacture, veneers and plywoods, paper pulp and chinaware, cement, and sand lime products. Collection of hydro-electric data is now being carried out by the Demarara Bauxite Company, Limited, on behalf of the Government. In 1949, the income tax laws were modified to encourage new industrial enterprises.

BRITISH GUIANA

## BRITISH HONDURAS

### A. Administrative methods

1. In accordance with the recommendations made by the West Indian Conference in 1944 and 1946, the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission appointed by the United Kingdom Government, visited British Honduras in November 1947. The Commission's main object was to investigate the possibilities of settling about 100,000 British West Indians and a number of European displaced persons in British Guiana and British Honduras. With this in view the Commission made a detailed study of the economic and social conditions in both territories. In its report of September 1948 (the "Evans Report"), the Commission recommended a development programme for British Honduras extending over ten years, at a cost of between £7 million and £10 million. Specific commercial projects included the expansion of the sugar and citrus industries, the establishment of banana and cocoa plantations, and a dairying industry. Capital expenditure on roads, port facilities and hotel accommodation, and expenditure on experimental projects, surveys and an expansion of social services were also recommended.
2. During 1949 the Evans Report was under active consideration both in the Colonial Office and in the Colony. The Colonial Development Corporation took an interest in the promotion of development along the lines recommended by the Commission, and investigatory work is now being carried out by an advance party. Capital works and experimental projects connected with the development envisaged by the Commission are under careful examination by the Government, and certain plans have already been formulated and submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for consideration. A comprehensive plan of general development is now being worked out.

### B. Finance

3. So far the development of the Colony has been financed by the Metropolitan Government only. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, British Honduras was granted the total sum of £506,525, of which £432,412 was spent by 31 December 1946. In 1945, the Colony was granted an allocation of £600,000 as its share of the funds provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945.<sup>1/</sup> In addition, a sum of £850,000 was made available by the Metropolitan Government in order to enable a start to be made with the development

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Development and Welfare. Despatch dated 12 November 1945, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments.  
Cmd. 6713, page 7.

recommended in the Evans Report. Approved expenditure in various fields under both Acts is shown in the following table:

	<u>Expenditure approved<sup>1/</sup> under C.D.&amp;W. Act, 1940 up to 31 March 1946</u>	<u>Expenditure approved<sup>2/</sup> under C.D.&amp;W. Act, 1945 up to 31 March 1949</u>
	£	£
Public health	6,180	26,350
Water supplies and irrigation	1,500	5,450
Housing and planning	3,200	-
Social services	7,030	4,000
Education	15,680	44,500
Agriculture and veterinary	38,140	21,950
Reclamation of land	-	6,583
Forestry	-	50,000
Communications and transport	<u>434,795</u>	<u>292,045</u>
Total	506,525	450,878

4. Actual expenditure on development from funds granted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, was as follows:

	\$	£
1946	356,845	74,343
1947	433,401	90,292
1948	528,699	110,145
1949	<u>647,194</u>	<u>134,832</u>
	1,966,139	409,612

1/ United Kingdom: Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1945-46.  
Col. 212, page 30, table I.

2/ United Kingdom: Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts....in the period from 1 April 1946 - 31 March 1947; 1 April 1947 - 31 March 1948; 1 April 1948 - 31 March 1949. H. of C. Papers 127 of 1947; 166 of 1948; 211 of 1949.

Summary of probable capital expenditure in ten years<sup>1/</sup>  
(proposed by the Evans Commission)

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Lower limit</u> £	<u>Upper limit</u> £
Social services	550,000	550,000
Agriculture (projects needing trial and experiment)	100,000	100,000
Banana plantations	1,260,000	1,760,000
Cocoa plantations	1,000,000	3,500,000
Expansion of citrus production	160,000	160,000
Expansion of sugar industry	3,585,000	3,585,000
Dairying Industry	60,000	155,000
Fisheries	50,000	50,000
Roads	265,000	450,000
Port facilities	140,000	200,000
Hotel accommodation	50,000	50,000
Surveys	25,000	25,000
Hydro-electric survey		
Geological survey		
Soil and ecological survey		
Investigation of Mountain Pine Ridge		
British Honduras Development Corporation for preliminary work and investigation	50,000	50,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7,295,000</b>	<b>10,635,000</b>

1/ United Kingdom: Report of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission. September 1948. Cmd 7533, page 350.

C. Progress

5. Agriculture. During 1947-1949, the only programme as such was that in connexion with increased food production. This aimed at making the Colony less dependent upon imports of foodstuffs than had been the case in the past. Appreciable progress with this programme was made, but it is difficult to assess the permanency of local food production, as it is achieved by such primitive means that the lands under cultivation may be permitted to revert to forest after only one crop has been produced.
6. Forestry. The small scale Forest Regeneration Plan, incorporating a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$200,000 (£41,666) to be spent in eight years, was approved in June 1948. A supplementary plan covering balsa, pine and cedar was submitted in connexion with the Evans Commission proposals and the wishes of the Colonial Development Corporation. The small scale plan was put into effect immediately and rapid progress with roads, houses, plantations and fire protection was made.
7. Industry. In 1949, a new rice mill with a capacity of 3,500 - 5,000 lbs. of paddy per hour arrived and was to be erected in the capitol.
8. Communications and transport. The Belize-Cayo road and bridge were completed and opened to traffic in 1949. Good progress was made on the construction of the Hector Creek Road. A programme of feeder-road construction was started early in 1949 in the Belize and northern districts, and approximately 10 miles of all-weather surface roads were completed.
9. Public health. The scheme for the provision of rural dispensaries was approved in 1948. During 1949, three dispensaries were completed and work is proceeding. Attempts were made to control malaria by the prophylactic use of paludrine in the schools and the residual spraying of houses with DDT. In 1949, 2,048 houses were sprayed.
10. Water supplies. The Temporary Water Supply in Belize was constructed in 1949, and water is now being pumped into public tanks from a well 14 miles from the city.
11. Housing. Approval for a housing scheme in the capitol, financed from local funds, was obtained in 1949, and work was to start early in 1950 on the construction of 33 individual houses. Twenty-two lots are to be leased for building houses with the assistance of the Local Authority.

12. Education. The construction of a technical high school in the capitol was started in 1948 and completed in 1949; staff for this school was being recruited. The school can accommodate 90 students who will receive technical and pre-vocational training, chiefly in wood-working and engineering.
13. One secondary school is building up a science department.
14. Investigation into the revision of syllabuses for Indian villages has started with a view to retaining and consolidating what remains of Maya culture.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

A. Administrative methods and finance

1. A development programme of social services and communications was transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1947. Although a considerable part of this programme is in operation, details are not available. No funds were granted under the Development and Welfare Act of 1940, but £150,000 was allocated under the Act of 1945. The following schemes were in operation at 30 March 1949:

	<u>Allocation</u> £
(a) Appointment of expert to advise on preparation of development programme	1,000
(b) Extension and improvement of hospital to provide 20 beds, nurses' home and outpatients' department	35,000
(c) Appointment of a Queen's nurse for three years	1,750
(d) Provision of a vessel for inter-island communication and for the evacuation of urgent medical cases	14,500
(e) Construction of a new town hall	16,350
(f) A seven-year programme for appointment and training of additional teachers for the rural areas <u>1/</u>	12,000
(g) Erection of a new infant school	11,000
(h) Establishment of a bureau to deal with survey data and specimens of the Falkland Islands Dependencies (for expenditure over 3 years)	10,200

B. Progress

2. The Colonial Development Corporation has initiated two projects in the Territory and has one project under consideration. A company has been formed to commercially process seal by-products. Vessels are being provided and a shore station is to be established. A scheme for the erection of a freezing plant to utilize surplus mutton is in progress, and operation is expected to begin in 1951. The Corporation's project for a large-scale poultry scheme is also receiving consideration.

1/ In 1949, two certificated and three uncertificated teachers arrived from the United Kingdom.

## JAMAICA

A. Administrative methods

1. Many important development schemes were carried out by the Jamaica Government in the period ended 31 March 1946, with grants provided from a fund made available to the Colonial Empire for five years under the United Kingdom Development Act of 1940. These schemes were prepared with the advice and agreement of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the recommendation of the Comptroller. The Secretary of State for the Colonies approved, in 1943, grants spread over seven and a half years for additional staff in the Secretariat and Treasury required for the development schemes, and, in 1944, a grant spread over six and a half years for the appointment of a Secretary for Development.
2. The Government was encouraged to undertake long-term planning by the United Kingdom Development and Welfare Act of 1945, under which Jamaica received a fixed allocation of funds for the ten-year period ending 31 March 1956, followed by a request to draw up a Ten-Year Development Plan with the following main objects: (a) to increase the productive capacity of the country; (b) to meet the urgent need for improvement of the social and economic condition of the people; (c) to prepare for further more ambitious advances in the future. A Development Committee was appointed in July 1945, to draw up a sketch plan of development which would be the framework of the whole development policy of Jamaica during the ten-year period from 1 April 1946. The Committee consisted of the Secretary for Development as Chairman, the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, five elected and two nominated members of the Executive Council. In deciding on the form and scope of the draft plan, the Committee and the Government had before them the reports of a number of committees and individuals who had recently examined important aspects of policy, including, particularly, the Agricultural Policy Committee and the Economic Policy Committee. The third and final draft of the Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies towards the end of 1946. In conveying approval, the Secretary of State made reservations with regard to the total size of the Plan, and also in respect of the weight placed on the expansion of social services as compared with the development of natural resources and, in particular, industrial development.

B. Finance

3. The Plan submitted embraced expenditure of £23,000,000 over the ten years. This expenditure would be met from three main sources:

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare allocation	6,500,000
Loans	5,250,000
Revenue	11,000,000

4. The limitation imposed by the 1940 Act that any unexpended part of the annual provision had to be surrendered was removed, and the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of £6,500,000 was additional to money spent up to March 1946. Of the allocation £250,000 was set aside for the Cayman, Turks and Caicos Islands Dependencies. The distribution of the allocation to Jamaica over the period of ten years was envisaged as follows:

<u>Head</u>	Balance at 1 April 1946 on existing schemes	New money for which application was proposed	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Agriculture	1,370,000	430,000	1,800,000
Communications	25,000	-	25,000
Education	554,000	946,000	1,500,000
Industrial and trade development	-	225,000	225,000
Public health	304,000	1,696,000	2,000,000
Social Welfare	172,000	228,000	400,000
Miscellaneous	35,000	15,000	50,000
Reserve	-	250,000	250,000
	<u>2,460,000</u>	<u>3,790,000</u>	<u>6,250,000</u>

5. The economic side of the Plan proposed expenditure of £6,000,000 on agricultural development. This included £1,500,000 for land settlement and £800,000 for irrigation, land reclamation and soil rehabilitation. For agricultural credit £700,000 was provided, and £750,000 for subsidies for farm improvement. Lesser sums would be devoted to the improvement of methods of agriculture by extension of agricultural department services and to agricultural education in a variety of forms. Other economic measures proposed included

provision for industrial research, fostering the tourist industry, improvements to the railway, and the provision of £1,000,000 for the improvement of road communications.

6. On the side of social services, the education programme of £4,000,000 included £2,000,000 for the building of primary schools. Proposals were also made for the expansion of teacher-training, as well as secondary and technical education. The public health programme of £5,750,000 placed great weight on preventive measures. £2,000,000 was allotted to housing and slum clearance subsidies, and £1,000,000 for the improvement of water supplies. For rural health units and other preventive measures £500,000 was provided, and £1,500,000 for the expansion of hospitals and hospital services, which included provision for Jamaica's participation in the teaching hospital which would be built as part of the University College of the West Indies. An important proposal not included under the foregoing heads was the proposed expansion of meals for school children at a cost of over £1,000,000 in the ten years.

7. The following table is a summary of the financial programme contained in the Plan:

	<u>Expenditure</u>	£
Total provision for schemes		19,536,000
Unallocated reserves		700,000
		<hr/>
		20,236,000
Debt charges on expenditure to be met by loan, including interest on Land Bonds		1,495,000
		<hr/>
Total expenditure		21,731,000

/Revenue

	<u>Revenue</u>	
		£
Allotment from United Kingdom Government under C.D. and W. Act	6,500,000	
<u>Less share of the Dependencies</u>	<u>- 250,000</u>	6,250,000
Amount to be raised by public loans		5,446,000
Miscellaneous reimbursements		224,000
Adjusted budgetary yields	100,000	
Expansion in ordinary revenues on the basis of present taxation	5,300,000	5,400,000
Amount to be raised by taxation		<u>4,411,000</u>
Total revenue		21,731,000

8. The following table is a summary of schemes to be financed wholly or partly by public loans:

<u>Head</u>	<u>Priority A</u>	<u>Priority B</u>	<u>Priority C</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	2,439,500	685,000	100,000	3,224,500
Communications	217,000	-	-	217,000
Education	-	90,000	-	90,000
Public health	842,000	472,150	401,000	1,715,150
Unallocated	200,000	-	-	200,000
Total public loans	<u>3,698,500</u>	<u>1,247,150</u>	<u>501,000</u>	<u>5,446,650</u>

9. Priority A included schemes to be started in the first year. Schemes in Priorities B, C, and D should begin only when sufficient progress has been made on those of higher priority. The most important schemes classified in Priority A were:

	£
New land settlements and conversion of agricultural training centres	1,000,000
Agricultural credit	675,000
Irrigation	400,000
New domestic water supplies	375,000
Housing schemes	334,000
Farm improvement scheme - agricultural subsidies	209,500

Included in Priority B were: Loan fund for secondary schools, £90,000, and land reclamation, £185,000.

10. A number of projects totalling £5,551,500 were to be financed wholly from general revenue. Of these, the major items to receive first priority were an elementary school building programme, £525,000; communications (roads and bridges), £500,000; meals for school children, £150,000; and tourist trade, £150,000.
- \* 11. The Plan provided for schemes, aggregating a sum of £8,737,443, which it was hoped would qualify for assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. First priority schemes in this list were: Agricultural Department extension, £1,336,356; elementary school-building programme, £1,000,000; hospitals, £789,000; new domestic water supplies, £375,000; farm improvement scheme - agricultural subsidies, £288,000.
12. The Ten-Year Development Plan was revised in 1950 to reduce the total cost by over £1,000,000 and to lessen the burden of priority recurrent expenditure by some 40 per cent. The 1949 schedule provided for a total of £23,030,000, of which £6,350,000 were to come from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, £5,282,000 from loan funds, and £11,398,000 from local resources. The 1950 revised total was £21,730,000, with £6,250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare, £5,446,000 from loan funds, and £10,034,000 from local resources.

C. Progress

13. By 30 September 1942, proposals had been made under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, involving a total expenditure of £3,231,266, of which £461,700 had already been approved; £561,803 was under consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and £2,207,763 was under consideration by the Jamaica Government. The schemes approved were: agriculture, £187,015; education, £13,110; public health, £181,685; social welfare, £38,890; communications, £13,000; miscellaneous, £28,000.

14. The following table is the financial summary of all development schemes approved for Jamaica and the Dependencies from the commencement of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 until 31 December 1946:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Jamaica</u> £	<u>Cayman Islands</u> £	<u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u> £
<b>(a) Development</b>			
Administration	42,314	-	-
Agriculture and veterinary	2,107,695	-	10,000
Communications and transport	217,824	704	11,236
Education	652,110	1,143	655
Forestry	156,880	-	-
Housing and planning	235,300	-	-
Industrial development	-	-	11,888
Land settlement	137,285	-	-
Medical, public health and sanitation	227,713	-	-
Public works departments	-	-	4,188
Social services	378,835	-	-
Telecommunications (including broadcasting)	1,300	-	-
Water supplies, drainage and irrigation	543,500	-	794
<b>Total development</b>	<b>4,699,776</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>38,761</b>
		<b>£4,740,384</b>	
<b>(b) Research</b>			
Agriculture and veterinary	23,100	-	-
Geological survey	700	-	-
Social services	1,500	-	-
<b>Total research</b>	<b>25,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4,725,056</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>38,761</b>
		<b>£4,765,664</b>	
Estimated expenditure under above schemes at 31 March 1946	2,235,065	704	23,016
		<b>£2,258,785</b>	

15. Expenditure on development schemes continued in 1947 although the final draft of the Ten-Year Development Plan had not yet been endorsed by the Legislature. The major items on which expenditure was incurred were land settlements; housing, elementary school buildings, rain water tanks and rural social welfare services. Most of this expenditure (all of land settlement and two-thirds of the housing) was to be financed by loan, but Jamaica was excluded for the time being from the London money market. Efforts to raise the needed funds by local stock issues were only partially successful. The offer of the first instalment of the First Development Loan coincided with the United Kingdom dollar crisis. This alone was sufficient to ensure its failure. The year's expenditure on schemes in the Development Plan therefore fell short of the provisions in the budget both from loan funds and from ordinary revenues.

16. The proposed expenditure for 1948 under the Ten-Year Development Plan was £1,933,491. Actual expenditure was £1,455,257, as follows: agriculture, £714,268; communications, £111,556; education, £120,694; industrial and trade development, £16,424; public health, £385,281; social welfare, £70,807; miscellaneous, £36,227.

17. Industrial development. Laws providing substantial import and income tax concessions were passed in 1948 to stimulate industrial development. Private development programmes resulting from these concessions included the reconstruction and expansion of a number of hotels; the establishment of a cement factory with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons; two textile manufacturing companies; a motion picture producing company; a button manufacturing company; and a gypsum factory which started production during the year.

18. Land settlement. Legislation was also enacted to authorize the purchase of properties for land settlement by means of land bonds. Nearly 20,000 acres of land were acquired during the year.

19. Water supply. At least nine Development and Welfare grants for major water works were approved between January and December 1948, in addition to a further grant for twenty-five rain water tanks and another for sundry minor rural water supplies. Owing to shortages of staff and machinery, actual installation did not keep pace with the approval of the schemes and only one of the major schemes approved was completed at the end of the year.

20. Housing. Housing expansion was largely confined to the capital where new dwellings were erected in one slum area. Additional new houses were built for ex-servicemen, and certain earlier housing schemes were continued or completed.

21. Education. Forty persons were undergoing training abroad during the year under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. Twelve of these were medical students. Ten persons, five of whom were elementary school teachers, were sent abroad for training with Territorial funds; and there were over fifty civil service personnel abroad on paid study leave. The school building programme started in 1945-46. By March 1949, fifty-nine new schools had been built with accommodation for 13,381 children, and a further thirty schools were under construction with accommodation for 8,370 children. Additional accommodation was also provided for 2,690 children by the erection of open-air classrooms on existing school sites. A Government grant of £10,900 per year has been made for the repair and extension of denominationally owned schools.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS

### A. Administrative methods

1. The creation in 1940 of a United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the appointment in 1941 of a Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies encouraged the Leeward Islands Government to begin long-term planning to improve the standard of social services and ensure better utilization of the natural resources (primarily agricultural) of the islands. Many important development schemes were prepared in each Presidency (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat, Virgin Islands) with the assistance of members of the Comptroller's staff.

2. Under the United Kingdom Colonial Development Act of 1945 a fixed allocation of funds was made to finance a development programme for the Leeward Islands, and the Government was requested to prepare a plan to cover the ten years ending 31 March 1956. Owing to the attention given to the extensive development schemes initiated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940, little progress was made prior to 1949 in the preparation of a ten-year plan for essential development works and their maintenance. In 1949 a Colonial Office Economic Liaison Officer assisted the Government to draw up revised development plans for each Presidency, and those for Montserrat and Antigua were completed.

### B. Finance

3. The basic capital for the ten-year development plan is the sum of £1,200,000 allocated to the Leeward Islands under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945.

4. Assistance proposed under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 at 30 September 1942 is analysed in the following table:

	<u>Leeward Islands</u>	<u>Antigua</u>	<u>St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla</u>	<u>Montserrat</u>	<u>Virgin Islands</u>	<u>Leeward and Windward Islands</u>
	E	E	E	E	E	E
Approved	17,050	58,858	51,762	22,479	5,163	24,500
Under consideration by Secretary of State	4,500	3,000	10,420	30,140	-	26,250
Under consideration by or with the Governor	761,635	-	-	20,540	49,602	-

The schemes approved were:

	<u>Leeward Islands</u>	<u>Antigua</u>	<u>St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla</u>	<u>Montserrat</u>	<u>Virgin Islands</u>	<u>Leeward and Windward Islands</u>
	E	E	E	E	E	E
Agriculture	16,350	29,760	23,336	19,829	5,163	4,000
Public Health	700	17,070	28,426	2,650	-	20,500
Communications	-	12,028	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17,050</b>	<b>58,858</b>	<b>51,762</b>	<b>22,479</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>24,500</b>

5. The following table is the financial summary of all development schemes approved for the Leeward Islands from the commencement of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 until 31 December 1946:

Service	Leeward	Antigua	St. Kitts-	Montserrat	Virgin	Leeward and
	Islands		Nevis-		Islands	Windward
	£	£	Anguilla	£	£	Islands
			£			£
<b>(a) Development</b>						
Agriculture and veterinary	20,021	234,260	69,533	19,829	33,142	4,000
Communication and transport	6,000	16,022	-	30,140	600	-
Education	200,000	7,715	1,750	-	5,090	160,384
Fisheries	-	430	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	1,520	-	-	-	7,850
Housing and planning	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
Land settlement	-	97,200	14,700	29,650	-	-
Medical, public health and sanitation	7,300	15,510	28,826	22,016	8,946	80,700
Public works departments	11,670	-	-	-	27,000	50,000
Social services	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Water supplies, drainage and irrigation	700	34,495	2,000	-	-	-
<b>Total development</b>	<b>245,691</b>	<b>407,218</b>	<b>124,309</b>	<b>101,635</b>	<b>74,778</b>	<b>302,934</b>
<b>(b) Research</b>						
Agriculture and veterinary						4,750
<b>Total research</b>						<b>4,750</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>245,691</b>	<b>407,218</b>	<b>124,309</b>	<b>101,635</b>	<b>74,778</b>	<b>307,684</b>
Estimated expenditure under above schemes at 31 March 1946	59,875	199,556	69,350	57,050	25,593	69,595

C. Progress

6. Agriculture. In Antigua, agricultural development schemes since 1943 and the amount spent on each up to 31 March 1949 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds were: establishment of a Central Agricultural Experiment Station, \$527,563; staffing and other requirements of the Agricultural Department, \$153,506; rehabilitation of estate agriculture, \$185,971; land settlement and development, \$353,300. The Land Settlement and Development Board, established in 1946, controlled 11,993 acres of land, occupied by about 2,538 persons. The Board operates a mobile soil conservation unit. The credit system conducted by the Field and Marketing staff of the Agricultural Department is expanding rapidly; and sugar cane experiments have produced satisfactory increases in yields throughout the island.

7. No definite plan for economic development in St. Kitts had appeared by 31 March 1948, but the development of dairying and mixed farming was being pursued. A free Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £1,780 was approved on 22 June 1942 for the appointment of two junior soil conservation instructors. A Government Dairy and Agricultural Station was established with free Colonial Development and Welfare grants of £7,720 and £27,627 approved on 30 January 1943 and 1 January 1944, respectively. The total expenditure on this project up to 31 March 1947 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was £34,717; and the Secretary of State authorized an extension up to 31 December 1948 to permit use of a balance of £1,500.

8. A comprehensive economic development scheme for Nevis has been prepared for inclusion in the ten-year plan for the Presidency. An agricultural development scheme was started with a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £21,556, approved on 31 December 1941, and £19,386 had been spent up to 31 October 1948. From a similar grant of £6,205 for agricultural development in Anguilla, approved on 2 September 1946, an amount of £2,258 had been spent up to 31 October 1948. Another grant of £3,800 spread over five years was approved on 4 November 1944 to establish a veterinary service, the recurrent costs of which would be met from local funds. A further grant of £850 was approved in June 1947 for the erection of a veterinary office and laboratory.

9. In Montserrat, the amounts spent on agricultural development from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1947 and 1948 were \$10,855 and \$12,894,

/respectively.

respectively. A land settlement scheme with 280 settlers has been operated by the Agricultural Department since 1943 and cotton production, sound farming and animal husbandry methods and soil conservation have been encouraged. Total expenditure on this scheme in 1947, 1948 and 1949 was \$37,344, \$57,040 and \$70,130, respectively.

10. Public Health. A Federal Senior Medical Officer was appointed in 1943, under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, to co-ordinate and reorganize the medical services of the Colony on the health unit system. Funds were granted at the same time for public health improvement schemes in each of the four Presidencies. Shortages of personnel and building materials delayed the implementation of the scheme, but by the end of 1946 three medical officers had been sent to North America for training in public health administration, ten nurses had qualified as health visitors, two sanitary inspectors had been trained and six rural centres and eight out-post dispensaries had been erected and were functioning in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat.

11. Maternal and child health clinics have been established in each of these islands and home nursing extended. In 1947 a health visitor with experience of public health work in the United Kingdom was appointed district matron for Nevis. Venereal disease clinics have also been developed in Antigua and St. Kitts and more adequate supplies of drugs for free treatment of venereal diseases and yaws provided in each of the Presidencies. This programme was further extended in 1948. In addition to the bacteriological laboratories functioning in Antigua and St. Kitts, laboratory work was started in 1948 in Montserrat and a new laboratory was erected at Tortola in the Virgin Islands. Only ten out of a projected 25 health centres had been established by 1949, due to lack of funds.

12. A Malaria Control Unit and a Public Health Engineering Unit are shared with the Windward Islands colonies. The former has been operating in Antigua since 1943. Two sub-units of the Public Health Engineering Unit were established in the Leeward Islands in 1945, one in Antigua to serve also Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, and the other in St. Kitts to serve St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla. A block grant of \$4,800 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was allocated in 1948 to a programme of communal latrine construction in country villages in Antigua and an individual house latrine programme in St. Kitts. Training of sanitary inspectors in St. Kitts and of the senior sanitary inspector for

St. Kitts in Jamaica was made possible through another grant. In 1948 the Leeward Islands Government engaged an architect at the expense of the Development and Welfare Organization to design a hospital for Antigua. Plans were completed for a building to cost \$800,000 (£166,666). In 1949 Colonial Development and Welfare grants in aid of health programmes were: St. Kitts-Nevis, \$10,000; Montserrat, \$22,620.

13. Housing. In 1949 a Central Housing and Planning Authority was established in St. Kitts. In Montserrat a housing scheme which was financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare loan of £5,000 has been completed. On building 26 concrete houses for labourers in different parts of the island, £2,606 was spent.

14. Education. In 1948 the Leeward Islands Government received a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$3,506 for teacher-training, and from the same source erected one school building and one teacher's house. Of \$190,096 spent on education in St. Kitts, \$6,824 were contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In the British Virgin Islands the expenditure on education (including library services and handicraft instruction) was estimated at \$33,357, of which \$4,122 were from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A. Administrative methods

1. The Government of Trinidad, prior to 1945, was in a satisfactory financial position and did not seek any aid from the Metropolitan Government for development and welfare projects except in a few cases. In 1939 the Territorial Government adopted a comprehensive development programme for the period 1939 to 1944, and a committee to plan the priority of its extraordinary public works was subsequently established. In 1942, a programme of capital works began, including additions and improvements to hospital and health services, water supplies, road communications, school buildings, slum clearance and housing, office buildings, police stations, youth centres, and expansion of industrial schools and orphanages. This programme, which has cost over \$20,000,000, is now drawing to a close.
2. In 1942 the Government appointed an Agricultural Policy Committee to formulate a long-term comprehensive programme for the improvement of agriculture and to lay down the broad lines for research. It reported in 1943, and its recommendations were implemented as staff and funds permitted. In 1947, when an Economics Committee was appointed, it stressed agricultural expansion over industrial development, principally in the production of cocoa, sugar, citrus, rice and other food crops.
3. The Economics Committee considered plans for economic development. A Standing Local Industries Committee had been appointed in 1941 but had not been effective since it lacked executive powers. The Economics Committee urged that an Industrial Board be established which would explore the possibilities of establishing new industries, examine applications for assistance, financial and otherwise, from private enterprise wishing to expand or establish new industries; and to advance monies, possibly from the Colonial Development Corporation. However, the Colonial Development Corporation notified the Government that funds would not be available for such purposes. The Government was not, therefore, able to implement the recommendation.
4. In March 1948, the Government, acting upon the recommendation of the Economics Committee, appointed an Economic Advisory Board to advise on applications from industry. An Economic Adviser assumed the Chairmanship of the Board in January 1949. Members also include the Director of Agriculture, the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, and a number of members of the Legislative Council.

/5. In March

5. In March 1950, the Legislative Council passed the Government's Aid to Pioneer Industries Bill, to encourage capital investment by giving relief from import duty and income tax. It provides freedom from customs duties for five years on plant, equipment and factory building materials, and allows an income tax holiday for a similar period from the moment commercial production begins. The Government has already declared several firms to be pioneer industries under the provisions of the Bill.
6. At the same time, the Legislative Council also passed the Income Tax (In Aid of Industry) Ordinance. Under a 1946 ordinance the Government had encouraged extension of the hotel industry by granting relief in respect of customs duties, excise duties and income tax to persons who spend money upon the construction of hotels in the Colony. The Economics Committee recommended the extension of income tax relief to other desirable industries. The present Ordinance is currently applicable to twenty-five specific industries, and is also applicable to persons in these industries, and in agriculture, who construct houses for their workers.
7. The present demand for money for small enterprises is considerable and plans have been made to set up an Industrial Loan Board with an initial capital of \$500,000.

#### B. Finance

8. Development programmes are being financed by local revenues, proceeds of loans raised locally and in the United Kingdom, and by Colonial Development and Welfare assistance for which an allocation of £1 million has been made by the United Kingdom Government under the terms of the Act of 1945. The Agricultural Credit Bank is one source of loans for farmers.
9. No loans were required at the beginning of the Government development programme as surplus balances were substantial for several years. The Government authorized the raising of the following loans: in 1944, a loan of \$5,000,000 for slum clearance and housing; in 1945 a loan of \$7,000,000 for public works, subsequently increased to \$15,000,000 in 1948; and in 1946 a loan of \$4,000,000 for an island-wide electricity scheme.
10. The following table provides a comparison between expenditure of local development funds and Colonial Development and Welfare grants:

/Year

Year	<u>Territorial funds</u>	<u>Colonial Development and Welfare grants</u>
	\$	\$
1941	1,135,765	7,775
1942	1,930,726	576
1943	2,608,529	2,207
1944	3,245,649	644
1945	4,257,266	1,395,347
1946	147,514	723,343
1947	194,511	283,663
1948	264,220	419,238
1949	291,125	389,289

11. The development schemes financed from loan funds and revenue which were completed at 31 December 1948 are:

Project	Revised estimated cost	Expenditure from		Actual cost
	\$	Revenue \$	Advances \$	
Hospital buildings	318,912	213,609	83,830	297,439
Health centres	125,054	74,286	46,903	121,189
School buildings	69,647	29,611	38,959	68,570
Road communications	3,054,967	263,876	921,512	1,185,388
Water supplies	992,539	907,164	45,472	952,636
Irrigation and drainage	371,796	32,736	337,134	369,870
Quarters for Government officers	-	492,333	272,510	764,843
Government buildings	-	335,395	116,000	451,395
Purchase of property for hostel	64,000	-	64,000	64,000
Slipway	-	953,863	110,577	1,064,440
Acquisition of land	-	-	515,202	515,202
Aerodrome improvements	210,453	-	208,368	208,368
Laventille Reclamation	-	1,571,334	318,566	1,889,900
Tobago Harbour improvements	-	13,298	78,765	92,063
<u>Total</u>		<u>4,887,505</u>	<u>3,157,798</u>	<u>8,045,303</u>

12. As of 11 January 1949 development schemes still to be completed with allocations from loan funds are:

Project	Revised estimated cost	Expenditure from		Total estimated expenditure to December 1948
	\$	Revenue \$	Advances \$	\$
Hospital buildings	8,604,051	1,739,446	2,631,019	4,370,465
Rural dispensaries	37,200	5	6,995	7,000
Water supplies	9,062,132	636,900	2,969,239	3,606,139
Road communications	1,588,000	645,797	679,747	1,323,544
Drainage and irrigation	1,034,679	448,695	342,345	791,040
Central Training Institute and Farm School	720,000	-	251,468	251,468

13. A development programme drawn up in 1948, and still under review, provides for an expenditure of \$50,000,000. It includes drainage and irrigation, land settlement, road communications, the Piarco aerodrome, and the Scarborough Swamp Reclamation Project in Tobago.

14. The five-year economic programme now being examined by the Legislative Council will cost nearly \$36,000,000. The largest items are water, electricity, roads, public buildings, and health projects, which will be covered by loan funds totalling \$28,000,000. An allocation of \$3,777,800 from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$4,800,000 will be used for school buildings, agricultural projects and slum clearance.

### C. Progress

15. In January 1949, a general progress report was made of the major development works undertaken by the Government and financed in part or wholly from the loan of \$15,000,000. It was estimated that up to 30 September 1948 over \$13,000,000 had been spent on these works. Proposed expenditure for 1949 was \$2,564,180. Work has been completed or is in progress on the following major schemes.

16. Water supplies. Improvements have been carried out in four districts. The Caura Scheme is designed to supply part of Port of Spain with 7,000,000 gallons of water a day. The estimated cost of the project is \$7,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 have been spent. The cost has been met from funds provided from the \$15,000,000 loan. The rest of the work will be financed with new loan money.

The second major project, almost completed, is in Tobago. There the Hillsborough Dam is to provide 850,000 gallons of water a day to most of the island. Estimated cost of the scheme is \$1,920,000.

17. Hospital buildings. Completed works are a nurses' home and hostel, the latter providing living accommodation for 210 nurses. Nine rural health clinics have been completed. Work on the administration and ward blocks of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium is 99 per cent completed.

18. School buildings. The programme includes the construction of two technical schools, two Central-Senior schools, 35 replacements of dilapidated buildings, 17 extensions of primary schools, 22 new Government primary schools, quarters for teachers in rural areas, six domestic science and handicraft centres, and improved sanitary facilities. In 1948, 39 school buildings were approved and 22 completed at a cost of over £31,000. Accommodation is being increased by the voting of over £36,500 for seven major building projects. The Department of Education applied for almost £323,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the rehabilitation of existing school buildings.

19. Slipway. A slipway for vessels up to 1,800 tons displacement has been completed.

20. Drainage and irrigation. Three schemes were completed. Two irrigation schemes are in progress. The Caroni Scheme is estimated to be more than 95 per cent completed. Its cost is estimated at \$1,006,479.

21. Agriculture. The rehabilitation of cocoa estates by payments to farmers cost \$11,220 in 1947; \$88,926 in 1948; and \$77,847 in 1949. The land settlement programme continued with improvements and extensions of roads on existing areas, installation of water supplies, placing of tenants on both organized settlements and on food allotments which in time will become organized settlements. Both projects are financed wholly from local funds.

22. Industry. Local industry is providing new employment. A new bauxite transfer station is to employ a permanent labour force of 130 persons; the manufacture of boxes and crates offered employment in 1949 to 200-300 persons in addition to wood cutters and transport operators; about 140 persons were directly employed in a new bottle manufacturing plant and hundreds indirectly.

23. Roads. Four sections of the Southern Main Road, chief link with Port of Spain and the oil-producing areas in Central and Southern Trinidad, are being reconstructed and extended.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS

### A. Administrative methods

1. The four territories of the Windward Islands Group (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent) received financial assistance for economic and social projects under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940. The office of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies supplied specialist advice.
2. The Governor of the Windward Islands was assigned the responsibility for apportioning among the territories a block amount which was allocated to the Group under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. Population and special needs were the factors which influenced his decision in distributing the money. There were Joint Windward-Leeward Islands schemes for malaria control, forestry supervision, a public health engineering unit, and surveys. The joint Windward Islands schemes included employment of a labour adviser for three years; a Director of Agriculture for five years; and a social welfare adviser for five years.
3. In November 1945, the Secretary of State for the Colonies requested each of the four islands to prepare ten-year development plans. The Finance Committee of Dominica, the St. Vincent Advisory Development Committee, and the Development Committee of St. Lucia assisted their Governments in the preparation of the Plans. Economic studies had shown it was impractical to sponsor schemes which the individual territories could not assume when the Ten-Year Development Plan was terminated.
4. The Secretary of State for the Colonies approved the Ten-Year Development Plans of the territories by 1949-50. However, operation of the full St. Lucia plan has been deferred until 1952 because of the current reconstruction programme in the island's capital which was devastated by fire in 1948. The Grenada Plan is being reviewed in the light of a revised assessment of funds likely to be available. The Dominica Plan was revised in 1949.
5. The Colonial Development Corporation, as of 31 December 1948, was considering two projects for Dominica. The Corporation is supervising the work of the reconstruction of Castries, the capital of St. Lucia.

Finance

6. Development programmes in the Windward Islands are financed by grants and loans under the Colonial Development Acts of 1940 and 1945, local revenues and loans. The number of development and welfare schemes and allocations under the Act of 1940 to 31 March 1946 were:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>Grants</u> £	<u>Loans</u> £	<u>Totals</u> £
Windward Islands-				
General	5	538,895	-	538,895
Dominica	19	273,031	-	273,031
Grenada	12	249,383	2,950	252,333
St. Lucia	21	292,246	36,420	328,666
St. Vincent	24	314,825	8,034	322,859

7. Under the Act of 1945 a block grant of £1,850,000 was allocated to the Group. This amount was distributed by the Governor as follows:

<u>Grenada</u>	<u>Dominica</u>	<u>St. Lucia</u>	<u>St. Vincent</u>	<u>Total</u>
£381,890	£339,120	£374,631	£345,858	£1,441,499

8. Other allocations under this block grant were:

<u>Joint Windward and Leeward schemes</u>		<u>Joint Windward schemes</u>	
<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Amount</u> £	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Amount</u> £
Malaria control unit	28,570	Labour Adviser	1,947
Forestry supervision	20,050	Social Welfare Adviser	5,925
Public Health Engineering Unit	73,680	Director of Agriculture	7,473
Survey supervision	12,125		
Entomologist	8,475		
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,900</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,345</b>

The total reservation in respect of the four airfields was £200,000.

9. A summary of grants for development and welfare schemes made under the Act of 1945, from 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1949 is as follows:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1946-47</u> £	<u>1947-48</u> £	<u>1948-49</u> £
Windward Islands			
General	8,584	7,100	26,788
Dominica	12,031	1,894	163,062
Grenada	15,152	8,135	7,750
St. Lucia	66,908	77,052	110,385
St. Vincent	42,767	9,709	20,070

10. Expenditures in Dominica and St. Vincent for economic and social projects financed by Colonial Development and Welfare grants were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dominica</u> £	<u>St. Vincent</u> £
1941	12,581	501
1942	15,632	12,100
1943	20,269	18,823
1944	26,423	18,516
1945	42,309	49,216
1946	113,289	105,158
1947	20,571	68,957
1948	20,516	45,680

11. Examples of major schemes under the Acts of 1940 and 1945 are:

Windward Islands, General

Allocation  
£

Construction of school buildings and houses for teachers.  
Grant to be allocated at discretion of Comptroller in consultation with Governor

500,000

Dominica

Public health

Anti-yaws campaign

25,935

Establishment of health centres

11,050

Construction of roads

140,100

Agriculture

Establishment of forestry service

34,000

Improvement of cocoa industry

25,510

Development

39,354

Agricultural stations

36,875

Grenada

Agriculture

Development

44,955

Rehabilitation of cocoa industry

57,950

Public health

Anti-yaws campaign

8,125

Health centre demonstrations

7,860

Anti-malarial measures

10,000

Water supply

9,000

<u>Windward Islands. General (continued)</u>	<u>Allocation</u> £
<u>St. Lucia</u>	
Public health	
Improvement in hospital services	28,222
Establishment of health centres	16,925
Water supply	39,230
Agriculture	
Improvement of cocoa industry	23,773
Development	30,927
Land Settlement	24,000
Education	
School buildings	21,717
Training of teachers	14,319
Road construction	65,000
<u>St. Vincent</u>	
Agriculture	
Experiment station	50,470
Road construction and improvement	25,000
Public health	
Establishment of health centres	16,676
Hospital construction	30,000
Water supply	25,000
Statutory Land Settlement and Development Board	50,000

12. Summaries of schemes and expenditures for St. Lucia and St. Vincent under their Ten-Year Development Programmes are as follows:

A. Revised Development Plan, St. Lucia

	<u>Proposed sources of revenue</u>			<u>Total</u> £
	<u>C.D.&amp; W.</u> <u>allocation</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Colony</u> <u>funds</u>	
	£	£	£	
Communications	40,000	126,000	80,500	246,500
Agriculture	96,661	90,000	78,953	265,614
Fisheries	4,610	-	8,100	12,710
Electricity	-	50,000	-	50,000
Tourism	-	-	10,000	10,000
Medical and Public health	24,253	-	50,005	74,258
Town planning, housing	20,000	-	-	20,000
Education	40,596	-	45,500	86,096
Social welfare	37,925	-	5,005	42,930
Towns, villages, etc.	40,414	-	133,500	202,180
Miscellaneous	5,880	2,000	34,574	42,454
Loan charges	25,000	-	18,172	43,172
Reserve	10,519	-	-	10,519
Total	345,828	402,500	359,075	1,106,433

/B. Development

B. Development Plan, St. Vincent

	<u>C.D. &amp; W. allocation</u>		<u>Colony funds</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Revenue or surplus balances</u>		
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>
Communications	58,769	125,000	48,956		232,725
Economic development	122,724	67,602	25,300		208,326
Secondary industries	3,100	-	1,000		4,100
Cottage industries	-	-	1,000		1,000
Tourist industry	-	-	5,000		5,000
Medical	21,852	-	10,000		31,852
Education	91,893	1,000	15,000		100,250
Social welfare	4,501	12,000	-		16,501
Town planning, housing etc.	24,850	45,000	-		69,850
Towns and villages	78,911	86,360	45,050		195,321
Loan charges and reserve	-	-	10,000		10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>406,600</b>	<b>336,962</b>	<b>161,306</b>		<b>904,868</b>

13. The sources of the Ten-Year Development Plan for Grenada are:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	<u>£</u>
Colonial Development and Welfare funds	382,000
Loan funds	500,000
Local resources	850,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,732,000</b>

Funds for the various schemes have been allocated as follows:

<u>Head</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>
Administration	28,000	Social	
Communications		Education	
Ports, harbours and water transport	30,000	Primary and secondary	208,000
Roads	170,000	Technical and vocational	23,000
Telecommunications and posts	60	Medical and health	
Economic		Housing and town development	150,000
Agriculture and veterinary	351,000	Water supplies and sanitation	82,000
Fisheries	12,000	Broadcasting and public information	3,000
Forestry	48,000	Welfare	71,000
Irrigation-drainage	101,000	Miscellaneous	129,000
Electricity power	63,000		
<b>Total - £1,732,000</b>			

14. Sources of the Ten-Year Development Plan for Dominica are:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount</u> E
Colonial Development and Welfare funds	536,000
Loan funds	300,000
Total	<u>836,000</u>

Details of the Plan are not yet available.

C. Progress

15. Agriculture. Each of the Windward Island territories has formulated an agricultural policy to govern the development of its agricultural resources. Such a scheme was launched in 1943 in Dominica with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940. Its main objectives were to re-organize the Agricultural Department, establish agricultural stations, and to train additional staff for work among small growers. In 1947, the Government of Grenada adopted an Agricultural Policy and the Department of Agriculture was gradually staffed to implement it. The St. Vincent Government adopted an Agricultural Policy Report in 1946. Grants were obtained under the Development and Welfare Act of 1945, as a result, for stud centres, soil conservation, the establishment of an agricultural experiment station and agricultural staff. In St. Lucia, the Land Policy Committee prepared an Agricultural Policy for the territory in 1945. In general, the policy is to encourage private enterprise that operates the sugar factories and the larger estates and to foster the building of a settled and self-sufficient peasantry on mixed farming lines.

16. In Dominica, schemes in operation under Colonial Development and Welfare funds relate to activities at the Agricultural Stations, such as improved planting material, stud animals for breeding, and soil conservation. Provision has also been made for the employment of extra staff for the Department of Agriculture and for the cocoa industry improvement scheme. The banana industry is receiving Government help. A fifteen-year contract for the purchase of the entire banana crop by one company has completely changed the economic picture. The Colonial Development Corporation has undertaken to erect and operate a hydro-electric plant, and a citrus packing plant, and to plant 500 acres of citrus on two estates.

17. In Grenada, a scheme for the improvement of the cocoa industry, to be financed in part by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, has been included in the 1950 expenditures of the Department of Agriculture.

/18. Public Health.

18. Public Health. In Dominica, substantial progress is reported in the expanded programme of pre-natal and child welfare clinics which now are island-wide and operate under the direction of district medical officers. Education in nutrition is stressed at the clinics. Free distribution of milk, food yeast and cod liver oil has been made possible by Government grants. Under a course organized in 1948, six public health nurses have been trained. The training centre operates with a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. A maternity and child welfare service, which started late in 1947, is also operated under a grant. Seventeen such clinics have been established. The anti-yaws campaign, started in 1943 with a grant, continued in 1949 and made satisfactory progress.
19. In Grenada, due to the appointment in 1949 of an extra venereal disease medical officer, the scope of the special yaws and venereal disease unit was increased and it covered the major part of the territory. All pregnant women have been tested for syphilis and immediate treatment has been given where necessary. The results of these campaigns are reported as most satisfactory. A school medical officer and nurse were appointed. They examined 4,728 school children. A 32-bed cottage hospital with modern equipment, started in 1948, will be completed early in 1950. Structural improvements were made at one hospital and two health centres. A medical visiting station was opened during the year. The bore-hole latrine campaign among the labourers to supply them with sanitary sewage disposal was continued. Water chlorination plants have arrived and will soon be installed. The extension of the water supply has been advanced.
20. In St. Lucia, in the new housing area near the capital, extensive drainage operations have been undertaken, and 4,400 feet of concrete drains were laid. The three large sugar factory areas have had house-to-house DDT mosquito spraying, the cost of which was paid from the Sugar Welfare Fund. The health centre has concentrated on venereal disease control. Bored hole latrines with pre-cast concrete fixtures are being supplied to the rural schools.
21. In St. Vincent, the Kingstown Water Supply was completed in 1949. A supply of 720,000 gallons per day is available.
22. Housing. In Dominica, the Central Housing and Planning Authority, established in 1946, is preparing housing and slum clearance schemes. An estate near the capital has been purchased by the Government and divided into 793 building lots.

23. In Grenada, the Central Authority completed 19 houses under the scheme for grants to owner-occupiers. At Victoria, 12 buildings were completed for persons made homeless by the 1945 hurricane. Schemes for re-housing in two districts were prepared, and 90 per cent of the building material has been received.

24. In St. Lucia, the plan for the reconstruction of the capital, which was destroyed by fire in June 1948, was approved by the Governor in Council in May 1949. Progress has been made chiefly in the construction of maisonettes and flats in the Government housing area, and in laying down the sewer system. Two other housing schemes, to cost \$115,000 and \$72,000 respectively, have been approved. The Colonial Development Corporation is building 38 houses on one of these projects, and at the end of the year had shown satisfactory progress. At another place, five houses have been built for Government officials, and negotiations are under way for the purchase of more land for sub-division into building lots. An anti-malaria project for which Colonial Development and Welfare funds provided \$16,080 is under way in one village area, which is being drained and will become a housing scheme. At another village which is being extended under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, drainage, transfer of houses and surveying had been done at the end of the year and completion was expected by the end of 1950.

25. In St. Vincent, during 1949 three new village rehabilitation projects were started and work on four others was carried forward. Urban development is also being carried forward by the Central Housing and Planning Authority.

26. Education. In Dominica, \$360,000 has been made available under the Development Plan for more schools and other facilities. A start has been made on this scheme.

27. In Grenada, approval is being sought to spend \$12,600 from funds available under the Ten-Year Development programme, for a limited educational project.

28. In St. Lucia, two school buildings were erected with Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1949. There were seven scholarship students in the United Kingdom, five in Canadian Universities and one at the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica. A Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for training teachers and providing for salaries and subsistence was approved for the three years April 1947 to March 1950. There are 73 teachers in training under this scheme.

FIJI

A. Finance and administrative methods

1. In 1945, in order to maintain and develop agricultural production, and to provide an adequate standard of living for the people of Fiji, a ten-year development plan was prepared; it was approved by the Legislative Council in November 1946, and a start was made in carrying out certain projects. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, rejected the plan as a whole and a new version was adopted by the Legislative Council in December 1949. The new plan proposes expenditure, during 1949-58, of  $\text{Ff}^1/4,264,115$ , of which  $\text{Ff}1,531,941$  is to be spent on schemes for economic development,  $\text{Ff}1,455,490$  on extending communications and on general development, and  $\text{Ff}1,096,058$  on social services.

2. The sources of funds for the plan are as follows:

	Ff
1. Colonial Development and Welfare funds:	
Allocation to Fiji	1,110,000
Allocation to Western Pacific High Commission (Tuberculosis Survey)	<u>14,115</u>
	1,124,115
less Expenditure on mosquito control, T.B. survey, and Suva Medical Centre 1946-1948	<u>32,010</u>
	1,092,105
2. Colonial Development and Welfare funds: Grants from central allocation for research and survey schemes	85,002
3. Loan funds	1,787,008
4. Annual appropriation from revenue at £50,000 a year 1950-58	450,000
5. Appropriation from surplus balances	<u>850,000</u>
Total	4,264,115

1/ The local currency is the Fiji pound, which equals 18s.0d. (sterling). It equalled \$US 3.63 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 2.55.

3. At the end of 1949, Colonial Development and Welfare schemes were as follows:

	£F
Malaria control	40,792
Suva Medical Centre	236,702
Preliminary research into anaemias and dental disease	480
Suva Medical Centre research library	4,051
Linguistic research in Fiji	3,935
Queen Victoria Memorial School	100,000
Visit of members of staff of Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad (agricultural research)	2,220
Geological survey	24,642

In addition, Fiji shares with other South Pacific Territories in schemes for a tuberculosis survey (£25,800 (sterling)) and for malaria and mosquito control (£65,000 (sterling)).

#### B. Progress

4. Progress made in the carrying out of development plans includes the following.

5. Agriculture. Constructional and development work at the new principal agricultural station is well advanced and the investigational programme has commenced. Attention has been given to a soil survey of special areas, to the development of stations, and to field demonstrations in contouring and the use of fertilizers. Considerable assistance has been given in the supply of clean and good varieties of seeds. The distribution of citrus and other fruit trees has greatly increased. A larger subsidy for the importation of blood stock has been given by the Government and distribution has been made throughout the Colony. Four new markets are in operation and one is under construction.

6. Industry. In 1946 six small lighting sets were purchased for country districts. In the Nausori area the building of the powerhouse has been completed.

7. Communications and transport. In 1946 a wharf for small vessels was completed at Lautoka. A number of new concrete bridges have been built to replace unserviceable structures.

8. Public health. The Tuberculosis Hospital at Tamavua, with 300 beds, was opened in 1946. Improvements to the regional and provincial hospitals were made during 1946-48. In 1947 progress was made in general improvements to the Suva

water supply. In the Nausori area the building of the pumphouse and the powerhouse has been completed.

9. Housing. Development work, including the construction of new streets and drains, was carried out at Lautoka in 1947. In Labasa Township work on two streets was being completed in 1948. In 1946-48 several official buildings and quarters for Government officials were built.

10. Education. In 1946 approval was given by the Secretary of State and the Legislative Council to a ten-year plan of education. As a part of this plan a Government Teachers' Training College was opened in January 1947. During 1946 about 30 old military buildings were bought by school committees and re-erected as district schools.

11. Various scholarships are available; a number of advanced students have recently been selected for training overseas under the Colonial Development and Welfare scholarship scheme.

SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

A. Finance and administrative methods

1. A comprehensive development plan for the Territory is being prepared.
2. Up to 31 March 1949, the following Colonial Development and Welfare schemes had been approved:

	£ A <sup>1/</sup>
Agricultural officers	1,800
Experimental and demonstration farm	25,000
Forest survey	5,200
Development of medical services	50,320
Establishment of a native administration experimental school	17,500
Census	800
Geological survey	10,700
Purchase of vessels for district administration	25,600
Purchase and erection of bridges	19,200
Telecommunication and broadcasting services	1,120

3. In addition the Solomon Islands share in a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, costing £25,800, for a tuberculosis survey in Fiji and the Western High Commission Territories.

B. Progress

4. Plans have been made for a scheme to bring the considerable area of grass plain on the Island of Guadalcanal into effective production.
5. In 1948 a survey of the forest resources of the Territory was completed.
6. Plans were completed in 1948 for the conduct of a geological survey.
7. A small fleet of 60-foot vessels has been formed in order to maintain sea communications. In 1947 two new vessels were bought; in 1949 one was completed and another (66-foot) was being built.
8. In 1948 a scheme for the improvement of road communications on Guadalcanal was in operation, including the erection of five steel bridges.
9. Work is in progress on the medical scheme; an extension approved in 1948 covered the purchase of equipment for 50 rural dispensaries. Two vessels have

<sup>1/</sup> The local currency is the Australian pound, which equals 16s.8d. (sterling) and \$US 2.24.

been obtained and converted into craft suitable for medical purposes. A free grant of £3,500 has been made, to be shared over a period of nine years between the Solomon Islands and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. This scheme provides for the allocation of eight Gilbertese and Solomon Islands students per year at the Central Medical school in Suva.

10. Progress has been made in planning a tuberculosis survey of the Western Pacific High Commission Territories, including the Solomon Islands.

11. By the end of 1949 the construction of the Native Administration Experimental school at Auki was completed. During 1949 a school for Chinese children was opened at Haniara.

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