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

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. 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 a number of the territories administered by the United Kingdom. Additional information on other territories will be published as an addendum to this document.

The first parts outline the general structure of the United Kingdom programme of development and welfare, the machinery of co-ordination and the classification of schemes approved up to June 1949. An account is then given of organization in the Caribbean, where regional programming has been particularly emphasized, together with a regional summary of some of the major schemes. Subsequently, territorial summaries set forth the progress in a number of territories of Africa and South East Asia, the latter being prefaced by a brief note on inter-territorial co-operation. An addendum is in course of preparation covering other separate territories, in particular those of the Caribbean.

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

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I. GENERAL STRUCTURE

1. The Colonial Development Act, 1929 was the first general Act to provide for financial assistance for development in Colonial territories. This Act authorized the British Government to make advances, by way of loans or grants up to a maximum of £1 million a year, to colonial governments for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture and industries in the colonies. The main objective was economic development to promote commerce with industry in the United Kingdom though, in so far as possible, the territory as to share the advantages gained. While the promotion of social services with the exception of public health was excluded, the advancement of loans or grants under this Act were subject to fair labour practices being observed in the territory concerned, and in particular, no forced labour or child labour was to be employed.

2. The economic crisis of the early nineteen thirties left many colonial governments with inadequate financial resources for social services and public works. During the period 1938-39 a Royal Commission reviewed the general situation in the British West Indies, and made recommendations for their development. One of its main recommendations was that a West Indian Welfare Fund of £1 million should be established and financed by the United Kingdom for a period of 20 years.^{1/} Independently of the work of the Royal Commission, the question of a development finance policy for all colonial territories had been considered for some time. In 1940, therefore, instead of creating a separate West Indian Welfare Fund the Colonial Development and Welfare Act provided maximum financial assistance of £5 million a year for a period of 10 years and set aside £500,000 for research, which included provision for development in the West Indies at approximately the amount recommended. The Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury was empowered to make schemes "for any purpose likely to promote the development of the resources of any colony or the welfare of its people". The statement of policy of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, emphasized the objective of achieving parallel progress in economic development and improved welfare of the colonial peoples. Except for

^{1/} United Kingdom, Colonial Office: Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1945-46 (Colonial No. 212) London, 1947, page 1.

particular cases when grants-in-aid were provided to meet deficits, colonial governments had previously been responsible for their own solvency. It was now realized that outside financial assistance would be necessary to increase the national wealth of the colonial territories before they could devote their resources to social services. Under this Act, colonial governments were also relieved from liability in respect of certain loans.

3. During the war, however, development projects had to be restricted and the maximum allocation provided under the 1940 Act was never reached. In 1945 shortly before the end of the war it was decided to increase further the financial provision for colonial development and welfare so as to enable the colonies to begin on active programmes at the earliest possible date. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, raised the total sum available over a period of 10 years to £120 million, while limiting the expenditure in any one year to £17.5 million of which not more than £1 million was to be for research. Long term planning of colonial development was facilitated through the new provision that unspent money in any one year would be permitted to be carried forward. The observance of fair conditions of labour was expanded to include the provision of reasonable facilities for the establishment of trade unions.

4. Of the total £120 million, £85.5 million was allotted to individual territories or groups of territories on a regional basis, subject to the qualification that Colonies possessing responsible government, were by terms of the Act excluded from its provisions; £11 million was placed on reserve and £23.5 million was allocated to certain schemes of benefit to the colonial territories as a whole, and included £8.5 million for research, and £4.5 million for higher education. Furthermore, each territorial government was asked to draw up a ten year plan of development which would take into consideration not only the funds allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, but also all financial resources of the territory itself, including surplus revenue and loans. In drawing up the plans it was asked that, in general, revenue earning projects should be financed by loans and care should be taken not to overburden the territory with recurrent operating expenses.

5. In order to encourage production and supplement development and private enterprises outside the scope of the colonial development plans, the Overseas Resources Act was passed in 1948, setting up the Colonial Development

/Corporation

Corporation with borrowing powers up to £110,000,000 and the Overseas Food Corporation with borrowing powers up to £55,000,000.

6. The Colonial Development Corporation was charged with the duty of "securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for developing resources of colonial territories with a view to the expansion of production therein of foodstuffs and raw materials or for other agricultural, industrial or trade developments therein". To achieve this objective, it was authorized to undertake projects itself, set up subsidiary organizations or to act in association with Governments or private bodies. Five regional subsidiary companies were set up to provide machinery for its activities in the chief colonial regions.

7. The Overseas Food Corporation was to be responsible for projects of production, processing and marketing of foodstuffs and other agricultural products. The Corporation may operate in any place outside the United Kingdom, but it may do so in the colonies only at the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The first project undertaken was the large scale production of groundnuts in East Africa.

8. Following the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom, to which all colonial territories except Bermuda have notified their assent, export forecasts of Colonial products for stockpiling in the USA were drawn up for the consideration by the United Kingdom in conjunction with the Colonial Governments. In view of the fact that the welfare of the colonial territories and the United Kingdom are dependent on each other and their economies are complementary in nature, colonial development has been further co-ordinated with the long term recovery of the metropolitan country. To stimulate exports from the colonies,^{1/} a substantial net investment will be made in these territories and exports from the United Kingdom to them will be maintained at a high level.

9. In 1949, while the total sum of £120 million provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts remained the same, the maximum annual amount to be paid out under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was further raised to £20 million and that for research to £2.5 million. The Colonial Stock Acts

^{1/} United Kingdom: European Co-operation. Memorandum submitted to the O.E.E.C. relating to economic effort in the period 1949 to 1953. Cmd. 7572, London, 1948. Chapter V, pp. 35-39.

enable territories to raise public loans on the London market, and during 1948 and 1949 several territories took advantage of this facility. The first to do so was Trinidad which in November, 1948, raised a loan of £3 million; the loan was heavily oversubscribed. This was followed by a loan of £8,050,000 floated by the Federation of Malaya; by one of £1,500,000 raised by the Nairobi Municipal Council; £3,540,000 by Northern Rhodesia; £408,000 by St. Lucia, and £3,250,000 by Jamaica. At the same time in order to facilitate the participation of foreign capital in the development of colonial territories the Colonial Loans Act, 1949, was passed whereby the United Kingdom Treasury is authorized to guarantee certain loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development up to an aggregate of £50 million.

10. By June 1949 development plans of 21 territories (including Tanganyika) had been approved providing for a total expenditure over 10 years of approximately £200 million of which £64 million will come from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, £64 million from loans and £71 million from local resources. Approximately £34 million is devoted to development of communications, £41 million to economic development, £85 million to promotion of social services, and £18 million to reserve and interest charges.^{1/}

11. At the end of November 1949, the Colonial Development Corporation had 28 projects in operation, on which the capital committed amounted to about £14.5 million. In addition, another 51 projects were under active consideration. The Overseas Food Corporation, on the other hand, had invested £23.3 million in the East African groundnut scheme by the end of March 1949.^{2/}

^{1/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories (1948-49), Cmd. 7715, HMSO, 1949, Appendix III A-B.

^{2/} United Kingdom: Overseas Food Corporation: Report and Accounts for 1948-49, H of C252, London, 1949, p. 67.

II. MACHINERY FOR CO-ORDINATING COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

12. In asking each Colonial Government to submit a ten-year plan of development which was to take into account not only the funds allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, but also contributions that could be made from the revenue of the Territory itself and from loans, it was envisaged that these plans would be 'outlines' providing only the framework. In some territories the plans were drawn up by a committee composed of members of the Legislature and of private persons; in others, by officials in consultation with members of the general public. In a few territories a Development Commissioner was appointed (as in Uganda) to help in shaping and co-ordinating the plan. In the West Indies, all plans had to be submitted through the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, whose organization was essentially advisory in character.

13. When a development plan for a territory has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Colonial Government submits, for the approval of the Colonial Office and the Treasury, individual schemes, showing in detail the works to be executed and the appointments to be made with estimates of the cost. When approved, the scheme with its financial provisions becomes the authority for expenditure.

14. In order to co-ordinate the territorial plans and to assign priorities, as well as to review the plans from time to time in order to bring them in line with changing conditions, the machinery for centralizing and co-ordinating development has been progressively improved.

15. The 1929 Act set up a Development Advisory Committee and although the 1940 Act made no statutory provisions for such a committee, two Advisory Committees were in fact set up: The Colonial Development and Welfare Advisory Committee and a Colonial Research Committee. In 1946 the Colonial Economic Development Council was established with terms of reference "to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire and on questions of general economic and financial policy". In addition to the ten-year plans, the Council considered questions of general economic interest such as co-ordination of transport.

16. In 1947, an inter-departmental committee called the Colonial Primary Products Committee was established under the chairmanship of the Colonial Office to review "commodity by commodity, the possibility of increasing Colonial

/production

production, having regard on the one hand to the interests of the Colonial Empire and, on the other hand, to the present and prospective world needs and the desirability of increasing exchange resources."

17. In the same year the Colonial Economic and Development Council was reconstituted and an Economic Intelligence and Planning Section was set up in the Economic Division of the Colonial Office to provide an overall co-ordination of supplies. In addition, Development Liaison Officers were appointed to the major colonial regions. The Colonial Research Council was also reconstituted in 1948, and effective January 1949 a Colonial Research Service has been established to meet the special requirements of research workers arising from the extensive research work planned.

18. In March 1948, the Select Committee on Estimates of the United Kingdom Parliament, in its study of colonial development, appointed a sub-committee to visit Nigeria, as it was felt that the detailed appraisal of the progress of development in one territory would bring forward principles of wider application. In the period 1948-9 plans for many territories were reviewed, in most cases resulting in more emphasis to be given to economic development.

III. CLASSIFICATION OF APPROVED SCHEMES IN THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT
PLANS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES AS AT JUNE, 1949

19. The totals given in the following table differ from those mentioned in paragraph 10 due to the exclusion of the expenditure of £18,005,000 approved for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika.

		<u>Total</u> £000
1.	Administration and Organization	8,695
2.	Physical Planning Surveys and Census	740
3.	Communications	
	(a) Civil Aviation	2,083)
	(b) Ports, Harbours and Water Transport	5,209)
	(c) Railways	460)
	(d) Roads	15,965)
	(e) Telecommunications and Posts	3,473)
4.	Economic	
	(a) Agriculture and Veterinary	13,931)
	(b) Fisheries	715)
	(c) Forestry	3,709)
	(d) Irrigation and Drainage	7,646)
	(e) Land Settlement	5,354)
	(f) Soil Conservation	2,804)
	(g) Electricity and Power	2,778)
	(h) Industrial Development	1,553)
5.	Social	
	(a) Education i. Primary and secondary	20,476)
	ii. Technical and Vocational	3,238)
	iii. Higher	368)
	(b) Medical and Health Services	24,315)
	(c) Housing and Town Development	11,659)
	(d) Nutrition	1,115)
	(e) Water Supplies and Sanitation	15,093)
	(f) Broadcasting and Public Information	193)
	(g) Welfare	1,632)
6.	Miscellaneous	9,824
Total of Schemes		163,028
Add Reserve, Interest Charges, etc.		18,389
Total of Plans		181,417

IV. BRITISH WEST INDIES

20. In the British West Indies, a special organization was set up under a Comptroller for Development and Welfare in September 1940. The Comptroller is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His principal functions are to draw up, with the aid of his experts and in consultation with the local Governments concerned, long-term programmes of social reform; to consider similar schemes submitted by local Governments; to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to grants made to West Indian Governments under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts; to supervise, through his staff, the administration of such grants; and to submit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies periodical reports on the work carried out under his supervision.

21. Under the Act of 1940, development programmes were prepared on a five-year basis; in the case of education, for a period of nine years. Some territorial administrations set up Development and Welfare committees to formulate proposals for consideration. The Comptroller reviewed the proposals and submitted them to the local Governments concerned, which prepared them for final submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Where schemes were prepared in a Colony on its own initiative, it was arranged that they should be submitted to the Comptroller before submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

22. Since the commencement of the Act of 1940 up to 31 December 1944, grants and loans made to the West Indies under the Act totalled £7,702,626.

23. After the passage of the Act of 1945, the various colonies established Development Committees with "strong" unofficial representation to draw up draft ten-year plans. Discussions were held with advisers on the staff of the Comptroller. Under the new development plans, increased grants were to be accompanied by expenditures from local revenues. The West Indies' allocation under the Act of 1945 was £15,500,000.

24. Since the inception of the 1940 Act through March 1949, general development schemes, in which some or all of the territories shared, numbered about 80, and general research schemes about 18. There were 65 renewals of grants for development and 16 renewals for research schemes. By 31 March 1948, the total amount of £1,263,594 was granted for approved general development and welfare schemes under the Acts of 1940 and 1945; for research, £616,388 were allocated, making a total of £1,879,982.

25. In the assessment of priorities for expenditure on general West Indian schemes, first place has been given to the improvement of the technical and professional skill of the people of the West Indies. As of 31 December 1946, grants totalling £26,723 were allocated by the Comptroller for the training of subordinate personnel within the West Indies area, and £9,361 for training outside the West Indies. The following table indicates the fields in which personnel were trained and the allocations made:

<u>Field</u>	Training in the	Training outside
	<u>West Indies</u>	<u>the West Indies</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Agriculture, veterinary and forestry	1,516	1,098
Education	3,344	2,650
Fisheries	200	-
Industrial development (cottage industries)	2,067	-
Labour	366	235
Medical, public health, sanitation and nutrition	14,838	2,971
Social services	2,844	1,115
Water supplies	550	-
Public administration and government	-	776
Public works	-	516

26. The following are some of the major general development schemes:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
	<u>£</u>
<u>Education</u>	
University College of the West Indies, Jamaica	
For erection of buildings, purchase of land, equipment, books, etc.	494,416
Training of teachers, Leeward and Windward Islands	100,000
Books and minor equipment for elementary schools, Leeward and Windward Islands	37,500
Appointment of six education officers, Leeward and Windward Islands	7,850
<u>Public Health</u>	
Medical scholarships	147,825
Venereal disease control	108,915
Public Health Engineering Unit, Leeward and Windward Islands	49,650
Establishment of malaria control unit, Leeward and Windward Islands	20,500
<u>Research</u>	
Soil research	165,000
A ten-year programme at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad	

/Banana

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Allocation</u> <u>£</u>
<u>Research (continued)</u>	
Banana research	154,600
A five-year programme of banana breeding and study of Panama Disease, at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.	
Cocoa research	150,825
A ten-year programme at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad	
Establishment of the Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad	116,900
Capital and recurrent expenditure for five years	
<u>Air Communication</u>	
Development of civil aviation in the West Indies	
Grant for British West Indian Airways (administered by Trinidad)	375,850
Landing facilities for aircraft: Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Antigua and St. Kitts	266,946
<u>Food Yeast Factory</u>	
Colonial Food Yeast Ltd. established in Jamaica	235,000

27. As of 31 December 1948, fifteen projects to be undertaken in seven West Indian territories were under consideration by the Colonial Development Corporation; assistance has already been given to three colonies. The corporation, by 3 November 1949, had nine projects in operation in the West Indies, with a total capital commitment of £2,901,871. Fourteen projects were under investigation.

28. Several West Indian territories have recently enacted legislation to provide income tax relief and exemption from customs duties in respect of materials imported for the construction or extension of factories. Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and the Bahamas are territories in which private investors have started factories with the co-operation of Government.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

**Financial Summary of all Development Schemes approved since commencement of Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940
to 31 December 1946**

	Health and Sanitation	Housing, Town and Country Planning	Irrigation, Water Supplies	Social Services	Land Settlement	Education	Agriculture and Veterinary	Forestry	Fishery	Public Works Department	Communications and Transport	Telecommunications (including broadcasting)
Barbados	27,000	1,875	-	30,000	-	44,895	212,650	-	14,411	-	60,000	-
British Guiana	100,454	34,056	989,491	57,792	66,834	61,578	370,277	15,584	-	-	209,950	8,175
Br. Hinduras	6,180	3,200	1,500	7,030	-	15,680	38,140	-	-	-	434,795	-
Jamaica	227,713	235,300	543,500	378,835	137,285	652,110	2,107,695	156,880	-	-	217,824	1,300
Cayman Island ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	-	-	-	-	704	-
Turks & Caicos Is. ^{2/}	-	-	794	-	-	655	10,000	-	-	4,188	11,236	-
Trinidad	-	-	-	-	-	-	619	-	-	-	-	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	80,700	-	-	-	-	160,384	4,000	7,850	-	50,000	-	-
Leeward Islands	7,300	-	700	-	-	200,000	20,021	-	-	11,670	6,000	-
Antigua	15,510	-	34,495	-	97,200	7,775	234,260	1,520	430	-	16,028	-
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	28,826	3,500	2,000	4,000	14,700	1,750	69,533	-	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	22,016	-	-	-	29,650	-	19,829	-	-	-	30,140	-
Virgin Islands	8,946	-	-	-	-	5,090	33,142	-	-	27,000	600	-
Windward Islands ^{3/}	-	-	-	5,925	-	500,000	12,440	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	30,185	2,900	9,000	3,620	-	10,350	101,355	-	-	-	2,175	5,380
St. Lucia	46,982	16,650	73,855	3,770	52,770	-	41,587	500	3,100	-	65,300	6,300
St. Vincent	48,500	5,365	46,500	8,525	58,600	3,598	104,294	-	4,610	-	25,900	600
Dominica	40,335	10,000	20,546	8,435	-	350	28,350	-	-	7,000	105,250	-
West Indies	243,790	-	-	37,107	-	53,040	48,500	-	-	-	684,246	5,750
Total	934,437	312,846	1,721,381	545,039	457,039	1,718,398	3,456,692	182,334	22,551	99,958	1,870,148	27,505

^{1/} Cayman, Turks and Caicos Islands are a dependency of Jamaica.

^{2/} £11,888 granted to the Turks and Caicos Islands for industrial development; a total of \$22,835 spent for industrial development in the West Indies, making a grand total of £34,723.

^{3/} £3,800 spent on labour in the Windward Islands.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Ten-Year Development Plans
(approved during 1946 - 1949)

	Jamaica	Barbados	St.Vincent	British Guiana	Grenada	Turks and Caicos Is- lands ^{1/}
	(in thousand £s)					
Administration	435	167	46	-	28	4
Communications	1,797	121	246	1,740	260	9
Agriculture and Veterinary	3,147	358	196	372	351	10
Fisheries	10	68	13	1	12	-
Forestry	281	32	-	238	48	-
Irrigation and Drainage	805	309	1	2,158	101	-
Land Settlement	1,650	-	57	162	-	-
Soil Conservation	50	-	12	-	-	-
Industrial Development	100	50	-	104	-	3
Education						
Primary and Secondary	3,290	406	78	472	208	22
Technical and Vocational	450	10	8	62	23	-
Higher	236	30	-	-	-	-
Medical and Health Service	2,652	728	74	163	203	37
Housing and Town Development	2,040	534	63	208	150	2
Water supplies and Sanitation	1,052	283	152	56	82	-
Welfare	715	160	18	39	71	2
Miscellaneous	527	150	35	831	129	7

^{1/} A dependency of Jamaica.

ADEN

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

In April 1947, Aden's Legislative Council accepted as its general development policy for the next ten years the First Report of the Development Committee. This Committee, which was set up in 1946, had drawn up plans covering both the Colony and the Protectorate. The proposed total expenditure on development over the ten-year period amounted to £2,114,000 of which £800,000 was to be provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the remainder from local funds and surplus balances. The Report proposed an expenditure of £1,614,000 in the Colony of Aden, and an expenditure of £500,000 in the Protectorate; all of the Protectorate expenditure was to be provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Since the adoption by the Legislative Council of the First Report of the Development Committee, the Aden Government found itself from time to time faced with major difficulties in carrying out schemes recommended for the Colony, either because the details of the individual schemes had been revised or the cost of building and materials had proved far higher than was anticipated. After a rough survey of the Colony's financial resources was made it became apparent that the recommendations of the First Report could not be carried out, and it was decided to re-appoint the Development Committee to consider the line to be taken as a result of this survey. The Committee reported in May 1949, and recommended that other means of financing the Development Plan might be considered and that schemes of an economic nature should be financed by loans, if such loans could be raised in the London market. The revised development programme of the Colony calls for a total expenditure of £2,000,000 approximately. The need to review the position in regard to the Protectorate's development programme has not arisen as yet.

FINANCE

The sources from which the Development Committee proposed to derive the funds for the Colony's Development Programme, were as follows:^{1/}

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Allocation	300,000
Colony's Surplus Balances	1,063,000
Loans	660,000
	<u>2,023,000</u>

^{1/} Aden Colony and Protectorate. Second Report of the Development Committee,
May 1949, page 19.

<u>Schemes</u>	<u>Total estimated^{1/} expenditure for the 10 year per.</u>	<u>Actual expenditure^{2/} up to 31.3.1949</u>	<u>Proposed^{3/} expenditure 1.4.49-31.3.50</u>
	£	£	£
Health Centres	15,000	-	-
New Hospital	400,000	-	-
Improvement of Sewerage			
Outfalls	10,000	-	3,760
Water Supply	110,000	24,464	52,632
Quarters for Staff	130,000	27,775	42,556
Working Class dwellings	150,000	27,320	18,797
Recreational facilities	50,000	-	15,038
Education	342,000	19,854	101,504
Economic and Labour Survey	10,000	-	-
Electricity	400,000	11,695	7,519
Telephone Developments	150,000	7,317	7,519
Roads	200,000	13,255	18,797
Civil Airport	55,000	100	-
	<u>2,023,000</u>		
Fisheries Survey ^{4/}	24,012	8,967	-
		<u>140,755</u>	<u>268,122</u>

PROGRESS

Agriculture

In the Western Protectorate the districts of Abyan, Beihan and Ahwar, and Hadhramaut, which depend largely on a system of flood water irrigation, were selected as areas for improvement. In 1948, an interest-free loan of £250,375 was granted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to the Abyan Board for the improvement and construction of irrigation works. The main objects of the scheme are (i) to determine how much of the Abyan area can be brought under cultivation by controlled irrigation, (ii) to bring all suitable land under

^{1/} Aden Colony and Protectorate. Second Report of the Development Committee, May 1949, page 19.

^{2/} Aden Colony. Annual Report by the Chief Accountant for the Financial Year ended 31.3.1949, pages 45-46.

^{3/} Information transmitted under Art. 73(e) of the Charter for the year 1949.

^{4/} United Kingdom. Return of Schemes made under the C.D. & W. Acts. April 1947 to 31.3.1948.

United Kingdom. Return of Schemes made under the C.D. & W. Acts. April 1, 1948 to 31.3.1949. H.M.S.O.

irrigation and cultivation as quickly as possible.^{1/} During 1948-49 the Abyan Scheme progressed; the irrigation works were extended and more land brought under control. An important development was the extension of cotton growing to field scale trials; 80 acres gave an average yield of 1,750 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.

A Fishery Survey begun in 1947 was completed in 1949. A representative of the Colonial Development Corporation visited the Eastern Protectorate in the winter of 1948-49 in order to investigate the possibility of the development of fisheries.

Industry

Salt production increased from 113,042 tons in 1946 to 303,432 tons in 1949.

Power

The Electricity Station in Aden was enlarged in 1947, when three turbogenerators of 1200 KW, 1200 KW and 750 KW respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 47,000 lbs. per hour, were installed. Three new sub-stations at Tawahi, Isthmus and Khormaksar were constructed in 1948. In 1949, a 200 KW Diesel Generating set was installed at Sheikh Othman to augment the supply in that area.

Communications and Transport

In 1948 work was begun on the construction of a civil air terminus.

Public Health

In 1948 considerable progress was made with the anti-tuberculosis campaign, due to the services of a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds, and additional staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The opening of a new temporary ward for male T.B. patients at the Civil Hospital, the provision of additional beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the T.B. Hospital at Sheikh Othman mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944. Training of local midwives and of subordinate nursing staff was undertaken. The subvention

^{1/} United Kingdom. Return of Schemes made under the C.D. & W. Acts... from 1.4.1948 to 31.3.1949. Col. 211, page 18.

to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital for its Venereal Disease Treatment Centre was increased from £225 to £750 in order to assist the campaign against venereal disease.^{1/}

Water Supplies

The amount of water raised from boreholes increased from 205 million gallons in 1936 to 500 million gallons in 1949. In 1948, five additional boreholes were sunk. In 1949, a new 9" diameter pipeline was laid from the borewells at Shoikh Othman to the reservoirs at Khormaksar, a distance of six miles. In 1948 Government approached a London firm of consulting engineers with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

Housing

Permanent houses are being built by Government under a programme partly financed by Colony funds and partly by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Up to the end of 1949, 200 permanent houses were built in Sheikh Othman; persons living in matting huts were moved in and the matting huts demolished. In Aden 36 houses were built by Government in 1949. An interim plan for the Maalla area was approved by Government, plots for over 200 working class houses were laid out, and these are being taken up by private enterprise.

Education

An Educational Five-Year Plan received approval in 1948 and certain of its provisions are already being implemented. In 1948, a full one-year training course was provided for teachers; during 1949 seven trainees completed the course and are now teaching in Government and grant-aided schools. The following educational buildings were completed in 1949: (1) a boys' primary school at Tawahi (300 places); (2) a girls' primary school at Crater (300 places); (3) a boys' primary school at Khusaf Valley is nearing completion; (4) a Teachers' Club. Additions to one Government secondary school and three primary schools were built during the year.

^{1/} United Kingdom. Colonial Annual Report on Aden for the year 1948, page 30.

In the Protectorate, allocations from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds are being applied to geographical surveys to test mineral resources, the extension of agricultural projects, and the improvement of communications.

BASUTOLAND

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, Basutoland was originally allocated £ 2.5 million for the period of ten years. This amount was subsequently reduced to £ 830,000. As Basutoland is not able to find the revenue to maintain improved social services without concurrent or prior development of its economic resources, three quarters of the territorial allocation is to be spent on development of agriculture and public works, and the remaining quarter on health and educational services. The ten-year development programme as drawn up in 1946^{1/} set out the annual expenditure from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund allocation, but gave no details as to the total amount to be spent from territorial revenue, although certain schemes are to be so financed.

Political and administrative reforms were regarded as essential preliminaries to undertaking any comprehensive scheme of development. The re-organization of the system of Native Administration to include more younger representatives, and the reduction in the number of Native Courts are thus two of the main development schemes financed from revenue. A Basuto National Treasury was established in 1946 into which is paid a share of native tax, fines and fees received from the Basuto Courts, and proceeds from the sales of stray stock. Chiefs and others with responsibilities in local government are paid fixed allowances or salaries from the Treasury.

1/ Basutoland: Memorandum of Development Plans, 1946. Basutoland

Other schemes financed from local revenue are concerned with public works, training of public health personnel and development of home industries.

FINANCE

Source

No figures are available of the amount to be spent from territorial revenue; the Ten Year Programme is financed by a territorial allocation of £ 830,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Expenditure

Description	Original Estimated Expenditure over ten years £	Actual Expenditure ^{1/}		
		1947 £	1948 £	1949 £
Education	106,000	13,912	12,642	
Public health	108,375	10,900	6,875	
District and rural water supplies	82,625	41,065	24,376	
Buildings	26,000	-	-	not transmitted
Agriculture (anti-soil erosion measures)	282,000	35,000	33,000	
Communications	225,000	-	-	
Total	830,000	100,877	76,893	

In the above table the estimated expenditure over ten years is according to the original plan. Some small changes were made in 1948:

	<u>Original</u> £	<u>Revised</u> £
Agriculture	282,000	303,480
Public works and roads etc	333,625	316,000
Health and education services	214,375	209,125
Balance		1,395
Total	830,000	830,000

^{1/}United Kingdom Commonwealth Relations Office: Annual Report on Basutoland 1947 and 1948. HMSO London. These figures are given as revised estimates of receipts from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund."

PROGRESS

Agriculture

Anti-soil erosion constitutes the most important aspect of agricultural development in Basutoland, and considerable progress has been made in this direction:

<u>Anti-soil erosion measures taken</u>	Work done to the end of		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Area terraced, acres	199,654	226,860	257,346
Length of terrace, miles	11,726	13,542	15,341
Buffer strips mountains, acres	164,203	202,857	260,799
Diversion furrows, acres	26,176	45,758	58,778
Diversion furrows, yards	578,690	1,067,577	1,390,635
Dams constructed	238	259	287
Trees planted	835,504	847,802	859,167

Communications

At present the only means of transport to the interior is by pack animals. Under the Ten Year Development Plan a motor road is to be built from Thekos via Marakabei to Ntaotes. The surveys on this project were completed in 1946, but owing to the increase in the estimated cost from £ 175,000 to £ 186,000 in 1947, no further work was done. It is now expected that work will begin in 1950.

An experiment was carried out in 1948 in the use of combined jeep and mule transport in the Mokhotlong area in the Drakensburg. The new scheme was to be put into operation in 1949, and will enable a round trip to be made from the nearest district headquarters in one day instead of the former seven days.

/No information

No information was transmitted in 1949, but the six year programme for road improvement by building low level-bridges and causeways was to be started in 1949.

Public health

At the end of 1949 the construction of one of the three planned hospitals was nearly completed. This hospital will have 30 beds. Work was also begun on the building of the first health centre. One hospital and one dispensary are to be built in 1950. Progress was also made in constructing the new reservoir for Maseru which will increase the storage capacity from 498,000 gallons to 4 million gallons.

Education

Approval has been given for the expenditure of £54,500 over the five-year period ending March 1952 as follows:

	£
Salary grants for education secretaries	7,500
Equipment and maintenance grants	17,500
Building grants	29,500
	<hr/>
	54,500

It is expected that at the end of this five year period, the remaining balance allocated to education will have to be spent on improving and providing school buildings for elementary pupils.

A start was made in 1948 on the scheme providing for general improvement of African education. Educational secretaries for the three main missions were appointed to co-ordinate educational work of the missions with the

/plans of

plans of Government. Equipment grants which were first paid in 1947 have continued, and have enabled institutions to bring their equipment up to a reasonable standard. The extensions to the Basutoland Training College and new buildings of the Lerotholi Technical School are nearing completion.

BRITISH SOMALILAND

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, the sum of £315,500 was allocated for various development schemes in British Somaliland. Of this sum, £268,650 was allocated for General Development "to meet the cost of an initial programme of betterment in the Protectorate, covering the provision of buildings and equipment for medical, educational and other services, the improvement of communications and pastures, and the development of water supplies" 1/. The balance, i.e. £46,850, was allocated to an Economic Survey and Reconnaissance Scheme. Of these allocations £70,500 were spent by the end of 1946.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, the allocation for British Somaliland was increased to £750,000 2/.

A comprehensive Ten-year Development Plan embodying and co-ordinating the various schemes is in course of preparation. It will provide for expansion of agricultural and fishing industries, improvement and development of the hide industry, and the exploration of other possible means of increasing the national income, as well as for the rehabilitation of buildings, roads and installations damaged during the war, and for the improvement of water supplies and communications.

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- 1/ United Kingdom. Return of Schemes made under the C.D. & W. Act, 1940 in the period 1.4.1944 to 31.3.1945. H. of C. no. 106 of 1945.
 - 2/ United Kingdom. Despatch dated 12th November 1945 from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments. Cmd. 6713 of 1945.

/FINANCE

FINANCE

<u>Schemes under the C.D. & W. Act</u> <u>(Approved and submitted)</u>	<u>Total estimated</u> <u>expenditure</u>	<u>Actual expenditure</u> <u>up to 31.3.1949</u>
	£	£
Medical	80,000	8,000
Education	120,000	9,530
Colonial Scholarships	8,000	
Colonial Service Courses	5,000	
General Development	210,000	83,592 <u>1/</u>
Economic Survey	42,000	
Pasture and Grazing Control and Soil Conservation	106,000	21,250
Experimental Planting of Date Palms	42,400	
Printing Report on the Pastures of the Protectorate	2,000	
Public Works Department Workshops and Stores	48,000	
Telecommunications	30,000	
Airport Hargeisa	7,600	
Air Conditioning, Berbera	2,000	
Amount remaining	<u>47,000</u>	<u> </u>
Total:	750,000	122,372

1/ Expenditure on Medical Buildings

/PROGRESS

PROGRESS

Agriculture

In 1947, a start was made with Yemeni methods of farming on two demonstration plots; the experiments were continued during 1948-1949. It is hoped by this means to produce crops of sorghum in hitherto unproductive areas. A date expert visited the Protectorate and reported favourably on the possibilities of large scale date cultivation on the coastal plain between Berbera and Zeilah; approval was given for a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of £42,500 for this scheme for an experimental period of six years. A detailed report on the pastures of the country and the best means to improve and preserve them was completed after a three-year survey. The Agricultural Department promoted the practices of soil conservation by teaching contour ploughing and prevention of over-grazing of arable lands after harvest.

Methods of increasing water supplies were studied by the General Survey Department. In 1948, drilling for water in waterless areas near the southern boundary was started. The Hargeisa water supply system is under construction.

A mission headed by a Colonial Office expert visited the Protectorate in 1949, and it is hoped that its recommendations will assist in the improvement and development of the hides and skins industry.

In 1947, a fish canning industry was started by a private concern. The possibility of developing the extensive drying and curing of fish as an industry is being explored.

Mineral Production

In 1947, a Geological Survey was started by the General Survey Department. A private company is carrying out oil exploration. Investigations

/in search

in search of gypsum are being carried out in the Dorama District.

Communications and Transport

In 1949, the site of the proposed new road from Erigavo to Hait was being surveyed, and the route set out. It was hoped to begin work early in 1950. This road will provide a direct route from the coast to the eastern part of the Protectorate.

In 1948, a regular steamer service, once every fortnight, was introduced between Berbera and Aden.

A Telecommunications Development Scheme was initiated in 1948, and much important preparatory work for providing the Protectorate with modern wireless communication services was completed. The entire telephone service was being overhauled, and on completion of the work the telephone service will be made available to public subscribers.

Economic Survey and Reconnaissance

This scheme covering the 7-year period 1944-1950 is financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; its object is to investigate the potential resources of the Protectorate and to produce data under the following heads:

- (a) Topographical
- (b) Tribal and Stock Migration and Census
- (c) Meteorological
- (d) Water Geology
- (e) Mineral Geology
- (f) Biological
- (g) Survey of Townships, Roads, Cultivation

In 1947-1949, work on the scheme progressed.

Public Health

In 1948, a specialist in Public Health was appointed to the Public Health Department. The number of Somali dressers and nurses increased from 42 in 1947 to 151 in 1949. DDT spraying of huts as an anti-mosquito measure
/was initiated

was initiated amongst the nomadic population. Tick-borne Relapsing Fever was being combated by the application of Gammexane. The following new medical buildings were completed during 1947-1949: A hospital in Las Anod (50 beds); a hospital in Burao (120 beds); additions to two hospitals, in Berbera and in Borama; four new district dispensaries; and a Medical School for the training of Somali dressers and nurses in Hargeisa.

Housing

In 1947, a Town Planning Ordinance was enacted laying down higher standards of buildings to be erected. Some modern permanent houses were built in Hargeisa and more are in process of building; these will, however, be the property of the wealthier Somali. The housing standard of the lower class in the townships is universally poor.

Education

During 1947, the number of Government elementary schools was increased from 3 to 8. A small boarding school for girls was started, and two day schools for girls were given grants. To increase literacy, three 9-months English courses were held for 150 adults, mostly Government servants. The number of boys in Government Primary and Elementary schools rose from 98 in 1943 to 630 in 1949; the number of girls in elementary schools rose from 24 in 1947 to 62 in 1948. Twelve scholarships for post-primary education in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were provided by Government in 1949, and seven scholarships for higher education in the United Kingdom were awarded to Somalis from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Since 1943, six elementary schools, one Primary School and a number of teachers' houses were built.

/CYPRUS

CYPRUS

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The Development Programme for Cyprus falls into two parts. The first part comprises the plans for general development of the Medical, Education, Agricultural, Forest and Irrigation Departments.^{1/} The second part relates to miscellaneous activities such as co-operation, roads, village development, harbours and ports, holiday resorts, municipal schemes and others.^{2/}

The first part was drawn up in 1945 by the Cyprus Development Commissioner in the light of both the needs of the Departments concerned and the financial resources of the Island. No attempt was made to assign differing degrees of priority to the schemes included in the Programme. The estimates of expenditure given in the first part of the Programme were based throughout on prevalent costs in 1945. It was estimated under the assumption that the reduction of prices and rates for land and buildings would balance the increase in basic salary scales, if revised, and estimates of recurrent expenditures.

The second part was prepared in the Secretariat of the Cyprus Government and approved by an informal advisory committee consisting of the Water Engineer, the Comptroller of Inland Revenue, the Commissioner of Limassol, the Assistant Secretary and the Colonial Secretary. A system of priority graded into three categories was then set up to earmark funds for more urgent schemes such as Anti-Malarial work, improvements in agriculture and water supplies outlined in the first part and to keep in reserve

- 1/ Cyprus, A Ten-Year Programme of Development for Cyprus, Part I, by Sir Douglas Harris, Development Commissioner, Cyprus, Cyprus Government Printing Office, Nicosia, 1946.
- 2/ Cyprus, A Ten-Year Programme of Development for Cyprus, Part II, Cyprus Government Printing Office, Nicosia, May, 1946.

/a substantial

a substantial portion of the available resources against future unforeseen development commitment. The enlargement of Famagusta harbour and the construction and operation of a civil airport, either of which might involve expenditure exceeding £1 million were not included in the present programme.

FINANCE

The following table shows the estimated expenditure for the ten-year period, the estimated available sources of finance against the expenditure and the actual expenditure spent up to the end of 1949:

Scheme	Estimated Expenditure for 1946-1956	Estimated Sources of Finance			Actual Expenditure up to 31 Dec., '49
		C.D.&W. Funds	Loan Funds	Annual Revenue	
Medical	£938,100	£183,922	£464,400	£289,778	£58,530
Anti-Malarial	354,000	20,000	310,000	24,000	304,019
Village Develop- ments	496,350	197,550	271,550	27,250	105,300
Education	1,002,400	102,602	358,900	540,898	98,057
Agriculture	571,100	81,915	323,300	165,885	110,262
Forests	880,200	137,460	486,900	255,840	265,127
Irrigation	933,800	574,617	225,883	133,300	399,554
Co-operation	20,000	20,000	--	--	--
Roads	412,000	--	412,000	--	159,421
Harbours & Ports	83,500	11,000	60,000	12,500	10,301
Holiday Resorts	178,200	50,000	73,200	55,000	20,128
Miscellaneous:					
Town Planning, Housing, etc.	82,400	72,900	9,500	--	215,856 3/
Total	<u>£5,952,050</u>	<u>£1,451,966</u>	<u>£2,995,633</u>	<u>£1,504,451</u>	<u>£1,746,555</u>

The allocation of funds in three broad priorities and estimated expenditure in detail proposed on schemes included in the Programme for the

3/ Two large new projects were added in 1948 to the Development Programme, namely that for the acquisition and improvement of the Paphos Chiftliks and the Nicosia Civil Airport.

ten-year period is as follows:

Scheme	Estimated Expenditure	1st.	Priority 2nd	3rd
	£	£	£	£
Medical:				
Hospitalization	550,300	214,800	260,500	75,000
Rural Health	265,100	265,100	--	--
Schools, T.B.Services,etc.	64,300	14,800	49,500	--
Staff	58,400	47,122	--	11,278
Anti-Malaria Work	354,000	354,000	--	--
Village Developments:				
Village water supplies....	398,650	398,650	--	--
Storm drainage	23,700	23,700	--	--
Public buildings	40,000	--	40,000	--
Roadside tree planting ...	34,000	34,000	--	--
Education:				
Elementary Education	471,100	371,100	30,000	70,000
Secondary Education	210,200	24,000	60,200	126,000
Technical Education	68,800	68,800	--	--
Agricultural Education ...	96,000	64,000	32,000	--
Juvenile welfare	102,000	60,000	17,000	25,000
Staff	54,300	47,602	6,698	--
Agriculture:				
Crop husbandry branch	248,900	136,600	42,900	69,400
Crop health branch	1,800	1,800	--	--
Animal husbandry branch	71,400	38,400	9,000	24,000
Soil conservation,etc.	200,000	116,000	40,000	44,000
Staff	49,000	36,115	--	12,885
Forests:				
Afforestation	472,400	313,400	124,000	35,000
Communications & buildings	293,800	142,000	58,000	93,800
Forest education	40,000	9,960	25,000	5,040
Staff	74,000	25,000	25,000	24,000
Irrigation:				
Gravity irrigation schemes	726,500	640,617	85,883	--
Pumped irrigation schemes	48,000	48,000	--	--
Research	103,500	70,000	14,000	19,500
Staff	55,800	12,000	--	43,800
Co-operation	20,000	20,000	--	--
Roads:				
Reconditioning	112,000	112,000	--	--
Village sts. improvement	150,000	150,000	--	--
Main sts. improvement	120,000	--	120,000	--
Others	30,000	--	30,000	--
Harbours & Ports	83,500	79,500	4,000	--
Holiday resorts:				
Resorts improvement ...	56,700	37,700	19,000	--
Antiquities	50,000	30,000	20,000	--
Others	71,500	71,500	--	--
Miscellaneous:				
Town planning	8,000	8,000	--	--
Housing subsidies	47,100	47,100	--	--
Drainage survey ...	1,500	1,500	--	--
Staff training	25,800	25,800	--	--
Total	£5,952,050	£4,160,666	£1,112,681	£678,703

PROGRESS

Agriculture

Four nursery gardens and four olive nurseries were established in 1949. Two deciduous fruit stations established in 1945 with a C.D. & W. grant were in full production. A Tobacco Station was erected to demonstrate correct methods of production and processing.

Livestock

The Government Stock Farm continued as the main centre for the breeding of selected stud animals. A few animals were imported for the purpose. A new poultry demonstration unit was established. Modern stud stables in Larnaca were built.

Water supply and Irrigation

More villages were equipped with water supply facilities in spite of a continued shortage of pipes; 181 boreholes were sunk as against 57 in 1947 and 117 in 1948. They produced 13,500,000 gallons of water a day, enough to irrigate 13,500 donums in summer or 40,000 donums in winter. 91 gravity irrigation schemes were completed, commanding 4,597 donums, of which 1,807 can be irrigated perennially. A 20 feet high earth dam at Kanli Keuy was under construction with a storage capacity of 50 million gallons.

Forests

One-third of the blank areas of the Southern Mountains were reclaimed. Work on new settlement at Dhimmata was under way; about one-third of the buildings were built. The construction of a Forest School was started in July, 1949. The forest road along the Northern Range was completed.

Communications and Transport

Minor development items were done which include the purchase of road machinery (£4,200), the improvement of Limassol-Phassouri Road (£12,000) and extensions to the Nicosia Airport buildings (£2,000). At Paphos, 48 feet of new quay was constructed. The work of dredging the lighter basin at Larnaca was half completed.

Public Health

In 1949, planning for Kyperounda Sanatorium Extension was continued and a revised scheme was made to cut the cost by £30,000. The new experimental mobile health unit organized in 1948 was improved by transfer of trained personnel from the Athienou unit.

Anti-Malarial Work

The three-year Anti-malarial campaign was completed successfully with the result that only one out of 701 infants examined in 1948 was found infested with malaria. Measures were taken to prevent the re-introduction of the anopheles mosquito.

Housing

In 1949, 508 new houses were built by private enterprises. All 134 municipal houses in Nicosia were completed. In Famagusta, 42 three-room houses were completed to be followed by another eight in 1950. In Larnaca, 12 three-room houses were completed and four were under construction. Of 60 houses in Limassol, 40 three-roomed were completed and it was expected that the remaining 20 would be ready for occupancy by March, 1950.

Education

In 1948 the building of elementary schools in 23 villages was started,

/and that

and that of an English School Boarding House for accommodating 40 boys was completed. In 1949 fourteen new schools and two new teachers' houses were built, and reconstruction and repair work carried out.

The first section of the Apprentices Training Centre was completed in 1947 and the second, built in 1949, was occupied in September. In 1949, 81 apprentices were trained as against 33 in 1947 and 65 in 1948. Evening classes in technical subjects were started at the Apprentices Training Centre with 67 students enrolled.

A Reform School proposed in 1947 was under construction; work on the new building was mostly done by the boys themselves.

/GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR

1. No co-ordinated development plan for Gibraltar has yet been formulated. In view of the acute shortage of local housing accommodation, development projects are expressed in the form of housing schemes. In 1946 a Permanent Housing Scheme was proposed for the erection of 472 flats in seven blocks and at an estimated cost of £2,250,000, of which £1,250,000 was financed from the General Revenue Balance and Colonial Development and Welfare funds and £1,000,000 from loan funds.^{1/} The local loan was issued early in 1948 and £836,375 was subscribed. The charges on the loan were met from the proceeds of the Government Lottery. In 1949 an interest free loan of £250,000 and the first instalment of a free grant of £100,000 were received from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to meet housing expenditure.

2. During 1947 and 1948 work progressed satisfactorily; one block being almost completed whilst two others neared completion. Under another Public Works Programme 118 temporary tenements were completed. In 1949 all five blocks were completed. Progress on the two remaining blocks continued. The Public Works Programme included the provision of additional temporary tenements for 39 families and a temporary school capable of accommodating 80 children. Work on additional housing schemes commenced late 1948 to provide 109 cheaper flats in different parts of the North and South districts.

^{1/}Gibraltar: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the Year 1948, Government Printer, Gibraltar, 1948, p. 62.

GOLD COAST

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The first draft ten-year plan of development and welfare covered the period of ten years which started on 1 April 1946. Complete revision of the plan was begun during 1949.

FINANCE

The total expenditure on the ten-year development plan for the period 1946-47 to 1955-56 was estimated at £11,452,000. The plan is to be financed from the following sources:^{1/}

Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	£ 3,500,000
Loan Funds	4,000,000
Local Resources	3,952,000
	£11,452,000

Summary of expenditure

<u>Scheme</u>	Total estimated cost £	Expenditure		
		To 31 March 1947 actual ^{2/} £	1947-48 actual ^{3/} £	1948-49 actual ^{4/} £
Medical and health	1,892,650			
Yaws survey and mass treatment campaign		6,668	2,932	4,620
Leprosy survey			628	2,703
Trypanosomiasis campaign	15,000			
Construction of Accra Nurses' Training School and Hostel		40,648	15,818	-
Nurses' Training School and Hostel		5,719	9,929	11,365
Water supply	1,721,000	84,263	34,561	26,183

- 1) United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories (1948-1949), Comd.77/15, London 1949, p. 129.
- 2) Gold Coast: Report on the Finances and Accounts of the Gold Coast for the year 1946-47, Accra 1947, p. 62
- 3) Gold Coast: Report on the Finances and Accounts of the Gold Coast for the year 1947-48, Accra 1948, p. 65.
- 4) Gold Coast: Report on the Finances and Accounts of the Gold Coast for the year 1948-49, Accra 1949, p. 68.

/Scheme

<u>Scheme</u>	Total estimated cost	<u>Expenditure</u>		
		To 31 March 1947 actual	1947-48 actual	1948-49 actual
Housing	800,000			
Social services	50,000			
Education	2,166,000			
Scholarships for higher education		32,655	5,117	41,384
Recording apparatus for linguistic research		-	173	21
Linguistic research		-	437	486
Studentships in linguistics		1,588	-	-
Akan language research		1,111	-	
Institute of West African Arts, Industries and Social Science		55,467	-	2,650
Enquiry into the role of gold in the art and culture of the Akan people		1,111		
Research work among the Krobo		-	-	325
Establishment of teachers' training colleges and other educational services		132,648	32,404	23,395
Building grants to educational units		143,712	128,531	127,158
Training and increasing output of teachers		26,121		
Assistant Supervisor of Arts and Crafts, Achimota College		884		
Broadcasting	100,000			
Agriculture	600,000			
Investigation of citrus fruit piercing moths		6,000		
Investigation of Native Court records relating to land tenure		58		
Fisheries	120,000			
Firewood plantations	28,000			
Geological survey	5,000	-	1,283	

/Electricity supplies

<u>Scheme</u>	Total estimated cost	<u>Expenditure</u>		
		To 31 March 1947 actual	1947-48 actual	1948-49 actual
Electricity supplies	528,000			
Accra harbour improvements	150,000			
Telecommunications and post offices	450,000			
Roads	800,000			
Native administration	1,000,000			
Government buildings	925,000			
Miscellaneous and unallocated	102,000			

PROGRESS^{1/}

Agriculture

In the Northern Territories anti-erosion measures and the use of farmyard manure and ploughs have been extended. Progress has been made with the pig extension scheme. In 1949 a Fisheries Department was opened and an Agricultural Development Corporation was established to enter into all types of agricultural undertakings especially those connected with the introduction of methods of production on a large scale.

Industry

Additional canning equipment has been installed at the Osu Fisheries Station. A number of electric power stations are under construction and extensions have been made to some of the existing power stations. The

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Reports, Gold Coast 1947, London, 1948, pp. 38-68.
Gold Coast: Progress Reports for the Period ended 31st December, 1946 on the Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare, Accra, 1947.
Gold Coast: Progress Reports for the Period ended 31st December, 1947 on the Draft Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare, Accra, 1948.

Government-sponsored Industrial Development Corporation, established in 1948, has given financial aid to various African controlled businesses engaged in woodworking, printing and cornmilling. It has also given grants for the establishment of projects for engineering, soapmaking, ceramics, cocoa and chocolate making, bread and confectionery, and cassava starch. The total grants exceed £45,000. A laundry and dry cleaning establishment, a native cloth weaving factory and a saw-mill business have been opened.

Communications and transport

New post offices and a telecommunications engineering school have been opened. Two new radio rediffusion stations have been established bringing the total number of rediffusion stations to 18. Three bridges and several new roads have been built. Of the new railway equipment on order, 15 heavy goods locomotives and 81 goods wagons were received in 1949. Work was started on a scheme for the doubling of the line between Takoradi Junction and Tarkwa, a distance of approximately 36 miles. A scheme for the development of Takoradi harbour, estimated to cost about £2 1/2 millions is at present in course of being carried out.

Public health

A training laboratory for the Medical Research Institute, a nurses' training school and hostel and a school for sanitary inspectors have been built. Two Government medical and two Government dental scholars who had qualified in the United Kingdom returned to the Gold Coast in 1949. A 60-bed hospital was completed at Bolgatanga. A new leper settlement near

/Accra was completed.

Accra was completed. A venereal diseases clinic was opened in the Sekondi-Takoradi area. An ophthalmologist was appointed for the Korle Bu hospital. Two new dispensaries run by Missionary Societies were opened. In connexion with the anti-malarial campaign, extensive concrete and earth drains have been constructed in the larger towns.

Housing

On the housing estates at Cape Coast, Takoradi, Kumasi and Accra quarters of various types have been built with ancillary buildings, roads and drainage. In 1949, 205 temporary houses were converted into permanent houses and 38 new four-roomed houses were built on the Accra housing estates. At North Effiakuma near Sekondi, a new housing estate is being constructed under the supervision of the Gold Coast Railways to consist of 2,000 single labourers quarters with ancillary buildings. Apart from the expenditure on earthquake relief at Accra which was estimated to cost £834,000, the capital expenditure on Government Housing Schemes was estimated to amount to £580,000 by 31 March 1950.

Education

Several new schools have been built and extensions made to existing school and training college buildings. From the inception of the scheme for the reinforcement of the staffs of the educational units and the Education Department until 31 December 1948, 154 scholarships including 44 for women were awarded for courses in the United Kingdom, five for agricultural training in Nigeria and 45 for intermediate university courses locally. Under the

/Junior Civil

Junior Civil Service Scholarship Scheme 12 scholarships were awarded to members of the Education Department. In 1949, 136 scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom or overseas and 52 scholarships tenable in the University College of the Gold Coast were awarded by the Government and Native Authorities. A new Government technical school, two new trade training-centres, a new assisted secondary school for boys and three new teacher-training colleges have been opened. More than ten bungalows for the University College of the Gold Coast have also been built.

/KENYA

KENYA

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

Already during the early years of World War II, the Government of Kenya prepared a number of development schemes for the territory, and by August 1943, the main directions in which it was contemplated that development should take place had been outlined. Approval was sought for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for the schemes that had been prepared and which related, inter alia, to soil conservation, African agricultural training and teacher training, water supplies, hydrographic and irrigation surveys, the housing of Africans, and envisaged expenditure of £2,180,000.

In 1944, the Kenya Government considered that the time was ripe for the preparation in detail of an over-all plan of development for the territory. It called for the submission of five-year departmental plans and of provincial plans, and stressed the fundamental principles on which all such plans should be based, namely, the conservation and development of the natural resources of the territory, the provision of adequate communications, and the improvement of the standard of living of the people.

A Development Committee was appointed in January 1945, for the purpose of preparing a development plan for the territory, by co-ordinating the departmental and provincial plans already prepared. To administer the large volume of development work which it was decided to undertake, a Development and Reconstruction Authority was created in August, 1945. This body, consisting of three members and a secretary, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, has its own Development and Reconstruction Fund, which is voted separately from the normal territorial budget. The Authority is responsible to the Governor for the expenditure of all sums allocated to development and reconstruction purposes, and for the co-ordinated execution of approved plans. The Authority has, among others, the following powers and duties: (1) to organize and superintend the execution of works and projects of reconstruction and development; (2) to carry out specific works and undertakings by contract, and to negotiate contracts; (3) to assign priority of execution as between works and projects; (4) to control the expenditure of allocated funds.

The Development Committee foresaw that the time would come when the Development Plan would require amendment and readjustment, and recommended in its Report of July 1946, that at this juncture the Authority should form a Planning Committee consisting of the Members of the Authority, and such co-opted, official and unofficial members as seemed appropriate. Towards the end of 1948 the Committee was formed, and it was hoped that in 1949 it would be possible to draw up a revised Development Programme for the remainder of the ten-year period.

FINANCE

The programme of development and reconstruction of the Authority is based on the recommendations contained in the Development Committee's Report, published in July 1946, which received the general approval of the Legislative Council on the 31st January, 1947. These recommendations envisaged the expenditure of a sum of £15,586,000 from the Development and Reconstruction Fund over a period of ten years from the 1st January, 1946.

The sources from which the Development Committee proposed that this sum might be derived, were as follows:^{1/}

	£
Total loans for general purposes	5,000,000
Colonial Development & Welfare Vote (Colony's block allocation)	3,500,000
Estimated expenditure during first quarter of 1946 in respect of C.D.&W. Vote Schemes	27,000
Excess Profits Fund	2,500,000
Forest Replanting and Development Fund	400,000
Balance of Wartime Contingency Fund	500,000
Balance of 1945 Local Loan	250,000
Contributions from Revenue	3,000,000
War Risks Insurance Fund	109,000
Railway Loan for Housing Fund	300,000
Total	15,586,000

In addition the Development Committee hoped to obtain grants from the Regional and Central allocations of the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote,

^{1/} Colony and Protectorate of Kenya: Report of the Development Committee, Nairobi, 1946.

/amounting to

amounting to £1,605,000, and total loans for self-reimbursing expenditure amounting to £2,000,000.

During 1946-1949, supplemental contributions totaling £1,717,505 were transferred to the Fund in addition to the sums envisaged by the Development Committee.^{1/}

	Total estimated ^{2/} expenditure over the ten-year per. £	Actual expenditure 1946-1947-1948 ^{3/} £	Proposed expenditure 1950 ^{4/} £
Health and Hospitals	847,000	115,319	
Water Supplies	1,220,000	201,557	703,001
Buildings	1,377,000	1,142,469	3,024,556 ^{5/}
Education	2,435,000	587,639	8,292
Agriculture and Veterinary	6,387,000	1,967,900	1,172,887
Forestry	459,000	103,336	91,316
National Parks and Tourist Traffic	102,000	72,743	
Industrial	100,000	41,204	
Communications	2,186,000	881,392	703,001
All other	473,000	202,016	59,076 ^{6/}
Loans to Local Auth- orities		22,250	100,000
Unallocated			300,000
(General Works Staff Cred. 1948)		-110,841	
		5,226,984	
Estimated expenditure 1949 ^{4/} (the accounts are not yet closed but the final figure will be of this order)		4,100,000	
Total	15,586,000	9,326,984	6,162,129

The Development and Reconstruction Authority Estimates for 1950 provide for a total expenditure of over £6,000,000, but after examination of the Estimates had been carried out by the Member for Finance, it was decided that the total expenditure by the Authority during 1950 which could be allowed, having regard to the likely loan programme, was £4,650,000.

- 1/ Colony and Protectorate of Kenya: Annual Report of the Development and Reconstruction Authority, for the year 1949, Nairobi 1950, p. 14.
- 2/ Colony and Protectorate of Kenya: Annual Report of the Development and Reconstruction Authority, 1948.
- 3/ Colony and Protectorate of Kenya: Financial Report and Statements for the year 1946, 1947, 1948, Nairobi, 1948, 1949, 1950.
- 4/ Colony and Protectorate of Kenya: Annual Report of the Development and Reconstruction Authority, 1949, Nairobi, 1950.
- 5/ The detailed estimates for 1950 are not yet available; the above sum includes expenditure on medical and educational buildings.
- 6/ The above figure includes expenditure on Health, National Parks, and Industry.

PROGRESS

Agriculture

The emphasis which the Development Committee laid on the proper utilization of the soil, water and forests was reflected in the relatively large financial provision (amounting to 52 per cent of the total funds likely to be available for development), which they recommended should be allocated for the improvement of the territory's natural resources. During 1947-49 the Soil Conservation Service was considerably expanded; a great improvement in the staff position had been effected and 77 officers, in addition to headquarters staff, had been engaged. The programme of terracing in European areas continued steadily. The main buildings at the Ol'Joro Orok Agricultural Station were completed and steady progress was made with the development of the farm. The Coffee Research Station at Ruiru was completed and the station was officially opened in December, 1949. During 1949, a free grant of £443,000 was approved from the C.D. & W. Vote towards the cost of Reconditioning of African Areas and African Resettlement, for which the sum of £3,000,000 was earmarked by the Development Committee. Good progress was made with the more important schemes, like the Makueni Settlement Scheme, the Mijombori Area, the Kianbu Area, and the Fort Hall Area.

Work on the setting up of Stock-Breeding and Veterinary Training Centres in five African Areas was started and continued through 1947-49. A Pasteurizing Plant at Mariakani was completed in 1949. Tsetse control work proceeded well; the incidence of the fly was substantially reduced over wide areas, especially at Makueni and in the Nyanza Province.

Shortage of technical staff and delay in the delivery of equipment impeded progress in the Water Supply Schemes for which C.D. & W. Vote grants were available. Nevertheless, during the period 1947-49 a great deal of work was satisfactorily accomplished in regard to the installation and expansion of township water supplies. Many boreholes were sunk throughout the Native areas, and 110 sites were selected for boring in alienated areas. Much work was also done in the investigation of water resources, and the gauging and recording of water flows. The dam-making units of the Soil Conservation Service, operating in the Machakos District, completed ten dams by the end of 1949.

In 1949, a River Research and Development Centre was completed, with laboratory and housing. A trout hatchery on Mount Kenya was also completed during the year.

/The Development Committee

The Development Committee recommended that the sum of £400,000 should be available for capital expenditure in connection with the development of the territory's forests, involving a planting programme of 6,000 acres a year. During 1947-49, some 21,300 acres were planted.

During 1949, a free grant of £116,500 was made from the C.D. & W. vote towards the cost of a Geological Survey of a large part of the territory over five years. A start was made with the scheme at the end of 1948, and good progress with the recruitment of geologists and the collection of equipment and stores was made in 1949.

Power

With the continued industrial development in the Colony there has been a steady and marked increase in electricity supplies. The increase in units generated in Nairobi in 1949 exceeded that of 1948 by 19.77%. Development in new areas was pushed forward vigorously and supplies were made available for the first time in Kisumu and Karatina in 1948, and in the Nanyuki area in 1949. A new high-tension line is under construction to enable Mombasa to obtain a bulk supply of 3,000 KW from the Pangani hydro-electric station in Tanganyika.

Secondary Industries

Two tea factories were licensed during 1948, bringing the total up to twenty. Factories for the manufacture of glass and wire nails came into production in 1949; a licence was granted for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods at Kisumu. The East African Industrial Research Board, which is an inter-territorial organization covering Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, made investigations into the manufacture of ceramic products from local clays and also into the preparation of phosphatic fertilizers, paper, cement, and sodium salts. Research was carried out in the processing of diatomite and pyrethrum, the calcining of kyanite, and the preparation of pozzulana-lime cements. Investigation of the amelioration of water-pollution resulting from the preparation of coffee and sisal was completed.

/Communications and Transport

Communications and Transport

The amount available to the Authority for the Road Programme comprises the sum of £1,355,000 plus the grant of £460,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote for portions of the Great North Road. In addition, it was agreed that a further sum of £325,000, of which it is hoped to obtain £75,000 from the United Kingdom War Department, would be made available for the Mombasa-Mackinnon Road which is already under construction. Since the middle of 1948, the Roads Branch of the Public Works Department has been strengthened by the arrival of plant and experienced personnel. Staff engaged during the year included the Road Engineer, the Deputy Road Engineer, a Materials Engineer and eight Construction Engineers. In 1948-1949 work was done on the construction of 12 Main and Trunk roads, about 40 District Council Roads and Bridges, and a number of roads in Local Native Council Areas.

The total allocation made by the Development Committee for the improvement of airfields over the ten-year period was £40,000. Funds released in 1948 and 1949 amounted to £12,728 for improvements at Eldoret, Nairobi West, and Kitale Airfields. Land was purchased for a new airfield at Nyeri.

Public Health

A sum of £6,359 was spent in 1947-49 on Malarial Control in the Highlands. The experimental spraying of African huts in the Kericho district with D.D.T. was continued in 1948 and 1949. In 1948, an officer was appointed to carry out research into the bionomics and distribution of the tick carriers of relapsing fever. It is intended that the scheme should be controlled in 1950 by the Director of Medical Research under the East Africa High Commission. During 1946-49, the sum of £204,700 was spent on Medical Buildings. A new African block was completed at the Group Hospital, Nairobi; extensions to existing hospitals at Kitale, Mandera, Nanyuki and Fort Hall, as well as dispensaries, staff quarters and health centres were built.

Housing

Although the Development Committee laid emphasis on the priority which should be directly related to increased production and was able to provide for housing only a small proportion of the funds requested by the various

/Government departments,

Government departments, it became increasingly clear in 1947 that the provision of housing for staff was an essential preliminary to the initiation of many development schemes. The consequent inadequacy of the provision made in the Development Committee Report was recognized by the Legislature, which recommended the transfer of the sum of £200,000 from the 1947 budgetary surplus to the Development and Reconstruction Fund, to enable staff quarters to be constructed in the towns. Notwithstanding the acute shortage of architectural staff and of trained artisans, as well as the scarcity of building materials, the following sums were spent on the construction of living quarters: £140,240 in 1947, £200,150 in 1948, and £390,700 in 1949.^{1/}

Education

The scheme for the education of women and girls was revised in 1947. Three specialists in female education were appointed and took up their duties. Two teacher-training centres for women, one at Embu in the Central Province, and the other at Vihiga in Nyanza, have been completed in 1949. Two Agricultural Schools and Teacher-Training Centres at Maseno and Embu, and the tuition block and staff quarters of the Training Establishment for Indian Teachers in Nairobi, were also completed in 1949. During the period of 1946-49 the sum of £1,517,857 was spent on the construction of new schools and on extensions to existing educational buildings.

^{1/} Colony and Protectorate of Kenya: Financial Reports and Statements for the years 1947 and 1948; Annual Report of the Development and Reconstruction Authority for the year 1949, p. 34.

MAURITIUS

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The Mauritius Development and Welfare Fund (Ten-Year Plan: 1946-1956) was constituted on 6 August 1946. A separate development budget was established in order to ensure that the programme would be carried out irrespective of fluctuations in the Colony's revenue, which are strongly marked in countries dependent mainly on the production of primary products.

After the revision of the Constitution in 1948, the Government decided that the new Legislative Council should have the opportunity of examining the Ten-Year Plan. Accordingly, in March 1949, a Reviewing Committee was formally constituted in order to "consider the Development and Welfare Ten-Year Plan and to make recommendations to the Government on such revisions as may seem to the Committee desirable".

The report and recommendations of the Committee are now being considered by the Government.

FINANCE

Estimated Revenue 1946-56	Rs.
I. Colonial Development Fund	23,330,000
II. Colonial Development Fund (Research)	1,150,154
III. Loan Fund	50,000,000
IV. Subventions and Reimbursements	28,436,743
	<hr/>
	Rs. 102,916,897

/Total

United Kingdom: Mauritius

	Total Estimated Expenditure 1946-56			
	Estimated Expenditure 1946-50	To be Voted 1949-50	Estimated Expenditure in succeeding years	Total 10 year period
	Rs. ^{1/}	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	570,285	82,192	123,665	693,950
Health	3,562,503	810,068	2,845,497	6,403,000
Nutrition	255,020	28,280	12,342	267,362
Irrigation and water supplies	8,650,116	3,074,000	16,349,804	25,000,000
Sewerage	647,000	515,000	8,366,000	9,013,000
Land Settlement	249,294	23,367	615,099	864,393
Buildings	5,476,707	32,620	5,642,499	11,119,206
Education (Training College)	1,217,676	324,809	782,324	2,000,000
Scholarship and training grants	186,842	48,700	221,100	497,942
Agriculture	1,524,416	205,820	1,983,534	3,503,000
Sugar Industry	5,905,000	-	-	5,905,000
Research	3,394,120	1,149,741	964,042	4,358,162
Roads	2,324,656	325,000	1,275,344	3,600,000
Interest charges	-	-	5,250,000	5,250,000
Unallocated	-	-	23,771,832	23,771,832
	34,713,635	6,619,597	68,203,262	102,916,897
Actual expenditure from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1950	34,709,244			

^{1/} 1 Rupee = 1 s. 6 d.

/PROGRESS

PROGRESS

Agriculture.

The work carried has been mainly experimental and aimed at improving methods of production and control of pests.

Roads.

Improvement is progressing according to the plan.

Health.

Eradication of malaria has been continued by the use of D.D.T. Experiments in the use of insecticides have been decided in conjunction with the Colonial Insecticides Committee.

Irrigation and Domestic Water Supplies.

Progress made in the construction of reservoirs and canal system.

Town and Country Planning.

Plans already completed.

Education.

Planning has progressed satisfactorily as well as in the building of Homecraft and Handicraft Centres - 6 scholarships have been awarded.

/NIGERIA

NIGERIA

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The ten-year plan of development and welfare was drafted in 1945 and approved by the Legislative Council in the following year. Many of the schemes in the plan consist of extensions to departmental activities. Since the plan was first drawn up it has become necessary to re-cost and review it in view of increased costs and trends in public opinion.

The formulation of major policy and the co-ordination of work on the various schemes are the responsibility of the Development Secretary, who is guided by the advice of Regional Development Committees. The functions of the Regional Development Committees are to assess within their respective regions the relative merits and priority of proposals put forward by the Provincial Committees and to make appropriate recommendations to the Development Secretary.

FINANCE

The total expenditure on the ten-year development plan for the period 1946-47 to 1955-56 is estimated at £55,000,000. The plan is to be financed from three main sources: ^{1/}

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	23,000,000
Loan Funds	16,000,000
Local Resources	16,000,000
Total	55,000,000

Summary of expenditure

Scheme	Total estimated Cost ^{2/}	Expenditure		1948-49
		1946-47 Actual ^{3/}	1947-48 Approved ^{3/}	
	£	£	£	£
Medical and health services	5,062,777	18,276	107,250	The total actual expenditure on all Development and Welfare Schemes during this period amounted to £ 905,854.
Anti-malaria service, Lagos	114,000	58,106	17,331	
Leprosy control	982,440	55,480	90,163	
Sleeping sickness service	469,070			
Rural water supplies	4,002,000	103,281	173,400	
Urban water supplies	4,060,000	89,031	62,689	
Town planning & village reconstruction	332,000	1,166	20,000	
Buildings for development	9,034,300	112,204	338,553	
Social welfare organizations	384,000			

^{1/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories (1948-49), Cmd.7715, London, 1949, p.129.

^{2/} Nigeria: A Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946, Lagos, 1946, p. 38.

^{3/} Nigeria: Annual Report on the General Progress of Development and Welfare Schemes 1946-47 and 1947-48, Lagos, 1948.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Total esti- mated Cost</u> £	<u>1946-47 Actual</u> £	<u>1947-48 Approved</u> £	<u>1948-49</u> £
General education	4,058,740	50,846	337,562	The total actual expenditure on all Development and Welfare Schemes during this period amounted to £ 905,854.
Technical education	1,115,453	35,099	110,638	
Literature bureau	152,350	65,977	28,978	
Veterinary training school	101,950			
Agricultural development	1,823,700			
Forestry development	826,136	8,229	50,509	
Veterinary development	579,795	13,189	66,590	
Fisheries development	156,830	5,021	13,378	
Electricity development	1,544,200			
Commerce and industries	120,000			
Road development	7,046,300	209,112	272,900	
Marine development	3,517,940	5,609	31,540	
Telecommunications development	820,000	24,562	41,238	
Statistical office	100,000			
Development officers	895,500	25,508	67,000	
Local development schemes	2,000,000			
Old development schemes	28,100			
Loan charges	3,858,983			
Cattle disease research		39,664	112,461	
Investigations for works		31,770	187,800	
Mineral development		2,550	4,670	
Soil conservation (to end 1947)		11,888		
Textile development		10,016	19,570	
University College, Ibadan			145,950	

PROGRESS

Agriculture

New agricultural experimental farms have been established at Yola and Maiduguri and a poultry centre at Oyo where over 2,000 head of stock are kept. Soil conservation schemes are in operation in the Plateau Province. Fair progress has been made in livestock improvement and good progress has been made in the building programme. A deep-sea fishing industry has been started at Calabar and experiments in fish-farming have been continued with good results.

/Industry

Industry

The Government-operated dairy in Northern Nigeria is expanding and is being completely modernized. The present gross production of butter, cheese and clarified butter fat totals approximately 230 tons. Two African enterprises with considerable assistance from the Department of Commerce and Industries and finances from Loan Boards are constructing two 50-loom weaving mills both of which are expected to be in operation by 1950.

A cigarette factory at Ibadan, manufacturing cheap grades of cigarettes from blended imported and locally grown tobacco now caters for practically all the needs of the territory. A brewery has recently been established. Large quantities of trade soap are produced by soap factories and a number of hand-operated plants. Sawmills and a large plywood factory are in operation. The Department of Commerce and Industries is constructing six small groundnut mills for the production of high grade groundnut oil and cattle cake. A capital of about £800,000 is being devoted to the establishment of small palm oil mills. During 1949, 300 new palm fruit hand presses were established. An African enterprise supported partly by Government finances is building a very large ceramic factory near Lagos. Progress has been made with the installation of new electric power stations.

Communications and transport

The number of telephones increased from 6,322 in 1948 to 8,105 in 1949. Three new telephone exchanges with trunk facilities were opened and nine new trunk lines were completed or reconstructed. Subscribers to relayed radio service increased from 8,110 in 1948 to 9,820 in 1949. The total mileage of roads in 1949 was 26,073 compared with 25,586 in 1948. Improvements and extensions were made at several aerodromes. Deliveries of new railway equipment ordered in 1946 began in 1948 and up till 1949, 77 main line locomotives and 29 shunting locomotives had been received. The present equipment of the railway includes 278 locomotives, 331 coaching vehicles and 3,866 goods vehicles.

/Public Health

Public Health

Piped water supplies for over 1,400,000 persons living in towns, and hundreds of wells and tanks for rural areas have been constructed. Work has been done in the control of relapsing fever, trypanosomiasis, yaws, ulcer and malaria as well as in medical research. New hospitals at Akure, Shagamu and Onitsha are in an advanced stage of construction and satisfactory progress has also been made in the construction of a new leper settlement. A nurses' preliminary training school was opened at Ibadan in 1949.

Housing

Town planning and village reconstruction have been carried out at many centres. Progress was made with the Port Harcourt extension schemes, and at Enugu, Calabar, Victoria and Oron schemes for clearing the more crowded areas have been begun.

Education

During 1949 the Government started building three new secondary schools and completed two new teacher-training centres. Many temporary school buildings have been rebuilt in permanent materials and extensions have been made. The number of Government scholarships for higher education increased from 48 in 1948-49, to 115 in 1949-50. Adult education literature sales reached the record total of 135,000 primers, booklets and pamphlets. New courses have been added at the Yaba Technical Institute. A new Government clerks' training school was opened in 1949.

/NORTHERN RHODESIA

NORTHERN RHODESIA
ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The first major effort at long term planning in Northern Rhodesia was undertaken in 1943, when district and provincial plans were drafted in consultation with Africans, missionaries, and other unofficials in co-operation with Government technical officers in each province. In 1944, a Commissioner for Native Development was appointed and a sub-committee was formed to examine the various plans.

Later that year, a Joint Advisor to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was appointed on whose advice the first comprehensive report "Memorandum on Post War Planning in Northern Rhodesia" was made early in 1945. This report was accepted by the Northern Rhodesia Government as giving the general principles on which planning should be based. Heads of social and economic service departments were asked to draw up detailed plans and estimates for their own departments over a period of ten years.

These draft plans, together with the plan for rural development and recommendations regarding communications, water supplies and other expenditures were considered by the Colonial Office and formed the basis of the Northern Rhodesia Ten Year Development Plan which was approved by the Legislative Council in 1947. The plan provided for the expenditure of £ 12.5 million.

Towards the end of 1947, however, as a result of the financial crisis in the United Kingdom and the need of Northern Rhodesia to increase its national income, it was decided to review the Ten Year Development Plan and to give greater emphasis to economic development. The Plan as revised is directed towards achievement of self-sufficiency in food stuffs, and emphasis is given to the building of roads and provision of housing for Europeans and Africans.

A Development Authority was originally established in early 1947. The functions of this Authority were to be responsible for the carrying out of development plans
/and controlling

and controlling all development funds. Following the review of the Development Plan, a Director of Development was appointed, who as Chairman of the Development Authority was responsible for the executive direction and co-ordination of development schemes approved by the Authority.

Annual estimates are submitted by the Development Authority to the Legislature, which votes the amount to be paid into the Development Fund from surplus revenue and reserve funds. Allocations from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund together with the loans are all paid into the Development Fund. By the end of 1950 it is estimated that £ 10,019,912 will have been paid into the Fund, with £ 6,035,035 from territorial surplus balances and revenue; £ 1,525,853 from Colonial Development and Welfare Grants, and £ 2,459,024 from loans raised in the United Kingdom.^{1/}

The policy of transferring as much as possible of the recurrent expenditure provided for under the Development Fund to the relevant departmental heads of the Territorial Estimates by 1950 has been implemented, with the exception of certain schemes where this expenditure is due to be financed for a period from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Implementation of the revised Plan began in June 1948, but since that time it has been found that costs have risen considerably and projects such as housing and roads were seriously underestimated. The financial structure of the Development Plan received careful consideration by the Select Committee on the 1950 draft estimates. One of the primary objectives of the forthcoming financial review will be to determine what additional funds will be required for the implementation of the Plan, what reductions might be effected in the scope of certain projects, and to make recommendations as to the sources from which any such additional funds required should be drawn.^{2/}

FINANCE

Source

The revised Ten Year Development Plan is financed as follows:

1/ Northern Rhodesia : Approved Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Development Fund for the year 1950. Lusaka, 1949. p45 Appendix XXXI

2/ Northern Rhodesia : Report of the Development Authority from June 1948 to December 1949. Lusaka 1950

	£ millions
Appropriations from Territorial surplus balances and revenue (known as the Northern Rhodesia Development account)	5.5
Grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts	2.5
Expected proceeds of the Development Loans raised in the United Kingdom (known as the Loan Programme)	9.0
Total	17

In principle, capital works are financed from the Loan Programme, whereas all other projects are financed from grants and the Development Account.

Expenditure and Estimates^{1/}

	Total Estimated Expenditure 1947-56 £	Estimated Expenditure to 31, 12, 1949 £	Estimates for 1950 £
Health	1,355,771	297,856	418,279
Urban African Housing	1,000,000	208,664	238,800
African education	672,686	238,747	181,446
European education	900,000	243,576	166,800
Agriculture	1,202,461	155,181	206,864
Forestry	374,067	50,872	151,073
Veterinary	589,278	56,965	96,920
Game and Tsetse Control	370,826	128,901	82,026
Rural Development	760,798	173,140	114,900
Water supplies and irrigation	1,124,745	371,937	372,495
General building programme, in- cluding public works	3,217,000	1,195,328	917,980
Communications	3,120,845	1,656,735	892,465

^{1/} Northern Rhodesia : Approved estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Development Fund for the Year 1950. Lusaka, 1949, pp 7-18. /Agricultural

Expenditure and Estimates (continued)^{1/}

	Total Estimated Expenditure 1947-56	Estimated Expenditure to 31, 12, 1949	Estimates for 1950
	£	£	£
Agricultural development, marketing, cooperatives and development of secondary industries	520,000	13,039	37,000
Electricity and hydroelectric schemes	250,000	-	98,000
Loans to local authorities	500,000	240,785	247,812
Tourist development	20,000	138	10,500
Unallocated	70,500	50,000	35,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£ 16,048,977	5,081,864	4,268,360
Schemes under Joint allocations	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,163,020	249,135	332,995
Total	17,211,997 ^{2/}	5,330,999 ^{2/}	4,601,355

PROGRESS

No major projects were financed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds during 1946. Owing to the necessity of revising the Ten Year Development Plan, 1947, and to difficulties in obtaining personnel and materials, it was only at the end of 1949 that the period of preparation and detailed planning was completed and full scale development started.

^{1/} Northern Rhodesia : Approved estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Development Fund for the year 1950. Lusaka, 1949, pp 7-18.

^{2/} To the total cost has been added additional appropriations from Territorial revenue, so that the total exceeds the 17 million.

^{3/} The Revised estimated expenditure for 1949 is £ 3,304,131 and actual expenditure to 31.12.48 is £ 2,026,868.

^{4/} Northern Rhodesia: Report of the Development Authority from June 1948 to December, 1949, Lusaka, 1950.

Agriculture

In 1947 preliminary investigations were conducted into the establishment of initial areas of the groundnuts scheme. Ten experimental plots were planted and fertilizer trials made. Satisfactory results were obtained, but it was decided to postpone the scheme in Northern Rhodesia for the time being.

The first agricultural school was established at Monze in 1949 and two more schools are to be ready in 1950. Four new agricultural stations were built and other stations extended.

Good progress was made in the construction work at one Development Centre, and building continued at nine of the development areas. A Colonial Development and Welfare Grant covering 50% of the expenditure incurred on new development projects proposed or promoted by Africans themselves, at the rate of £ 5,000 per annum, was approved for each development area. Some projects under this scheme which are now operating, include peasant farming, an investigation into the possibility of flooding the Mweru Marsh, artisan training, and investigations into cotton and weaving and the development of arts and crafts in Barotseland.

Surveys undertaken during the past three years include a hydrological survey, of the Bangweulu Swamp, preliminary investigations of the Kaleya Valley and the Barotse irrigation scheme; brick production, ecological surveys and the development of a palm oil industry.

A Forest School for Africans was started and courses for Forest Guards are now in progress. In 1949 a Forest Regeneration Fund was established and a start was made on the first tree planting scheme on a commercial scale. A self-contained Timber Survey unit was established, which covered 3,500 square miles in its investigations. Attention was also given to the possibility of using the rivers for transport of timber, and a plan of operations is to be drawn up to maintain a permanent supply of timber to the mines.

Under the livestock improvement scheme, half the number of proposed dairy herd

/together with a

together with a milking machine were ordered. Weigh bridges are to be set up in 1950 and six dipping tanks were constructed in the East Coast Fever control areas.

Tsetse control work is being done in several areas, and such work in the Eastern Province was satisfactorily completed. A three year survey of the distribution of the tsetse fly in the Territory was approved in 1949, with two thirds of the funds to be financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Research vote.

The establishment of a Fisheries Research Organisation to serve Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been deferred, but fish farming has been started on a small scale. A scheme was also started for the controlled exploitation of wild game.

Industry

Economic development outside of the Ten Year Development Plan included the establishment of a cement industry jointly financed by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Government of Northern Rhodesia in the proportion of three to one; an investigation into the possibility of developing hydro-electric power and the establishment of a steel industry.

Communications

New roads were built and other roads in the Copperbelt laid with bitumen surfaces.

The estimated cost of the Livingstone airport rose from £643,000 to £865,000. Considerable part of the work was completed, and while the opening will not be until August 1950, the airport is to be operated before that date. The construction of an airport at Lusaka was investigated.

Building programme

By the end of 1949 a good part of the building programme was underway, including hospitals, rural dispensaries and school buildings as well as houses for Africans. It is estimated that by the end of 1950, two thirds of the loan expenditure under which capital works programmes are financed, will have been spent.

/Public Health

Public Health

Progress continued in modernisation of hospitals, development of rural dispensaries, extension of medical education for Africans, recruitment and training of personnel and prevention of certain specific diseases. A scheme was also started for training African nurses.

Education

In regard to the provision for primary and secondary education in the Ten Year Plan this has already proved inadequate and is being reviewed. Facilities for vocational training, however, exceed provisions.

A new type of school known as the "Area School" is being planned to fit in with the general development work of the Territory. Through these schools adult education and mass literacy work will be carried out.

Under the broadcasting scheme financed from a regional allocation, more than 2,000 cheap receivers were sold in Northern Rhodesia, and a smaller number in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Broadcasting hours now total 26.5 per week and it is estimated that African listeners now exceed 12,000. Preparations were made for the installation in 1950, of a new 15 k.w. transmitter which, together with existing equipment, will enable Lusaka to broadcast simultaneously in five languages to all parts of Central Africa.

/NYASALAND

NYASALAND
ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

Plans for the post-war development of Nyasaland were first drawn up in 1945, and presented in the original "Report of the Post-War Development Committee". These plans called for an expenditure of £7.5 million. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, Nyasaland received a territorial allocation of £2 million and a share of the £1 million made jointly to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The original development plan was revised to provide for an expenditure of £4.6 million and was approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in July, 1947.

Subsequently certain provisions were found to be inadequate and increased expenditure was voted by the Legislative Council. The revisions and amendments made to the plan up to the end of 1948 increased the total cost to £6,939,000 to be financed without the aid of a loan, as investigations had shown that the annual charge for a loan could not be covered from the territorial revenue after the ten-year period of development. The Plan does not include schemes financed by the joint allocation for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, under which a regional allocation of £144,716 has been made towards the capital and recurrent expenses of the Lusaka broadcasting station for eight years, and £24,126 has been made as a contribution on behalf of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland towards the cost of the Central African Film Unit. Nyasaland will contribute £2,775 annually towards the broadcasting scheme from its own territorial funds.

The main emphasis of the Development Plan is on education, health, agricultural production and communications. Considerable part of the Plan is devoted to expansion of departmental services.

FINANCE

Method of financing the Programme^{1/}

Colonial Development and Welfare grants:	£
Nyasaland territorial allocation	2,000,000
Research grant for Agricultural Research Station	51,000
Research grant for river control	3,000
Grant from Central Allocation for geological surveys	27,000
Contribution from territorial revenue:	4,858,000
TOTAL	6,939,000

^{1/} Nyasaland Protectorate: The Nyasaland Development Programme, Zomba, Nyasaland, 1948.

Further financial provisions since publication of the plan

At the end of 1949^{1/} a further allocation of £500,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was made to Nyasaland to be used mainly for road development and other projects designed to hasten the economic development of the Territory. In addition, approval was obtained from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to raise a loan of £3 million, the first £2 million of which was to be negotiated at the end of 1950. This loan is to be used for financing telegraph and telephone development, electricity and water supplies, and will be used also as a source loan to Town Councils to provide for other projects.

The allocation of this loan is as follows:^{2/}

	£
Economic Development	300,000
Telecommunications and postal services	650,000
Electricity services	700,000
Water supplies	500,000
Loans to municipalities	280,000
Road development	350,000
Reserve and stock transfer stamp and duty fund	220,000
Total:	3,000,000

Most of the projects to be financed under loans are ones which are expected to be revenue-earning within a comparatively short time so as to help to pay for the servicing charges of the loan itself.

Expenditure under the Ten-Year Development Plan

<u>Main heads of expenditure planned</u> ^{3/}	<u>Total Estimated Expenditure</u>	<u>Allocations from C.D.W. funds</u>	<u>Expenditure of</u> ^{4/} <u>C.D.W. funds</u>	
			<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Public Health	1,013,000	348,830	177	7,222
Housing and building programs	440,000			
Education	1,499,000	345,000	54,279	69,169
Agriculture	406,000 ^{5/}	319,668	7,696	24,545
Land settlement	500,000			
Livestock	69,000	67,197	-	5,889
Forestry	140,000	95,800	3,859	3,859
Game, Tsetse and Fish control	150,000			

^{1/} Nyasaland Protectorate: Record of the proceedings of the 65th session of the Legislative Council, Nov.-Dec., 1949, Zomba, Nyasaland, p. 1

^{2/} Nyasaland Protectorate: Government Gazette Supplement, 17 April 1950.

^{3/} Nyasaland Protectorate: The Nyasaland Development Programme, Zomba, Nyasaland.

^{4/} Nyasaland Protectorate: Report of the Accounts 1947 and 1948, Zomba, Appendix IV.

^{5/} Includes a grant from the Central Research Allocation.

<u>Main heads of expenditure planned</u>	<u>Total Estimated Expenditure</u>	<u>Allocations from C.D.W. funds</u>	<u>Expenditure of C.D.W. funds</u>	
			<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Water development	468,000	214,300		
Communications			13,336	42,793
Air	303,000			
Roads	618,000	402,168		
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	230,000 ^{1/}			
Geological survey	27,000 ^{1/}		1,307	6,237
Schemes approved prior to the plan	46,000	45,900		
Miscellaneous	530,000 ^{2/}			
Reserve	500,000			
Total:	£6,939,000	£2,000,000	£77,294	£160,079

PROGRESS

Up to the end of 1948 it had been impossible to make a beginning on the major schemes requiring considerable capital expenditure owing to difficulties of staff and equipment. In 1949 setbacks were experienced owing to the effects of the serious drought.

Agriculture

The main work in agricultural development has been on improved methods of cultivation, crop rotation, soil conservation and land utilization. Considerable work has been done at the various experimental stations, and the tea station is to be extended.

During 1949 the Colonial Development Corporation took over the tung development scheme on the Vipya Plateau. The possibility of wattle and tea production is being investigated, and a scheme for the mechanized production of rice is also under way.

At the conclusion of experiments at the Kasungu Tobacco Experimental Station, which showed that an average yield of over 450 lb. of cured tobacco per acre could be obtained, the Colonial Development Corporation has leased 10,000 acres for production of flue-cured tobacco in this area. In the first season 400 acres are to be planted.

Investigations are being made into the potentialities of animal husbandry and ranching and food growing possibilities in the Lake Chilwa area. Credit facilities are now available to Africans for approved agricultural development projects. Loans from Native Authority Treasuries are granted for this purpose.

^{1/} Funds for this will be provided from the Central Allocation for geological surveys.

^{2/} Miscellaneous schemes: Additional Public Works Department staff; Widows and orphans pension scheme; municipal loans; and organization of public relations.

Afforestation which up to now has been slow, is now proceeding at the rate of 1,000 acres a year, under a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant, with an ultimate target of 8,000 acres. In general, conifers are planted to help build up a supply of soft woods. Five hundred acres of hard woods were established in 1949 in spite of the drought.

A company was formed by the Colonial Development Corporation jointly with a South African company for developing fisheries in Lake Nyasa. This company is still in an embryonic stage but considerable tonnage of predatory fish was landed in 1949, and the first consignment of fish liver has been sent away for processing.

Communications

Owing to the lack of staff and equipment little construction work had been done by the end of 1948. In 1949 a pilot track for a new road was built and further surveys are pending. New plant and road building equipment arrived during the year, and a larger programme is to be undertaken in 1950. Improvements were made to certain roads and the Chiromo bridge was completed.

Improvements to the Blantyre aerodrome have been approved. Blantyre is to become the air terminal for the Protectorate and this aerodrome will be used for operation of international services in all seasons.

Public Health

In 1949 construction work continued on the building of the four health units in the Native Authority areas, and a Colonial Development and Welfare Grant was approved for the building of a new mental hospital. The original plan of development was revised owing to the difficulties in obtaining staff and equipment. The revised programme is one which can be carried out with available facilities and emphasis will be given to training of subsidiary African personnel, hospital services, preventive work and research. A new training school is to be built and hospital services will be increased. A leprosy survey will be made in 1950 and a central Government leper settlement will be established.

The venereal disease campaign was continued and penicillin made available for treatment of syphilis during pregnancy and for congenital syphilis in young children.

Education

The education scheme was the only major scheme considered to be fairly under way in 1948. The plan is to raise the standard of African primary

/education

education and to develop secondary education by providing much greater financial assistance to the Missions for approved educational work. Provisions are also made for assistance to European, Asian and Eur-African education. The first five-year plan has been completed. It was found that too low a target had been set and that candidates for secondary education exceeded the capacity of the two existing secondary schools. A full range Government African secondary school is to be established with academic, technical and commercial wings. The second five-year plan has been approved, and will aim at increasing the number of Junior and Senior primary schools. In particular an educational survey will be made to ascertain existing and required facilities.

Although progress was made on the mass education pilot project at Mponela, which was undertaken with the co-operation of a representative of UNESCO, it was found that the project was not going to be sufficiently successful to justify its continuance on the scale planned. With the experience gained, a community development scheme was started in 1949 at Domasi. The scheme covers an area of about 100 square miles with a population of some 14,000 people. The broad intention is to set up an administrative team representing all the development departments. The team will stimulate the initiative of the inhabitants and enlist the cooperation of existing agencies. By the end of 1949 a start had been made in inducing the inhabitants of the area to group their dwellings into a model village. Educational and livestock surveys were completed, and a detailed sociological and land usage investigation was made in a sample village of 60 households.

Research and other surveys

On the recommendation of the Central African Council a standing Research Advisory Committee was established representing the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. A start was made in drawing up research projects in various fields.

The aerial survey of the Territory continued and photography of nearly all of the South and Central Provinces was completed. Research showed that it would be possible to stabilize the level of Lake Nyasa and investigations are proceeding to decide on a site for the construction of a wier. Drilling at Livingstonia for coal has yielded encouraging results, and cement clays at Lake Malombe have been resampled and a report is pending.

/ST. HELENA

ST. HELENA

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

No information.

FINANCE

The total expenditure on the ten-year development plan is estimated at £200,000.^{1/}

Summary of expenditure

Scheme	<u>1947</u> (actual)		<u>1948</u> (actual)		<u>1949</u> (actual)	
	C.D.&W.)	Territorial	C.D.&W.)	Territorial	C.D.&W.)	Territorial
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public health		6,500		7,585		9,464
Education	5,100	6,866	3,950	8,166	1,540	9,460
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	6,000	4,440	6,476	4,768	9,554	5,223
Public works Department		19,750		14,757		17,406

PROGRESS^{2/}

Agriculture

Progress has been made in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and re-afforestation measures have been taken by the planting of seedlings. Beef and mutton production has also been increased.

^{1/}United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories (1948-1949), Cmd. 7715, London, 1949, p. 129.

^{2/}United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Reports, St. Helena, 1947, London, 1949, pp. 2-13 and 21-28.

United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Reports, St. Helena, 1948, London, 1949, pp. 2-7.
/Industry

Industry

The rehabilitation of the flax mills was put into action in 1949. It is anticipated that the eight mills will have been completely rebuilt and re-equipped by the middle of 1950.

Communications and transport

During 1949 many long stretches of road were re-made. A programme of repair and maintenance has been followed since 1947 and is well up to schedule.

Public health

An X-ray plant has been set up and considerable structural improvements have been made in the hospital buildings. The nutritional state of the population has improved and is good.

Housing

Increased emigration has alleviated overcrowding. Only three new houses were built by the Public Works Department in 1949 owing to the heavy building programme in connexion with the rehabilitation of the flax mills and factories.

Welfare and relief

Unemployment was reduced by means of a voluntary scheme in which agricultural workers were sent to the United Kingdom. In 1949, the Government spent on the relief of the unemployed, the poor and the indigent a total sum of £4,420.

Education

A new school building has been opened and a former military officer's mess has been converted into an Infant Junior School. Some progress has been made with the training of motor mechanics.

/SEYCHELLES

SEYCHELLES

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

A Ten-Year Plan for the Seychelles was drawn up by a Committee locally appointed and approved in 1948 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

FINANCE

The Plan provides for the spending of £450,000; £250,000 of which was granted to the Colony under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and the remainder to be provided by the Colony's own reserve balances.

PROGRESS

Agriculture; Land Settlement and Reafforestation.

Planting of 3,000 acres with useful timber trees.

Terracing and irrigation of 300 acres for the benefit of the 1,700 men from the Pioneer Corps - Production of food and fodder crops.

Four village settlements completed (grant of £21,320 under C.D.W.A.).

Development of the livestock industry (Veterinary Officer to be recruited - importation of livestock - treatment of animal diseases).

Five-Year reafforestation scheme starting in 1950.

Communications.

A grant of £20,000 was made in 1948 by the metropolitan government for the construction of a motor road which was begun in 1949 and will take three or four years to complete.

Public Health.

Public Health.

Construction of ten health centres, each with a health inspector, a nurse and a midwife, and two small hospitals. Modernization of the water supply of Victoria town. Of the £35,000 allocated, £26,800 was spent up to 31 March 1948.

Housing and Urbanism.

Town planning in Victoria, including the widening and surfacing of the streets, the extension of the wharf accommodation, the improvement of the Long Pier, and water supply.

Education.

Education will entail the largest recurrent expenditure:

£240,000 total allocated of this £100,000 grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, already £73,985 granted.

School places for 80 per cent of 6 - 12 years age groups.

Creation of King's College - grant of £46,580 of which £30,000 was for capital expenditure - considerable progress made.

Creation of a technical centre, a domestic science centre and a teachers' training scheme.

/Sierra Leone

SIERRA LEONE

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

In 1945, the various Government Departments prepared their plans for the development of the Territory. The development planning section then co-ordinated and integrated these various proposals into a balanced scheme for the whole country. This scheme was approved by the Development Council, a consultative and advisory body comprising both official and unofficial representatives, and an outline of it was sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in February 1946. The scheme was later approved by the Legislative Council subject to periodic review, and finally by the Secretary of State in January 1947.

FINANCE

The total expenditure on the ten-year development plan was estimated at £5,256,000^{1/}. The plan is to be financed from the following sources:

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	2,900,000
Loan Funds	1,400,000
Local Resources	956,000
	<hr/>
	5,256,000
	<hr/>

^{1/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories (1948-1949), Cmd. 7715, London, 1949, p. 129.

Summary of Expenditure^{1/}

Scheme	Total Estimated Cost ^{1/}	Expenditure		
		To 31 Dec. 1947 actual ^{2/}	1948 Revised ^{3/} Estimates	1949 ^{1/} Estimates
	£	£	£	£
Malaria Control	155,077	79,397	13,603	20,353
Trypanosomiasis research		-	3,256	3,240
Leprosy Survey	3,120	-	-	-
Protectorate Health Centres	136,107	24,887	3,076	2,200
Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory (medical research)	11,000	-	-	6,500
Control of endemic diseases	66,807	9,515	9,061	10,200
Bo Hospital extension and equipment	26,420	24,887	1,533	-
Connaught Hospital extension	11,904	5,212	5,592	1,530
Town planning	200,000	4,708	2,300	1,000
Canalization of streams, and street drainage		52,495	-	-
Permanent rest-houses (Protectorate)	1,000	-	200	500
Survey of Freetown water supply	15,000	12,910	1,600	-
Social Welfare Sub-Department	36,745	10,173	7,903	4,969
Welfare Centre		2,316		
Social and Economic Survey	4,250	850	50	690
Social Science Course		1,696	-	-
Fourah Bay College	4,000	1,500	500	500
Fourah Bay College - staff for degree courses	27,230			700
Female education	23,500	12,396	2,977	2,716
Scholarships for higher education	81,000	10,672	1,300	8,091
Technical training	81,678	24,165	12,695	10,228
Technical training - preliminary survey	750	-	750	400
Training of Surveys and Lands Department staff	13,600	1,341	1,878	1,800
Science Masters, Education Department	16,400	353	5,774	1,678
Additional administrative staff, Education			2,131	3,490

^{1/} Sierra Leone: Progress Report on the Development Programme for 1949. Sessional Paper - No. 6 of 1949, Freetown 1949. Appendix I and Appendix II.

^{2/} Sierra Leone: Financial Report for the year 1947, Freetown, 1948, p. 54.

^{3/} Sierra Leone: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1949, Freetown 1948, pp. 83-84.

Scheme	Total Estimated Cost ^{1/}	Expenditure		
		To 31 Dec. 1947 actual ^{2/}	1948 Revised ^{3/} Estimates	1949 ^{1/} Estimates
	£	£	£	£
Teacher-Training College and Central School, Magburaka	201,930	-	100	70,000
Teachers Training, Bunumbu Union College	47,279	-	-	4,351
Teachers Training, Roman Catholic, Bo	26,119	-	-	4,803
Teacher-Training College, Njala	-	-	7,927	11,636
Harford School	42,162	-	10,604	10,783
Bo School extension	-	-	-	100
Rural primary schools	2,760	1,128	1,427	-
Appointment of Principal for Regional College	8,000	-	-	680
Training Protectorate primary school teachers	42,230	13,061	8,700	5,945
Protectorate literature bureaux	-	5,169	800	6,135
Grants to educational secretaries for Missions	-	-	-	1,079
Grants to assisted schools (Protectorate)	24,820	11,369	12,632	5,101
Prince of Wales School - science equipment	5,150	-	2,000	2,300
Land drainage	303,000	164,392	14,764	10,145
Report on irrigation and drainage scheme	-	335	-	-
Agricultural chemical research	12,000	2,629	2,687	3,188
Staff for agricultural development	-	1,938	682	1,921
Rice mill, Mambolo	17,500	-	-	1,500
Soil conservation and land utilization	-	-	300	2,500
Rice research station at Rokupr	120,400	-	-	-
Co-operation	-	-	3,760	5,000
Pioneer oil-palm mills	14,000	-	-	7,260
Machinery for cultivation of reclaimed areas	10,000	1,459	4,541	4,000
Horticultural station	-	-	-	500
Agricultural marketing	-	-	1,689	-
Animal husbandry station, Musaia	47,630	3,590	12,997	14,724
Veterinary Department and rinderpest control	81,175	69,703	27,061	12,500
Forest industries	-	47,266	51,242	44,085
Forest conservation and development	96,500	4,126	8,200	11,134
Employment of systematic botanist and ecologist	9,150	-	-	-
Fisheries	-	6,095	27,937	22,080

Scheme	Total Estimated Cost	Expenditure		
		To 31 Dec. 1947 actual	1948 Revised Estimates	1949 Estimates
	£	£	£	£
West Africa fisheries research	11,000	2,962	4,940	760
West African Fisheries Research Institute	160,000	-	-	134,283
Development of industries in Sierra Leone	10,000	10	5,500	7,000
Public Works Department staff for development works		11,224	16,648	26,300
Non-recurrent works				55,063
Cadastral Survey of the Protectorate	19,400	-	979	921
Aerial survey	-			8,137
Geological surveys	128,583	-	-	11,527
Lignite investigation	-	-	-	100
Freetown - Bo trunk telephone	32,000	6,764	8,000	8,000
Extension of Freetown telephones	-			4,410
Improvement of radio rediffusion system	10,000	-	2,800	8,347
Roads (Protectorate)	290,000	21,495	19,780	29,800
Surveys of roads, bridges and water supplies		972	200	-
Civil aviation - maintenance and opera- tion of airfield		64,378	42,373	49,000
Deep water quay - revision of plan	3,000	2,347	-	-
Development officers	20,825	3,638	1,690	-

/PROGRESS

PROGRESS

Agriculture

More new Native Administration farms have been started. The scheme to assist mangrove clearance for rice cultivation has been extended by further loans. A large-scale programme of establishing improved varieties of oil-palm plantations has been started with the establishment of oil-palm nurseries. It was estimated that nearly 154,000 seedlings would be ready for planting in 1949 and between 200,000 and 220,000 in 1950. Further work on selected strains of fodder grasses has been done. Well-established piggeries of considerable size have been operated by some Colony farmers. Nearly 1,000 acres of cocoa were planted during 1949.

Industry

Loans amounting to £5,540 were made by the Development of Industries Board to develop rice milling, pig rearing, soap making, timber sawing, nut cracking and fishing craft. Work was started on the construction of an electric power station of Magburaka.

Communications and transport

There has been steady progress in the development of Lungi Airport which can now be regarded as adequately equipped. The development of road, rail and air communications has proceeded steadily, and the work at the Deep Water Quay, Freetown, has made fairly good progress. New equipment extending the Freetown automatic exchange and new studio equipment for the rediffusion system have been installed. Work has begun on the installation of the Freetown-Bo trunk telephone.

Public health

New infant welfare clinics have been opened. An extension has been made to the Bo hospital and the Connaught hospital in Freetown, and a tuberculosis pavilion has been completed. Three new medical officers and a health officer have been appointed, and the appointment of several temporary medical officers has eased the strain on the medical department. The incidence of malaria, trypanosomiasis, yaws and other endemic diseases has been greatly reduced and satisfactory progress has been made by the use of mass prophylaxis.

Housing

Work has been carried on on the pilot housing scheme at Syke Street in Freetown.

Education

The construction of Magburaka Central School was almost completed in 1949 and work proceeded satisfactorily on the development of the Bo Catholic Training College and Union College, Bunumbu. During 1949, a printing press was installed and new furniture purchased for the Protectorate Literature Bureau.

/SWAZILAND

SWAZILAND

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The original Ten-Year Development Plan was rejected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1946, and it was then decided that development should continue on an ad hoc basis for two years during which time a socio-economic survey would be conducted under the auspices of the Colonial Social Science Research Council so that a balanced plan could be drawn up for the remaining period.

An Eight-Year Plan drawn up on the basis of the above survey was approved during 1949. The entire scope of development under direct Government control has been undertaken with funds, which amount to £830,000, provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

A plan for the extension of the Geological Survey Department over a period of five years received separate approval during 1948, and is to be financed from the central allocation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

FINANCE

Swaziland has for many years found it difficult to maintain the essential services and balance its budget. It is for this reason that

development of the Territory has come to be identified with projects financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. During the period 1945-1949 the following allocations were approved.^{1/}

	£
Public Health	152,500
Water Supplies	2,500
Building and Housing, etc.	30,500
Education	132,400
Land Settlement	159,400
Agriculture	27,200
Rural Development	72,200
Livestock	43,100
Surveys	73,700
Locust Control	3,300
	<hr/>
	696,800

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Development and Welfare; Return of Schemes;
H.C. 150, 1946; H.C. 127; H.C. 166, 1948;
H.C. 211, 1949.

Expenditure.^{1/}

	<u>1946-47</u> Actual	<u>1947-48</u> Actual	<u>1948-49</u> Approved Estimates	<u>1949-50</u> Estimates
	£	£	£	£
Public health	9,670	14,830	4,730	34,767
Education	30,254	36,211	17,785	24,841
Agriculture	3,888	5,455	4,365	4,425
Land Settlement	16,589	16,611	10,067	10,098
Rural Development	-	-	7,643	31,686
Veterinary	4,753	2,923	14,186	17,797
Water supplies	1,132	552	-	-
Surveys, socio-economic and geological	3,572	5,474	19,195	22,185
International locust organisation	-	-	2,482	834
Other	-	722	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	69,858	82,778	80,453	146,633
GRAND TOTAL				379,722

^{1/} Swaziland: Approved estimates of revenue and expenditure for the years
1 April 1948 - 31 March 1949 and 1 April 1949 - 31 March 1950,
pp. 47 and 51.

PROGRESS

Owing to the special conditions, up to and including the year 1948, development in Swaziland continued on a somewhat restricted scale in the various fields.

The rural development scheme was started during 1949 with emphasis laid primarily on soil and water conservation, on the intensification of agriculture and reduction of cultivated area and subsequently on other forms of rural development. Main activity was centred on the control of sheet-erosion by good conservation measures.

Under the auspices of the Colonial Development Corporation, some 100,000 acres are to be afforested with Pinus species in the Usutu Area, and some 60,000 acres are to be put under cultivation by irrigation from the Komati River. During the year the Corporation was granted the right to divert 270 cusecs of water from the River. A smaller scheme of irrigation on the Usutu River has advanced further in the planning stage.

There are now 519 settlers in the 3 areas covered by the Native Land Settlement Scheme. During the year 150 arable allotments were cleared in preparation for settlement.

UGANDA

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The first plan for post-war development in Uganda was produced in 1944 by a Joint Committee which consisted of members of the Development and Welfare Committee (officials), and of members of the Standing Finance Committee (non-officials). This plan was not accepted by the Legislative Council, as the recommendations of the Joint Committee for expansion of services went far beyond the financial resources of the Protectorate.

In 1946, Dr. Worthington was appointed Development Adviser to Uganda, and after detailed studies of the country's problems and extensive discussions with Heads of Departments, he produced a new development plan. Dr. Worthington's "Development Plan for Uganda" was published in May, 1947; it was debated in the Legislative Council, and a resolution proposing its adoption as a general outline of development policy was unanimously accepted. The plan was approved by the Secretary of State in July, 1947, and to up 1948 it was the Protectorate's accepted plan of development.

In order to carry out this programme a Development Commission was appointed in July 1947, and a Development Section of the Secretariat was set up. To ensure the co-operation of all classes of the community, a new Advisory Development Committee was appointed; it included, in addition to official members, four unofficials, of whom three were members of the Standing Finance Committee, while the fourth was nominated by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Worthington's Development Plan was an over-all one; in the financial tables nearly all detail was avoided. The prime object of the Plan for the next ten years was to be a concentration on productive effort to insure that production increased rapidly, at a rate much higher than population, which

/he expected

he expected to attain the number of 10 million fifty years hence. At the end of this period, assuming that the objective, i.e. high production, was achieved, the way would be open for establishing greatly improved social services, including health and education. In the meantime the basic problem was to bring into production large areas of land and water, which up to then had been unused, and to increase the output per head of the Africans.

Dr. Worthington based his Development Plan on the recurrent expenditure of the Protectorate in 1946, and regarded all subsequent expenditure over and above this figure as development expenditure. An allocation for the expansion of recurrent expenditure during the period 1947-1956 was made covering increased cost of maintaining activities and increase in staff or services; this allocation under the heading "normal expansion" was included in the development expenditure. The funds available for normal expansion plus development for the ten-year period were estimated by Dr. Worthington at £16,000,000. These funds were to be available above the level of annual recurrent charges which amounted in the 1946 Estimates to £2,840,000.

Early in 1948 it became apparent that the cost of executing the Development Plan would be very much greater than was originally estimated. Prices and wages had risen sharply since the Plan was prepared. It was, moreover, discovered that large expenditure would be necessary to fill in the gaps and deficiencies in the Estimates of 1946, which formed the basis of the Plan but which were, in fact, virtually wartime Estimates; until this had been done, nothing which could properly be called development be superimposed on them. It was further found that insufficient allowance had been made for minor works and services which, although not involving any large expenditure individually, added up in total to a formidable amount.

/It was,

It was, therefore, decided that the whole Plan should be reviewed and recosted, and this work was completed by the end of 1948. In the revision, the opportunity was taken to secure the complete integration of development with normal expenditure so that the Revised Plan shows not only development schemes but also the total sum which must be found year by year by the Protectorate Government to finance the whole of its activities, normal expenditure and development both included.

In the result, the 1948 Revision of the Development Plan covers expenditure of every kind, whether required for the maintenance of existing services or for the establishment of new ones, and provides a complete financial plan covering the period 1947-1956.

FINANCE 1/Total Expenditure

The total anticipated expenditure of the Protectorate during the decenium 1947-1956 is £62,743,100, divided as follows:

	£
Maintenance of existing activities (at current rates)	39,179,500
New Development	24,563,600
Total:	62,743,100

Resources

	£
To be financed from annual revenues	49,281,700
Resources other than annual revenues	13,461,400
Total:	62,743,100

1/ Uganda Protectorate. A Development Plan for Uganda by E. B. Worthington and The 1948 Revision of the Plan. Entebbe, 1949. pp. 4 and 8.

Resources other than annual revenue available for application to the
Development Programme

Colonial Development & Welfare Act	£	£
Uganda Allocation ^{1/}	2,365,262	
Research Allocation ^{2/}	122,265	
Regional Allocation	728,200	
Central Allocation	<u>66,000</u>	3,281,727
Balances (General Revenue, Reserve Fund, etc.)		1,700,793
Cotton and Hard Coffee Funds		5,375,000
New Loans		2,000,000
Interest		900,119
Probable Recoveries on account of Mulago Hospital		110,000
Unexpended Balances of Loan Funds		<u>93,751</u>
		13,461,390

^{1/} The total Uganda allocation amounted to £2,500,000, less expenditure 1.4.46 to 31.12.46 - £134,738.

^{2/} The total Research allocation amounted to £122,550, less expenditure 1.4.46 to 31.12.46 - £285.

/Total

	<u>Total estimated expenditure 4/ £</u>	<u>Actual expenditure 1947 - 1948 5/& £</u>	<u>Proposed expend. 1949 6/ £</u>	<u>Proposed expend. 1950 6/ £</u>
Government ^{1/}	17,086,300	4,803,910	2,423,594	2,100,228
Labour	402,400	32,439	35,812	30,434
Medical	6,322,600	1,003,071	597,289	593,195
Social Welfare	588,700	96,482	63,268	51,981
Prisons, Judicial & Approved Schools	1,223,300	243,034	167,483	152,517
Education	5,649,300	828,064	379,151	452,412
Agriculture	2,155,300	312,669	262,581	594,128
Veterinary and Tsetse Control	1,774,500	214,397	133,594	144,320
Forestry	817,600	144,282	97,374	91,632
Game & Fisheries	348,200	30,240	24,705	20,876
Geology and Survey of Land, Mines	1,801,500	231,969	127,492	192,397
Hydrology	274,500	---	---	7,000
Civil Aviation	519,600	33,905	57,724	7,628
Posts & Telegraphs	1,728,000	288,459	---	---
Public Works ^{2/}	10,830,600	2,143,989	1,563,331	2,207,597
Township Authorities	1,225,000	158,489	38,011	123,623
Co-operative Societies	168,700	11,991	11,941	15,724
Karamoja Project	182,500	---	---	---
Pilot Schemes	1,000,000	---	---	---
C.D. & W. Schemes ^{7/}		410,123	322,149	344,905
Salaries Revision	5,028,200	---	---	---
Reserve	3,616,300	---	---	---
Total:	62,743,100	10,987,513	6,305,499	7,130,647

- 1/ Includes Local Government Contributions, subventions to E.A. High Commission, and other subventions.
- 2/ Includes expenditure on housing, educational and medical buildings, roads, industry, water supplies in towns.
- 3/ Now a self-financing department of the E.A. High Commission.
- 4/ Uganda Protectorate. A Development Plan for Uganda, 1948 Revision. Entebbe, 1949, p.13.
- 5/ Uganda Protectorate. Report on the Accounts of the year 1947. Entebbe, 1949, p.9.
- 6/ Uganda Protectorate. Estimates, 1950. Entebbe, 1950, p.3.
- 7/ Includes expenditure on Medical services; Social welfare; Education; Rural water supplies; Development of aerodromes and roads; Hydrological Survey; Fishery Institute at Jinja; Yellow Fever, Insecticide and Tsetse Research.

PROGRESS

Agriculture

An intensive campaign towards the stimulation of cotton production resulted in an increase in the acreage of cotton planted and in the standard of cultivation; over one-and-a-half million acres were planted in 1948 compared with one million in 1947. A Cotton Amendment Ordinance was enacted in 1949, the provisions of which give a greater measure of control and will effect improvements in the system of primary marketing of raw cotton. A Lint Marketing Board was established to replace the wartime Cotton Exporters' Group. The first steps for African entry into the ginning industry were taken by the purchase of a ginnery by the Buganda Government and its lease to the Uganda Growers' Cooperative Union. Tobacco cultivation in various areas was extended. A special organisation was set up within the Agricultural Department for the supervision of special development areas and the investigation of mechanical cultivation. During the second half of 1949 a start was made on the opening up of a 5,000 acre farm near Jinja, which will provide valuable information on the possibilities and the economics of large scale mixed farming which has so far not been attempted in Uganda.

The Pilot Resettlement Scheme in the Kigesi district, which was started in 1946, was continued throughout 1947-1949, and about 5,000 people moved from the over-populated areas to the new settlements.

During 1947-1949, a total of 1,000 bore holes were sunk in rural areas, 76 dams were constructed, and new water supplies were installed in two townships. Progress was made in the building up of a Hydrological Survey.

In several districts control measures were imposed to prevent the uneconomical slaughter of cattle. Some 40,000 cattle were treated for trypanosomiasis. New dips for cattle were constructed. The Livestock

/Experimental

Experimental Station at Entebbe was developed, and a model dairy farm was built. A Tsetse Control Department was established in 1947, and anti-tsetse measures were undertaken in a number of districts. In 1948 three serious threats of tsetse to the stock grazing areas were checked.

In 1947, a start was made in setting up an organisation for the control and development of fisheries. The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., and a Fisheries Research Station at Jinja were established.

A Forest Ordinance and a statement on Forest Policy were issued in 1948. 2,150 acres of Government fuel plantations were established; about 6,000 acres of hardwood and softwood planting were completed.

Industry

In the field of mineral production, investigations were made in relation to the search for minerals and building materials. The exploration of the copper deposits in the Kilembe area was resumed. Drilling in the Lake Albert area in search of oil was begun. A Mineral Resources Research Committee was established in 1949 to coordinate the work of different Government departments concerned.

A cement plant was set up by the Uganda Electricity Board. A sugar factory, 21 oil mills, 4 saw mills, and a number of small industrial plants were established.

In 1949, a new Power Station at Kampala was brought into operation, and work was begun on the construction of a Power Station at Jinja. The Uganda Electricity Board placed a contract for the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme with an Anglo-Dutch Group, and started important works in preparation for the contractors.

/Communications

Communications and transport

In 1947 work was started on a detailed survey for the proposed canalisation project of the Katonga River; this project will consist of 124 miles of navigable waterway from the confluence point of the Mpanga and Katonga rivers to Lake Victoria, and will help to open up the copper area of Kilembe in providing a suitable transport system. By the end of 1949 all of the field work was completed.

The Kampala-Entebbe highway was opened to traffic in 1948. Very good progress was made on two other important highways and a number of main roads. Good progress was also made with the development of aerodromes and posts and telegraphs.

Public health

A survey on tuberculosis and preliminary surveys on leprosy were undertaken in 1948 and 1949. Eighteen thousand cases were treated during a campaign against yaws. A medical inspection of children of all races was carried out in the Kampala district in 1948. 18 medical assistants and 52 nursing orderlies qualified at the three training centres. Extensions were built at two hospitals, and improvements, such as X-Ray departments, cold rooms, and office buildings, were made in four hospitals.

Housing

In 1948 a start was made on a large African housing scheme covering some 80 acres and providing about 800 residences at Naguru, near Kampala. In 1949, a new housing estate was begun at Jinja, and work was started on the Nakawa Settlement for itinerant labour at Kampala. During 1947-49, 177 housing units for Africans and 273 housing units for Europeans and Asians were built by Government throughout the Protectorate.

/Education

Education

In 1947, Government grants made it possible to increase the number of teachers by 668 in sub-grade and primary aided schools. During 1948-49, five new schools were opened, including a Government Secondary School, two Teacher Training Centres, a Native Administration School, and a Missionary Farm School. Domestic Science and health training were developing in the girls' schools and money was made available by Native Administration for the development of technical education. The most important development in teacher training during 1949, was the expansion of the Vernacular course from two years to three years. Preliminary plans for a new building for the Uganda Museum were prepared, and a Curator was appointed.

As regards Social Welfare, a new Department was set up to control Public Relations and Social Welfare activities. An African Press Club and the Uganda Journalists' Society were formed, Community Centres and Adult Education Classes were organised. A Probation Service and a Remand Home for Juveniles were established.

/ZANZIBAR

ZANZIBAR

ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The programme for the social and economic development of Zanzibar was initiated in 1942, when the British Resident requested the heads of the various Government departments to draft a comprehensive development policy. By the fall of 1945, all the departmental programmes were drawn up, together with a financial estimate of a ten-year development plan, for the period 1946-1955. In this plan actual expenditure incurred during 1944 was accepted as the norm, and any new services or expansion of existing services introduced after January 1, 1945, were treated as development. While the Plan was still under consideration by the Welfare and Development Committees of Zanzibar, an allocation of £750,000 was granted to the Protectorate under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. This sum covered about half of the estimated total cost of the development programme, and the Zanzibar Government declared its readiness to provide the means for the financing of the rest of the schemes from surplus balances and revenue, and from a contribution which would be made available by loan.

After discussion between the Secretary of State and the Zanzibar Government, the 10-Year Development Plan was approved, and a small official Board was established, as the authority responsible for the carrying-out of the various projects included in the development programme. Representative advisory committees on Agriculture, Education, Health, Town Development, and Communications were associated with the Board.

The 10-Year Development Plan was brought under review during 1949 with the object of revising it in the light of the existing financial position.

/By the end

By the end of the year a draft revised programme was prepared; it was laid before the Legislative Council and was approved in March 1950.^{1/}

The Zanzibar Protectorate has limited resources and offers little immediate scope for economic development. The Plan, therefore, lays the main emphasis on the development of Welfare and Social Services. A third of the total expenditure is devoted to education, the programme providing for a considerable increase in primary education as the main objective.

FINANCE

The original Plan provided for a total expenditure of £1,460,000 over a period of ten years (1946-1955). The sources from which this sum was proposed to be derived, were as follows: ^{2/}

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	750,000
(Protectorate's block allocation)	
Loan	250,000
Surplus balances or Revenue	<u>460,000</u>
Total :	<u>1,460,000</u>

In 1947 and 1948 the allocation to Zanzibar under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act was increased to £897,575 by the grant of sums for four additional schemes. The amount from Protectorate funds was reduced to £676,750. ^{3/}

	<u>Total estimated ^{2/} expenditure over the 10-year per.</u>	<u>Actual expendit. ^{3/} up to 30 Sept. 1949</u>
	£	£
Health	336,400	41,734
Rural Water Supplies	5,500	3,426
Town Improvement	330,000	41,476

^{1/} The text of the Revised Development Programme is not yet available.

^{2/} Zanzibar Protectorate. Sessional Paper no. 1 of 1946. Programme of Social and Economic Development in the Zanzibar Protectorate for the Ten-Year Period 1946 to 1955. p. 35

^{3/} Zanzibar Protectorate. Sessional Paper no.13 of 1949. p. 7

	<u>Total estimated expenditure over the 10-year per.</u>	<u>Actual expenditure up to 30 Sept. 1949</u>
	£	£
Construction of Civic Centre	23,000	22,553
Sociological Survey	7,000	4,194
Education	500,000	132,565
Agriculture	127,000	42,166
Clove Research	63,500	26,864
Survey of Cattle Disease	3,925	1,849
Stock Farm	7,200	668
Development of secondary roads in Pemba	20,000	11,790
Improvement of Zanzibar aerodrome	67,000	7,965
Reserve for future economic projects	<u>83,800</u>	<u>-</u>
Total:	1,574,325	337,250

PROGRESS

Agriculture

Two new experimental sub-stations and seven demonstration plots were established. The testing and development of various crops, started in 1946, was continued throughout 1947-49. During recent years several hundred acres of swamp land have been reclaimed from bush and are now being used for rice and pulse growing. The Clove Research Team studied the "Sudden Death" disease and reached conclusions regarding the pathogenic origin of the disease. The Department of Agriculture and the District administration co-operated in trying to persuade the people to plant more food crops, which, to a certain extent, would compensate the losses caused by "Sudden Death" of cloves.

/Instruction

Instruction in crop and animal husbandry to boys at the Rural Middle School was started in 1947.

A fishery Officer was appointed and a Fisheries Development Scheme was approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in December 1949. The East African Fisheries Research Organization is to be based on Zanzibar.

Good progress was made with the provision of rural water supplies both in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Communications and Transport

Two roads were completed in Pemba in 1949, and work was started on a third road.

Work on extension and improvement of the Kisauni aerodrome proceeded rapidly.

Public Health

Works completed from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, include: a Mental Hospital (131 beds), three dispensaries, a Maternity Hospital at Makunduchi (almost completed), an additional ward to Wete Hospital (40 beds), a new operating theatre for Wete Hospital (under construction). A class for the training of local sanitary inspectors was formed in 1947.

Housing

In 1947, a far-reaching scheme was started for the reconstruction of a slum area in Ngambo, near Zanzibar-Town, covering 1,000 acres and containing a population of 25,000 Africans; 153 reception houses and 79 utility houses were built up to the end of 1949. The Civic Centre in Zanzibar and 17 teachers' houses in Zanzibar and Pemba were completed in 1949.

Education

In the case of education, a more correct term would be expansion rather than development since in all cases the expansion and evolution of existing services is taking place, rather than development in new directions. The total number of children in Government schools rose from 4,341 in 1945 to 9,802 in 1949, representing an increase of 125.8%. A new Rural Middle School, a Men's Teacher Training Centre and one Primary school were completed in 1949.

In 1949 a start was made on the Sociological Survey of Zanzibar.

AFRICA REGION

Financial aspects of development plans classified by main heads of expenditure
(comparative table)

Territory	Health & Social Welfare	Housing, Town Planning, Building Programme	Irrigation, water supplies & sanitation	Rural Development and Land Settlement	Education	Agriculture Livestock and Forestry	Game, Tsetse and Locust Control and Fisheries	Industry, Power and Mineral Production	Communications including P.T.T.	Surveys and Research	Miscellaneous & unallocated
			Expenditure in £000								
Aden	465	280	120		342			400	406	34	
Basutoland	108.4	26	82.6		106	282			225		
Bechuanaland	97	20	307		66	68	79		36	105	
British Somaliland	80	48		1/ 210	133	150.4			39.6	42	47
Cyprus	1,292 ^{2/}	579	934		1,002	1,451			495		193
Gambia	309	1,000			246	226		45	90		64
Gibraltar		2,250									
Gold Coast	1,942.7	1,725	1,721	3/ 1,000	2,266 ^{4/}	643	120	528	1,400	5	102 5
Konya	847	1,377	1,220		2,435	6,846		100	2,186		575
Mauritius ^{6/}	495	830	2,552	65	180	262		444	270	326	2,180 7
Nigeria	7,012	9,366	8,062	2,000	5,327	3,332	156.8	1,664	11,384		4,833 8
Northern Rhodesia	1,356	4,217	1,125	761	1,573	2,166	371	770	3,121		1,754
Nyasaland	1,013	440	468	500	1,499	615	150		1,151	27	1,076
St Helena		70	10		13	41		30	9		12
Seychelles ^{9/}			35	21.3	287				20		
Sierra Leone	1,000	400	688	77	848	685	3	10	1,155		45
Swaziland	152.5	30.5	2.5	231.6	132.4	70.3	5.3			73.7	
Uganda	8,537		275		5,649	4,748 ^{10/}	348		13,078 ^{11/}	1,802	28,307
Zanzibar	359	330	5		500	202			87	7	84

/1/ General

- 1/ General Development
- 2/ Includes £354,000 allocated to anti-malarial work
- 3/ Native Administration
- 4/ Including £100,000 in broadcasting
- 5/ Includes £102,000 on national parks and tourist traffic
- 6/ Converted from Rupees
- 7/ Includes £3,858,983 on loan charges
- 3/ Includes £1,163,020 on schemes under joint allocation
- 9/ Complete breakdown of total expenditure not known
- 10/ Includes Tsetse Control
- 11/ Includes expenditure on housing, educational and medical buildings, roads and industry

SOUTH EAST ASIA

CO-OPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

1. The British Non-Self-Governing Territories in South East Asia consist of:
 - (a) Malaya, comprising the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore; and
 - (b) the British Borneo Territories, comprising the Protected State of Brunei and the Colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak.
2. In certain instances development schemes in these Territories are undertaken jointly, in most cases either by the Federation of Malaya and Singapore together or by two or three of the Borneo Territories.
3. Examples of joint schemes are as follows:

Scheme	Malaya		Brunei	British Borneo		Cost £
	Federation of Malaya	Singapore		North Borneo	Sarawak	
Census	x	x)
International airport	x	x)
Quarantine station	x	x) 1,375,000
Pineapple industry adviser	x	x)
University of Malaya	x	x				1,019,000
Sociological research	x	x			x	800
Cocoa cultivation	x			x	x	1,260
Malaria research			x	x	x	24,360
Investigation of coal deposits				x	x	21,500

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

A. REHABILITATION

Owing to war damage and destruction, and to neglect and under-maintenance of public utilities and social services during nearly four years of enemy occupation, the restoration of stable basic conditions in the Federation of Malaya has involved great effort and high expenditures. The payment of compensation for war damage, for instance, is estimated for Malaya (the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore) at £55,000,000, towards which the United Kingdom Government has offered a free grant of £20,000,000 and also, if required, an interest-free loan of £18,500,000 and further assistance. In addition, the United Kingdom is not seeking any contribution towards the cost of the temporary post-liberation military administration, which is estimated at over £7,000,000 for Malaya. The United Kingdom is also bearing the full cost of the Commonwealth forces in the two Territories.

B. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

Among the major sources of funds for rehabilitation and development are: (a) two loans floated in 1946, which produced nearly £8,000,000, and a loan of over £11,000,000, authorized in March 1949; (b) a Colonial Development and Welfare territorial allocation of £5,000,000 to Malaya; and (c) income tax, introduced in 1948.

In regard to the division between the Federation and Singapore of the £5,000,000 territorial allocation to Malaya, committees appointed by the two Governments have concluded that a sum of approximately £1,375,000 should be set aside for four schemes of joint interest (a census, appointment of a special adviser on the pineapple industry, the St. John's Quarantine Station, and a contribution towards the cost of an international airport in Singapore), and that the balance should be divided in the proportion of £2,684,000 to the Federation and £816,000 to Singapore, leaving £125,000 as a reserve.

A comprehensive six-year development plan is being prepared, of which the first chapter has been published, covering the development of the education, labour, public health and social welfare services. Chapter II will deal with the development of national resources and utilities, and Chapter III with the development of trade and industry, with economic development by private agencies.

The cost of the programme for the social services covered in Chapter I will

/be about

be about \$M 55^{1/2} million in capital expenditure and \$M 18 million in additional annually recurrent expenditure; that is, additional to the annually recurrent expenditure of \$M 67 million which is being spent at present on the services concerned.

The main divisions of the social services programme are as follows:

In thousands of Malayan dollars

Schemes proposed	Capital	Sources of funds			Maximum additional annually recurrent expenditure
	expenditure	C.D.&.W	Loans	Federation funds	
Education programme:					
Training colleges etc.	5,610	-	-	5,610	1,356
Primary education	22,194	-	-	22,194	8,272
Secondary education	7,211	4,850	-	7,211	663
Higher education	-	-	-	-	275
Total	35,015	4,850	-	30,165	10,566
Labour programme	455	-	-	455	355
Medical programme:					
Training schools	1,287	1,287	-	-	821
Rural health	1,541	1,200	-	341	1,080
Tuberculosis	2,802	2,679	-	123	2,180
Specialized services	1,166	-	-	1,166	332
Improvement of hospitals	10,000	3,000	-	7,000	1,200
Research	100	50	-	50	-
Total	16,896	8,216	-	8,680	5,613
Social welfare programme:					
Care of aged and poor	250	-	-	250	60
Care of women and girls	200	-	-	200	95
Youth services	1,926	1,091	-	835	792
Rural welfare	100	-	-	100	30
Specialized services	325	-	-	325	223
Social research	35	-	-	35	-
Training	45	-	-	45	10
Total	2,881	1,091	-	1,790	1,210
SOCIAL SERVICES: TOTAL	55,247	14,157	-	41,090	17,744

^{1/} The local currency is the Malayan dollar, which equals 2s4d. (sterling). It equalled \$US 0.47.1/2 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 0.32.1/2.

Up to 31 March 1949, Colonial Development and Welfare schemes had been approved as follows:

	£
Census of Malaya (Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore)	138,250
Agriculture	47,860
Forestry	89,585
Grant towards the establishment of an institute for research and training in fish farming	252,000
Malaria and scrub typhus research and control	26,388
Sociological research	845
Social science training	9,010
Grants towards the establishment of the University of Malaya	1,019,000
Educational research	<u>258</u>
Total	1,583,196

In addition, the Federation of Malaya shares in various schemes with the other Far East Territories.

C. PROGRESS

Progress made in carrying out development programmes includes the following:

Agriculture

Irrigation and/or drainage facilities have been provided for 30,000 acres of new rice land, and are being provided for 125,000 acres of land already in use and for a further 65,000 acres of new rice land.

Rubber nurseries have been established for smallholders, who produce about forty per cent of Malayan rubber.

Much selection work has been done on rice, the crop with the highest priority for improvement. A programme of coconut selection, started in 1920, is nearing completion and provisional final selections of palms have been made.

Work on the Commonwealth Fish Culture Research Institute, Penang, began in October 1949. A species of fish from Africa is being farmed successfully in Malaya; and consignments of another species, which is reared with rice in wet rice-fields in Malaya, are being sent for breeding purposes to United Kingdom African and Caribbean Territories.

/Industry

Industry

Schemes are being prepared for expansion of the Geological Survey Department, the cost of which is estimated at about £465,000.

A large new power station is being erected, the first half of which (40,000 KW) is to be completed in 1951.

British, American and Australian capital has embarked on new enterprises in the Federation; for example, a large soap factory has been established in Kuala Lumpur.

Communications and transport

At Port Swettenham a dredging programme has been completed and a new 600-foot wharf built.

Extensions to the airfields at Penang, Alor Star and Kuantan have been made, and an airfield is being built at Kuala Trengganu. Malayan Airways, operating internal and regional services, was established in 1947.

Public health

Anti-malaria measures resulted in an abnormally low malaria incidence in 1948, the lowest recorded in sixty years; in 1949 it was still lower. To combat tuberculosis, a system of domiciliary treatment and visits by health nurses have been instituted, and tuberculosis clinics have been established in hospitals. Government maternity hospitals have been set up in all the large towns, and child welfare clinics are widespread throughout the country. A training school for dental nurses was established in 1949.

Housing

Government housing projects have been carried out in Kuala Lumpur and other town areas.

Social welfare

A Social Welfare Department was established in 1946. Social welfare officers have been appointed in each State and Settlement, and there has been progress in the introduction and expansion of technical services.

Education

In 1949 enrolments numbered 615,000, compared with 261,000 in 1941.

The University of Malaya, established in 1949 and based on the amalgamation of Raffles College and the College of Medicine, consists at present of the faculties of arts, science and medicine. The new buildings, to be situated in Johore, are to accommodate 1,000 students.

The Technical College, the College of Agriculture and the Forest School are all in full operation again. The College of Agriculture now provides a three-year diploma course in place of the former two-year course. It is planned to house the Technical College with the aid of a grant of some £565,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Teacher-training facilities have been greatly expanded.

Other important developments are: (a) an increase in the proportion of girls enrolled, reflected by the opening in 1947 of the Malay Girls' College at Kuala Lumpur; (b) the introduction of schools broadcasting; in 1949, these broadcasts reached 100,000 children at over 300 schools; (c) a notable advance in Indian education took place in 1947 when the Government assumed responsibility for the running expenses of all Tamil schools, and also provided new equipment for the schools.

SINGAPORE

A. REHABILITATION

In the restoration of stable basic conditions in Singapore after extensive destruction and neglect of harbour works, public utilities and social services during the war, an important factor has been the recovery of the entrepot trade and the consequently buoyant revenues. At the same time, expenditures required for the revival of productive enterprise have been so high that large-scale financial aid from the United Kingdom has been essential.^{1/} Among the major sources of funds for rehabilitation and development are the Colonial Development and Welfare territorial allocation of £5,000,000 to Malaya (the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore) and the Singapore Rehabilitation Loan, 1946, of \$M 50,000,000.^{2/} Income tax, introduced in 1948, produced \$M 32,000,000 in 1949.

B. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

At the end of 1949 legislation was pending for the formation of a Development Board with wide powers to plan and carry out the development of the Colony. Before a comprehensive development plan can be prepared a survey of all the Colony's needs and resources is necessary. It is estimated that three years will be required for the preparation of this survey and of the master plan, by which time the Development Board should be in a position to implement the proposals.

As of 31 March 1949, Colonial Development and Welfare schemes had been approved as follows:

	Amount (£)
Census of Malaya (Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore)	138,250
Sociological research	7,021
Grants towards the establishment of the University of Malaya	1,019,000
Social Welfare training	<u>8,987</u>
Total	1,173,258

^{1/} See development summary for the Federation of Malaya, page 100.

^{2/} The local currency is the Malayan dollar, which equals 2s.4d. (sterling). It equalled \$US 0.47.1/2 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 0.32.1/2.

Singapore also shares in various schemes with the other Far East Territories.

C. PROGRESS

Progress made in carrying out development programmes includes the following:

Commerce and industry

Stable conditions have attracted to Singapore (together with Hong Kong) the bulk of the entrepot trade of the Far East. The total value of imports and exports was £281 million in 1948 and £275 million in 1949, compared with £80 million in 1938.

British, American and Australian capital has embarked on new enterprises (e.g. the manufacture of cans, glass and batteries), and to an increasing extent goods are being improved as well as handled (e.g. sago, rubber and jungle produce). In Christmas Island a notable recovery has been made in the phosphate industry, exports amounting to 181,000 tons in 1948, compared with pre-war totals varying between 150,000 and 205,000 tons.

A start has been made in the provision of a new power station which will, it is expected, supply Singapore's needs for the next fifteen years.

Communications and transport

At the time of liberation the port of Singapore had suffered severely from neglect, under-maintenance and heavy bombing; wrecks congested the inner roads, and seventy per cent of the warehouse accommodation had been razed. As early as 1946, however, more cargo was handled than in any peacetime year except 1938, and in 1948 all records were broken with a total of 3,352,597 deadweight tons. The Harbour Board is carrying out a programme for the installation of the latest mechanized handling equipment.

The Kallang airport has been expanded.

A four-year postal development programme includes the provision of seven new post offices and a new transit-mail sorting office at the docks.

Fisheries

Experimental cultivation of an African fresh-water fish in otherwise unproductive brackish-water swamps, in association with Malay dwellings, has resulted in a high rate of production which compares very favourably with that of fish farms using intensive feeding.

Public health

In 1948 a ten-year medical plan was approved, calling for capital

/expenditure

expenditure of \$M 33,480,000 and additional annually recurrent expenditure of \$M 4,000,000. Though the execution of this plan has been delayed, great advances have been achieved in the Colony's health by the extension and improvement of medical services. The death-rate, now at its lowest, is comparable with that of England and Wales; the infant mortality rate has fallen from 130.5 in 1939 and about 300 during the occupation to 72.4 in 1949. With no outbreak of any of the major and dangerous diseases, Singapore is the healthiest port in the East.

Housing

The increase in Singapore's population from 560,000 in 1931 to 1,000,500 in 1949 has caused severe overcrowding. An interim building programme is to provide housing for 36,000 persons; a long-term programme includes the creation of satellite towns.

Since 1947 the Singapore Improvement Trust has completed 634 apartments, 928 artisan's quarters, and 151 shops. In addition, measures have been taken to alleviate the worst conditions: for example, lanes have been cut through congested back-to-back property in order to let in light and air and to make easier the removal of sewage and refuse.

Social welfare

During 1947 and 1948 the functions of the Department of Social Welfare, which was established in June 1946, changed from emergency to permanent work; in 1949 preparations were made for the execution of a five-year plan. Post-war social welfare developments include: large-scale provision of supplementary food for children (in 1948, 750,000 meals were served from 26 distribution points); the establishment of children's social centres, boys' clubs, homes for women and girls, a juvenile court, a probation service for juvenile offenders, and an approved school.

Education

During 1948 rehabilitation was in general completed and a start was made in carrying out a ten-year programme for educational development. The first step towards free primary education for all children was taken in the remission of fees for children between six and eight years of age who were in their first year at a registered school. Other measures taken to implement the ten-year plan were the training of more teachers, the admission of more schools to the grant-in-aid

system, and the appointment of a principal for the Teachers' Training College, which is to be opened in 1950. In 1949 there were 126,793 pupils attending schools, compared with 72,000 in 1941. Under the ten-year plan, aided by a supplementary five-year plan approved in 1949, it is expected that within ten years Singapore will have free and compulsory education for all children of school age, who by then are expected to number about 300,000.

The University of Malaya was established in 1949 and is temporarily located in Singapore.^{1/}

^{1/} See development summary for the Federation of Malaya, page 103.

BRUNEI

A. REHABILITATION

During the war Brunei suffered severe devastation, including destruction of the three principal towns and of the oilfield installations. Financial aid from the United Kingdom towards the rehabilitation of the State includes a share in a scheme of compensation, estimated to cost about £1,983,333, for the three Borneo Territories. In addition the United Kingdom is not seeking any contribution towards the cost of the temporary post-liberation military administration of the Borneo Territories.

B. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

Up to the end of 1949 a comprehensive development plan for Brunei had not been approved.

The funds for development come almost entirely from territorial revenue, two-thirds of which is provided by oil royalties. Since the war the revenue from oil royalties has risen as follows:

$\frac{1946}{\$M \frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{1947}{\$M}$	$\frac{1948}{\$M}$	$\frac{1949}{\$M}$
58,550	994,912	4,239,287	5,608,844

There is no Colonial Development and Welfare territorial allocation for Brunei alone. The State shares in an allocation covering regional schemes for the three Borneo Territories, amounting to £250,000: regional schemes for malaria research, costing £24,360, have been approved. Brunei also shares in various schemes with the other Far East Territories.

C. PROGRESS

Progress made in carrying out development plans includes the following:

A joint Fisheries Department for Brunei and Sarawak was formed in 1949.

Development of the Brunei oil field has made it the largest producer in the British Commonwealth: production of mineral oil rose from 855,000 tons in 1940 to 3,303,000 tons in 1949.

Early in 1949 proposals for the erection of a large modern refinery were under consideration; refining is at present carried out in Sarawak.

1/ The local currency is the Malayan dollar, which equals 2s.4d. (sterling). It equalled \$ US 0.47.1/2 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal US \$ 0.32.1/2.

At the end of 1949 a new hospital was being built. During the year four travelling dispensaries (three by river, one by road) were put into operation. Infant welfare and maternity clinics are making inroads into the superstitions that surround indigenous midwifery. A malaria survey (jointly with North Borneo and Sarawak) is being carried out.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company, whose employees now number about 5,000, has its own housing scheme; in 1948 a start was made in carrying out a permanent building programme. Town plans have been made for Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria.

One new Malay school was opened in 1948 and two in 1949.

NORTH BORNEO

A. REHABILITATION

Owing to the severe devastation suffered by North Borneo during the war, special consideration has been given by the United Kingdom Government to the Colony's financial difficulties. It is estimated that, in all, the United Kingdom will have contributed £2,700,000 during the period of reconstruction. The United Kingdom is also waiving the repayment of a loan of over £500,000 made to enable the Colony to redeem the currency issued by the Chartered Company.

B. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

The North Borneo Reconstruction and Development Plan, 1948-55, has been framed with the primary objectives of restoring facilities to the pre-war level and thereafter of building essential services to an extent necessary to open the country for development.

The main financial features of the plan are approximately as follows:

	Proposed Expenditure	Method of Payment			Colony's Revenue
		Grant- in-aid	CD & W Allocations	Loan	
	£	£	£	£	£
Reconstruction	2,061,205	1,611,205	-	-	450,000 (1948-50)
Development	3,472,954	-	1,250,000	1,300,000	922,954 (1951-55)
Totals	5,534,159	1,611,205	1,250,000	1,300,000	1,372,954

The Colony also shares in the £250,000 reserve for the three Borneo Territories.

Among the principal items of expenditure for development are the following:

	Approximate expenditure £	Cost of C.D. & W. schemes approved up to 31 Mar. 1949 £	Amount expended up to end of 1949 on C.D. & W. schemes only £
Public Health	450,000 ^{1/}	1,870	133,686
Housing, Government buildings and town planning	1,086,000 ^{1/}	4,700	32,379
Education	62,000 ^{1/}	15,000	36,727
Other social services	28,000 ^{1/}	-	-
Sociological research	-	-	2,826
Agriculture	64,000 ^{2/}	34,900	61,200
Irrigation	189,000 ^{2/}	91,000	147,091
Forests	43,600 ^{2/}	47,760	64,287
Animal husbandry	45,000 ^{2/}	4,500	23,093
Fisheries	25,000 ^{2/}	30,000	111,083
Surveys	44,300 ^{2/}	26,040	-
Communications	1,005,000 ^{1/}	42,000	822,141
		<u>297,770</u>	<u>1,434,513</u>

This expenditure reflects at once the growing needs of a developing Territory and the opportunity for replanning and improvement created by the almost total destruction of the principal towns during the war.

North Borneo also shares in various schemes with the other Far East Territories.

The Colonial Development Corporation is financially interested in a project for the development of Manila hemp in North Borneo.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Development and Welfare Acts: Return of Schemes, 1 April 1948 to 31 March 1949, House of Commons Paper No. 211, London 1949, p. 4.

^{2/} North Borneo: Reconstruction and Development Plan for North Borneo, 1948-55, North Borneo 1948, Schedule A. Revised figures for these items are not yet available.

C. PROGRESS

Progress made in carrying out development plans includes the following:

A Drainage and Irrigation Engineer has been appointed: a start has been made in the carrying out of schemes to ensure water-control over some 5,000 acres. A 500-acre experiment in mechanized cultivation is being made. Satisfactory results have been obtained from some imported high-yielding strains of rice, and selection work has begun on some of the more promising local types. A clonal-seed nursery has been established, in order to produce a supply of high-yielding types of rubber.

A Veterinary Officer has been attached to the Agricultural Department.

The Forestry Department has carried out forest surveys and silvicultural work.

A joint Fisheries Department for Brunei and Sarawak was formed in 1949. The Department is engaged in reorganizing and reconstructing North Borneo's fishing industry and in making a survey.

During 1949 a Geological Survey Department was established for the three British Territories in Borneo. Two geologists, appointed to North Borneo, arrived towards the end of the year.

The port facilities at Labuan, Jesselton and Sandakan, which were destroyed during the war, have been restored by temporary measures; a consulting engineer visited the Colony early in 1949 to draw up plans for new wharves and harbour installations. Two new airfields have been built at Jesselton and Sandakan, and additions have been made to the airfield at Labuan.

During the war four of the Territory's eight pre-war hospitals were totally destroyed and others were damaged; by the end of 1948, the four had been rebuilt and three new hospitals had been constructed. The number of district dispensaries has increased to 30, compared with 21 before the war. In 1949 nine maternity and child welfare clinics were in operation, compared with four in 1948. A malaria survey (jointly with Brunei and Sarawak) is being carried out.

In the principal towns the present buildings are almost all temporary: a Town Planning Officer is at work, and permanent rebuilding awaits his recommendations.

In September, 1949 there were 204 schools with an enrolment of 18,020 compared with 142 schools and an enrolment of 10,000 before the war; the number of Government schools was 66 (all built or rebuilt since the war) compared with 32. A Government Trade School was opened in 1949. A start has been made in the building of secondary schools.

SARAWAK

A. REHABILITATION

The Territory has made steady progress towards recovery from the effects of war and enemy occupation. In general, however, it is still in the preliminary stages of its development programme, the stages of survey and experiment, of making good the damage done in war, of organizing, strengthening and equipping the various departments of Government, and of training the necessary staff.

B. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

A comprehensive development plan is being prepared. The lack of information on which to base detailed plans has been partially remedied by surveys undertaken and now nearing completion.

The financing of development programmes will be from local resources and Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The raising of loans is also being considered, and income tax is to be introduced. The social services are being developed with the aim of building them up to a standard which the Colony will be able to maintain when its resources increase.

The territorial Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for Sarawak is £1,125,000. The Colony also shares in the £250,000 reserve for the three Borneo Territories.

Colonial Development and Welfare schemes approved up to 31 March 1949 are as follows:

	Amount (£)
Census	25,158
Sociological research	9,489
Establishment and maintenance of two static and sixteen boat dispensaries	78,167
Education	137,409
Agriculture	37,451
Fisheries	12,300
Geological survey	42,200
Communications	<u>110,625</u>
	<u>452,799</u>

Sarawak also shares in various schemes with the other Far East Territories.

C. PROGRESS

Progress made in the carrying out of development plans includes the following:

Preliminary agricultural surveys have now been completed and outline development plans have been prepared. Schemes for a soil survey, rubber development, mechanical cultivation, and the cultivation of cash crops alternative to rubber are in operation. In addition, a larger scheme for group rice-farming has been started.

A Co-operative Department has been formed, and by the end of 1949 twenty-four co-operative societies had been registered; many others were being formed.

The improvement of the fishing industry is an important item in the development of the Colony. A fisheries survey department was established in 1948, and in 1949 a two-year survey of Sarawak's fishery resources was nearing completion. The possibilities of power fishing are now being tried in the almost unfished offshore waters of Sarawak.

Development plans for industry cover the mechanization of sago refining and the processing of timber. Attention is also being paid to the mineral resources of the Territory, of which coal and bauxite are the most likely to be immediately profitable.

Sea communications were expanded during 1948, both by private steamship lines and by the placing of a Government-owned vessel on the Kuching-Fifth Division-Brunei run. At the end of 1949 the new airfield at Kuching was almost completed, and plans were being prepared for the building of a new runway at Sibu.

A full-scale census (the first complete census to be held in Sarawak) was conducted in 1947.

Sarawak's principal public health effort is being directed towards the provision of boat dispensaries operating along the rivers, which are the Territory's principal routes of communication and on whose banks most of the population are located. The first two boat dispensaries went into operation in 1948; at the end of 1949 sixteen were in service. Total attendances at outstation dispensaries in 1948 were 200,776, compared with 63,600 in 1938. In 1948 the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinic, Kuching, was established as a separate entity. A malaria research scheme, covering the three Borneo Territories, is being carried out.

/Housing

Housing programmes completed include the removal of insanitary buildings and the building of residential quarters. A survey of housing conditions in Kuching has been carried out which will provide material on which a general housing scheme can be based.

A social welfare advisory committee was formed in 1947, to deal with all aspects of Government welfare activities.

There are 364 schools with an enrolment of 35,000, compared with 245 schools with an enrolment of 19,000 in 1940. In particular there has been much expansion of the facilities provided for the indigenous peoples (as distinct from the Malays and Chinese): before the war, fewer than 1,000 were attending school; by the end of 1948 the total was 3,750. The rate of expansion is limited by the number of literate persons able to serve as untrained teachers pending a flow of trained teachers from the Teachers' Training Institute, which was opened in 1948. The Institute, together with a secondary school, is being financed for five years by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant; there is a project to erect permanent buildings with the help of a gift of £50,000 made by the former Rajah of Sarawak for the furtherance of education in the country. At a rural improvement school, opened in 1948, an experiment is being made in training young married couples from the Iban-speaking population in elementary hygiene, infant welfare, and improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. After two years at the school the couples will return to their home districts to spread among their people the knowledge they have gained.

HONG KONG

A. REHABILITATION

In order to assist in Hong Kong's recovery from severe war losses, the United Kingdom Government decided that advances totalling £3,250,000 should be treated as free grants, and that a further free grant of £1,000,000 should be made to assist the Colony in meeting expenditure connected with the war. Furthermore, it was proposed to make an interest-free loan up to a maximum of £3,000,000 towards the construction of a modern airport, and a free grant of £250,000 for Hong Kong University. In addition, the United Kingdom is not seeking any contribution towards the cost of the temporary post-liberation military administration.

B. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

Among the major sources of funds for the restoration of stable basic conditions and for development are the following: (a) an authorized rehabilitation loan of \$HK 150,000,000,^{1/} of which \$HK 50,000,000 was raised in January 1948; by 30 September 1949, the \$HK 50,000,000 had been spent and an additional expenditure of \$HK 45,619,315 had been incurred from the Colony's surplus balances, pending the raising of a further portion of the authorized sum; (b) a Colonial Development and Welfare territorial allocation of £1,000,000; and (c) income tax, which was introduced with effect from 1 April 1947.

In June 1946 a Committee composed of official and unofficial members was appointed to produce a comprehensive ten-year development plan. At the Committee's invitation, Sir Patrick Abercrombie made a survey of the Colony's needs in regard to town planning and an outline plan for the development of the urban area. Detailed projects are now being prepared.

It has been accepted in principle that £500,000, half of the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation, is to be devoted to projects for the development of the fishing and agricultural areas of the New Territories. By means of these projects it is sought to amplify beyond the means of the Colony's present finances the plans of the Fisheries and Vegetable Wholesale Marketing

^{1/} The local currency is the Hong Kong dollar, which equals 1s.3d. (sterling). It equalled \$US 0.25 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 0.17.1/2.

Schemes for the development of the natural resources of the New Territories.

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

Scheme	Grant	Loan	Amount spent from C.D.&W. funds up to 31 Dec. 1949
	£	£	£
Visit of town planning expert	1,250	-	-
Village agricultural depots	18,375	9,375	4,860
Lorries for vegetable marketing scheme	9,375	9,375	18,750
Reclamation at Aberdeen	50,000	-	41,793
Landing facilities at Kennedy Town	10,000	-	6,849
Mechanization of fishing fleet	10,000	40,000	-
Upper air reporting station	25,780	-	-
Fisheries research	500	-	498
Fisheries research station	135,000	-	114
Scholarships	13,350	-	-
Social science training	3,630	-	-
Feeder roads in the New Territories	-	50,000	-
Piers in the New Territories	-	50,000	-
Irrigation in the New Territories	-	45,000	-
Total	277,260	203,750	72,864

C. PROGRESS

Progress made in carrying out development programmes includes the following:

Agriculture

The Agricultural Department, formed in 1946, has carried out a scheme to increase supplies of local vegetables, including the establishment of a wholesale market and collecting depots: the production of vegetables, which before the war met only one-fifth of the Colony's needs, now fills the requirements of five-eighths of the present much greater population.

The Forestry Department is carrying out re-afforestation of areas denuded in recent years: 100,000 trees were planted in 1948, and 200,000 in 1949.

Fisheries

At the time of liberation the fishing community numbered 26,000, compared with 77,000 in 1938; most of the fishermen were in debt, with few boats and inadequate gear. A Fisheries Department was established, and, under its control, a Fisheries Co-operative was formed, designed to become self-supporting and with

/the object of

the object of ensuring that the profits of the industry would go to the fishermen and not the middleman. To take the place of the loans formerly granted by middlemen, the Fisheries Co-operative has lent the fishermen over £30,000 from a revolving capital sum of just under £17,000 advanced by the Government. At the end of 1949 the fishing community numbered about 60,000.

Other developments include: the institution of a savings scheme, the establishment of ten schools and a fisheries senior class; the successful experimental equipment of two junk trawlers with diesel engines; the construction of four landing piers at the main market; and the reclamation of 46,000 square feet of land at Aberdeen.

Commerce

Stable conditions have attracted to Hong Kong (together with Singapore) the bulk of the entrepot trade of the Far East. The total value of imports and exports was £229 million in 1948 and £317 million in 1949, compared with an annual average of £69 million for 1936-40.

Communications and transport

Development of port facilities now enable vessels up to 750 feet to be drydocked, and the building of ships up to 10,000 tons is possible. Owing to hill-obstructed approaches, the present airport is unsatisfactory: a new airport is to be built in the New Territories, on a site which will meet all probable requirements for many years. An upper-air radar-wind and radio-sonde reporting station has been established.

Public health

The health of the population improved so rapidly after the liberation that even in 1946 all available statistics pointed to a general state of health at least as good as that prevailing before the war. Since then the position has continued to improve: 3,250,000 vaccinations were given between the liberation and the end of 1948, in which year only eight cases of smallpox were reported; a new hospital with 120 beds was opened in 1949 by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and a start has been made in carrying out an extensive programme designed to reduce the number of new cases of tuberculosis. A project is being executed which will double the Colony's water resources within the next ten years.

Housing

The rapid increase in the population of Hong Kong, now 2,317,000 compared with 850,000 in 1931, has given rise to severe overcrowding; moreover, some
/20,000 houses,

20,000 houses, representing accommodation for 160,000 persons, were destroyed during the war. Notable progress has been made in rehabilitation, in new building and in town planning.

Social welfare

A social welfare office with its own financial vote was established in April 1948, with functions that include the development of long and short term welfare policies.

Education

At the time of the liberation school attendance was only 3,000, compared with 120,000 before the war, and school buildings had suffered heavy destruction: by the beginning of 1949 enrolment had again reached 120,000. The University of Hong Kong also suffered heavily; by the end of 1949, however, students numbered 629, compared with 538 in 1939. To assist the University financially, the Government of Hong Kong has earmarked £250,000 of its rehabilitation loan as a special fund, and has increased its annual grant towards running expenses from under £30,000 to over £90,000. In order to provide teachers for schools in the New Territories, a rural training college, with emphasis on practical agriculture, was opened in 1946.
