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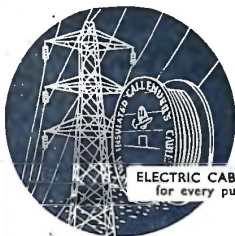
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## COLONIAL OFFICE LIST 1953

### CORRIGENDA

The following amendments should be made in the List.

1. Page 20. Para. 27. *Delete* 'J. B. Williams, C.M.G.'
2. Page 61. Para. 7. *For* '1804' *read* '1814'
3. Page 82. Para. 4. *For* '1558' *read* '1588'
4. Page 196. Para. 8. *For* '1605' *read* '1606'
5. Page 219. *For* 'L. E. B. Beetham' *read* 'E. B. Beetham'
6. Page 227. Line 13. *Add* '(Vacant)'
7. Page 323. Para. 5. Line 11. *Transpose* 'Trypanosomiasis' to head line 13.

April, 1953

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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THE  
COLONIAL OFFICE  
LIST

1953



LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1953

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## PREFACE

*The Colonial Office List 1953* has been compiled from official records and after consultation with Governments. Every effort has been made to ensure the correctness of the information given at the time of publication, but the Secretary of State does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of all details. Readers are invited to draw the Editor's attention to any errors.

The extremely restricted form of publication adopted last year proved unsatisfactory and, although account has to be taken of the continuing paper shortage, it has been possible to introduce additional material and other improvements in the present edition. In particular it has been made as self-contained as possible, to obviate the need for reference back to previous *Lists*. The Record of Services Section of Part III has been re-introduced, but restricted to officers of the rank of Deputy Head of Department and above and omitting retired officers ; and the Distribution of Business and Staff Lists in Part I and Part II have also been restricted. Part IV is again supplementary, however, and lists only Parliamentary papers which have been published since the 1952 edition went to press.

*The Colonial Office List Map Supplement* (published 1948) is still in print at Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Copies of the individual maps, which are being revised as necessary by the Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys, may be ordered from Messrs. Edward Stanford Limited.

COLONIAL OFFICE,  
THE CHURCH HOUSE,  
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1953.

# CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Preface .. .. .	v
<b>PART I</b>	
The Colonial Office:	
Functions and History .. .. .	1
Ministers .. .. .	7
Staff .. .. .	7
Distribution of Business .. .. .	9
Advisory Committees .. .. .	13
Order of St. Michael and St. George .. .. .	20
The Colonial Audit Department .. .. .	21
The Colonial Income Tax Office.. .. .	21
The Crown Agents for the Colonies .. .. .	22
Currency Boards .. .. .	23
Colonial Government Agencies in London .. .. .	24
Associations, Institutions, etc. .. .. .	26
<b>PART II</b>	
Territories and Regional Organizations :	
List of Territories .. .. .	43
Defence of the Colonial Territories .. .. .	215
List of Governors, etc. .. .. .	216
Revenue and Expenditure Statistics .. .. .	220
Regional Organizations .. .. .	222
International Co-operation .. .. .	229
<b>PART III</b>	
The Colonial Service :	
Recruitment .. .. .	233
Record of Services .. .. .	234
<b>PART IV</b>	
Parliamentary and non-Parliamentary Papers .. .. .	321
Differences between Local and Greenwich Mean Time .. .. .	326
INDEX .. .. .	327
MAP of the World showing the Territories .. .. .	<i>facing</i> 330

*(The Colonial Office List Map Supplement is published as a separate volume, price £1 1s 0d net)*

# THE COLONIAL OFFICE

## FUNCTIONS AND HISTORY

Constitutional responsibility to Parliament for the good government of British colonial territories rests with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is the Minister's responsibility, and the function of his Department, to see that the declared objects of British Colonial policy are carried out, and to marshal and organize the help the Colonies\* need.

The actual administration of the Colonies is carried out by the various Colonial Governments, the Governor of each Colony being the representative of Her Majesty The Queen. Subject to the overriding authority of Parliament, the Colonial Governments enjoy a large and increasing measure of autonomy. Each Colony has its own legislature and its own civil service. These civil services taken together make up the Colonial Service : they are paid from the revenue of the Colonies and are not part of the Home Civil Service.

Most of the Colonies are in tropical areas where the advance of the people has been retarded by unfavourable natural conditions. The Colonial Governments are thus at grips with some of the most complex and, at the same time, most fascinating problems facing the world. They have to bring to bear all the resources of western civilization in overcoming the natural handicaps which are the lot of so many in the tropics : and as the natural handicaps are overcome, and a sound economy established, they have to guide the people to social betterment and political maturity.

To assist the Colonial Governments in this task United Kingdom funds have been voted under various Acts of Parliament, notably the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1945 and 1950 which have provided £140,000,000 for these purposes. Substantial allocations from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, combined with loan finance and contributions from their surplus revenues have enabled Colonial Governments to draw up long-term plans of development on a firm financial basis. Total expenditure envisaged under these plans was, in 1952, over £456,000,000. Help in building up economic productivity is also provided on a commercial basis by the Colonial Development Corporation, which was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1948 and has powers to borrow up to £100,000,000.

In addition, the United Kingdom customarily makes grants to territories unable to finance an adequate administration from their own resources and to territories faced with special difficulties beyond their control, for example, through a natural disaster. Grants of these two kinds between 1920 and 1950 totalled over £130,000,000.

It follows that the work of the Colonial Office touches on every aspect of government. The essence of its work is that it advises, assists and carries out the directions of the Secretary of State on everything pertaining to his responsibility for the good government of Colonial territories. This work involves many and varied activities. Thus the Colonial Office administers the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, a task which includes the organization of schemes designed to serve the Colonial Empire as a whole. It recruits for the Colonial Governments the men and women they need for those higher grade administrative and technical posts which cannot be filled locally, and it organizes special training and refresher courses. It is the clearing house for information gained by experience and research throughout the Colonies. It has a staff of Advisers on the principal subjects calling for technical knowledge. Through the co-operation of 350 men

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\* The term " Colonies " is used, for convenience, to cover colonies in the strict sense of the term, protectorates, protected states and trust territories.

and women, eminent in every field of science, public affairs and administration, who sit on its Advisory Committees, it ensures that colonial problems are tackled with the fullest possible background of experience and knowledge. It arranges conferences which facilitate co-operation between the Colonial Powers, and it helps regional development. It is concerned with providing guidance on a multiplicity of problems, covering every aspect of economic and social affairs and ranging from marketing methods to priorities for scarce supplies, from defence to currency, from the organization of air and other transport services to the use of insecticides. It sends technical advisers into colonial areas to advise on difficulties of organization and development. It keeps an eye on the welfare of more than 6,000 students from the Colonies who are in Britain, while at the same time encouraging the expansion of education facilities in the Colonies. It is concerned not least with fostering friendship and understanding between the people of Britain and the people of the Colonies and with making colonial affairs widely known in Britain, in the Colonies and abroad.

To cope with this remarkable diversity of tasks, the Colonial Office has an establishment of about 1,200 officers of all grades. The great majority are Home Civil Servants, but it is the practice for a proportion of the administrative and advisory posts to be filled by men with field experience in the Colonies, either seconded for a period or, in a few cases, recently retired from the Colonial Service. At present there are over 40 such men working in senior positions in the Office.

The last few years have seen a notable increase in the number of administrative and advisory posts filled by women.

Details of the organization of the Office are given in the section which follows under the heading "Distribution of Business". It will be seen that the Office is divided into both geographical and subject departments, and that there is in addition an Advisory and Research staff. To conduct routine ordering of equipment and supplies, certain classes of recruitment, and various financial functions on behalf of the Colonial Governments, the Secretary of State appoints the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who have a separate office, financed by commission on work done. (See page 22.)

### *History*

The necessity to set up an organization to deal with colonial affairs—which in those days meant the affairs of the settlements in North America and the West Indies—was first recognized in 1660. A Committee of the Privy Council at first undertook the task, but after a few months its responsibilities were taken over in December 1660 by a "Council of Foreign Plantations". Among those who served on the Council was John Evelyn, whose Diary records his appointment in February 1671: with the appointment, he adds, went "a salary of £500 to encourage me".

In 1672 the Council was united to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the "Council of Trade and Plantations". It was suppressed in 1677, and its functions, which had been much neglected, were transferred to the Privy Council. It was re-constituted in 1695, and continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament, who received a salary of £1,000 per annum each.

The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768 a Secretary of State for the American or Colonial Department was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing ; but the commissions to the Council of Trade and Plantations continued to run as before. Both the Council and the new Secretary of State's Department were abolished in 1782 by Burke's Act, on the loss of the North American Colonies.

By this Act power was given to delegate to a committee of the Privy Council all the functions hitherto exercised by the Council of Trade and Plantations, and circular instructions were sent to the Governors of the Plantations to transmit their returns and accounts to the Privy Council. Pending the appointment of a committee, Colonial affairs were dealt with by a subordinate branch of the Home Department, styled the Plantations Branch.

At this time the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into " Home " and " Foreign ", the affairs of Ireland devolving on the Home Department, which now undertook also those of the Colonies.

In 1784 a " Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations " was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganized and placed upon a definite footing in 1786. The business hitherto dealt with by the Plantations Branch of the Home Office was transferred to this committee.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville) who was then the Secretary of State dealing with the Home affairs of the Department, was appointed " Secretary for War," and also nominally Secretary of State for the Colonies ; but the Departments of War and the Colonies were not actually united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department. From 1794 the " Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations " (now known as the Board of Trade) gradually ceased to have any connexion with Colonial affairs.

From the conclusion of the French War the attention of the Secretary of State was chiefly occupied with the Colonies, and he was usually designated as Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created—the Secretaryship for War ; the affairs of the Colonies then became the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State. In July 1925 a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions.

The office of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has been in existence since 1830, and a third Ministerial appointment, that of Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was created in January 1948 in recognition of the increasingly heavy volume of work at Ministerial level.



## PART I

	<i>Page</i>
The Colonial Office :	
Ministers .. .. .	7
Staff .. .. .	7
Distribution of Business .. .. .	9
Advisory Committees .. .. .	13
Order of St. Michael and St. George .. .. .	20
The Colonial Audit Department .. .. .	21
The Colonial Income Tax Office .. .. .	21
The Crown Agents for the Colonies .. .. .	22
Currency Boards .. .. .	23
Colonial Government Agencies in London .. .. .	24
Associations, Institutions, etc., connected with Colonial Affairs .. .. .	26



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 Minister of State for Colonial Affairs—The Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Munster.

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Head of Department—H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.  
Accountant—G. J. Lunnon.

## HONG KONG AND PACIFIC

Hong Kong; Mauritius; Seychelles; St. Helena; Fiji; Western Pacific High Commission Territories; South Pacific Commission.

Head of Department—J. B. Sidebotham, C.M.G.

## INFORMATION

Supply of information about Britain and the Commonwealth to the Colonies; supply of information about the Colonies to the United Kingdom and foreign countries; broadcasting; British Council; annual reports; preparation of booklets, picture sets and film strips; parliamentary liaison.

Head of Department—S. H. Evans, O.B.E.

*Press Section*

Public relations; technical advice on all press matters, excluding press legislation.

Press Officer—A. J. H. Haler.

Editor, "Corona"—(Appointment pending.)

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

United Nations; Trusteeship and Information from non-self-governing territories; International Colonial Co-operation including liaison in Africa; Questions relating to the Colonial Attaché, Washington, and Counsellor (Colonial Affairs), U.K. Delegation to U.N.; General international and Commonwealth relations; Political questions relating to the Economic and Social Council and its Commissions and the Specialized Agencies; Colonial accession articles in international agreements; Colonial representation in international organizations; Diplomatic privileges and immunities for international organizations; "Human Rights" (United Nations and Council of Europe).

Head of Department—B. O. B. Gidden.

## LEGAL DIVISION

The Legal Advisory Staff.

Head of Division—Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.

## LIBRARY

Acquisition and custody of official publications and legislation of U.K. and Colonial Governments, and of printed books, pamphlets, periodicals and maps; enquiries, reference and research; Colonial Office archives, access to and revision of records, and Colonial Government archives.

Librarian—A. B. Mitchell.

Deputy Librarian—B. Cheeseman.

## MEDITERRANEAN

Malta; Cyprus; Gibraltar; Falkland Islands; Antarctic matters.

Head of Department—W. A. Morris.

## OVERSEA COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Controller of Oversea Communications—E. N. Horne, M.B.E.

## PRINTING AND STATIONERY SECTION

Superintendent—W. J. Muston.

## PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

*Department "A"*

General agricultural, veterinary and marketing policy; irrigation; agricultural commodities including sugar, cocoa, coffee, cereals, fruit and vegetables, meat, dairy produce and other food-stuffs; hides and skins; I.C.T.A.; F.A.O. matters; co-operation.

Head of Department—S. J. E. Southgate.

*Department "B"*

Mining policy, mineral royalties and mining taxation; geological surveys; metals and minerals; Petroleum; Fibres, including cotton; Rubber, gums, tobacco, essential oils, sponges and loofahs; production of insecticides; Fisheries; Forestry and timber; Economic measures to deter aggression.

Head of Department—H. A. Harding.

## REGISTRIES

Chief Registrar—R. B. Gray.

## RESEARCH

Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Research, Insecticides and Pest Control Research, Anti-Locust Research, Medical Research, Social Science and Economic Research projects, Colonial Products Research, Building Research, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux.

Head of Department—C. E. Lambert.

## SOCIAL SERVICE

*Department "A"*

Education, Social Welfare, U.N.E.S.C.O., Penal Administration, Community Development.

Head of Department—J. K. Thompson.

*Department "B"*

Labour Administration and Legislation, Industrial Relations, Social Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, I.L.O.; Medical Administration and Public Health, W.H.O.; U.N.I.C.E.F.; Nutrition; Housing and Town Planning.

Head of Department—N. D. Watson.

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Federation of Malaya; Singapore; Sarawak; N. Borneo; Brunei; Commissioner-General in S. E. Asia.

Head of Department—A. M. Mackintosh.

## STATISTICS

Chief Statistician—W. F. Searle.

## STUDENTS

Colonial Students in U.K.; Colour Questions in U.K.; Liaison with Voluntary Associations; Further Education and Vocational Training in U.K.; Liaison on non-Student Welfare; Repatriation, Identity and Nationality of Colonials in U.K.

Head of Department and Director of Colonial Scholars—J. L. Keith, C.B.E.

## SUPPLIES

Supplies to Colonies; Import Licensing; Exchange Control.

Head of Department—F. Kennedy, O.B.E.

## WEST AFRICAN

Gambia; Gold Coast; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; West African Inter-territorial Secretariat and Conference; General West African questions.

Head of Department—T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.

## WEST INDIAN

*Department "A"*

Jamaica; Leeward Is.; Trinidad; Windward Is.; Barbados; United States Bases; Defence and Security; University College.

Head of Department—W. I. J. Wallace, O.B.E.

## Department "B"

British Guiana ; British Honduras ; Bermuda ; Bahama Is. ; Closer Association ; Caribbean Commission ; Development and Welfare Organization ; regional economic questions, except research ; International Relations except U.S. Bases ; regional social service questions ; and ancient monuments and records.

Head of Department—N. L. Mayle, C.M.G.

## DIRECTORATE OF COLONIAL (GEODETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC) SURVEYS

Kingston Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.

Telephone : DERwent 8661-5

Director of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys—Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
Deputy Directors—Lt.-Col. G. J. Humphries ; W. D. C. Wiggins.

Chief Executive Officer—G. W. Henlen, M.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*).

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee, the Secretary of State approved the institution of a Directorate of Colonial Surveys in 1946. The Directorate has been set up to undertake geodetic surveys and topographical mapping within the Colonial Empire and to publish the work done.

The Director is also Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on all matters relating to geodetic and topographical surveying.

## COLONIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Imperial Institute Building, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Telephone : KENSington 3264.

Director of Colonial Geological Surveys—F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E.

*Directorate*—

Deputy Directors—E. S. Willbourn ; S. H. Shaw.

*Mineral Resources Division*—

The Principal—G. E. Howling.

Senior Executive Officer—F. R. Stapley (*Establishment Officer*).

The Director of Colonial Geological Surveys was appointed in January, 1947, to prepare plans for and to direct a systematic Survey of the Colonial Empire. He is also Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on all matters relating to geology and is assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of consultants, and trade and professional organizations. The Directorate includes Photogeological and Geophysical sections.

On the 1st April, 1949, the Directorate took over, as its Mineral Resources Division, the Mineral Resources Department of the Imperial Institute. The Division undertakes laboratory investigations on and deals with enquiries relating to minerals, primarily from Colonial territories. Commercial tests are arranged where necessary. It has a Technical and Commercial Intelligence Service and a Mining Law Service and is in close contact with trade and industry. The Statistical Section collects and disseminates relevant statistics and prepares the annual *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry*. This summary and a quarterly journal *Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources*, and Monographs, are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS ADVISORY BUREAU  
(PLANT AND ANIMAL)

Imperial Institute Building, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Telephone : KENSington 3264.

Director of Colonial Products Research—R. A. E. Galley.

Deputy Director—J. R. Furlong, O.B.E.

The Bureau (until 1st April, 1949, the Plant and Animal Products Department of the Imperial Institute) promotes through a Laboratory and Intelligence Service, aided by Consultative Committees, the industrial utilization of the plant and animal products of Colonial territories.

The Bureau is particularly concerned with essential oils, gums and resins, oils and oilseeds, waxes, foods and feeding stuffs, tanning materials, tobacco, vegetable insecticides, paper-making materials, drugs, fibres, silks, hides and skins ; but reports and information will be given on all materials of plant and animal origin. The examination of raw materials includes chemical investigation and technical trials.

The sources of raw materials, cultural conditions, methods of production, marketing and commercial possibilities of products come within the scope of the Intelligence Service. Specifications and estimates of cost are obtained for plant, machinery and equipment which may be required for production and processing, as are commercial valuations and assessments of the suitability of materials for specific purposes. Factory tests are arranged when necessary.

The Bureau prepares a quarterly journal, *Colonial Plant and Animal Products*, which is published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

## COLONIAL FILM UNIT

21 Soho Square, W.1.

Telephone : GERard 2666.

Producer and Head of Unit—W. Sellers, O.B.E.  
Technical Director—G. Pearson, O.B.E.

The Unit was established in 1939 under the auspices of the Ministry of Information to make films, mainly about the British and the Colonial war efforts, for audiences in the Colonies. In 1950, its control was transferred to the Information Department of the Colonial Office.

Its function is to promote the production of informational films and filmstrips in the Colonies through (i) the provision of technical advice, training facilities and, in some cases, basic equipment ; (ii) the investigation of the effect of films on illiterate audiences ; (iii) the provision of agency services in the production or acquisition of films by Colonial Governments.

The activities of the Unit are financed from the Central Reserve under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES  
SCIENTIFIC BUREAU

Rooms 543-6, Fifth Floor, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W.1.

Telephone : WHItchall 7010 (Ext. 31/2 and 34/5).  
Director—V. E. Fuchs.

The Bureau deals with scientific reports, maps, photographs, specimens, etc., from the Antarctic. It also edits scientific papers, lecture and broadcasting material, etc., concerning the Dependencies.



## **ADVISORY COMMITTEES, COUNCILS, ETC.**

1. Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, Committee for Colonial
2. Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee, Colonial
3. Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, Colonial Advisory Council of
4. Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology, Advisory Committee on Colonial
5. Co-operation in the Colonies, Advisory Committee on
6. Economic Research Committee, Colonial
7. Education in the Colonies, Advisory Committee on
8. Higher Education in the Colonies, Inter-University Council for
9. Falkland Islands Dependencies Scientific Committee.
10. Fisheries Advisory Committee, Colonial
11. Geology and Mineral Resources, Advisory Committee on Colonial
12. Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides Committee, Colonial
13. Labour Advisory Committee, Colonial
14. Land Tenure Advisory Panel, Colonial
15. Local Government Advisory Panel, Colonial:
16. Mass Education (Community Development), Committee on
17. Medical Committee, Colonial Advisory
18. Medical Research Committee, Colonial
19. Native Law Advisory Panel, Colonial
20. Products Research Council, Colonial
21. Research Council, Colonial
22. Social Science Research Council, Colonial
23. Social Welfare Advisory Committee, Colonial
24. Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies, Advisory Committee on
25. Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee.
26. University Grants Advisory Committee, Colonial
27. Welfare of Colonial Students in the United Kingdom, Consultative Committee on the

Unless otherwise stated, the address of the secretariats is Colonial Office, London, S.W.1.

## ADVISORY COMMITTEES

## 1. COMMITTEE FOR COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

The present membership is :—

N. C. Wright (*Chairman*).  
 Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 F. C. Bawden.  
 G. D. H. Bell.  
 Professor W. I. B. Beveridge.  
 J. Carmichael, C.M.G.  
 Professor H. G. Champion, C.I.E.  
 Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.  
 F. S. Collier, C.B.E.  
 E. M. Crowther.  
 Professor Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G.  
 W. J. Hall, C.M.G., M.C.  
 G. V. B. Herford, O.B.E.  
 Professor J. W. Munro, C.B.E.  
 Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.  
 R. J. Simmons, C.B.E.  
 Sir William Slater, K.B.E.  
 S. P. Wiltshire.  
 G. A. C. Herklots (*Secretary*).  
 K. D. Law (*Assistant Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1945,

(a) To determine, in consultation as necessary with the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, the matters in these fields of science in which research is required to be carried out in or for the Colonial Empire, to assess their relative importance and urgency and to advise on the general policy for such research.

(b) To advise on the actual provision required for such research in or for the Colonial Empire, whether in Colonial territories themselves or elsewhere, and on the scope and functions of regional and other research institutions in the Colonial Empire.

(c) To keep under review, and comment upon, the course of research in these fields.

(d) To keep under review the arrangements for the publication and dissemination of technical and scientific information required for, or arising in the course of, research in these fields, and to make such recommendations as may be appropriate from time to time.

(e) To advise, in consultation with the Advisory Council, on the best means of making available the results of research for the development and improvement of agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire.

(f) To advise on the recruitment, training and terms of employment of the Governmental scientific personnel required.

## 2. COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The present members are :—

W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G. (*Chairman*).  
 S. J. E. Southgate (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 H. E. Ashfield.  
 D. Baird.  
 H. V. Bamford.  
 J. C. Boyd.  
 W. H. Cashmore.  
 Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.  
 R. Gresham Cooke.  
 J. Cromar.  
 R. W. Foxlee, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Capt. E. N. Griffith.

Col. C. K. Hamilton.  
 J. W. Y. Higgs.  
 Col. P. Johnson, C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 F. Kennedy, O.B.E.  
 A. B. Lees.  
 H. J. Lloyd, O.B.E.  
 G. W. Nye, O.B.E.  
 J. R. Raeburn.  
 G. B. W. Scholefield.  
 F. Sykes.  
 S. J. Wright.  
 I. H. Hay (*Secretary*).  
 J. E. Mayne (*Technical Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1951. The terms of reference are "To keep under review the development of the mechanization of agriculture in Colonial territories, to stimulate trials of existing types of agricultural machinery and to encourage the manufacture of new types".

## 3. COLONIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY

The present membership is :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).  
 W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 A. W. Ashby, C.B.E.  
 Professor G. E. Blackman.  
 J. M. Campbell.  
 J. Carmichael, C.M.G.  
 Professor H. G. Champion, C.I.E.  
 Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.  
 F. S. Collier, C.B.E.  
 Sir Thomas Dalling.  
 Professor Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G.  
 A. H. Gosling, C.B.  
 J. Hammond, C.B.E.  
 G. A. C. Herklots.  
 Sir William Ogg.  
 Sir Eric Pridie, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
 Professor H. G. Sanders.  
 R. J. Simmons, C.B.E.  
 A. W. Stableforth.  
 F. Sykes.  
 N. C. Wright.  
 L. Lord, O.B.E. (*Secretary*).

The Council was constituted in March, 1929, as the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health. In 1943 the functions of the Council were enlarged to include forestry and its title changed. The functions and terms of reference of the Council were redefined in 1945 and are now as follows :—

(a) To advise the Secretary of State upon general policy and development in agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire.

(b) To keep under review the general condition of agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire and to maintain contact with the work of the Colonial Departments which are concerned therewith.

(c) To ensure that all problems in these fields requiring research for their solution are brought before the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research; and to advise concerning the relation of research developments to Colonial agricultural policy.

(d) To keep under review the arrangements for the collection, collation and distribution of information concerning agriculture, animal health and forestry; to collect and make recommendations for the dissemination of information in these fields in so far as they are not covered by other agencies, and to collaborate with the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research concerning the means of making available the results of research for the development and improvement of agriculture, animal health and forestry in the Colonial Empire.

(e) To advise on the recruitment, training and terms of employment of field officers for the Colonial Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Services in conjunction with the Appointments Department in the Colonial Office.

#### 4. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL COLLEGES OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The present membership is :—

K. A. H. Murray (*Chairman*).  
 T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E.  
 H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.  
 Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.  
 Sir James Duff.  
 Sir William Fyfe.  
 F. J. Harlow, M.B.E.  
 R. J. Harvey.  
 J. C. Jones, C.B.E.  
 Professor Margaret Read, C.B.E.  
 J. E. Richardson.  
 J. J. Robertson, O.B.E.  
 H. C. Shearman.  
 J. Cameron Smail, O.B.E.  
 The Rev. Canon R. W. Stopford, C.B.E.  
 W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Observer*).  
 D. H. Hibbert (*Observer on behalf of Sudan Government*).  
 H. M. Collins (*Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1949 to advise him and any responsible authorities in the Colonies on the development of Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology, and on the expenditure of Colonial Development and Welfare funds allocated for this purpose. The Committee's activities are at present confined to four Colleges: Fourah Bay College (Sierra Leone), the Kumasi College of Technology, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, and the Royal Technical College, Nairobi. The Committee will advise on questions referred to it of technical and commercial education at the technical college level arising anywhere in the Colonies.

#### 5. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION IN THE COLONIES

The present membership is :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).  
 Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 B. J. Surrage, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 J. Aitchison.  
 Professor A. W. Ashby, C.B.E.  
 Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.B.E., C.B.  
 H. Calvert, C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 W. Coldrick, M.P.  
 Sir Malcolm Darling, K.C.I.E.  
 Miss M. Digby, O.B.E.

T. O. Elias.  
 Mrs. C. S. Ganley, J.P.  
 T. Lewis.  
 R. Marshall, O.B.E.  
 J. M. Peddie.  
 I. H. Hay (*Secretary*).

This Committee, consisting of persons possessing practical experience of the working of co-operation both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1947 to assist in the co-ordination of a general policy on the subject of co-operation in the Colonies, to advise on the means of promoting a sound co-operative movement and to help in the establishment of connexions between societies in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies.

#### 6. COLONIAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

Professor Sir Arnold Plant (*Chairman*).  
 Professor S. H. Frankel.  
 J. R. Raeburn.  
 Professor E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 K. E. Robinson.  
 Professor R. S. Sayers.  
 J. R. N. Stone, C.B.  
 Professor R. C. Tress.  
 Mrs. E. M. Chilver (*Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1947 to advise him on matters relating to economic research and statistics.

#### 7. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

The present membership is :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).  
 Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 General Sir Ronald Adam, G.C.B., D.S.O.  
 L. J. Barnes.  
 Mrs. J. Macalister Brew.  
 Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.  
 E. T. Davis, C.B.E.  
 W. P. Dickinson.  
 N. G. Fisher.  
 Professor B. A. Fletcher.  
 R. Gould.  
 L. B. Greaves, O.B.E.  
 V. L. Griffiths, O.B.E.  
 G. B. Jeffery.  
 J. C. Jones, C.B.E.  
 Miss K. Lockley.  
 The Very Rev. Father J. P. Martin.  
 L. R. Missen, M.C.  
 H. Morris.  
 Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.  
 Miss M. E. Nicholls.  
 H. Nutt.  
 Professor Margaret Read, C.B.E.  
 C. G. Sollis.  
 G. C. Turner, C.M.G., M.C.  
 P. Wilson.  
 R. J. Harvey (*Secretary*).  
 Miss M. P. Barker (*Assistant Secretary*).

(W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Observer for Inter-University Council*), C. W. Williams, C.M.G., M.B.E. (*Observer on behalf of the Sudan Government*), Lt.-Col. S. Moore Coulson (R.A.E.C.) (*Observer on behalf of the War Office*), W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G., Deputy Educational Adviser, and

L. McD. Robison, C.B.E., T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E., Miss F. H. Gwilliam and F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., Assistant Educational Advisers, also attend meetings of the Committee.)

The Committee was constituted in 1929 to advise the Secretary of State on any matters of education in the British Dependencies which he may from time to time refer to it and to assist him in advancing the progress of education in those territories.

#### 8. THE INTER - UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

1 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : MUSEum 8916.

Telegrams : Interuniv London

The present membership is :—

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders (*Chairman*).  
 Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 Sir George Allen, C.B.E.  
 Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G.  
 Professor R. V. Christie.  
 Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.  
 Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E.  
 Professor L. J. Davis.  
 Sir James Duff.  
 The Very Rev. G. S. Duncan, O.B.E.  
 Professor L. E. S. Eastham.  
 Professor M. Grant, O.B.E.  
 B. L. Hallward.  
 D. G. James.  
 Sir Ivor Jennings, Q.C.  
 J. A. Manché.  
 C. R. Morris.  
 Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.  
 Professor F. H. Newark.  
 Sir David Hughes Parry.  
 Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.  
 Miss M. Perham, C.B.E.  
 L. T. Ride, C.B.E.  
 Professor H. G. Sanders.  
 D. J. Sloss, C.B.E.  
 A. Steel, O.B.E.  
 T. M. Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C.  
 Professor A. P. Thomson, M.C.  
 D. Veale, C.B.E.  
 Professor C. W. Wardlaw.  
 Professor J. G. Wright.  
 W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Secretary*).  
 I. C. M. Maxwell (*Assistant Secretary*).  
*Library Adviser* : R. Offor.

The Council was constituted in 1946 at the invitation of the Secretary of State, by the universities of the United Kingdom and of the Colonial territories. Its general purposes, as recommended by the Asquith Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, are (a) to strengthen co-operation between the universities of the United Kingdom and the existing universities in Colonial territories; (b) to foster the development of higher colleges in the Colonies and their advance to university status; and (c) to take such other action as will give effect to the principles recommended by the Commission as appropriate for the promotion of higher education, learning and research in the Colonies.

The Council consists of one representative of each of the universities, co-opted members and the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State.

#### 9. FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

J. M. Wordie, C.B.E. (*Chairman*).  
 G. C. L. Bertram.  
 E. C. Bullard.  
 Vice-Admiral A. Day, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Professor G. R. de Beer.  
 F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 F. C. Frazer.  
 V. E. Fuchs.  
 Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Sir Nelson Johnson, K.C.B.  
 L. P. Kirwan.  
 N. A. Mackintosh, C.B.E.  
 The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Portsmouth.  
 B. B. Roberts.  
 C. M. H. Harrison (*Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1948 to advise him on scientific matters connected with the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.

#### 10. COLONIAL FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).  
 W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 J. C. Baker, C.B.E.  
 G. E. R. Deacon.  
 C. F. Hickling, C.M.G.  
 T. S. Leach, M.C.  
 C. F. A. Pantin.  
 G. A. Reay.  
 F. S. Russell, D.S.C., D.F.C.  
 Miss E. Trewavas.  
 R. S. Wimpenny.  
 Professor C. M. Yonge.  
 R. H. Burt, O.B.E. (*Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1943 to advise him on problems concerning fisheries (marine and freshwater) in the Colonial Empire.

#### 11. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

The present membership is :—

W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G. (*Chairman*).  
 N. P. Allan.  
 R. Annan, E.M.  
 S. H. Boileau.  
 H. A. Cochran.  
 F. Dixey, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Sir Lewis Fermor, O.B.E.  
 H. A. Harding.  
 L. C. Hill, D.S.O., M.C.  
 Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 G. E. Howling.  
 J. G. King, O.B.E.  
 G. M. Lees, M.C., D.F.C.  
 B. Lightfoot, O.B.E., M.C.  
 A. Muir.  
 W. J. Pugh, O.B.E.  
 Professor H. H. Read.  
 Sir Edmund Teale.  
 Sir Arthur Trueman.  
 F. B. H. White, M.C.  
 E. S. Willbourn.  
 E. H. Beard  
 Miss K. M. Hall } *Joint Secretaries.*

The Committee was constituted in 1949 to advise the Secretary of State on matters relating to the geological survey of the Colonial Empire and the investigation of its mineral resources.

## 12. COLONIAL INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND HERBICIDES COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

W. J. Hall, C.M.G., M.C. (*Chairman*).  
 W. S. Bates.  
 Professor G. E. Blackman.  
 J. Carmichael, C.M.G.  
 Air Commodore K. D. G. Collier, C.B.E.  
 R. A. E. Galley.  
 Professor P. C. C. Garnham.  
 G. V. B. Herford, O.B.E.  
 G. A. C. Herklots.  
 H. G. H. Kearns.  
 R. Lewthwaite, O.B.E.  
 Professor J. W. Munro, C.B.E.  
 E. A. Perren.  
 Professor Sir John Simonsen.  
 S. P. Wiltshire.  
 Major-General T. Young, C.B., O.B.E.

### *Ex-Officio Members*

The Secretary of State's Medical, Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Advisers.  
 C. B. Symes, O.B.E., Officer-in-Charge, Colonial Insecticides Research.  
 R. W. Piper (*Secretary*).

The Committee was constituted in 1947 as the Colonial Insecticides Committee, but in 1949 the terms of reference were widened to include fungicides and herbicides. The revised terms of reference are :—

- (i) To advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on any problems concerning the use of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides (including arboricides and defoliants) which may be referred to the Committee by him ;
- (ii) to examine and advise upon research and experimental projects relating to insecticides, fungicides and herbicides which may be referred to it ;
- (iii) to initiate research in insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, which is approved as desirable by the Secretary of State, and to carry out experimental field work with these materials ;
- (iv) to co-ordinate agricultural, medical and veterinary interests in the use of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides in the Colonies, and to ensure that the latest scientific information on these materials is available to those concerned with their use in the Colonies.

## 13. COLONIAL LABOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).  
 Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 E. W. Barltrop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 A. L. Butler, O.B.E.  
 J. Cooper.  
 A. Dalgleish, C.B.E.  
 F. W. Dalley, C.B.E.  
 Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.

A. D. Flanders.  
 Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, J.P.  
 T. O'Brien, M.P.  
 Sir Sydney Palmer, C.B.E.  
 Col. C. E. Ponsonby, T.D.  
 V. Purcell, C.M.G.  
 Professor J. H. Richardson.  
 Professor I. Schapera.  
 Sir Frederick Seaford, C.B.E.  
 T. Yates, C.B.E.  
 M. Phillips (*Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1942 to consider and advise him on such questions concerning the employment of labour in the Colonial territories as the Secretary of State might decide to refer to it. The Committee has power to co-opt persons who possess special knowledge of any particular question on which advice is sought.

## 14. COLONIAL LAND TENURE ADVISORY PANEL

The Panel consists of :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*Chairman*).  
 Professor R. Firth.  
 M. Fortes.  
 Brigadier M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 C. K. Meek.  
 R. C. Northcote, O.B.E.  
 Professor M. Postan.  
 V. L. O. Sheppard, C.B.E.  
 G. L. Stephenson (*Secretary*).

The Panel was constituted in 1945, not as a formal Advisory Committee, but as a panel of advisers, any combination of whom could be assembled *ad hoc* to advise on a given question. The Panel may be called upon to advise on—

- (i) the general lines of the investigation of native land questions, provision and training of suitable personnel and co-ordination of the results of such investigation ;
- (ii) the provision of information for transmission to Colonial Governments regarding systems of land tenure in other parts of the world both British and foreign ;
- (iii) the collection of information on investigations in progress, legislative and other action in contemplation or actually carried out ; and
- (iv) the research and investigation aspects of such general questions of land policy as may be referred to it.

## 15. COLONIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADVISORY PANEL

The Panel consists of :—

R. S. Hudson, C.M.G. (*Chairman*).  
 G. H. Banwell.  
 C. W. Dumbleton.  
 C. Johnson, C.B.E.  
 E. Long.  
 Sir James Lythgoe, C.B.E.  
 A. H. Marshall.  
 R. S. McDougall.  
 H. Symon.  
 C. H. Wade, O.B.E.  
 J. H. Warren.  
 R. E. Wraith, O.B.E.  
 G. L. Stephenson (*Secretary*).

The Secretary of State announced the setting up of the Panel in his Report to Parliament on the Colonial Empire (1947-1948) as follows :—

" It is generally agreed that great benefit can be derived from the application of United Kingdom experience in local government to African conditions. To secure the best advice available in this country the Secretary of State has set up a Local Government Advisory Panel for the purpose of advising the Colonial Office and Colonial Governments on specific questions referred to them ; of assisting officers of the African Governments or of local government bodies in Africa in the study of local government methods in this country ; and of visiting African territories individually to give such advice and assistance as may be asked for by Governments."

#### 16. COMMITTEE ON MASS EDUCATION (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)

The present membership is :—

The Rev. Canon R. W. Stopford, C.B.E.

(*Chairman*).

Mrs. H. C. Bentwich.

R. Bishop.

J. C. R. Buchanan, C.M.G.

W. H. Chinn, C.M.G.

Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.

Miss F. H. Gwilliam.

R. S. Hudson, C.M.G.

H. D. Hughes.

Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.

Professor C. H. Philips.

Professor Margaret Read, C.B.E.

B. J. Surrage, C.M.G., O.B.E.

W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G.

L. G. Heptinstall (*Secretary*).

The Encouragement of Initiative in African Society was the principal theme of the Colonial Office Summer Conference at Cambridge in August 1948. In terms of the discussion there, and from the response in the Colonies and elsewhere, it became evident that " mass education " or " community development " covered a far wider field than that for which Departments of Education were responsible. It followed also that, although a close association with the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies should be maintained, the Mass Education Sub-Committee of that body should be replaced by a new Committee more representative of the wider interests concerned.

This Committee was formed accordingly in October 1949, to consider matters of policy and new programmes, to take note of information available, to encourage progress and new ideas in the field, and to advise on the provision and training of specialist staff. The Committee functions also when required as a Fundamental Education Sub-Committee of the National Co-operating Body which advises Her Majesty's Government on relations with U.N.E.S.C.O.

#### 17. COLONIAL ADVISORY MEDICAL COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

The Minister of State for Colonial Affairs

(*Chairman*).

Sir John Martin, C.B., C.V.O. (*Vice-Chairman*).

L. Farrer-Brown.

Sir John Charles.

C. C. Chesterman, O.B.E.

C. B. Clarke.

R. G. Cochrane.

Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E.

Professor P. C. C. Garnham.

Professor F. R. C. Heaf.

Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B.

R. Lewthwaite, O.B.E.

Professor G. Macdonald.

G. L. M. McElligott.

Professor A. Moncrieff.

C. E. Newman.

Sir Eric Pridie, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Professor H. J. Seddon, C.M.G.

Professor A. Topping.

F. Farmer (*Secretary*).

In 1909 the Secretary of State for the Colonies constituted a Committee to advise him on medical and sanitary questions connected with Tropical Africa. In 1922 the functions of the Committee were extended to cover similar questions connected with all Dependencies, and the title " Colonial Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee " was adopted. In 1931 the Committee took over the functions of the original Colonial Medical Research Committee, which was dissolved in 1930, and its title was changed to the present one.

The Committee was reconstituted in 1952 so as to provide both a forum for the discussion of general medical and health problems affecting Colonial territories and a panel of specialist advisers.

#### 18. COLONIAL MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B. (*Chairman*).

Brigadier J. S. K. Boyd, O.B.E.

Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Gordon Covell, C.I.E.

Sir Neil Hamilton Fairley, K.B.E.

Professor A. C. Frazer.

Professor P. C. C. Garnham.

Professor R. M. Gordon, O.B.E.

F. Hawking.

Sir Wilson Jameson, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Professor G. Macdonald.

Professor B. G. Maegraith.

Professor B. S. Platt, C.M.G.

Sir Eric Pridie, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Joint Secretaries* :—

R. Lewthwaite, O.B.E. (*Colonial Office*).

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Taylor, C.I.E., D.S.O.

(*Medical Research Council*).

This Committee was constituted in 1945 by the Secretary of State, jointly with the Medical Research Council, to advise on all matters affecting medical research in and for the Colonies, without regard to the provenance of funds, but with particular reference to the employment of the funds provided for research under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940.

#### 19. COLONIAL NATIVE LAW ADVISORY PANEL

The present membership is :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*Chairman*).

A. H. Cox, C.M.G.

J. W. Davidson.

J. S. Fenton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sir Cecil Havers, Q.C.  
 J. E. A. Jolliffe.  
 A. Phillips.  
 Professor S. G. Vesey FitzGerald, Q.C.  
 G. L. Stephenson (*Secretary*).

The Panel was constituted in 1946 to advise the Secretary of State on questions relating to investigations of African law and the working of native courts; to organize the supply of information to Colonial Governments regarding the problems of native law both in Africa and elsewhere; to advise on the provision and training of personnel for investigations; and generally to act as a clearing house for questions relating to African courts and native law.

## 20. COLONIAL PRODUCTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

The present membership is :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hankey, G.C.B.,  
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Chairman*).  
 R. A. E. Galley (*Director*).  
 B. K. Blount.  
 Professor H. V. A. Briscoe.  
 E. E. Cheesman.  
 Professor E. L. Hirst.  
 Professor E. R. H. Jones.  
 W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.  
 H. G. Thornton.  
 Professor A. R. Todd.  
 J. Walker.  
 R. W. Piper (*Secretary*).

Director, Colonial Microbiological Research Institute, Trinidad—A. C. Thaysen.

The Council was created in 1941 and finally constituted in 1943. Its terms of reference are :—

"To review the field of Colonial production and to advise what Colonial raw materials are likely to be of value to the manufacture of intermediate and other products required by industry; in consultation with the Director of Colonial Products Research, to initiate and supervise researches, both pure and applied, on such products, and generally to consider how, by the application of research, greater use can be made of them.

"In framing their programme the Council will have as its objective the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of Colonial peoples and will endeavour also to increase the Colonial contribution to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire and of the world as a whole. The Council will ensure that full use is made of existing research organizations, in particular the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council. In formulating its research policy it will also call into consultation persons with expert knowledge in science, industry and other related fields."

## 21. COLONIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The present membership is :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).  
 The Deputy Under-Secretary of State in charge of Economic Affairs (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 W. J. Hall, C.M.G., M.C.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Hankey, G.C.B.,  
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
 Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B.  
 Professor Sir David Hughes-Parry.  
 Sir Ben Lockspeiser, K.C.B.  
 Professor Sir Arnold Plant.

Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E.  
 N. C. Wright.  
 C. E. Lambert (*Secretary*).

The Council was constituted in February, 1948, in replacement of the Colonial Research Committee, to advise the Secretary of State on general questions relating to research policy in the Colonial Empire or for its benefit; to co-ordinate the work of the various committees which at present advise the Secretary of State on special aspects of research; and to tender advice to the Secretary of State on research matters not falling within the province of any of those committees.

## 22. COLONIAL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The present membership is :—

Professor Sir David Hughes-Parry (*Chairman*).  
 Professor F. Debenham, O.B.E.  
 Professor E. E. Evans-Pritchard.  
 L. Farrer-Brown, J.P.  
 Professor V. Harlow, C.M.G.  
 H. V. Hodson.  
 Miss M. Perham, C.B.E.  
 Professor Sir Arnold Plant.  
 Professor Margaret Read, C.B.E.  
 Professor Sir Ralph Turner, M.C.  
 Sir John Waddington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.,  
 K.C.V.O.  
 Mrs. E. M. Chilver (*Secretary*).

The Council was constituted in 1944 by the Secretary of State. Its terms of reference are to advise the Secretary of State on matters relating to research in the social sciences. Its general functions comprise review of the organization of such research in the Colonies, scrutiny of research projects submitted to it, the making of recommendations regarding publication of the results of social science research, and initiation of programmes of research in social science fields not otherwise covered. Standing Committees on Anthropology and Sociology, History and Administration, Law (including Land Tenure), Linguistics, and the Training of Research Personnel, were set up in 1949.

## 23. COLONIAL SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (*Chairman*).  
 Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*).  
 R. Bishop.  
 Rev. E. D. Bowman, M.B.E.  
 Mrs. J. Macalister Brew.  
 G. J. Brown.  
 G. W. W. Browne.  
 W. H. Chinn, C.M.G.  
 F. H. J. Dahl.  
 Sir William Fitzgerald, M.C., Q.C.  
 Miss M. L. Harford, O.B.E.  
 J. A. Hartley.  
 Lady Huggins.  
 The Very Reverend Father J. P. Martin.  
 F. S. Milligan, M.C.  
 Miss D. M. Rosling.  
 Miss A. Y. Savage.  
 Professor W. O. Lester Smith, C.B.E.  
 Professor R. M. Titmuss.  
 Miss J. Whittington, M.B.E., J.P.  
 J. E. King, M.B.E. (*Secretary*).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State in 1943 to advise him on such questions as he might refer to it with regard to problems affecting the social welfare of urban and rural communities in the Colonies, the training of social welfare workers and other allied matters.

#### 24. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN THE COLONIES

The present membership is :—

Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.

(Chairman).

W. H. Chinn, C.M.G. (Vice-Chairman).

F. C. Chambers.

Mrs. V. Creech Jones.

Lord Faringdon.

L. W. Fox, C.B., M.C.

Miss M. Fry, J.P.

J. A. Hartley.

G. H. Heaton, O.B.E.

N. R. Hilton.

Miss A. M. Scorrer.

J. E. King, M.B.E. (Secretary).

This Committee was originally established as the Colonial Penal Administration Committee in 1937. In 1943, when the Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee was set up, the Colonial Penal Administration Committee was appointed as a sub-committee of that body and was known as the Penal Sub-Committee (later re-named the Treatment of Offenders Sub-Committee).

In January, 1952, it was re-designated the Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies, its terms of reference being : To advise the Secretary of State on such matters relating to the treatment of offenders in the Colonial territories as he may decide to refer to it.

#### 25. TSETSE FLY AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS COMMITTEE

The present membership is :—

W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.M.G. (Chairman).

Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G.

Captain K. F. T. Caldwell.

J. Carmichael, C.M.G.

Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E.

J. T. R. Evans.

F. Hawking.

C. A. Hoare.

E. A. Lewis.

P. B. Lewis.

R. Lewthwaite, O.B.E.

E. M. Lourie.

L. Harrison Matthews.

Col. H. W. Mulligan.

W. H. Potts.

Sir Eric Priddle, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

R. J. Simmons, C.B.E.

W. S. Bates (Secretary).

The Committee was set up in 1944 by the Secretary of State. From 1st January, 1949, its terms of reference have been "to consider and

advise on the co-ordination of action, including research and reclamation, directed against human and animal trypanosomiasis".

#### 26. COLONIAL UNIVERSITY GRANTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : MUSEUM 8916.

Telegrams : Interuniv London.

The present members are :—

Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E. (Chairman)

H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders.

Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.

Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C.

Sir Walter Moberly, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.

C. R. Morris.

K. Murray.

Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.

Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.

D. J. Sloss, C.B.E.

Sir Arthur Trueman, K.B.E.

D. Veale, C.B.E.

W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Secretary).

I. C. M. Maxwell (Assistant Secretary).

The Committee was constituted in 1946 by the Secretary of State, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, to advise him on the expenditure of United Kingdom funds for the development of higher education in the Colonies, taking into account the funds available from the United Kingdom Government. On academic aspects of proposals referred to it, the Committee is guided by the opinion of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

#### 27. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF COLONIAL STUDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The present membership is :—

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Chairman).

J. E. Appiah.

R. E. Ben-Davies.

V. O. Hutchison.

F. Jervis.

J. L. Keith, C.B.E.

R. H. Morris, Q.C., M.P.

H. F. Oxbury.

M. A. Oyewole.

Miss N. Parkinson, C.B.E.

The Rev. R. W. Sorensen, M.P.

Sir Patrick Spens, K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.

Miss M. Trevelyan.

J. B. Williams, C.M.G.

C. V. Wong.

J. R. Williams (Secretary).

This Committee was constituted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in November, 1951, to advise on problems concerning the welfare of Colonial students in the United Kingdom.

#### ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

The Order of Saint Michael and Saint George is an Order of Chivalry, awards in which are at the disposal of Her Majesty The Queen. It is available for the recognition (*inter alia*) of services to the Colonial Empire. The Chancery of the Order is at the Colonial Office. The Grand Master is Major-General The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., and the following are officers of the Order :—

The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Blackburn, Prelate  
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Chancellor.  
Sir Thomas Lloyd, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Secretary  
Sir Nevile Bland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., King of Arms.  
Sir Percivale Liesching, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Registrar.  
Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod.

## THE COLONIAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Central Establishment : Queen Anne's Chambers,  
3 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : WHItchall 8307.

Director-General of Colonial Audit—Sir John  
Worlledge, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Director-General of Colonial Audit—  
H. V. Cusack, C.B.E.

Assistant Directors—E. M. Tibbitt, O.B.E. ;  
R. J. S. Orwin, M.B.E.

The accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited, on behalf of the Secretary of State, by Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of Colonial Audit, who is assisted in London by a central establishment connected with, but not forming part of, the Colonial Office. The Officers, who are selected by the Secretary of State, as well as the higher staff of the Central Office, form one service, known as the Colonial Audit Service. The expenses of the Department are defrayed by the Governments concerned.

*Heads of Establishments in the Colonies, Protectorates, etc.*

Aden :  
Principal Auditor—R. Fisher.

British Guiana :  
Director of Audit—W. A. Knight.

British Honduras :  
Principal Auditor—G. J. Grantham.

Cyprus :  
Principal Auditor—W. J. D. Cooper.

Falkland Islands :  
Auditor—L. C. Gleadell (*local*).

Fiji :  
Director of Audit—H. M. Watson.

Gambia :  
Principal Auditor—G. T. C. Morris, T.D.

Gibraltar :  
Principal Auditor—K. A. W. Johnson.

Gold Coast :  
Director of Audit—N. W. Sabine.

Hong Kong :  
Director of Audit—P. H. Jennings.

Kenya and East Africa High Commission  
Services :  
Director of Audit—J. R. Cusack.

Leeward Islands :  
Principal Auditor—(Vacant).

Federation of Malaya and Singapore :  
Director of Audit—C. W. S. Seed.

Mauritius :  
Principal Auditor—J. Cartmell, M.B.E.

Nigeria :  
Director of Audit—J. K. Buchanan.

North Borneo :  
Principal Auditor—R. Rodway.

Northern Rhodesia :  
Director of Audit—R. P. Green.

Nyasaland Protectorate :  
Director of Audit—H. C. V. B. Barnes.

St. Helena :  
Auditor—N. Catterall.

Sarawak :  
Principal Auditor—A. G. Taylor (*local*).

Seychelles :  
Principal Auditor—P. K. Bond.

Sierra Leone :  
Director of Audit—F. P. L. Derriman, O.B.E.

Somaliland Protectorate :  
Principal Auditor—R. Fisher.

Tanganyika :  
Director of Audit—F. E. L. Carter, O.B.E.

Trinidad and Tobago :  
Director of Audit—C. W. Hodges, M.B.E.

Uganda :  
Director of Audit—A. J. R. Lucas.

Western Pacific High Commission :  
Auditors—C. N. Bolton (British Solomon  
Islands Protectorate) ; F. T. Bell (Gilbert  
and Ellice Islands).

Windward Islands :  
Principal Auditor—J. V. Gatchfield.

Zanzibar :  
Principal Auditor—W. E. Evans.

*Head of Establishment in the High Commission  
Territories (Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Pro-  
tectorate and Swaziland):*

Principal Auditor—J. H. Belderson.

## COLONIAL INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : SLOane 0300 and 0309.

*Official Representative*—W. Williams.  
*Deputy Representative*—H. G. Ward.

This Office was established in 1942 to act as Agent in the United Kingdom, under Colonial Income Tax Legislation, for Commissioners of Income Tax in the various Territories. It deals with the assessment and collection of Colonial

Income Tax payable by companies and pensioners resident in the United Kingdom and with general enquiries relating to Colonial taxation, including questions of double taxation relief. It works in close liaison with the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The Colonial Office is responsible for the recruitment of the senior staff of the Office, but it draws its finances from the Colonial Territories which it serves.

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

HEAD OFFICE :—4 and 5 Millbank, London, S.W.1.  
Telephone : ABBey 7730.

STOCK TRANSFER OFFICE :—Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.  
Telephone : CENtral 8575.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT (CITY BRANCH) :—78 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.  
Telephone : MANsion House 2016.

OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE IN NORTH AMERICA :—Bradford Building, 1800K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

## CROWN AGENTS

Sir George Seel, K.C.M.G.  
Sir George Beresford-Stooke, K.C.M.G.

## EXECUTIVE STAFF

*Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments*

General—A. W. Abbott, C.B.E. (*Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer*) ; F. S. Blomfield (*Deputy Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer*).

Finance—A. H. Hicks, C.B.E. ; E. Bellevue.

Stores—N. Rac, C.B.E. ; J. Crook, O.B.E.\*

Appointments—V. C. R. Yearsley, O.B.E. ; H. W. Eggleton.

Shipping—R. W. Cook ; W. G. Bawden.

Pay—E. Ringwood, O.B.E. ; I. G. Robson.

Engineering Stores—J. M. Drennan, O.B.E., D.C.M. ; H. G. Savage.

## TECHNICAL STAFF

Engineer-in-Chief—R. W. Foxlee, C.M.G., C.B.E.†

*Chief Engineers and Deputy Chief Engineers*  
Civil Engineering—S. J. W. Gooch ; W. Fairlie.  
Mechanical Engineering—A. Campbell, C.B.E. ; D. C. Brown.

Engineering Inspection—J. W. Norris, C.B.E. ; W. D. Farrington.

\*Also Principal Priority Officer to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

†Also Engineering Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Crown Agents act as business and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Governments of all territories for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is ultimately responsible. They act on direct instructions from the Governments but are appointed by and are under the general supervision of the Secretary of State. They act, by special arrangement, for the Dominion of Ceylon, the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, the Governments of Iraq, Jordan and Libya, the Overseas Food Corporation and for various colonial municipalities, colleges and public boards.

The work of the Crown Agents' Office includes the purchase, inspection, shipment, and insurance of engineering plant and equipment and of stores of all kinds, the design of engineering structures, the issue and management of loans, investment funds, payment of salaries to colonial officers on leave, the engagement of staff for certain colonial government appointments, the booking of passages for these officers and their families, and many other functions.

The Crown Agents' Office is financially self-supporting, its funds being derived from commissions and fees charged to their principals and rates approved by the Secretary of State. No Bill for the Office therefore comes before the Imperial Parliament.

## CURRENCY BOARDS

The address of the East and West African Boards is :—

4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.  
Telephone : ABBey 7730.

## BRITISH CARIBBEAN CURRENCY BOARD

Treasury Chambers, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

The Board was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1950, to provide for and to control the supply of a uniform currency to the Eastern Group of British Caribbean Colonies comprising Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. (The Board has not yet, however, assumed responsibility for the supply and control of coins.)

The Board is represented at the Port-of-Spain headquarters by the Executive Commissioner, and by a Currency Officer at Barbados, British Guiana, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua and St. Kitts.

The members of the Board are :—

(Vacant)—*Chairman*.

P. W. Beckwith—Economic and Financial Adviser, Leeward Islands.

E. S. S. Burrowes—Financial Secretary, Barbados.

L. Cools-Lartigue—Chief Secretary, Windward Islands.

E. F. McDavid, C.M.G., C.B.E.—Financial Secretary and Treasurer, British Guiana.

L. Spence (*Executive Commissioner*).

## EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

The Board was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1920 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to Kenya and Uganda. Its functions were subsequently extended to Tanganyika, Zanzibar, the Somaliland Protectorate and Aden. The Board is represented by Currency Officers at Nairobi, Entebbe, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Hargeisa and Aden; the present Currency Officers are the Accountants-General of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Somaliland and the Chief Accountants of Zanzibar and Aden respectively.

The members of the Board are :—

(Appointment pending)—*Chairman*.

H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.

R. N. Kershaw, C.M.G., M.C.

P. Rogers, C.M.G.

S. C. N. Sackett (*Secretary*).

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY, MALAYA AND BRITISH BORNEO

Head Office : The Secretariat, Singapore.

(Postal Address : P.O. Box 194, Singapore.)

The present Board was constituted as a result of a new Currency Agreement entered into during 1951 by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the Colonies of Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo and the State of Brunei. The Board has the sole right to issue currency notes and coin in these territories and to manage the Currency Fund. There are Exchange Branches at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Jesselton and Kuching.

The members of the Board are :—

Financial Secretary, Singapore (*Chairman*).

Financial Secretary, Federation of Malaya.

(Three members remain to be appointed.)

## PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

The affairs of the Board have been wound up and it ceased to function from 31st March, 1952.

## WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

The Board was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1912 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to the British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

The Board is represented in West Africa by Currency Officers at Lagos, Accra, Freetown and Bathurst. The present Currency Officers are the Accountants-General of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., acts as the Board's agent, except at Victoria (Cameroons) where the agency is conducted by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

The members of the Board are :—

(Appointment pending)—*Chairman*.

H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.

R. N. Kershaw, C.M.G., M.C.

T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.

H. R. Twyman (*Secretary*).

R. C. W. Tunstall (*Assistant Secretary and Accountant*).

## COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN LONDON

### BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU

29 New Bond Street, W.1.

Telephone : MAYfair 0040.

*Acting Representative*—Mrs. C. Williamson.

The primary function of the Bureau is to advise, and to provide information for, intending visitors and retired settlers.

### BERMUDA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OFFICE

Regent House, 89 Kingsway, W.C.2.

Telephone : HOLborn 0487.

*Representative*—G. F. Meadmore.

The Office is maintained by the Bermuda Trade Development Board, a Department of the Bermuda Government responsible for the development of the Colony's trade, and particularly the tourist trade. The Board, which also maintains information offices in the United States and in Canada, first established an office in London in 1925.

The functions of the Office are to assist the development of tourist trade to Bermuda, to provide intending visitors and travel agents with information and literature concerning the Colony, and to deal with trade and business enquiries.

### CYPRUS GOVERNMENT LONDON OFFICE

27 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Telephone : WHItchall 3716/7.

Telegrams : Cypruscom London.

*Commissioner*—S. C. Terezopoulos, M.B.E.

The Government of Cyprus Information Office was first opened and a Trade Commissioner appointed in 1928 for the main purpose of securing publicity for the Colony and making known its products. In 1938 an organization concerning itself with the welfare of the ever-increasing Cypriot community in the United Kingdom was amalgamated with the Office of the Trade Commissioner and the title altered to "Information and Liaison Office" (recently changed to "London Office"). An Administrative Officer of the Cyprus Government has charge of the Office with the title of "Commissioner", and works under the direction of the Cyprus Government and, as may be appropriate, of the Colonial Office.

### EAST AFRICAN OFFICE

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Telephone : WHItchall 5701/2/3.

*Commissioner*—V. G. Matthews, O.B.E.

This Office was established in 1925 by the Governments of the East African Territories, and the Kenya-Uganda Transport Administration. It is now one of the Scheduled Services administered by the East Africa High Commission.

The creation of such an office was recommended by the Parliamentary Commission which visited East Africa in 1924.

The functions of the Office are to give all possible information to persons interested in the East

African Territories in regard to settlement, commerce, residence and tourist travel, and to stimulate the trade of East Africa by helping to introduce its products into home markets.

### GOLD COAST OFFICE

Melbourne House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Telephone : TEMple Bar 2913/4.

Cable Address : Gococom London.

U.K. Telegraphic Address : Gococom Estr London.

*Commissioner*—F. Leach, O.B.E., M.C.

*Deputy Commissioner*—Vacant.

*Trade Commissioner*—E. G. Butterworth.

The Government of the Gold Coast opened this Office in February 1951, to foster its trade to expedite supplies from the United Kingdom to provide information about the Gold Coast to assist in the recruitment of personnel for the Government, local authorities and semi-public bodies; to direct Gold Coast residents in the United Kingdom to the various agencies established for their benefit; to interest firms in the industrial development of the Gold Coast; to provide liaison with departments of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on the matter of trade and supplies.

### HONG KONG GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Telephone : WHItchall 1648 and 0081.

*Director*—E. G. A. Grimwood.

The Office seeks to promote increased trade between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, as well as other areas, and to disseminate information about the Colony.

### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR MALAYA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Malaya House, 57 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Telephone : WHItchall 9837.

*Commissioner*—W. A. Ward, C.M.G., M.C.

*Trade Commissioner*—D. Sturrock.

The Office is maintained by the Government of the Federation of Malaya and the Government of Singapore. The main functions of the Office are to foster Malayan trade, supplying statistical information and organizing Malayan representation at Trade and Industrial exhibitions, publicize Malaya's produce and attractions and furnish intending travellers and visitors with general information and advice.

The Office undertakes for the Malayan Governments work that does not fall within the scope of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who are recognized financial and buying agents of the Governments.

A Library and Reading Room is available for the use of the general public at Malaya House during office hours. Maps, publications and photographs can be supplied (on payment in some cases).

The Commissioner is assisted by an Advisory Board appointed by the Malayan Government.

## MALTA GOVERNMENT OFFICE

39 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

Telephone : REGent 7361/2.

*Commissioner-General*—A. Salomone, O.B.E.

This Office was established in 1930 as an "Agency-General", Malta being at that time a self-governing colony. In 1933, when self-government was removed, the Agency-General was discontinued and a Trade Commissioner was appointed. Following the restoration of self-government to the Island in 1947, a Commissioner General was appointed. The primary object of "Malta House", as the Office is sometimes called, is to deal with all questions concerning Malta, including such matters as export trade with the United Kingdom, representation at trade exhibitions, advertisement of products and attractions, fostering of tourist trade, supply of general information as to conditions and facilities to intending travellers and settlers, assistance in arranging air or sea passages, dealing with trade and business enquiries concerning the Island. It also deals with the welfare work connected with Maltese living in this country and assists them in finding suitable occupations.

## NIGERIA OFFICE

5 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Telephone : VICToria 9615/6/7.

*Commissioner*—E. K. Featherstone, C.M.G.

*Trade Commissioner*—D. H. Rosser, O.B.E.

The Government of Nigeria opened this Office in 1950. It provides general information about Nigeria and answers commercial enquiries emanating either from the United Kingdom or European countries or from Nigeria. Close touch is kept with Nigerian students, some of whom require advice as to the courses of study appropriate to their future employment in Nigeria and are assisted to obtain such employment upon attaining the necessary qualifications, and in other ways.

The Commissioner desires to make contact with officials and non-officials whose duties or business relate to matters affecting the welfare and development of Nigeria. His duty is also to maintain liaison with all agencies in this country established for the benefit of Nigerians in the United Kingdom.

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR NORTHERN RHODESIA

57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

Telephone : WHItchall 2040.

Cables : Norhodcom London.

*Commissioner*—Major H. K. McKee, C.B.E., M.C.

Prior to 1947 Northern Rhodesia was one of the territories represented in London by the East African Office.

The functions of the Office are to carry out the requests and instructions of the Northern Rhodesia Government and co-operate with the Colonial Office and Crown Agents for the Colonies as occasion demands ; to act as a trade and general information agency and to provide publicity for the territory in the United Kingdom ; to assist the flow of trade in both directions and generally to further the interests of Northern Rhodesia and its people.

The Office assists in the recruitment of staff for the Railways, local authorities, mining companies and professional firms in Northern Rhodesia.

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR NYASALAND

11a Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

Telephone : WHItchall 0797.

Cables : Nyasacom London.

*Commissioner*—S. S. Murray, M.B.E.

Prior to 1940 Nyasaland was one of the territories comprised in the East African group and represented in London by the East African Office.

The functions of the Office are to give information to enquirers in regard to settlement, tourist travel, trade and matters of general interest and, in particular, to stimulate the trade in Nyasaland tobacco and other products.

## OFFICE OF THE TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA AND BRITISH HONDURAS

40 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2 (temporary address).

Telephone : TEMple Bar 1908.

Cables : Witracom London.

*Trade Commissioner*—(Vacant).

*Assistant Trade Commissioner*—D. J. Parkinson, O.B.E.

The Trade Commissioner Service of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras was established in the United Kingdom in accordance with a resolution passed at the Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies, held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in 1947. The executive control of the service is vested in the Comptroller, Development and Welfare Organization, West Indies, on behalf of the following Governments :—

Barbados  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Jamaica  
Leeward Islands  
Trinidad  
Windward Islands.

The functions of the Trade Commissioner are to represent the interests of the participating Governments in trade matters in the United Kingdom, to maintain contact with bodies and individuals in the United Kingdom concerned with the trade and commerce (including the tourist industry) of the West Indies, to conduct investigations and, when required, to represent the participating Governments at conferences and negotiations.

The Office was opened on the 1st July, 1952, in temporary accommodation made available by the West India Committee on their premises.

ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.,  
CONNECTED WITH COLONIAL AFFAIRS

	<i>Page</i>
Anti-Locust Research Centre .. .. .	27
Association of British Malaya .. .. .	27
British Commonwealth Forestry Conference and the Standing Committee on British Commonwealth Forestry .. .. .	27
British Council .. .. .	27
British Empire Leprosy Relief Association .. .. .	28
Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases .. .. .	28
Colonial Development Corporation .. .. .	28
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux .. .. .	28
Commonwealth Air Transport Council .. .. .	29
Commonwealth Economic Committee .. .. .	30
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association .. .. .	30
Commonwealth Shipping Committee .. .. .	32
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board .. .. .	32
Corona Club .. .. .	33
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation .. .. .	33
Empire Forestry Association .. .. .	33
Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture .. .. .	33
Imperial Forestry Institute, University of Oxford .. .. .	34
Imperial Institute .. .. .	34
Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine .. .. .	35
Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas .. .. .	35
International African Institute .. .. .	36
Library Association .. .. .	36
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine .. .. .	36
Overseas Food Corporation .. .. .	37
Over-Seas League .. .. .	37
Overseas Nursing Association .. .. .	38
Royal African Society .. .. .	38
Royal Asiatic Society .. .. .	38
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew .. .. .	39
Royal Central Asian Society .. .. .	39
Royal Empire Society .. .. .	39
Society of Comparative Legislation .. .. .	40
Victoria League .. .. .	40
West India Committee .. .. .	40
West Indian Club, Limited .. .. .	41
Women's Corona Club .. .. .	41

## ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC., CONNECTED WITH COLONIAL AFFAIRS

### ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE

British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.  
Telephone: KENSington 6323.

*Director*—B. P. Uvarov, C.M.G.

*Principal Scientific Officer*—Miss Z. Waloff.

*Secretary*—A. T. Thompson.

Research into locust problems was started in 1929, under the auspices of the Committee of Civil Research, at the Imperial Institute of Entomology. The Anti-Locust Research Centre has continued this work since 1945 when a grant was made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to supplement the grants from a number of British Territories. The Centre is administered by the Colonial Office.

The functions of the Centre are :—

- (1) To act as the centre for the co-ordination of locust information.
- (2) To be the headquarters of such research work as may be sponsored by Her Majesty's Government with regard to locust problems.
- (3) To be responsible for the technical direction of anti-locust campaigns where those are necessary; and of such permanent control schemes as are set up for dealing with the known outbreak areas of locusts in territories where Her Majesty's Government has interest or responsibility.

The Centre is guided in its scientific work by the Advisory Committee on Anti-Locust Research, which was appointed in 1946.

The present members of the Committee are :—

Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E. (*Chairman*).

G. A. Bull.

Professor G. R. Cameron.

Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Air-Commodore K. D. G. Collier, C.B.E.

W. J. Hall, C.M.G., M.C.

S. T. A. Mirrlees.

E. A. Perren.

R. E. Radford.

O. W. Richards.

N. D. Riley, C.B.E.

B. P. Uvarov, C.M.G.

Professor G. C. Varley.

V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E.

C. B. Williams.

*Secretary*: A. T. Thompson (*Anti-Locust Research Centre*).

### ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MALAYA

Malaya House, 57 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Telephone: WHItchall 8631.

*President*—Sir Patrick McKerron, K.B.E., C.M.G.

*Secretary*—H. P. Bryson, M.C.

The Association was founded in 1920 as a successor to the Straits Settlements Association (London) 1867. Its individual and corporate membership is about 2,200. It concerns itself with all matters of public interest affecting Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak and North Borneo; provides a link between past and present residents in these territories;

interests itself in the welfare of Malayan students in the United Kingdom, and publishes monthly *Malayan Bulletin* and the illustrated magazine *Malaya*.

### BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY CONFERENCE AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY

25 Savile Row, W.1.

Telephone: REGEnt 0221.

*Secretary*—G. D. Rouse.

The Conference meets periodically, usually quinquennially, to discuss questions of forest policy in the Commonwealth and the wider technical aspects of forestry. Owing to the war, there was a gap of twelve years between the meeting in South Africa in 1935 and the meeting in the United Kingdom in 1947; the sixth meeting was held in Canada in 1952. The preparatory work for these Conferences and the steps necessary to give effect to the resolutions are carried out by the Standing Committee on British Commonwealth Forestry, composed as follows :—

The Director General of the Forestry Commission of Great Britain; Director-General of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford; Director of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough; Director of the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau; one representative from the Empire Forestry Association who has experience in Commonwealth forestry administration; one representative from the Colonial Office; one representative from each of the following Commonwealth countries :—Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, with power to add to their number; and a secretary appointed by the Forestry Commissioners.

### BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: GROsvenor 8011.

*Director, Colonies Department*—C. H. Wilmot, O.B.E.

In the colonial territories the British Council, which operates as an agency of the Colonial Office and in close collaboration with Colonial Governments, carries on cultural and educational activities which do not usually fall within the official sphere and thus supplements the educational and information work of the Colonial Governments.

The Council maintains representatives in the four West African Colonies and in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, Singapore, Sarawak, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mauritius and Fiji. To most of the other colonial territories it extends its functional services.

The objects are to present and make more widely known British achievement and way of life, to stimulate racial understanding and to encourage indigenous cultural achievement. The main activities include the establishment and maintenance of cultural centres, technical assistance in the development of library services, the supply of books and publications, visits to the

United Kingdom of representative people and the provision of scholarships and bursaries for the study of cultural and educational subjects. The Council is responsible for the welfare of recommended Colonial students in the United Kingdom.

In 1951/52 provision for British Council work relating to Colonial territories amounted to £516,100, of which £98,100 was allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for student welfare work in the United Kingdom.

#### BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

167 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.  
Telephone: VICTORIA 5740.

*Patron*—Her Majesty The Queen.

*President*—The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Halifax,  
K.G., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

*General Secretary*—H. S. M. Hoare.

*Medical Secretary*—R. G. Cochrane.

#### *Executive Committee* :—

Sir Shenton Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
(*Chairman*).

Commander J. H. Carrow, C.M.G., D.S.C.,  
R.N. (Rtd.) (*Hon. Treasurer*).

E. B. Alexander, C.M.G.

H. G. Anderson.

R. Bolton.

Rev. P. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C.

Sir John Hall, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.,  
M.C.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Bennett Hance, K.C.I.E.,  
O.B.E., I.M.S. (Rtd.).

Sir William Hunt, C.M.G., C.B.E.

D. J. MacAndrew.

Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.

G. R. R. Martin.

E. Muir, C.M.G., C.I.E.

A. M. W. Rac, C.M.G.

Mrs. J. Twinch.

Marie, Marchioness of Willington, C.I.,  
G.B.E.

The Association was founded in 1923 to investigate and carry out research into the causes and treatment of leprosy, to publish technical information with regard to the disease, to advise governments and other authorities on leprosy control, and to assist those carrying on leprosy work within the Empire by grants or personnel. It is a company limited by guarantee, and its finances are derived from voluntary donations.

#### BUREAU OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL DISEASES

Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.  
Telephone: MUSEUM 3041.

*Director of the Bureau*—C. Wilcocks, C.M.G.

*Assistant Director*—H. J. O'D. Burke-Gaffney,  
O.B.E.

*Secretary*—Captain R. L. Sheppard, O.B.E.

The Bureau was established as a centre for the collection and general distribution of information with regard to hygiene and tropical diseases. It is partly maintained from Imperial funds, and from funds provided by contributions from other Governments, principally Dominion and Colonial Governments.

It publishes *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*, *Bulletin of Hygiene and Supplements to the Tropical Diseases Bulletin*.

The Bureau is under the general control and direction of an Honorary Managing Committee appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Committee is composed of the following members :—

The Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office  
(*Chairman*).

Professor P. A. Buxton, C.M.G.

Sir John Charles.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Bennett Hance, K.C.I.E.,  
O.B.E., I.M.S. (Rtd.).

Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B.

Sir Wilson Jameson, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Professor G. Macdonald.

Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O.

E. R. A. Merewether, C.B.E.

Brigadier G. S. Parkinson, C.B.E., D.S.O.

J. B. Sidebotham, C.M.G.

Professor A. Topping.

F. Farmer (*Colonial Office*) (*Secretary*).

#### COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Principal Office: 33 Hill Street, London, W.1.  
Telephone: MAYfair 8484.

The present members of the *Board* are :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Reith, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,  
C.B., T.D. (*Chairman*).

R. E. Brook, O.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*).

Sir Hugh Beaver.

Sir Charles Darwin, K.B.E., M.C.

H. M. Gibson, J.P.

H. N. Hume, C.B.E., M.C.

Sir John Hall, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.,  
M.C.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Macdonald of Gwaeny-  
gor, K.C.M.G.

Professor W. A. Lewis.

G. Tyser.

The chief *Officers* of the Corporation are :—

Controllers of Operations—P. L. Yates

H. A. Cochran, O.B.E.

Administration Controller—A. E. Porter,  
C.S.I., C.I.E.

Controller of Finance—W. Rendell.

Regional Controllers—

Caribbean—D. L. Anderson, C.B.E., T.D.

Central Africa—A. J. Mitchell, O.B.E.

East Africa—R. E. Norton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Far East—A. R. Pratt.

West Africa—G. E. Mercer.

*Secretary*—Sinclair Hunter, T.D.

Under the provisions of the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, the Colonial Development Corporation was established on 11th February 1948, and 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 development.

The Corporation is empowered to borrow up to £110 million, and generally its borrowings will take the form of advances from the Secretary of State. It has power to carry on all activities furthering its objects by its own organization, in association with other organizations or persons.

#### COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Head Office: Farnham House, Farnham Royal,  
near Slough, Bucks.

Telephone: Farnham Common 781.

*Chairman*—J. E. Cummins.

*Secretary*—Sir Herbert Howard.

The Imperial Agricultural Bureau, as it was called prior to 1948, is governed by an Executive Council consisting of the nominees of the Governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the other Commonwealth countries. It was set up in 1929 to administer eight bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science and was financed by a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire. In 1933, the Council was entrusted with the control of the administration and finances of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, originally set up in 1913, and the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, originally set up in 1920, and of such research activities in the United Kingdom as the participating governments may agree should in future be conducted on a co-operative basis. The two institutes in addition to their function of being information services also have important and extensive work connected with identification. On the recommendations of the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1936, the Governments ordered the creation of two more Commonwealth Bureaux, for Forestry and Dairy Science respectively. The Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Ottawa, is also under the administration of the Council. Prior to the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux (Review) Conference of 1946, the Bureau of Biological Control was known as the Parasite Service, a branch of the Institute of Entomology. A further Review Conference was held in June and July, 1950. The annual reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members.

The various bodies controlled by the Executive Council are :—

*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.*

British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

Publications Office : 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

Telephone WESTern 4341.

*Director*—W. J. Hall, C.M.G., M.C.

*Commonwealth Mycological Institute.*

Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey.

Telephone : Richmond 0603.

*Director*—S. P. Wiltshire.

*Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control.*

Science Buildings, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

*Director*—W. R. Thompson.

Substations in Europe (Switzerland), West Indies (Trinidad), and U.S.A. (California).

*Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Parasitology (Helminthology).*

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Field Station, Winches Farm Drive, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts.

Telephone : St. Albans 2126.

*Director*—R. T. Leiper, C.M.G.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics.*

King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Telephone : Edinburgh 41535.

*Director*—J. P. Maule.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health.*

Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.

Telephone : Byfleet 2826.

*Director*—W. A. Pool.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Nutrition.*

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.

Telephone : Bucksburn 62.

*Director*—Miss I. Leitch, O.B.E.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science.*

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, Berks.

Telephone : Reading 83103.

*Director*—A. W. Marsden.

*Commonwealth Forestry Bureau.*

Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Telephone : Oxford 2185.

*Director*—F. C. Ford Robertson.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops.*

East Malling Research Station, East Malling, Kent.

Telephone : Maidstone 7294.

*Director*—D. Akenhead, O.B.E.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops.*

Agricultural Research Building, Penglais, Aberystwyth, Wales.

Telephone : Aberystwyth 7144.

*Director*—A. G. G. Hill.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics.*

School of Agriculture, Cambridge.

Telephone : Cambridge 2485.

*Director*—P. S. Hudson.

*Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science.*

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.

Telephone : Harpenden 3621.

*Director*—G. V. Jacks.

COMMONWEALTH AIR TRANSPORT COUNCIL

Secretariat : Ariel House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

Telephone : CHAncery 3366.

*Principal*—Mrs. V. A. Purnell.

The Council, of which the Minister of Civil Aviation is the permanent Chairman, was established in 1945, in pursuance of a recommendation approved at the Commonwealth Air Conversations held in Canada in October 1944, to keep under review the progress and development of Commonwealth civil air communications and to advise on civil aviation matters referred to it by Commonwealth Governments. The Council also serves as a medium for the exchange of views and information between Commonwealth countries on civil air transport matters. The Governments of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries are represented on the Council, of which there is no standing membership. Colonial Governments are also represented. Meetings can

be held in any part of the Commonwealth according to which country is considered the most convenient and appropriate at the time, and so far it has been the practice for particular meetings to nominate a working Chairman *ad hoc*.

Ancillary to the Council and performing similar functions, but on a regional basis, are the Southern Africa Air Transport Council, set up as a result of the recommendations of the Southern Africa Air Transport Conference held at Cape Town in March, 1945, and the South Pacific Air Transport Council, set up as a result of the recommendations of the Civil Aviation Conference held in Wellington in February and March, 1946. Both Councils maintain independent Secretariats, housed in the Union of South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia respectively, which maintain close liaison with the Secretariat of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council in London. The Governments of the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the United Kingdom are represented on the Southern Africa Council, and the Gambia, Gold Coast, the High Commission Territories (Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland), Kenya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, are also members. The Governments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom are represented on the South Pacific Council, and Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission are also members. The permanent Chairman of the South Pacific Council is the Minister for Civil Aviation, Commonwealth of Australia.

#### COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1.  
Telephone: WHITEhall 5586.

Present membership is:—

*Australia*—C. E. Critchley, M.B.E. (Chairman);  
E. McCarthy, C.B.E.

*United Kingdom*—Sir Horace Hamilton, G.C.B.;  
J. McLean, C.B.E.

*Canada*—F. Hudd, C.B.E.; D. A. B. Marshall.

*New Zealand*—Sir F. W. Doidge, K.C.M.G.  
(High Commissioner); N. S. Melvor.

*South Africa*—C. H. Torrance; *The Senior Trade Commissioner*.

*Southern Rhodesia*—K. M. Goodenough, C.M.G.,  
M.C. (High Commissioner).

*India*—B. G. Kher (High Commissioner); L. R. S. Singh.

*Pakistan*—M. A. H. Ispahani (High Commissioner);  
Maj. A. R. Khan.

*Ceylon*—Sir E. A. P. Wijeyeratne, K.B.E.  
(High Commissioner); C. E. P. Jayasuriya.

*Colonies and Protectorates*—A. Emanuel; J. S. Crossley.

Secretary—G. S. Dunnett, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretary—A. R. Conan.

The Committee is an official organization set up by Commonwealth Governments in 1925 and conforming in its constitution to the conditions laid down in the Report of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation (1933). Thereby each co-operating Government appoints directly its own representatives to the Committee, which is responsible to all the co-operating Governments jointly. The finance of the Committee is fixed in total over a term of years and is provided by the Governments in proportions agreed among them.

The Committee's functions and terms of reference have been reviewed and extended at successive Imperial Conferences. These functions include the provision of economic and statistical services on subjects affecting Commonwealth production and trade as well as reporting on economic questions which Member Governments refer to the Committee.

The publications of the Committee comprise special reports to Governments, commodity surveys and regular intelligence services. Reports and publications include:—

Reports to Governments—*A Review of Commonwealth Trade* (33rd Report) with annual supplements; *A Review of Commonwealth Agriculture: Production and Trade* (34th Report); Surveys of the Trade in Fertilizers (34th Report); and *Agricultural Machinery* (36th Report).

Commodity Series—seven volumes, issued annually, summarizing the production and trade of meat, dairy produce, fruit, vegetable oils, oilseeds, industrial fibres, plantation crops and grain crops.

Intelligence Services—monthly *Wool Intelligence* (with annual supplements); monthly *Intelligence Bulletin* (meat, dairy produce, etc.); monthly *Fruit Intelligence* (with weekly supplement); and quarterly *Tobacco Intelligence* (with monthly supplement).

#### COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1.

Chief Officers of General Council

Chairman—H. E. Holt, M.P. (Minister of Labour and National Service and Immigration, Australia).

Deputy Chairman—Sir John Kotelawala, K.B.E., M.P. (Minister of Transport and Works and Leader of the House of Representatives, Ceylon).

Secretary-General and Editor of Publications—Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E. (Telephone: WHITEhall 6240, Ext. 520).

#### MAIN BRANCHES

##### UNITED KINGDOM

Presidents—Rt. Hon. Lord Simonds (Chancellor); The Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison, M.C., Q.C., M.P. (Speaker of the House of Commons).

Vice-Presidents—Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, O.M., C.H., M.P. (Prime Minister); Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, O.M., C.H., M.P. (Leader of Opposition), and others.

Joint Treasurers—Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, M.P. (Chancellor of the Exchequer); Sir George Harvie-Watt, Bt., Q.C., M.P.

Secretary—Major J. G. Lockhart, C.B.E., M.P. (Ministerial Hall, Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: WHITEhall 6240, Extension 220).

Similar branches of the Association exist under the presidency of the Speakers of the Houses and the vice-presidency of the leaders of all parties, in the parliaments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, the State Parliaments of Australia, the Provincial Parliaments of Canada and in the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the States of Jersey.

AFFILIATED BRANCHES

MALTA

President—T. C. Demajo (*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—V. A. Dillon, M.B.E. (*Clerk of Legislative Assembly*), Valletta.

JAMAICA

Presidents—Col. A. G. Curphey, C.B.E., M.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*); C. C. Campbell (*Speaker of the House of Representatives*).

Secretary and Offices—J. C. E. Hart (*Clerk of the Legislature*), Headquarters House, Kingston, Jamaica.

BERMUDA

Presidents—The Chief Justice, J. T. Gilbert, C.B.E., Q.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*); Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—G. S. C. Tatem (*Clerk of House of Assembly*), House of Assembly, Hamilton.

BARBADOS

Presidents—J. D. Chandler (*President of the Legislative Council*); K. N. R. Husbands (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—D. L. Sarjeant (*Clerk of House of Assembly*), Public Buildings, Bridgetown.

BAHAMAS

Presidents—Sir Aubrey Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., Q.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*); A. H. Pritchard (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—J. Smith (*Chief Clerk of House of Assembly*), House of Assembly, Nassau.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

President—J. L. H. W. Savary, Q.C. (*Speaker of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—T. F. Farrell (*Clerk of Legislative Council*), Red House, Port of Spain.

GOLD COAST

President—Sir Emanuel Quist, O.B.E. (*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—E. A. N. Ffoulkes-Crabbe (*Clerk of Legislative Assembly*), Colonial Secretary's Office, Accra.

BRITISH GUIANA

President—Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—A. I. Crum Ewing (*Clerk of Legislative Council*), Legislative Council, Georgetown.

MAURITIUS

President—Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—H. R. Vaghjee, Legislative Council, Port Louis.

KENYA

President—W. K. Horne (*Speaker of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary-Treasurer and Offices—E. A. Vasey, C.M.G., Legislative Council, Nairobi.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

President—T. S. Page, C.B.E. (*Speaker of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—K. J. Knaggs (*Clerk to Legislative Council*), Legislative Council, Lusaka.

SINGAPORE

President—Sir John Nicoll, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—L. W. Donough, M.B.E. (*Clerk of Legislative Council*), Legislative Council, Singapore.

BRITISH HONDURAS

President—P. M. Renison, C.M.G. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—E. W. Fuller (*Clerk of Legislative Council*), Legislative Council, Belize.

GRENADA

President—W. Macmillan (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—G. F. Hosten (*Clerk of Councils*), Government Offices, St. George's.

ST. VINCENT

President—W. F. Coutts, M.B.E. (*Administrator*).

Secretary and Offices—H. H. Williams (*Clerk of Councils*), Government Offices, Kingstown.

ST. LUCIA

President—J. K. R. Thorp, M.B.E. (*Administrator*).

Secretary and Offices—D. F. Mayers (*Clerk of Councils*), Government Offices, Castries.

DOMINICA

President—H. L. Lindo (*Administrator*).

Secretary and Offices—W. O. Severin (*Clerk of Councils*), Government Offices, Roseau.

NIGERIA

President—Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G. (*President of the Central Legislature*).

Secretary and Offices—S. Ade Ojo, O.B.E. (*Clerk of the House of Representatives*), Lagos.

THE GAMBIA

President—Sir Percy Wyn-Harris, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—O. C. N'jie (*Clerk of Legislative Council*), Colonial Secretary's Office, Bathurst.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

President—General Sir Gerald Templer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*President of the Legislative Council*).

Secretary and Offices—Raja Ayoub (*Clerk of Councils*), Legislative Council, Kuala Lumpur.

The Empire (now "Commonwealth") Parliamentary Association was formed at the Coronation of King George V in 1911, having as its object the establishment of permanent machinery to facilitate the exchange of visits and information and thus to bring about closer understanding between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the component parts of the Empire.

Plenary Parliamentary Conferences of the Association took place on seven occasions between 1916 and 1937, and smaller delegations held conferences before and during the Second World War. Since this time three plenary conferences have been held at two-yearly intervals, in London (1948), New Zealand, and Canada. At the first of these important developments in the

organization of the Association took place, with the result that a General Council was set up to co-ordinate the work of all the Branches, which had previously in some measure been carried out by the United Kingdom Branch. Sir Howard d'Egville, who had been Secretary of the latter since its formation, was appointed Secretary-General and Editor of Publications. At the same time the name of the Association was changed to "Commonwealth" Parliamentary Association. In addition to the plenary conferences, other conferences of a regional character are held between representatives of Branches in close proximity, and delegations from the United Kingdom Branch to Colonial territories are frequently arranged.

The Association consists of eight main Branches in the national Parliaments of the independent countries of the Commonwealth, forty-three other Branches in Legislatures of the Commonwealth which are not completely self-governing, and eleven subsidiary Branches attached to the United Kingdom Branch in the Legislatures of Aden, Fiji, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Seychelles, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

There are also Associated Groups in the Congress of the United States and in the Parliament of the Irish Republic, delegates from which attended the Conference in Canada in 1952.

The machinery of the Association provides introductions and hospitality for its members visiting countries of the Commonwealth; various travel facilities; information by means of publications on matters of common interest to the various Parliaments, and also special information on any subject which members may desire to study; meetings and conferences amongst members of the Association for the discussion of matters of mutual interest; parliamentary privileges for visiting overseas members in the matter of access to various parts of the Houses of Parliament for the purposes of hearing debates and of meeting other members of the Association, etc.

The General Council publishes quarterly a *Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth*, a confidential *Report on Foreign Affairs*, and a *Summary of Congressional Proceedings, U.S.A.*

The funds of all Branches of the Association are derived from Government grants-in-aid and the work of the General Council is supported by contributions from all Branches.

#### COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMMITTEE

Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.  
Telephone: MAYfair 9494.

*Chairman*—Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.

*Representative of Colonies and Protectorates*  
—W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G. (Colonial Office).

*Secretary*—W. H. J. Crees.

The Committee was established in 1920 in pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918. It consists of a Chairman, who is independent, and representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries. The Colonies and Protectorates and the Commonwealth Air Transport Council are also represented.

The future of the Imperial Shipping Committee was considered by the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, which extended the Committee's

terms of reference to "take into account facilities for air transport on Imperial ocean routes" and its work was reviewed by the Imperial Conference of 1937. In 1948 the title was changed to the Commonwealth Shipping Committee.

The functions of the Committee as at present defined are as follows:—

- (i) To inquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities, and conditions in the inter-Imperial trade, or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities; and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned.
- (ii) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works, and similar matters; and in doing so to take into account facilities for air transport on the routes in question.

#### COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Telephone: WHITEhall 5511.

*Chairman*—Sir Stanley Angwin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.

*Representative of Colonies and Protectorates*  
—G. H. Webster, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Colonial Office).

*Secretary-General*—Colonel W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.B.E., T.D.

The Board was incorporated by the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act, 1949. It was established in pursuance of a recommendation of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, 1945, and an Agreement dated 11th May, 1948, between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India and Southern Rhodesia.

The constitution, functions and organization of the Board are set out in the Act of 1949. The Board consists of a Chairman, appointed jointly by the Partner Governments, one member appointed by each Partner Government and an additional member appointed by the United Kingdom Government to represent Commonwealth and Empire territories not directly represented by other members. Its primary function is to advise the Partner Governments on matters relating to their external telecommunication systems. The members are resident in the United Kingdom, and each has an office at the Board's headquarters, 28 Pall Mall, London S.W.1. Meetings of the Board are normally held in London but are also required to be held from time to time in the territories of the other Partner Governments. The Board's expenses are financed by the National Bodies on an agreed basis.

On the inauguration of the Board on 10th November, 1949, the Commonwealth Communications Council was dissolved. The latter body had, in 1944, succeeded the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee established in 1929.

## CORONA CLUB

The Corona Club was founded by Joseph Chamberlain in 1900 to provide an annual opportunity for officers on leave from the Colonies to meet socially with each other and with members of the Colonial Office and retired officers of the Colonial Service.

To further this idea, an Annual Colonial Service Dinner is held, usually about the third week in June, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being. The dinner ends with a short speech by the Secretary of State, after which those present are enabled to move freely about and converse with the Secretary of State and with each other.

Membership of the club is open to all past and present members of the government service in the colonies, protectorates and trust territories administered by the Colonial Office, and of the Colonial Office itself and the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the club is 5s., which goes towards printing, clerical assistance and other necessary expenses, any balance being devoted to reduction of the cost of the dinner. A compounded payment of £2 2s. secures life membership of the club.

The Chairman of the Corona Club Committee is Sir Cosmo Parkinson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.

Full particulars of the Club may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. R. Thomas, C.M.G., Colonial Office.

## EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION

12 Chantrey House, Eccleston Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: SLOane 4239.

Director—J. C. May.

Secretary—D. F. Ruston.

The Corporation was established under Royal Charter in 1921 in order to extend and promote the growing of cotton in the Empire. A grant of nearly £1,000,000 was provided by the Government, and the spinners of Great Britain agreed to supplement the resulting income by a levy on all cotton spun in this country. This levy has, since 1948, been replaced by an annual grant from the Cotton Board, which collects a levy from the cotton industry.

The Corporation is mainly concerned with research and experimentation on all aspects of cotton growing, and it works in close co-operation with the Colonial Departments of Agriculture and with research organizations in the United Kingdom and other territories.

A new Cotton Research Station was officially opened in Uganda in 1950, taking the places of stations in South Africa and the West Indies which had been in existence since 1925 and 1926 respectively. The new station was built with money supplied by the Corporation, the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the Cotton Industry War Memorial Trust and the Raw Cotton Commission. The Governments of the cotton-growing Colonies in Africa and of the Sudan also contribute to the recurrent expenses.

In addition to this station the Corporation also maintains staff who work on cotton growing problems on Government stations in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Nigeria and the West Indies.

## EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Telephone: WHItchall 7209.

Patron—Her Majesty The Queen.

President—The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Chairman—The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chairman—Professor H. G. Champion, C.I.E.

Editor-Secretary—W. MacF. Robertson.

The Association was constituted under Royal Charter in 1921. Its objects are to foster public interest in forestry, secure general recognition of the dependence of timber supply upon forest management, collect and circulate information relating to forestry and the commercial utilization of forest products, form a centre for all engaged in forestry, and provide a means of communication between all concerned.

The management of the Association is in the hands of the Governing Council, which includes representatives of the Colonial Territories. Contact is made with the various regions of the Commonwealth through local honorary secretaries.

The Association publishes the *Empire Forestry Review* and the *Empire Forestry Handbook*. It welcomes as members all who are interested in forestry in the Commonwealth. Membership in 1952 exceeded 1,800. Of Colonial members about 100 are apprentices, students or members of subordinate staffs and it is hoped by attracting such members to fulfil one of the Association's main functions, the dissemination of forestry information to all parts of the Commonwealth.

## IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

Secretary's Address: 40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Telephone: TEMple Bar 2540.

Telegrams: Tropag, London.

Registrar's Address: St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

President—Sir Eric Macfadyen, J.P.

Chairman of Governors—Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.

Vice-Chairman—J. M. Campbell.

## Staff

Principal—(Vacant), C. Y. Shepherd, C.B.E., (Acting).

Dean and Registrar—G. G. Gianetti.

Bursar—H. N. Lee, O.B.E.

Manager, Milner Hostel—H. Whitaker.

Secretary, London Office—Mrs. N. H. Young, M.B.E.

Professor of Agriculture and Director of Studies—A. B. Killick, C.M.G.

Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology—R. E. D. Baker.

Carnegie Professor of Economics—C. Y. Shepherd, C.B.E.

Professor of Entomology—T. W. Kirkpatrick.

Professor of Soil Science and Chemistry—F. Hardy, C.B.E.

Professor of Sugar Chemistry and Technology and Director of Research, Sugar Research Scheme—L. F. Wiggins.

Lecturer in Veterinary Science—H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E.

The College was established in 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made in the Report of the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1926. The object of the College is to promote the study of tropical agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of soil management, crop and animal husbandry in the tropics, and of scientists possessing an intimate knowledge of the application of the natural sciences to tropical agriculture in all its branches, and to conduct research. Much of the research is financed by Special Research Schemes, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act (Bananas, Cocoa, Soils, Sugar). The college buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the college by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the college are derived from contributions from colonies and industries participating in the movement, and an imperial grant.

The academic year extends from 1st October to 30th June. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. Post-Graduate Courses.—Open to holders of a degree or diploma of any British university, university college or other academic institution specifically approved by the Governing Body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Special facilities are available for such graduates to extend their knowledge of, or undertake investigations into, subjects pertaining to tropical agriculture.

2. Special Courses.—Open to officers of agricultural departments in the tropics or similar institutions. Details are arranged on application.

3. A Three-Year Diploma Course, primarily intended to give instruction in West Indian agriculture. Admission to it, therefore, is, save in exceptional circumstances, limited to students from the Caribbean area. As qualification for admission to this course the matriculation of any university within the British Empire or its recognized equivalent will be accepted.

4. A Three-Year Course in Sugar Technology.

The tuition fees are as follows:—

(a) Post-Graduate Course £75 per academic year, or in the case of a student from a foreign country £125.

(b) Special Course £75 per academic year; students from contributing Colonies £15; foreign students £125.

(c) Diploma Course £50 per academic year; foreign students £100.

(d) Sugar Course. Fees as for Diploma Course.

#### IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Telephones: Oxford 3257 (Professor), 2891 (General).

*Head of Department*—Professor H. G. Champion, C.I.E.

*Secretary*—Miss H. M. Edwards.

The Institute was founded in 1924 as a result of a resolution of the British Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923. It is now merged with the University Department of Forestry, financed jointly by the University, the Colonial Office, Colonial Governments and the Forestry Commission, with smaller contributions

from several of the Dominions and India. It provides undergraduate and post-graduate training, the latter particularly for forest officers of the Commonwealth, undertakes the structural examination and the identification of timbers and the identification of trees, and carries out research on biological and economic problems bearing on forestry.

#### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

Telephone: KENSington 3264.

*Director*—K. G. Bradley, C.M.G.

*General Secretary*—J. A. Nelson.

*Curator*—F. Boulton.

The Imperial Institute was erected at South Kensington as the National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by whom it was opened in May, 1893.

The original objects were to promote the utilization of the resources of the Empire; to maintain a comprehensive exhibition illustrating the life, scenery and interests of all the countries of the Empire overseas; and to spread a knowledge of the life and work of the peoples of the Empire amongst children of this country.

As a direct result of recommendations adopted by the Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1946, the scientific and technical activities of which the Colonies stand in greater need than the Dominions, were taken over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The scientific staff continue to occupy accommodation in the Institute.

The Imperial Institute continues to carry out its educational functions centred in its exhibition galleries and cinema, its Empire Lectures Scheme lantern-slide and film-strip libraries and the other visual aids to a knowledge of the Commonwealth. In his administrative duties related to these functions, the Director, Mr. K. G. Bradley (who succeeded Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. in February 1953) is responsible to the Minister for Education, who includes in the Estimate for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from overseas Governments and the annual income from its invested endowment funds.

A Committee appointed by the Minister, under the chairmanship of Lord Tweedsmuir, reported in 1952 and recommended a far-reaching re-organization of the Institute as a social and cultural centre for the Commonwealth.

*Public Exhibition Galleries.*—These galleries are open to the public every week-day from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays, admission free. The exhibitions constitute a permanent exhibition illustrating of the commercial and industrial resources of the overseas countries of the Empire in relation to the home producer and consumer of finished goods. The specimens of raw products are of vegetable, mineral and animal origin, and have descriptive labels, statistical charts and diagrams attached to them stating their nature, uses and commercial importance. Other exhibits comprising dioramas, statuettes, transparencies, photographs, maps, models, sporting trophies and examples of handicrafts, etc., illustrate the life of the people, local scenery and industries.

Guide Lecturers conduct parties through the galleries by arrangement. Surplus specimens of economic products when available are supplied at a nominal charge to school museums.

There is an inquiry stand for the supply of free literature and general information and for the sale of Imperial Institute publications.

The Exhibition Pavilion and Imperial Gallery of Art in the galleries are available for special exhibitions of a temporary nature.

**Cinema.**—Films depicting the life, scenery and industries of the various countries of the British Empire overseas are shown in the cinema every week-day at 12.30 p.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturdays at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. and Sundays at 3 p.m., 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.). Admission free. Special morning displays of films can be arranged for parties of from 50 to 350 on application.

**Lantern Slide and Film Strip Library.**—Sets of lantern slides and film strips of the Empire are available for borrowing.

**Empire Lectures Scheme.**—Since 1940 the Institute has offered to primary and secondary schools and to other organizations throughout the country, lecturers fully qualified to speak on any part of the Commonwealth or on different aspects of Commonwealth affairs.

#### INCORPORATED LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

Pembroke Place, Liverpool, 3.  
Telephone : Liverpool, Royal 7611.  
Telegrams : Malaria Liverpool.

**Patron—**

**Honorary President—**

**Honorary Vice-Presidents—**Baron Milverton of Lagos and of Clifton, G.C.M.G. ; Sir Robert Rankin, Bt.

**Chairman—**Sir John Hobhouse, M.C., J.P.  
**Council—**Representatives of the University of Liverpool, and leading business men interested in the tropics.

**Dean of the School—**B. G. Macgrath.

**Alfred Jones and Warrington Yorke Professor of Tropical Medicine—**B. G. Macgrath.

**Dutton and Walter Myers Professor of Entomology and Parasitology—**R. M. Gordon, O.B.E.

**Middlemass Hunt Professor of Tropical Hygiene—**T. H. Davey, O.B.E.

**Senior Lecturer in the Department of Tropical Medicine and Physician in Charge of the Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine—**A. R. D. Adams.

#### ROYAL INFIRMARY, LIVERPOOL (TROPICAL WARD)

**Honorary Consulting Physician—**B. G. Macgrath.

**Physician—**A. R. D. Adams.

**Assistant Physician—**D. R. Seaton.

#### SEFTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, TROPICAL DISEASES CENTRE

**Consultant Physicians —** B. G. Macgrath ; A. R. D. Adams.

#### SECRETARIAT

**Secretary—**Lt.-Col. P. G. R. Burford, T.D.

**Laboratory Secretary—**Miss M. E. B. Cook.

(All enquiries with regard to the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene should be made to the Laboratory Secretary, School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, 3.)

The School was founded in 1898 by the late Sir Alfred Jones, K.C.M.G., a prominent Liverpool shipowner. Its objects are to train medical practitioners proceeding to the tropics, to conduct original researches into tropical disease, and to deal with clinical tropical medicine.

Courses of instruction for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (D.T.M. & H.) of the University of Liverpool are held twice yearly during the autumn and lent terms. Each course lasts approximately four and a half months and comprises lectures and demonstrations on tropical medicine and pathology, bacteriology, parasitology, entomology, tropical hygiene, practical sanitation, applied entomology, sanitary engineering, vital statistics and epidemiology. The Milne medal in tropical medicine and the Warrington Yorke medal in tropical hygiene are awarded on the results of the examination for this diploma. Medical practitioners of any nationality holding qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom, or otherwise acceptable to the University of Liverpool, are admitted to the courses of instruction and examination for the D.T.M. & H. Instruction is also given in public health, entomology and parasitology to students taking the Diploma in Public Health (Liverpool), and in veterinary entomology and parasitology to undergraduate students working for the M.R.C.V.S. diploma and the B.V.Sc. degree.

Facilities are available to those wishing to carry out research. Clinical facilities are available in the Sir Alfred Jones Ward at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary and in the Tropical Diseases Centre, Sefton General Hospital. These clinical units are visited daily by members of the staff of the School in a consultant capacity.

The School publishes the *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*, which has now reached its forty-sixth annual volume.

#### INSTITUTE OF RURAL LIFE AT HOME AND OVERSEAS

Headquarters : 84 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : VICTORIA 9766.

Provincial Office : Little Fairfield, Goring, Reading, Berkshire.

Telephone : Goring-on-Thames 3363.

**Secretary—**Major-General Roger Lambert, C.B.E., D.S.C.

The Institute was established in 1949 for the purpose of promoting the education in rural affairs of those whose work is concerned with the advancement of religious knowledge, administration, education or with the relief of poverty, distress, and sickness among people living in rural areas at home and overseas. It aims to provide a centre for the study of rural life in Britain and overseas, for conferences and meetings, for advice on training, and for the exchange and dissemination of information by consultation, correspondence or personal contact. Though other Societies and Institutes deal with various aspects of rural life in the United Kingdom, there is no other which attempts to provide the link between the United Kingdom and overseas territories, particularly Commonwealth and Colonial territories.

The Institute has held three annual conferences and sponsored a number of lectures. Its members receive news bulletins, and publications dealing with various aspects of rural life are available. Its programme includes summer schools, week-end and single-day courses, designed to interest people in this country in colonial affairs, particularly in the rural context, and to be of use to Government servants, missionaries, and others visiting England from colonial and other overseas territories. Recently, a number of overseas correspondents were appointed in Kenya,

Uganda, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Pakistan, and it is hoped that appointments will shortly be made in Malaya, India, the Sudan and other territories.

During the last three years part of the Institute's finances have been derived from a development scheme made under the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE

London Office: Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

Telephone: WHItchall 9144, 4212.

Chairman—Sir John Waddington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Administrative Director—Professor Daryl Forde.

Consultative Directors—M. le Professeur F. Olbrechts; M. le Professeur M. Griaule.

Secretary—Mrs. B. E. Wyatt.

Librarian—Miss R. Jones.

The Institute was founded in 1926, under the chairmanship of the late Lord Lugard, for the purpose of providing an international centre for the promotion of research and the dissemination of information relating to the cultures, languages and social institutions of African peoples.

With the assistance of grants from the Rockefeller and other foundations, the Institute has carried out extensive researches, more particularly into problems arising from the impact of western civilizations on African societies. It has undertaken investigations at the request and with the support of the British Colonial Office and the governments of the British African territories. Financial support for research projects has also been received from the French and Belgian Governments, from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and from U.N.E.S.C.O. The Institute publishes monographs on African anthropology and linguistics as well as a series of short memoranda on related topics and a quarterly journal *Africa* which contains a comprehensive bibliography. With the assistance of a grant from U.N.E.S.C.O., it publishes a quarterly review of Abstracts of current periodical literature concerned with African studies. Its library is open to students and research workers and provides bibliographical and other information to its members on request. It includes on its executive council representatives of many nations having cultural and administrative interests in Africa.

#### THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1.  
Telephone: EUSton 5856 (4 lines).

The Library Association was founded in 1877, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1898. Its constitution provides that its main object is to unite all persons engaged or interested in library work for the purpose of promoting the best possible administration of existing libraries and the formation of new libraries where desirable. It aims also at the encouragement of bibliographical study and research. Membership is not confined to Great Britain and includes approximately 860 personal and institutional members overseas. Twenty-two of the Colonies are represented in the list of members. The official journal of the Association is *The Library Association Record*, published monthly.

In January, 1952, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and co-operation of the Colonial Office, the Association appointed an Advisory Committee on Library Services in the Colonies, with the following terms of reference:

"To consider all aspects of library services in the Colonies and to make recommendations to the Colonial Office and to other appropriate bodies, including the National Co-operating Body for Libraries, United Kingdom National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O.; also to consider and advise upon matters affecting library services in the Colonies referred to the Committee by the Colonial Office and by the National Co-operating Body for Libraries."

#### Members of the Advisory Committee:—

L. R. McColvin, C.B.E., City Librarian, Westminster (*Chairman*).

Miss F. E. Cook, County Librarian, Lancashire.

F. C. Francis, Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum.

A. B. Mitchell, Librarian, Colonial Office.

C. Nowell, City Librarian, Manchester.

R. Offor, Library Adviser, Inter-University Council on Higher Education in the Colonies.

E. Sydney, M.C., Borough Librarian, Leyton.

W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G., Deputy Educational Adviser, Colonial Office.

#### LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

(University of London) (Incorporating the Ross Institute).

Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSeum 3041/4.

Telegrams: Hygower, Westcent, London.

#### STAFF

Dean—Andrew Topping.

Assistant Dean—G. M. Frizelle.

Registrar—Miss E. M. Campbell.

Finance Officer—L. G. Ponsford.

Professor and Director of the Department of Applied Physiology—G. P. Crowden, O.B.E.

Professor and Director of the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology—E. T. C. Spooner.

Professor of Bacteriology as applied to Hygiene—J. C. Cruickshank.

Professor and Director of the Department of Biochemistry—H. Raistrick.

Professor and Director of the Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine—A. W. Woodruff.

Professor and Director of the Department of Entomology—P. A. Buxton, C.M.G.

Professor and Director of the Department of Human Nutrition and Director of the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Research Unit—B. S. Platt, C.M.G.

Professor and Director of the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology and Honorary Director of the Medical Research Council's Statistical Research Unit—A. B. Hill, C.B.E.

*Professor of Medical Protozoology and Director of the Department of Parasitology*—P. C. C. Garnham.

*Professor of Helminthology*—J. J. C. Buckley.

*Professor and Director of the Department of Public Health*—J. M. Mackintosh.

ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL HYGIENE

*Director and Professor of Tropical Hygiene*—G. Macdonald.

*Organizing Secretary*—L. G. Ponsford.

The School was opened in 1929 as a post-graduate medical School of the University of London. In its constitution it represents the union of the London School of Tropical Medicine, which had been actively engaged in teaching and research since 1899, with the University teaching departments for the Diploma in Public Health. In 1934 the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, which had been founded in 1926 in honour of Sir Ronald Ross, was incorporated with the School.

The School's Charter of Incorporation was secured in 1924 and supplemental charters have been granted in 1931, 1934 and 1947.

COURSES

The course for the *University of London Academic Postgraduate Certificate and Diploma in Public Health* is designed primarily for qualified medical practitioners who intend to enter the public health service in Great Britain.

The course for the *University of London's Academic Postgraduate Diploma in Bacteriology* provides advanced instruction for graduates in medicine, science (including veterinary science) and pharmacy who intend to follow a career in bacteriology. The course commences at approximately the beginning of October each year and lasts for nine months.

The course for the *Conjoint Board's Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, a continuous one of five months' duration, is open to qualified medical practitioners and is held twice a year commencing at approximately the beginning of October and the beginning of March.

The course for the *University of London's Academic Postgraduate Certificate and Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* commences at approximately the beginning of October each year. Both the preliminary and final course extend over a period of not less than four months' study. Candidates for the final part of the course, who must have had at least twelve months' experience of medical practice in a tropical country, are required to specialize in one of the following elective subjects:—Clinical Tropical Medicine; Medical Biology in relation to Tropical Medicine; Tropical Hygiene.

Facilities are provided in the various Departments for suitably qualified candidates to prepare for the Degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. Short courses are also held each year in the Principles of Medical Statistics, Epidemiology and Statistical Methods.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND RESEARCH FUNDS

A list of scholarships and research funds is available on application to the Assistant Dean.

OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION

East African Headquarters: P.O.B. 113, Garden Avenue, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Cables: Ofsee Dar es Salaam.

London Office: 17 Berkeley Street, W.1.

Telephone: GROsvenor 8282.

Telegrams: Ofsee Piccy London.

Cables: Ofsee London.

Under the provisions of the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, as amended by the Act of 1951, the Corporation is charged with the duty of securing the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for production or processing in Colonial Territories in East Africa of foodstuffs or agricultural products other than foodstuffs and for the marketing of foodstuffs or such products. Under the provisions of the latter Act, responsibility for the Corporation was transferred from the Minister of Food to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as from the 1st April, 1951.

Consequent upon the changes effected by the 1951 Act, the Board of the Corporation was transferred from London to Tanganyika as from the 1st August, 1951.

The present members of the Board are:—

S. Gillett, C.M.G. (*Chairman*).

Sir Charles Lockhart, K.B.E.

A. E. Trotman (*Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources—ex-officio Representative of the Tanganyika Government*).

R. E. Norton, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Regional Controller, Colonial Development Corporation in East Africa—Official Representative of that Corporation*).

A. Lawrie.

A. T. P. Seabrook (*Secretary to the Corporation*).

OVER-SEAS LEAGUE

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

Patron: Her Majesty The Queen

World Headquarters: Over-Seas House, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: REGent 5051.

Telegrams: Ovazeleag, Piccy, London.

*President*—Vice-Admiral The Rt. Hon. Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.

*Director-General*—Air Vice-Marshal Malcolm Henderson, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

*Secretary*—P. Crawshaw, M.B.E.

Principal United Kingdom Branches—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Belfast, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Nottingham, Oxford, Torquay.

Principal League Branches Overseas—Adelaide, Auckland, Brisbane, Cape Town, Christchurch (N.Z.), Johannesburg, Melbourne, Nairobi, Perth, Salisbury (S. Rhodesia), Singapore, Sydney, Toronto, Valletta.

Membership—63,000.

The Over-Seas League was founded in 1910 by Sir Evelyn Wrench to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire, and to maintain its

traditions by individual service. All members must be British subjects and pledge themselves actively to support the objects of the League.

The League conducts various Empire Essay Competitions and organizes scholarships and educational tours for boys and girls. It also publishes the monthly journal *Overseas*.

World Headquarters provides first-class residential club facilities (70 bedrooms), travel bureau, etc., for visiting members. A special *secretarial service* for overseas businessmen is also provided, including accommodation and secretarial assistance for conferences. A comprehensive programme of social and cultural activities is arranged for the benefit of members and their friends.

Accommodation is also available at most branches.

### OVERSEAS NURSING ASSOCIATION

15 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : ABBey 5486.

*Secretary*—Mrs. G. M. Hamblin, S.R.N.

*President*—The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Vice-President*—Lord Milverton, K.C.M.G.

*Hon. Treasurer*—A. S. Wright.

*Hon. Secretary*—Miss E. G. Antrobus.

*Executive Committee*—Miss D. C. Bridges, R.R.C., Miss E. M. L. Bryant, O.B.E., Mrs. Carnegie, Lady Clauson, Lady Clementi, M.B.E., Miss M. S. Cochrane, R.R.C., Lt.-Gen. Sir Bennett Hance, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.(R), Lady Moira Lyttelton, Lady Lloyd, Mrs. Piggott, Maj.-Gen. F. S. G. Piggott, C.B., D.S.O., Lady Sandford, Sir Thomas Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Miss Gawan Taylor, O.B.E., Lady Thomson, Colonel R. B. Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O., Dame Katherine Watt, D.B.E., R.R.C., Lady Wilson, Lady Worledge.

*Colonial Office Members*—Miss F. N. Udell, O.B.E., Miss M. A. Evans.

*ex-Officio*—President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and President of the Scottish Branch.

#### *Scottish Branch*

*President*—Lady Small.

*Hon. Secretary*—Miss J. H. Marr, 9 Belmont Crescent, Edinburgh.

The Association, founded in 1896, recommends nurses and other officers at the request of the Colonial Office for appointment to the service of Colonial Governments. A total of 4,526 have been recommended, of which 178 were appointed during the year 1951-52. In addition to Nurses, Physiotherapists, Radiographers, Dieticians and Occupational Therapists are recruited. The Association also undertakes recruitment for private European Nursing Homes, mainly in the Colonies, and for non-Colonial Government Service where the Committee can be assured of reasonable conditions of employment.

### ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY

18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone : WHItchall 6733.

*Patron*—Her Majesty The Queen.

*President and Chairman of Council*—Maj.-Gen. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. D.S.O.

*Vice-Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. The Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

*Secretary*—Miss H. Heather.

*Editor of the Journal*—H. V. L. Swanzy.

The Society was founded in 1901 in memory of Mary Kingsley and has the following aims:

To stimulate interest at home and abroad in African problems and conditions; to keep in touch with those who are engaged in African affairs, whether in administration, law, public health, trade, industry, agriculture, or other scientific pursuits, and to assist them in every practicable way to deal with the problems arising in their particular spheres of activity; to investigate the institutions, customs, religious antiquities, history and languages of the native races of Africa; and to facilitate the commercial and industrial development of Africa in the manner best fitted to harmonize the progress of its inhabitants with the welfare of the rest of the world.

Members are entitled to use the Library of the Royal Empire Society and to receive the Society's quarterly journal *African Affairs*, which holds a high place in current literature. In dealing with every aspect of African life and development it endeavours to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information; and is designed not only to interest those living and working in Africa but also to foster the study of African affairs in all parts of the world. It is non-political and, while seeking to maintain a scientific outlook, aims specially at keeping the human interest in the forefront.

### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

56 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : WELbeck 8944.

*President*—Professor Sir Ralph Turner, M.

*Director*—Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E. C.M.G.

*Secretary*—Mrs. M. Davis.

The Society was founded in 1823 to promote the study of the art, archaeology, history, sociology, languages, literature, science and customs of the East. It publishes a Journal (bi-annual) of which the first number was issued in 1834. It administers various trust funds for the publication of translations from oriental languages and original monographs. Triennially it awards Gold Medal to distinguished British orientals and a Silver Medal in memory of Sir Richard Burton; it also awards an annual prize for the best essay on an oriental subject submitted by an undergraduate of a British university. It has a lending library of 60,000 volumes on oriental subjects—available to members only, but to whom

research students may be admitted (hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.); there is a printed catalogue. It organizes regular lectures in London on matters concerning the Orient. Membership is open to all interested persons and many members are Asians.

#### ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

The principal members of the staff are:—

*Director*—Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E.

*Assistant Director*—N. L. Bor, C.I.E.

*Economic Botanist*—Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E.

*Keeper of the Herbarium and Library*—W. B. Turrill.

*Keeper of Museums*—F. N. Howes.

*Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory*—C. R. Metcalfe.

*Curator*—W. M. Campbell.

Kew as a scientific establishment dates from 1759, and a close connexion with the Colonial Office has existed since 1841. A scheme for a complete series of colonial floras was sanctioned in 1856, and has been steadily prosecuted. Kew is now primarily a research institution for the identification of plants. For this purpose it maintains the world's largest and most important herbarium supplemented by living collections of over 40,000 species and an exceptionally fine library. Special attention is given to the preparation of gardeners for service in the Commonwealth.

Relations with the botanical institutions of the self-governing Dominions are maintained by semi-official correspondence. With those of colonies under the control of the Colonial Office the connexion is closer. In 1902 the Director was given the title of "Botanical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

With a view to furthering the co-operation between Kew and the botanical and agricultural departments of the Dominions and Colonies, the Empire Marketing Board in 1927 made possible the employment of an Economic Botanist at Kew, who was to be available either to visit the Dominions and Colonies from time to time or to set free an officer of the Kew staff to undertake overseas missions, including visits by botanical collectors to various parts of the world to study and bring home plants of economic importance for cultivation at Kew and distribution to the Dominions and Colonies. The post of Economic Botanist is now part of the regular establishment.

To facilitate the exchange of plant material to various parts of the Commonwealth a quarantine house has been established.

#### ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY

2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.1.  
Telephone: WELbeck 4823.

*President*—General Sir John Shea, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Chairman of Council*—Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

*Vice-Chairman*—Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

*Hon. Secretaries*—W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Colonel H. W. Tobin, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Group-Capt. H. St. C. Smallwood, O.B.E.

This Society, which was founded in 1901, exists to encourage interest in the contemporary life of Central, Western and South-East Asia. It provides a centre through which friendly contacts can be established and information circulated on current events and developments in these areas. The quarterly Journal includes reports of the Society's lectures, discussions and papers, and also full reviews of books dealing with Central and Western Asia and the Far East.

The Council welcomes applications for membership from persons of any nationality whose work, studies or travel experience are connected with any of the countries in which the Society is interested. Candidates for election must be proposed and seconded by members, and are then balloted for by the Council.

#### ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Telephone: WHItchall 6733.

Telegrams: RECital, Rand, London.

Cables: RECital, London.

*Patrons*—Her Majesty The Queen; Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

*President*—H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.

*Chairman of Council*—Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

*Hon. Treasurer*—Comdr. the Hon. Lovel W Coke, R.N.

*Secretary-General*—Colonel Archer Cust, O.B.E.

The Society, which was originally called the Royal Colonial Institute, was founded in 1868 as a non-sectarian and non-party organization to promote the unity and welfare of the Empire by all means in its power, and received its Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1882. Its world-wide membership, now over 28,000, consists of Fellows and Associates and a Junior Section of Companions, young people under the age of twenty-five years. The headquarters building in Northumberland Avenue, which serves as the central meeting place for members and their friends and from which the Society's varied activities radiate, was erected in 1936 to the design of Sir Herbert Baker, R.A., and is an Empire building in a very special sense in that its principal rooms were embellished with choice timbers from the Dominions and the Colonies. Most of this beautiful woodwork was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 but is gradually being replaced by the generosity of previous donors.

The Royal Empire Society is primarily a learned society. Its unique possession is the Empire Library at headquarters containing over 250,000 books and pamphlets—many of the latter are of exceptional interest—as well as full sets of the transactions of many learned societies and of the Gazettes and other official publications of Commonwealth and Empire Governments. The Newspaper Room contains a full selection of current Commonwealth and Empire newspapers, journals, etc. The Library also issues bibliographies of the literature on Empire subjects and handles a large correspondence with students and others who seek guidance in research work.

An Information Bureau provides up-to-date information on conditions and emigration prospects overseas, particularly in the Colonial Empire.

The Imperial Studies Committee organizes Summer Schools at University Centres, Youth Conferences at headquarters, and extensive programmes of lectures for schools, clubs, political organizations, etc. It also publishes the *Imperial Studies Series of Monographs*.

Another important aspect of the Society's work is presented by the Lunch-time and Evening Meetings throughout the year at which addresses are given by prominent speakers on subjects of topical interest and importance. The reports of these addresses are published in *United Empire*, the Society's Journal, which all members receive.

The Society provides at headquarters the complete amenities of a residential social club with excellent bedrooms (35 single, 14 double), full catering services, a dining room to seat 200, and snack buffet, bar, lounges, billiard and card rooms, etc. There are also extensive programmes of a social nature, dances, dramatic performances, film shows, etc. The assembly hall, which seats 400, is fitted with film projectors.

The Society has branches (in some cases with premises of their own) at Bath, Bristol, Cambridge, Bournemouth, Liverpool, Oxford and Hove; and overseas in Jersey, at Montreal, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Melbourne, Auckland, Canterbury, Wellington, Salisbury and Colombo. Honorary Corresponding Secretaries have been appointed in many other centres throughout the Commonwealth and Empire.

All British subjects are eligible for membership provided they are proposed and seconded by Fellows.

#### SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone : WHitehall 6733.

*President*—The Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan,  
G.C.V.O.

*Chairman of the Executive Committee*—The  
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Denning.

*Joint Editors of the Society's Journal*—Pro-  
fessor F. H. Lawson, J. E. S. Fawcett.

*Hon. Secretary*—E. H. Wall.

The Society was founded to promote a knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, more particularly in the several parts of Her Majesty's dominions. For over fifty years the Society has been engaged in presenting year by year in its Journal in a concise and orderly form a summary of the legislation of the British Empire, together with a critical introduction and complete index. One of the objects of the foundation of the Society was the study of native laws and courts and this subject is receiving an increasing amount of attention in view of the development of the Colonies. Besides the review of legislation the Society publishes in its Journal articles upon a variety of topics, including international law. As the only organization supported by all the English-speaking countries dealing with law, the Society may justly claim to be making a unique contribution to the maintenance of the rule of law.

#### VICTORIA LEAGUE

Victoria League House, 38 Chesham Place  
Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.  
Telephone : SLOane 6101-5.

*President*—H.R.H. The Princess Alice  
Countess of Athlone, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

*President, Young Contingent*—H.R.H. The  
Princess Margaret.

*Deputy President*—Her Grace, Mary, Duch-  
ess of Devonshire, C.B.E.

*Chairman*—The Lady Worsley, O.B.E.

*Vice-Chairmen*—General Sir Miles Dempsey  
K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Er-  
nst Machtig, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.  
The Countess of Gowrie; Major-Gen-  
eral Sir John Marriott, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
D.S.O., M.C.

*Secretary*—Colonel R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.A.

*Deputy Secretary*—Mrs. A. E. Cheale, M.B.E.

The Victoria League is a voluntary organization founded in 1901 to promote individual friendship, knowledge and understanding among people of the Commonwealth, irrespective of their race, creed or political opinion. It has branches and correspondents throughout the Commonwealth, with a membership of over 25,000.

The principal activities are: arranging hospitality; administering hostels for Commonwealth students in London and Edinburgh; maintaining an Information Bureau in London for Commonwealth men and women students; acting as guardian, and by other means ensuring the welfare of Commonwealth students in the United Kingdom; arranging the distribution of gift parcels received from Victoria League branches overseas; despatching books and newspaper overseas; arranging lectures to schools and other organizations; linking schoolchildren by correspondence; and helping in any way they may need all visitors from the Empire overseas, who do not need to become subscribers in this country whether or not they are members.

The younger generation are looked after by the Young Contingent which operates at all branches and has an age limit of 18-30.

#### WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone : TEMple Bar 8922 (4 lines).  
Telegrams : Carib Estrand London.

*President*—Vacant.

*Vice-President*—J. M. du Buisson.

*Chairman*—J. M. Campbell.

*Deputy Chairman*—H. Alan Walker.

*Secretary*—A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.

*Assistant Secretary*—T. Sounness, M.B.E.

The Committee, which was established in 1750 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1901, is an association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The object of the West India Committee is to promote the general welfare of those colonies, and by concerted action to further their interests. Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

The Committee represents Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago as trade representatives in this country. It also acts as the representative in Great Britain of various West Indian organizations, having for their object the welfare of their colonies.

Members receive *The West India Committee Circular*, published monthly.

The Committee's Rooms contain a comprehensive West Indian reference library. Reading and writing rooms, etc., are also available to West Indian visitors to London.

#### WEST INDIAN CLUB, LIMITED

4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : WHITEhall 1906.

Telegraphic Address : Arawaks London.

*President*—Lord Lyle of Westbourne.

*Vice-Presidents*—A. L. Jupp, H. L. Q. Henriques, W. F. Clatworthy, G. C. Rhodes.

*Chairman*—H. L. Q. Henriques.

*Hon. Treasurers*—N. S. Murray, A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.

*Secretary*—R. L. Payne.

The main object of the Club is to further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

#### WOMEN'S CORONA CLUB

Colonial Office, The Church House, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : ABBey 1266.

*Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. J. J. Paskin.

*Assistant Secretary*—Miss R. R. Seaton.

*Bureau Secretary*—Lady Sandford.,

*Hospitality Secretary*—Mrs. H. B. Sheppard.

The Women's Corona Club is an association of women members of, and wives and widows of members of, the Colonial Service and Colonial Office, past and present, without distinction of race. It is voluntary and non-official although enjoying the support of the Colonial Office.

Its aims are to be a link between women who by their own or their husbands' work have a common interest in the well-being of the Colonial territories, and to be of service to its members and through them to the wider community.

At present the Club is attempting to achieve these aims in the following ways :—

By fostering a tradition of voluntary social work and by acting as a link between members overseas and the principal voluntary organizations in the United Kingdom.

By arranging informal courses of talks, films and discussions for the benefit of women going abroad from Great Britain for the first time and by arranging personal contacts for them.

By extending hospitality and help to members resident overseas, especially those visiting England for the first time.

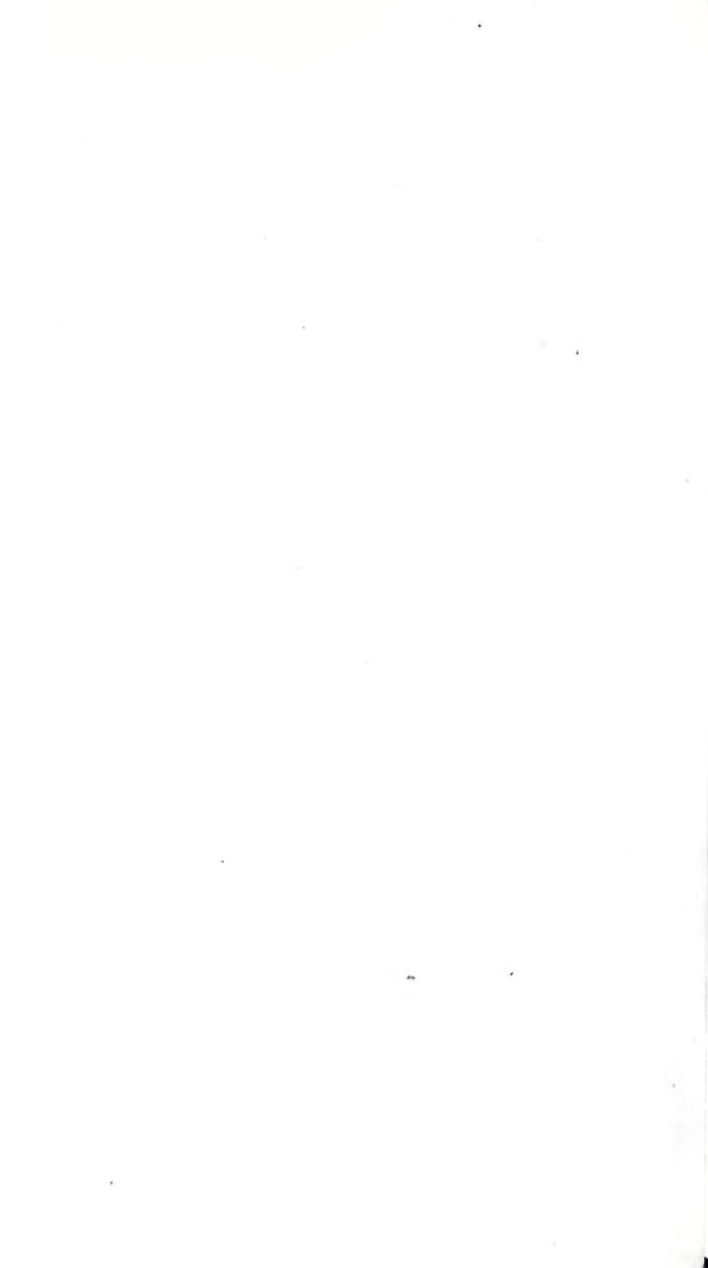
By maintaining a Bureau for the purpose of giving help and advice on any matter on which assistance is sought and particularly in connexion with the problems involved in the care of children being educated in England while their parents are overseas. The Bureau seeks to make available the combined experience of its members.

By arranging social occasions at which members have the opportunity of meeting those from other territories.

By appointing Local Representatives overseas.

The Club was founded originally in 1937 for the purpose of holding an annual dinner. Its new aims and activities date from 1950.

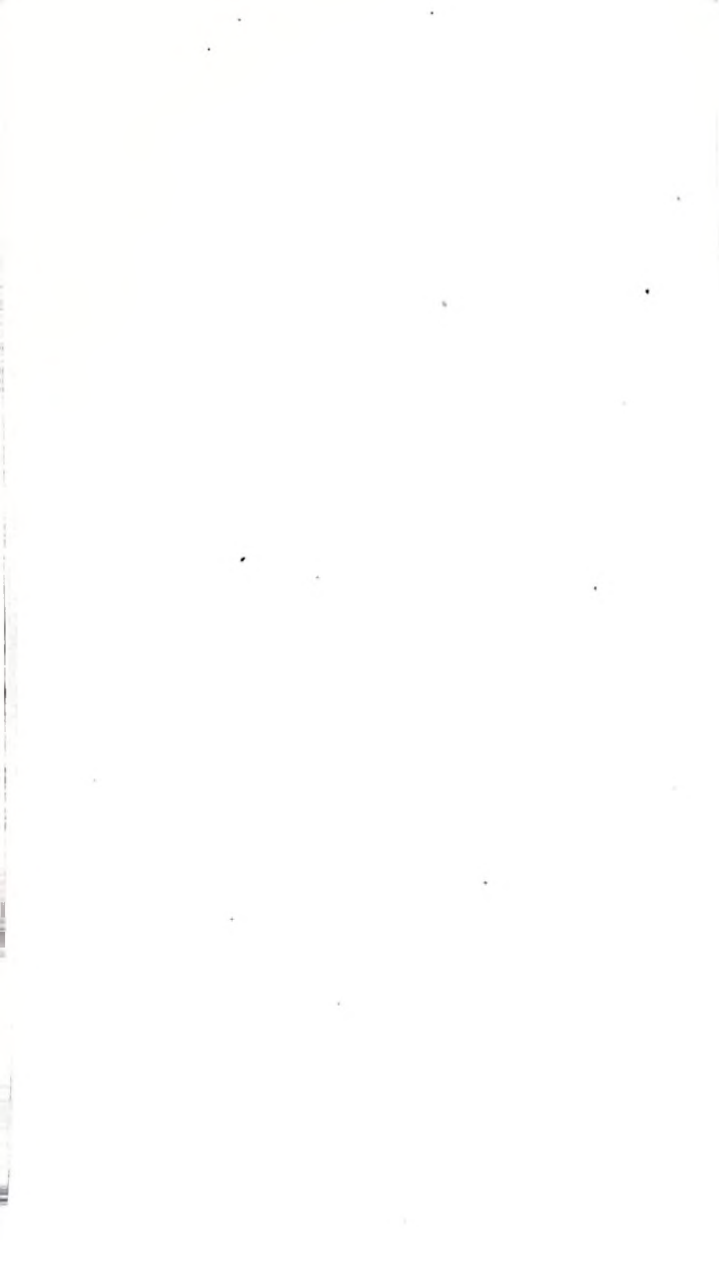
The subscription to the Club (which includes the use of the Bureau) is 7s. 6d. a year or £3 3s. 0d. for life membership.



## PART II

### TERRITORIES, REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, Etc.

TERRITORIES	<i>Page</i>
Aden .. .. .	45
Bahama Islands .. .. .	50
Barbados .. .. .	54
Bermuda .. .. .	57
British Guiana .. .. .	60
British Honduras .. .. .	65
Brunei .. .. .	68
Cyprus .. .. .	70
Falkland Islands and Dependencies .. .. .	74
Fiji (and Pitcairn Islands Group) .. .. .	77
Gambia .. .. .	81
Gibraltar .. .. .	85
Gold Coast .. .. .	88
Hong Kong .. .. .	93
Jamaica .. .. .	98
Kenya .. .. .	106
Leeward Islands .. .. .	113
Federation of Malaya .. .. .	119
Malta .. .. .	127
Mauritius .. .. .	131
Nigeria .. .. .	135
North Borneo .. .. .	141
Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	145
Nyasaland Protectorate .. .. .	149
St. Helena (with Ascension and Tristan da Cunha) .. .. .	153
Sarawak .. .. .	156
Seychelles .. .. .	160
Sierra Leone .. .. .	163
Singapore and Dependencies .. .. .	167
Somaliland Protectorate .. .. .	172
Tanganyika .. .. .	175
Tonga .. .. .	180
Trinidad and Tobago .. .. .	182
Uganda .. .. .	187
Western Pacific .. .. .	191
Windward Islands .. .. .	197
Zanzibar .. .. .	208
Miscellaneous Islands .. .. .	211
<i>The High Commission Territories (Basutoland, The Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) .. .. .</i>	<i>212</i>



## ADEN

## ADEN COLONY

Aden Colony is situated about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb on the south coast of Arabia. The area is 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim and the Kuria Muria Islands).

In 1950 the population was estimated at 100,000.

	Per cent.
Arabs .. .. .	79.5
Muslims—Indian and Pakistani .. .. .	8.0
Somalis .. .. .	6.5
Jews .. .. .	1.5
Hindus .. .. .	3.5
Indians, Christian, etc. .. .. .	.5
Europeans .. .. .	.5

The Colony consists of two extinct volcanic craters forming rocky peninsulas, joined by a flat sandy foreshore, comprising :—

(a) The peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes and known collectively as Steamer Point.

(b) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula, the villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula).

The Island of Perim and the Kuria Muria Islands off the Dhufar Coast of Oman also form part of the Colony.

The climate is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon, that is, between the latter part of October and April, the climate is generally cool and pleasant. The rainfall is extremely scanty and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

The principal towns are :—

	Population
Aden (including Tawahi, Ma'alla, Khormaksar and Crater) .. .. .	71,000
Sheikh Othman .. .. .	25,000
The Villages .. .. .	4,000

The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company in 1839 under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy.

The need to establish coaling stations on trade routes because of the replacement of sailing ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. Little Aden was obtained by purchase in 1868. The coastal strip between the two peninsulas was secured by purchase in 1882 and 1888.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession but evacuated the Island the same year. It was later re-occupied by the British in January 1857.

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Aden Colony Order, 1936, the Chief Commissioner's Province of Aden ceased to be a part of British India and was constituted as a Colony of Aden from 1st April, 1937.

The Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty or as the Governor may appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, which was brought into force from the 24th October, 1946, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. It consists of the Governor as President, four *ex-officio* members, no more than four official members and no more than eight unofficial members.

Under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1945, the Governor is empowered to lease or otherwise alienate in Her Majesty's behalf any Crown Land for building, agricultural or any other purpose, on any terms and conditions, as he may think fit.

Aden is a free port and there is no general Customs tariff, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The Income Tax Ordinance provides for the payment of a graduated income tax.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1937-38 .. .. .	168,945	127,273
1938-39 .. .. .	148,585	132,013
1946-47 .. .. .	921,433	740,224
1947-48 .. .. .	908,432	696,047
1948-49 .. .. .	970,972	980,085
1949-50 .. .. .	1,120,847	1,200,158
1950-51 .. .. .	1,317,901	1,088,235
1951-52 .. .. .	1,777,854	2,403,042*
1952-53 .. .. .	1,513,389†	1,476,962†

\*Includes a transfer of £1,000,000 from surplus balances to a Development Fund.

†Approved Estimates.

In 1951-52 £663,561 of revenue was derived from Income Tax and £295,206 from Customs and Excise. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were :—

	£
Social Services .. .. .	240,837
Public Works .. .. .	368,621
Development .. .. .	226,598

The currency in circulation is the East African Shilling, issued by the East African Currency Board. It is issued in denominations of 100s., 20s., 10s., and 5s. notes and 1s., 50 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent coins.

Aden Colony has been granted an allocation of £300,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year development plan. In a revision of the development programme in 1951 it was estimated that the amount needed to complete approved schemes was £1,843,420. In addition to the approved schemes there are new schemes which total some £4,000,000. A Development Fund has been created through which it is proposed to finance the remainder of the approved schemes and new schemes for which finance can be obtained.

Of the approved schemes the total is to be spent in the following proportions :—

	£
Basic Services .. .. .	534,417
Social Services .. .. .	1,064,800
Productive Services .. .. .	1,161,350

**Basic Services.**—£334,417 of the total will be spent on buildings and £200,000 on roads.

**Social Services.**—£625,000 of the total will be spent on medical and health services and £389,800 on education.

**Productive Services.**—The entire amount is to be spent on electricity and water supply and a new telephone exchange, for which loan funds are to be applied.

Education in Aden Colony is under the control of a Director, who also advises in both the Eastern and Western Protectorates. In 1952 there were in the Colony some 3,300 pupils (2,400 boys and 900 girls) in Government schools, some 2,700 (2,000 boys and 700 girls) in grant-aided schools, and some 1,100 (900 boys and 200 girls) in recognized private schools. In addition there are numerous unrecognized groups of children attending Koranic schools. The educational system consists of four years of primary, three years of intermediate and four years of secondary schooling. Secondary education is almost entirely in the hands of Government, which has recently opened the Technical College where courses in carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, machine-shop engineering, and automobile engineering are given, and the Aden College which takes boys as far as the General Certificate of Education. These two colleges have been erected at a cost of about £250,000. Girls' education is taken as far as the intermediate stage which is followed by one- and two-year courses of training for teachers. The teacher training section for men is housed at Aden College; in addition to new entrants, teachers are withdrawn for training from Government and aided schools.

There are at present 14 men and women on scholarships, 12 in the United Kingdom and two in the Sudan.

Amenities for the teaching profession include a monthly newspaper, an annual vacation course, and a club with a library of 2,000 volumes. The Lake Library (9,000 volumes) for the use of the public was taken over by the Department upon the departure of the British Council in 1951.

The recurrent expenditure on Colony education has risen from £6,600 in 1936 to £127,000 in 1952. During that period some £300,000 has been spent on capital works.

Total expenditure on medical and allied services in 1951-52 was £159,918, compared with £13,230 in 1936.

**Beds available:—**

Civil Hospital .. .. .	350
Maternity Clinic .. .. .	50
Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	31
Mission Hospital .. .. .	60

In-patients at Government Hospitals totalled 5,730, out-patients totalled 163,443. There were three Government and two private charitable dispensaries at which 65,148 cases were treated, 13,344 of them at the Government dispensaries.

A Civil Airport has been constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force Aerodrome at Khormaksar. Regular and reliable services are available to all the surrounding territories. There are regular air services between Aden and the United Kingdom.

The Colony has a total of 74.27 miles of roads, of which 56.07 are bituminous macadam roads.

The vessels of the principal steamship companies call regularly at Aden and the number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,584 with a tonnage of 19,903,456. The number of country craft which entered the Port during the same period was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916. There are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; five second-class berths, including one oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipeline; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The approach channel and the major portion of the mooring basin is dredged to 36 feet.

Of the estimated male labour force 15 per cent. are directly engaged in Port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing and dhow building and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light keepers and so forth. The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gums are occupations of considerable importance. Approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour in these trades.

There is no agriculture in the Colony and the only local product is salt. This industry employs some 1,250 workers. Production in 1949, 1950 and 1951 was 303,432, 255,865 and 304,300 tons respectively.

There is a primitive, inshore fishing industry. The catch is mostly pelagic fish; it is sold both to the fresh market and to the salt fish exporters.

There are some small private factories, employing about 400 persons, which produce soap, aluminium domestic utensils, tiles and cigarettes and which dye and print cloth. These, and small producers of cloth by handloom, supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

The following is a table of the Colony's total import and export trade:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1937 .. .. .	5,346,928	3,134,645
1938 .. .. .	5,310,075	2,680,591
1946 .. .. .	15,503,584	7,117,213
1947 .. .. .	24,698,050	12,621,979
1948 .. .. .	27,298,623	12,894,942
1949 .. .. .	32,753,355	14,609,629
1950 .. .. .	41,838,218	19,352,449

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment. The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gums, shells and salt.

### PROTECTORATE

The total area is approximately 112,000 square miles, including the Island of Socotra. The Protectorate is divided into Western and Eastern Areas.

The estimated population is:—

Western Area	..	..	..	450,000
Eastern Area	..	..	..	350,000
				800,000

The Aden Protectorate is bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen, and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into (a) the littoral belt which varies between 4 and 40 miles in depth; (b) the maritime ranges, about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea level; (c) the intramontane plains, over 3,000 feet high; and (d) the highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and which falls away into the Empty Quarter with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate also has a littoral belt, which is backed by a rock plateau rising to a height of 6,000 feet and continuing inland for about 100 miles, where it breaks up into a system of wadis, some fertile, leading into the main Wadi Hadhramaut. Beyond, to the north, are the sands of the Empty Quarter.

The altitude, which ranges from sea level up to 8,000 feet, is responsible for considerable variations in temperature, humidity and rainfall. On the coastal plain torrid tropical conditions of great heat and humidity exist in the summer months. During the same period in the mid-altitude zones it is hot but less humid, while at the highest altitudes the climate is warm and temperate but can in the winter be extremely cold. The whole area falls within the influence of the north-east and south-west monsoons. Rainfall in the coastal areas averages approximately two inches a year; in the most favoured areas of the Western Aden Protectorate highlands it may average ten inches. In general, rainfall decreases from west to east until, in the north-east section, conditions of extreme aridity are encountered.

Mukeiras, a hill station on the Audhali plateau at 7,200 feet, is being developed as a summer resort for people seeking a respite from the heat of Aden.

For a time in the eighteenth century, the Western Aden Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a in the Yemen and several of the rulers of the tribal districts were the Imam's "wakils" or governors until his power declined and they declared their independence.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914.

In July 1915, during the first World War, the Turks, who had conquered the Yemen in the course of the previous century, occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts of the Protectorate until the Armistice of 1918.

In 1934 a Treaty of Friendship was signed between Her Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of the Yemen. There was an Exchange of Notes in 1950 when it was agreed to establish reciprocal diplomatic missions and to set up a Frontier Commission.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate chiefs (the Fadli, the Lower Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i Sultans, the Sharif of Beihan and the Amir of Dhala) entered into closer relations with His Majesty's Government by new treaties in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administrations. Similar treaties were signed by the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and the Audhali Sultan in 1952. Early in 1952 the newly elected Sultan of Lahej accepted a Political Officer as adviser.

The most important aspect of recent history in the Eastern Aden Protectorate has been the decline of the traditional power of the Kathiri Sultans and the rise of the Qu'aiti—a new Yafa'i dynasty which has gained power and wealth from military and other services rendered by its members abroad to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government in 1882. This was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate treaty in the common form of the treaties with other Protectorate chiefs. In 1918 the Kathiri Sultan made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan acknowledging this treaty as binding on them also. In 1937 and 1939 respectively the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans signed treaties undertaking to accept the advice of a British resident adviser in all matters except those concerning Mohammedan religion and custom. The Wahidi Sultan of Balhaf signed an Advisory Treaty in 1949.

Her Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly but the British Political Staff advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas.

In the Western Aden Protectorate the States nominate their own heads, who have subsequently to be recognized by the Governor of Aden. Not all the heads of State and tribal chiefs have complete control over their subjects but, since 1943, the authority of some of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery and in several States an efficient administration is now functioning. There are now State Councils in Lower Yafa'i, Amiri, Lower Aulaqi, Shaibi, Fadli, Dathina, Beihan and Upper Aulaqi and there is a Legislative Council in Lahej. For internal security some of the States have tribal guards (some partly paid for by Her Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the heads of States. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate. They are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Her Majesty's Government.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the principal States are the Qu'aiti and Kathiri which are administered by their Sultans as constitutional rulers and have State Councils. The Wahidi States of Balhaf and Bir Ali have adopted simple administrations under the supervision of the British Agent and Resident Adviser, Eastern Aden Protectorate. The island of Socotra is linked administratively with the mainland territory of Qishn under the Sultan of Qishn and Socotra.

Land ownership is subject to tribal law and Mohammedan law. Except for a fractional area, land is held by the indigenous inhabitants. The local State Governments are, in some cases, important owners of land. Land is held in absolute ownership and in trusts (waqfs). Land settlement is in progress in the Abyan area.

The bulk of revenue collected by the Protectorate States comes from indirect taxes in the shape of Customs, excise and licence dues; in addition tithes are collected on agricultural products.

The following summarize His late Majesty's Government's expenditure in the Western and Eastern Protectorates in recent years:—

<i>Western Aden Protectorate</i>		
	1949-50	1950-51
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous ..	45,313	64,026
Government Guards (includes Wireless Telegraphy establishment) ..	60,754	75,051
Subsidies to local forces ..	5,257	3,638
Medical .. .. .	6,964	7,005
Education .. .. .	3,030	3,926
Aden Protectorate College ..	3,614	3,681
Agriculture .. .. .	10,245	11,172
	<b>£135,177</b>	<b>£168,499</b>

<i>Eastern Aden Protectorate</i>			
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	£	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous ..	23,865	29,697	37,619
Hadhrami Beduin Legion ..	22,072	28,123	35,578
Subsidies to Local Forces .. .. .	7,820	8,922	12,034
Education .. .. .	4,693	4,981	5,173
Medical .. .. .	1,068	1,261	7,738
Agriculture .. .. .	50	50	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies ..	720	820	840
Relief Measures ..	343	343	243
	<b>£60,631</b>	<b>£74,197</b>	<b>£99,280</b>

The latest figures for revenue and expenditure of State administrations which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:—

<i>Western Aden Protectorate</i>					
	1949-50		1950-51		
	Rev. £	Expend. £	Rev. £	Expend. £	
Fadhli State .. .. .	19,589	19,512	31,327	31,947	
Lower Yafa'i State .. .. .	3,174	4,340	10,848	12,405	
Dathina .. .. .	5,682	4,723	13,049	13,029	
Lower Aulaqi .. .. .	3,225	3,217	3,377	3,698	
Amiri .. .. .	—	—	9,959	8,169	

<i>Eastern Aden Protectorate</i>						
	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52	
	Rev. £	Expend. £	Rev. £	Expend. £	Rev. £	Expend. £
Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti)	234,461	171,571	247,046	204,810	231,409	229,636
Sai'un Government (Kathiri) (estimate) .. .. .	22,551	21,319	27,182	23,323	28,468	27,735
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bir Ali) (estimate) .. .. .	7,683	5,688	8,974	8,365	10,109	9,870

#### *Assets and Liabilities*

	£
Investments Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti) .. .. .	78,883
Debts (H.M.G. Loans) .. .. .	1,708
Investments Sai'un (Kathiri) Government .. .. .	1,241
Debts (H.M.G. Loans) .. .. .	1,593
Investments Wahidi Government (Balhaf and Bir Ali) .. .. .	5,167

East African Shillings and Riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used.

The Aden Protectorate received an allocation of £500,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards various schemes.

The main development scheme, that in Abyan initiated in 1947, aims to achieve a better use of land and water resources, and has developed at a satisfactory rate in all fields where adequate staff, machinery and materials could be mustered. The scheme is administered by the Abyan Board which contains State and Government representatives and which works in partnership with landowners and owner-occupiers or tenant farmers. Cotton is grown as a main crop and marketed by the Board. An area of approximately 50,000 acres is now controlled for irrigation farming out of an estimated gross area of 100,000 acres.

The Qu'aiti State has three development schemes for the coastal, central and wadi areas covering a total allocation of £139,000, to encourage and develop local industries, mostly agriculture. Similarly the Kathiri State has £23,500 allocated for agricultural development.

Education in the States varies greatly in development, the Qu'aiti State being at present the most advanced. It has a school of six post-primary standards at Gheil Ba Wazir. At Lahej in the Abdali State there is another of similar standard, and an intermediate school to serve the Western Protectorate is just beginning at Zinjibar in the Fadhli State. There are about 300 boys at these schools. Below this level there are 79 primary (or lower than primary) schools with a total of some 5,000 boys. This does not include the little Koranic schools which are found in many places, nor the private schools of strongly religious bias, of which there are more than 20 in the Wadi Hadhramaut alone.

Girls' education is of fairly recent development. There are now four schools following the primary syllabus—two at Mukalla, one at Seiyun and one at Zinjibar—with a total of 280 girls. In addition there are ten girls' schools and one mixed school of a lower level with over 700 girls. More of these are in the Eastern Protectorate.

Thirty-seven students are on scholarships abroad, mostly from the Eastern Protectorate—18 in the Sudan, ten in Egypt, five in Syria and four in Iraq.

Recurrent expenditure on education has risen from £22,000 in 1947 to over £55,000 (£15,300 from Her Majesty's Government) in the present year.

A Health Adviser (Protectorate), first appointed in 1951, is based on Mukalla and is responsible for the health services in both Protectorates. Under him there is a Medical Officer in charge of the services of the Western Aden Protectorate, based on the Keith Falconer Hospital, Church of Scotland Mission, in Sheikh Othman, who, with a nursing sister, tours and controls the 23 dispensaries of the Western Protectorate, outside the Abyan cotton growing area, which are maintained by Her Majesty's Government. In the Abyan cotton growing area the Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i States, in conjunction with the Abyan Board, maintain and administer local health services. The Qu'aiti and Kathiri States in the Eastern Protectorate have their own health services.

A regular air service by Aden Airways is maintained throughout the year between Aden and Mukairas and Aden, Riyan (18 miles from Mukalla) Al Qatn and Al Ghuraf in the Wadi Hadhramaut.

There are no railways in the Aden Protectorate. In the Western Aden Protectorate several natural roads have been improved to take motor traffic and in 1951, following penetration into Upper Aulaqi country, a direct road link was established between Aden and Beihan.

There is a coastal road in the Eastern Aden Protectorate running from Reidat al Abdal Wadud in the east through Shihr, Mukalla, Bir Ali and Balhaf to connect with the Western Protectorate. Roads run inland from Shihr and Mukalla to the Wadi Hadhramaut and from near Balhaf to Azzan. The desert between the Wadi Hadhramaut and Beihan is also traversed by motors.

Where no motor cars can yet penetrate the traffic of the country is carried on camel caravans, which still travel to Aden from the Western Aden Protectorate and to Mukalla and Shihr from other parts of the Eastern Aden Protectorate in large numbers. Donkeys are also employed for both passengers and goods. In a few very mountainous areas goods can only be carried by porters.

Sea communications along the coast of the Protectorate are mainly by dhows, some of which have auxiliary engines. Small powered craft and coastal steamers make occasional and irregular visits to Mukalla and Shihr from Aden.

The most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent. of the population; other occupations are fishing, dyeing, weaving, and preparation of hides and skins.

The main crops are sorghum, millet, bulrush millet, wheat, barley, sesame, cotton (long staple), dates, Hamami tobacco.

The number of 400 lb. bales of cotton produced since the start of the Abyan Scheme is:—

1949	..	..	100 bales
1950	..	..	1,587 bales
1951	..	..	9,890 bales
1952	..	..	6,300 bales

A rough estimate of the livestock population is:—

Camels	..	..	80,000
Cattle	..	..	68,000
Goats	..	..	855,000
Sheep	..	..	200,000
Donkeys	..	..	7,000

The annual catch of wet fish has been estimated at 50,000 tons for a good season. At least 75 per cent. of this is taken in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Most of the fish is cured for consumption inland and for export to East Africa and the Far East.

The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spice, cloth, cotton piece goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.

The principal exports are cotton, coffee, skins and hides, lime, Hamami tobacco, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land from the town of Aden, and that with the Eastern Aden Protectorate goes by sea to the port of Mukalla. No reliable figures are available.

Three Farmers' Associations have been established in the Western Aden Protectorate, and a Date Farmers' Association has been started in the Kathiri State.

#### KAMARAN ISLAND

The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea has been in British occupation since 1915. It does not form part of either the Colony of Aden or the Aden Protectorate, but the Governor of Aden is also the Governor of Kamaran under the provisions of the Kamaran Order in Council, 1949. Prior to that date the island was under the control of the Government of India, exercised through the Governor of Aden and a local Civil Administrator, whose designation became Commissioner from 1949-52. He has now been replaced by an Officer in Charge, who administers the island under the control of the Governor.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
The Chief Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.  
R. P. Errington, Chairman, Aden Port Trust.  
G. W. I. Shipp, District Commissioner.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

##### Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.  
The Chief Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.

##### Official Members

G. W. I. Shipp.  
H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.  
G. A. MacGregor.  
Vacant.

##### Unofficial Members

R. P. Errington.  
Sir Muhammad Mackawee, K.B.E.  
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.  
J. R. Kynaston, O.B.E.  
Selim Menahem Banin.  
Abdul Jawad Hassanali.  
Muhammad Ali Bashraheel.  
Vithal Krishna Joshi.

*Aden Protectorate*

British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate—  
Major B. W. Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate—  
Colonel J. E. H. Boustead, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Tom Hickinbotham, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Chief Secretary—E. D. Hone, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Financial Secretary—P. A. P. Robertson (also  
*Collector of Customs, Salt and Excise*).  
Deputy Financial Secretary—R. Tatton Brown,  
O.B.E.

Assistant Chief Secretaries—A. H. Dutton ;  
P. D. Fletcher.

District Commissioner and Chairman, Townships  
of Aden and Sheikh Othman—G. W. I. Shipp  
(also *Controller of Civil Supplies and Price  
Controller*).

Director of Agriculture—Major J. L. Congdon,  
T.D.

Principal Auditor, Aden and Somaliland—  
R. Fisher.

Director of Education—H. F. Kynaston-Snell,  
M.B.E.

Fisheries Officer—P. D. Proude.

Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax—A. T.  
Yendell.

Judge of the Supreme Court—R. A. Campbell.

Attorney-General—J. V. M. Shields, O.B.E.

Director of Medical Services—G. A. MacGregor.

Health Adviser (Aden Protectorate)—N. L.  
Corkill.

Commissioner of Police—S. L. Vincent.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—H. S. Swain.

Postmaster-General—F. Wood.

Superintendent of Prison—N. M. Hodiwalla,  
O.B.E. (*Part time*).

Development Commissioner and Director of  
Public Works—L. Jackson.

Chief Engineer and Manager (Electricity)—  
H. Manson.

Chief Accountant—S. J. Walton.

## ADEN PROTECTORATE

British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate—  
Major B. W. Seager, C.M.G., O.B.E.

British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate and  
Resident Adviser to the Hadhramaut States—  
Colonel J. E. H. Boustead, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy British Agents—J. W. T. Allen (W.A.P.) ;  
E. S. Kennedy (*Acting*) (E.A.P.).

## GOVERNMENT GUARDS

Commandant—R. F. Tring.

Second-in-Command—T. James.

## BAHAMA ISLANDS

The total area of the Colony is 4,403½ square  
miles. It is separated on the west from Florida  
by the Straits of Florida and on the south from  
Cuba by the old Bahama and Nicholas Channels.

The population in 1951 was estimated at 81,440.  
Except for about one-sixth, the inhabitants are of  
the negro race. English is universally spoken.

The Colony consists of an archipelago of about  
700 islands, of which only 20 are inhabited, and  
over 2,000 rocks. The islands are generally long,  
narrow and low-lying and are of aeolian limestone  
formation. The soil, except in small pockets, is  
shallow and overlies hard rock. On the whole  
it is suitable only for peasant farming. Conditions  
are sub-tropical and both temperate and tropical  
trees grow literally side by side. It is probable  
that at one time all the islands were thickly  
wooded but little forest now remains except on  
Abaco, Andros and Grand Bahama, where there  
are extensive pine forests.

The winter climate is delightful. Frost is  
unknown, the average temperature is 70°, the  
rainfall is slight and cool breezes prevail. During  
the summer months the greatest heat ranges from  
80° to 90° and though the islands are never  
unhealthy, the change in temperature throughout  
the 24 hours is so small that those who remain in  
the Colony for the whole year may find the long  
summer somewhat enervating.

The rainfall for the year 1951 amounted to  
42.44 inches compared with 43.09 in 1950.

Nassau, the capital, is the chief port and the  
only town of any size. It is situated on the  
island of New Providence, the population of  
which is 34,132.

San Salvador, one of the islands composing the  
Colony, and identical with Watling's Island, was  
the first land discovered by Columbus on his  
voyage in 1492. A few years later all the Carib  
inhabitants were transported to work in the Cuba  
mines. It does not appear that the Spaniards had  
settlements on any of the islands of the group  
at any time. In 1649 Parliament, on the petition  
of William Sayle, a former Governor of Bermuda,  
and others, passed "An Act for the Adventurers  
for the Eleutherian Islands" which constituted  
Sayle and his associates the proprietors of the  
islands. Notwithstanding an earlier Royal Grant  
in 1629 and the Cromwellian Act of 1649,  
Charles II in 1670 granted the islands to six of the  
Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Before the 1670  
Grant the inhabitants of the islands had organized  
the settlement and instituted a form of govern-  
ment, which included an elective House of  
Assembly, and had selected their Governor. His  
appointment was later confirmed by the Lord  
Proprietors and a regular system of government  
was established including a parliament, the lower  
house of which was elective, and this was con-  
tinued with several breaks until the civil and  
military government of the islands was resumed  
by the Crown in 1717.

The settlement on New Providence was sacked  
by the Spaniards on several occasions between  
1680 and 1684. In 1684 all the inhabitants were  
driven away, and it was not until 1688 that the  
settlement was re-formed by their return, principally  
from Jamaica. By 1703 it had reached some  
importance, when it was practically annihilated  
by the French and Spaniards. However, a year  
or so after this the dispersed inhabitants returned  
once more. The islands became a regular  
rendezvous for pirates, and this finally determined  
the Crown to resume the civil and military  
government of the place; since 1717 there has  
been a continuous line of Royal Government.  
The islands were surrendered to a fleet of the  
American rebels in 1776, and again to the

Spaniards in 1781, but were re-taken by a British force under Colonel Deveaux and British possession was confirmed by the Peace of Versailles, 1783. After the American Revolution a number of loyalists settled throughout the Bahamas group and received substantial assistance from England, and in 1787 the Lords Proprietors surrendered all their proprietary rights to the King for the sum of £12,000, which was provided by Parliament.

The present constitution of the Bahamas is similar to those of the North American colonies prior to the War of Independence. The government is modelled upon that of England in the early days, the Governor representing the Sovereign, and the nominated Legislative Council and the elected House of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The constitution, much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the colony. Representative, though not responsible, government exists. The executive government is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who has the power of veto, and is advised by an Executive Council of not more than nine members. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation are vested by law in the Governor in Council.

The Legislative Council, consisting of nine members nominated by the Crown, was created as a separate Council by Royal Letters Patent in 1841.

The House of Assembly is composed of 29 elected members; the qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The qualification for electors is ownership of land to the value of £5 or the occupation of houses of annual rental value of £2 8s. in New Providence, or half that amount in the Out Islands. Women have no vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor. No forms of local government exist.

In addition to the usual government departments in New Providence there are public boards dealing with public works, education, health, pilotage, agricultural and marine products, electrical development, telephones, prisons, industrial school, licensing (liquor and shops) and libraries, which are appointed annually by the Governor, consisting of five members, two of whom are required to be members of the House of Assembly.

In the Out Islands the commissioners administer their respective districts; annual boards of works and health under their chairmanship are appointed by the Governor.

The Status of Aliens Act 1950 empowers an alien to acquire and hold property within the Colony.

There is neither income tax nor excise duty. The general Customs duty is 20% *ad valorem* plus 5% *ad valorem* emergency tax. Staple foodstuffs pay a low specific duty and no emergency tax; spirits and tobacco are taxed at higher rates than the general, and gasoline pays a specific duty with additional sales tax. Preferential margins are designed to implement the Ottawa and Anglo-American trade agreements.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1938 ..	411,764	655,460
1939 ..	422,990	465,509
1946 ..	823,604	839,292
1947 ..	1,352,782	1,112,521
1948 ..	1,360,226	1,317,621
1949 ..	1,329,967	1,509,974
1950 ..	1,579,748	1,658,741
1951 ..	2,044,385	1,828,642
1952 ..	2,063,616*	2,550,147*

\* Approved Estimates.

The main sources of revenue are Customs dues and receipts from fees, Post Office, and public utilities. In 1951 60% of the revenue was derived from import duties. For the same year the main heads of expenditure were:—

Development Board (10·9%), Public Utilities (16·7%), Medical Department (9·7%) and Recurrent Public Works (12·6%).

In December 1951 the authorized Public Debt was £1,046,000 (approximately £13 per head of population).

The legal tender currency is British sterling, although United States and Canadian currencies are also generally accepted in the Colony. Currency notes of the denominations of 4s., 10s., £1 and £5 are issued by the Bahamas Government through the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. A total amount of £775,600 of these notes was in circulation on 31st December, 1951. Accounts are kept in sterling. There are branch banks of the Royal Bank of Canada and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in Nassau.

In 1951 the Colonial Development Corporation purchased property at Eleuthera and Andros and is undertaking large scale agricultural operations on Andros Island.

Research is being made into the potential natural and human resources of the Bahamas by a team of specialists from the University of Florida to determine how these resources may best be utilized to enhance the economic well-being of the Colony.

There is a government system of elementary education and attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1951 legislation was passed empowering the Board of Education to conduct a Teachers' Training College, continuation classes and a circulating library for schools.

The government elementary schools were made free in 1885. Higher education is provided at Queen's College, St. Francis Xavier's Academy, the Government High School, St. Augustine's Boys School and St. John's College, all in Nassau.

Of the 175 Primary Schools 94 are Board Schools and 33 are grant-aided; the total of pupils is 17,526. There are 981 pupils in the seven Secondary Schools; 403 in the technical school; and 30 students in the institutions providing higher education. In 1951 22 students from the Bahamas were taking courses in the United Kingdom, 34 in the United States and 17 in Canada.

Government expenditure on primary and technical education in 1951 was £123,113, compared with £16,802 in 1935. The latter figure is for primary education only as there was at that time no Government expenditure on technical education.

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

The medical needs of the Colony in New Providence are met by the Bahamas General Hospital and Prospect Hospital (ex-R.A.F.) temporarily until the new General Hospital and Mental Hospital are built. There is a full-time resident staff of four doctors, Matron and eight Sisters, with 47 local nurses (57 in training). The service of the Hospital is furnished largely free of charge. There is an Out-Patient Department, a General Hospital, a Mental Hospital, Infirmary, Dental, Venereal, Ophthalmic and Gynaecological Clinics. There are X-Ray and Bacteriological Laboratories. In 1951 in-patients numbered 5,520 and there were 15,263 out-patient attendances.

The principal diseases are appendicitis, uterine tumours, tuberculosis (pulmonary), abscesses, tonsillitis, bronchitis, endocarditis and venereal diseases.

Preventive measures include a Public Health Department with sanitary staff, ante-natal and child welfare clinics. Medical services in the Out Islands are maintained by a staff of four Medical Officers and 18 Nurses with dispensary-clinics.

Expenditure on Medical and Health Services for 1951 was £127,320 compared with £25,695 during 1935.

Oakes Airport is the main airfield in the Bahamas which provides 24-hours service for long range international and local airlines. In addition, there are five landing strips completed, and one under construction, in the various Out Islands. Scheduled international air services are operated into Nassau by B.O.A.C. from London via New York and Bermuda, and from Montego Bay, Jamaica. Pan American World Airways operate daily flights from Miami, Trans-Canada Airlines from Montreal via Tampa, Florida, and British West Indian Airways from Kingston, Havana, and Miami.

Internal air services are run by Bahamas Airways, Limited, and Skyways Limited, with a fleet of amphibian aircraft giving complete out-island air service.

During the year 1951, air traffic at Oakes Airport reached unprecedented levels, 6,787 landings being recorded during the year.

The following mileage is of roads in New Providence, practically all of which may be used by motor traffic:—

Type	Public	Private
Asphalted ..	120·125	9·162
Macadamized ..	26·023	11·061
Unimproved earth	19·245	19·088
Totals ..	165·393 miles	39·311 miles

On Eleuthera there is an asphalt main road 60 miles in length covering the greater part of the Island and on Grand Bahama, 65 miles of motor road has been built. Rough but motorable main roads stretch from end to end of the islands of Exuma, Long Island and Cat Island and around San Salvador. There are no railways in the Colony.

There are regular freight services between the Colony and New York and Florida: Halifax and Montreal (Canadian National Steamship Line); and the United Kingdom (Royal Mail Line and Pacific Steam Navigation Company). The latter Line also operates a passenger service by the M.V. *Reina del Pacifico*.

In 1951, 11 cruise ships called at Nassau.

Ships also call at Inagua and Pine Ridge to take on salt and lumber exports.

The tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared in the Colony in 1951 was: British 1,094,749, total 1,801,250.

Government owns and operates a broadcasting station located in Nassau. The power of its transmitter is 5,000 watts, frequency 1,540 kc/s, and call sign ZNS. Commercial operation began in 1950, though a broadcasting station has existed since 1936. In 1951 there were 2,794 licensed receivers in Nassau and 1,259 in the Out Islands, and it is estimated that there is an average of 4·5 listeners per receiver. Government supplied and maintains 40 community receivers in school houses in the Out Islands where there may be as many as 200 listeners in the evenings. The Board of Education uses approximately ten hours air-time per week for broadcasting educational programmes to Out Island teachers and pupils.

The tourist traffic continues to be the main industry of the Colony and is the chief source of revenue and of dollars.

The following table shows the number and nationality of visitors during the years 1947-51

Year	Numbers of Visitors	Nationality			
		U.S.A. per cent.	Canada per cent.	U.K. per cent.	Others per cent.
1947 .. .. .	30,688	80	5	5	10
1948 .. .. .	34,768	80	7	3	10
1949 .. .. .	32,141	78	9	3	10
1950 .. .. .	45,382	79	10	3	8
1951 .. .. .	68,452	82	10	3	5

Note.—Not included in the above figures were 18,363 persons who visited the Butlin Village: Grand Bahama in 1950.

Agricultural work in the United States provides employment for some 4,500 unskilled Bahamian labourers and their earnings in 1951 amounted to about \$5,000,000.

The main crops are fresh vegetables, tomatoe pincapples, citrus, bananas, avocados, and sis.

The livestock population is (rough estimate) horses and mules 3,600, cattle 3,850, sheep 22,15

goats 14,350, swine 7,875 and poultry 400,000.

Exports of timber in 1951 totalled 9,679,000 feet, valued at £324,736.

Crawfishing and scale fishing are extensively carried out during the open season (October 1st-March 15th). The bulk of the catch is exported to the United States.

The following marine products were exported during 1951:—Sponge (14 cwt.), crawfish (579 tons), scalefish (154 tons), salt (1,353,000 bshls.), turtle shell (310 lb.).

There are four canning plants in the Colony which are engaged principally in canning tomatoes and pineapples. Straw products are manufactured as cottage industries and the raw material for this work is obtained chiefly from palm fronds and sisal fibre. Straw-work exported during the year amounted to £17,809. The majority of the canneries' output is consumed locally.

	Total Imports	Re-Exports	Domestic Exports
1937 ..	1,219,353	130,219	164,857
1938 ..	1,146,909	67,889	148,447
1946 ..	2,840,576	77,756	321,563
1947 ..	4,202,404	360,110	361,504
1948 ..	4,720,151	203,712	348,208
1949 ..	4,775,942	172,448	488,365
1950 ..	6,150,200	286,190	618,481
1951 ..	7,650,419	290,643	729,012

In 1938, 23·8% of total imports came from the U.K.; 18·5% from other Commonwealth countries and 57·7% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 26·7 from U.K.; 18·7 from Commonwealth countries and 54·6 from foreign countries.

In 1938, 22·6% of exports went to the U.K.; 22·5% to other Commonwealth countries and 54·9% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were 12·7% to U.K.; 39·7% to other Commonwealth countries and 47·6% to foreign countries.

Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Tomatoes .. bushels	67	121	62
£	25,366	139,158	98,722
Lumber .. m. feet	1,303	8,142	9,679
£	8,934	241,840	324,736
Crawfish .. cwt.	9,727	27,187	11,572
£	8,255	58,683	90,805
Salt .. m. bushels	133	642	1,353
£	1,706	35,224	55,002
Sisal .. cwt.	2,240	5,039	3,700
£	1,275	16,886	19,122
Straw and Shellwork .. £	—	17,819	23,465
Shells .. £	972	12,674	13,842

Nearly all the Colony's requirements are imported. The chief imports are cotton, manufactures, lumber, shingles, liquors, furniture, machinery, hardware and foodstuffs of all kinds.

The Bahamas Produce Exchange in Nassau handles much of the agricultural produce of the Colony. It assists the farmers in New Providence and Out Islands in disposing of their produce without glutting the market and depressing prices unnecessarily.

There are no co-operative societies in the Colony other than 17 Farmers' Associations on the Islands of Eleuthera and Cat Island. These associations are assisted by the Board of Agriculture to the extent of advancing seed and fertilizer, etc., for the tomato and other crops. The Board markets the crops and deducts their advances from the proceeds of each consignor until the entire indebtedness is liquidated.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Receiver-General.  
A. F. Adderley, C.B.E.  
G. W. K. Roberts.  
F. H. Christie.  
R. T. Symonette.  
R. R. A. Farrington.  
A. R. Braynen.  
(Clerk) Capt. P. H. Hasting.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Sir Aubrey Kenneth Solomon, C.B.E., Q.C., J.P.  
(President).  
A. F. Adderley, C.B.E.  
H. R. Latreille.  
R. W. Sawyer.  
G. W. Higgs, J.P.  
B. Burnside.  
S. A. Eldon, M.B.E.  
F. Southworth.  
S. C. Farrington, C.B.E.  
(Clerk) L. G. Pyfrom.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

A. H. Pritchard (Speaker)  
A. R. Braynen (Deputy Speaker)  
Abaco .. .. F. H. Christie.  
L. M. Thompson.  
H. Johnson.  
Andros .. .. P. G. D. Bethell.  
B. H. McKinney.  
Cat Island .. .. H. G. Christie.  
W. W. Cartwright.  
Crooked Island .. .. E. A. P. Dupuch.  
Eleuthera .. .. G. W. K. Roberts.  
George Baker.  
A. H. Pritchard  
(Speaker).  
Exuma .. .. D. B. McKinney.  
R. H. Symonette.  
Grand Bahama and Bimini .. .. C. W. F. Bethell.  
Harbour Island .. .. R. N. Higgs.  
R. R. A. Farrington.  
A. R. Braynen  
(Deputy Speaker).

<i>Inagua</i> .. ..	G. A. Bethell.
<i>Long Island</i> .. ..	G. L. Pyfrom.
	H. M. Taylor.
<i>New Providence :</i>	
<i>City</i> .. ..	S. L. Sands.
	R. W. Sawycr.
<i>South</i> .. ..	B. A. Cambridge.
	C. R. Walker.
<i>East</i> .. ..	R. T. Symonette.
	A. G. J. Dupuch,
	O.B.E.
<i>West</i> .. ..	G. C. Cash.
	M. H. Bethel.
<i>San Salvador and Rum Cay</i>	R. M. Solomon.
J. Smith ( <i>Chief Clerk</i> ).	
G. E. Johnson ( <i>Second Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms</i> )	
G. E. Johnson ( <i>Secretary</i> ).	

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

—Major-General Sir Robert A. R. Neville,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

*Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council*  
—Capt. P. H. Hasting.

Colonial Secretary—A. G. H. Gardner-Brown.  
Deputy Colonial Secretary—F. M. Noad.  
Director, Agricultural and Marine Products Board  
—Vacant.

Senior Agricultural Officer—O. S. Russell.  
Auditor—E. H. Stuart.  
Assistant Auditor—K. H. E. Albury.  
Director of Civil Aviation—Group Captain  
E. L. Mole.

Deputy Director—H. H. Thompson.  
Comptroller of Crown Lands—The Governor.  
Deputy Comptroller—The Colonial Secretary.  
Crown Lands Officer—R. E. A. Sweetnam.  
Comptroller of Customs—S. A. Eldon, M.B.E., J.P.  
Deputy Comptroller of Customs—E. H. McKinney.  
Director of Education—T. E. Hutchinson.  
Inspector and General Superintendent of Schools  
—M. Prendergast.

Director, Electrical Dept.—A. Kennedy.  
Deputy Director—Vacant.  
Exchange Controller—R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
Immigration Officer—P. S. Brice.  
Chief Justice—G. W. M. Henderson.  
Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate—K. G. Isaacs.  
Labour Officer—H. Pyfrom.  
Attorney-General—F. Southworth.  
Solicitor-General—L. A. W. Orr.  
Chief Medical Officer and Resident Surgeon—  
N. M. MacLennan.

Medical Officer and Bacteriologist—L. C. Huggins.  
Chief Out Island Commissioner—H. P. James.  
Harbour Engineer—D. S. Morrison.  
Harbour Master—R. A. Russell.

Commissioner, Police (*and Provost-Marshal*)—  
Lt.-Col. R. J. W. Verrall, M.V.O.  
Deputy Commissioner—Major E. D. Sears.  
Postmaster—C. S. Thompson, M.B.E.  
Assistant Postmaster—A. E. Eldon.  
Superintendent of Prison—Capt. R. Millar, O.B.E.  
Assistant Superintendent—B. E. Pinder.  
Director of Public Works—G. C. Stubbs.  
Deputy Director—A. C. Langlois, M.B.E.  
Registrar-General—P. D. Fleming.  
Assistant Registrar-General—N. C. Roberts.  
Director of Telecommunications—K. R.  
Ingraham, O.B.E.

Deputy Director—R. E. Knowles.  
Receiver-General and Treasurer—H. R. Latreille.  
Imperial Lighthouse Service Inspector—Com-  
mander T. A. Pack-Beresford, R.N.

## BARBADOS

Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands. Its total area is 166 square miles.

The population was estimated at 215,128 in 1951; the 1946 census gives the racial divisions as:—

African descent .. ..	77.27%
Mixed descent .. ..	17.35%
European descent .. ..	5.11%

The Island is comparatively flat, rising in a series of tablelands marked by well-defined terraces to the highest point (1,104 feet) at Mount Hillaby. The north-east corner of the Island is the Scotland area which is broken country, much eroded and rather barren. The formation of the rest of the Island is coral limestone. There are no rivers, but deep gullies which fill with water during heavy rain have cut their way through the coral terraces in many places. Indigenous forest covers only 43 acres.

The climate is not excessively hot. North-easterly trade winds blow steadily from December to June but during the remainder of the year, the wet season, the wind moves to the south-east and is less strong, resulting in humid, hotter conditions. The average temperature is 79.8°. The rainfall is very varied: in the high central district the yearly average is 75 inches while in some of the low-lying coastal areas the average is 50 inches.

Bridgetown, the capital, is the only town. At the 1946 census its population was 68,924.

The Island was visited in 1625 by Sir Thomas Warner. The first settlement was made in 1627 by Sir William Courteen's men from the *William and John*, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough. The Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I for all the Caribbean islands and landed settlers in 1628. At his death in 1636 his son leased the Island for 21 years to Lord Willoughby of Parham who assumed the government of the Island and during the Civil War held it for the Royalists until his capitulation to the Cromwellian fleet in 1652. A Governor was appointed by the Commonwealth in place of Lord Willoughby and at the Restoration the claims of the Carlisle Patent were revived. An agreement was reached by which the Patent was surrendered to the Crown for compensation in the form of 4½% duty on exports. This duty was a continual source of complaint but was not abolished until 1838 by Act of Imperial Parliament. The importance of the agreement, however, is that it marked the end of proprietary rule. Since its settlement Barbados has been a possession of Great Britain.

The Charter of Barbados was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1652. It provided, among other things, that the government of the Island should be vested in the Governor, Council and Assembly according to ancient and usual custom. At present the Island possesses a representative chamber of Legislature but not responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation. The Legislature consists of the Governor; the Legislative Council, consisting of 15 members appointed by Her Majesty; and a House of Assembly, consisting of 24 members (two for each parish and two for the City of Bridgetown) elected for a period of three years by adult suffrage which was introduced in 1951. The registered number of voters was 96,000. The executive side of government is vested in the

Governor and Executive Council, and, in most matters, in an Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General *ex-officio* and such other persons as Her Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee which was formed in 1881 by Act of the Legislature consists of the Executive Council, one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor. Since 1946 it has been the custom for the Governor to appoint as House members the four members suggested by the leader of the political party most likely to command a majority in the House.

The Executive Committee introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures; it is also responsible for the conduct of public works, and the control and management of Government property.

The systems of land tenure are similar to those of the United Kingdom.

Income tax is the main form of direct taxation. The tax rates range from 2½ cents on every complete \$ of taxable income up to \$480, to 75 cents on every complete \$ of taxable income beyond \$24,000. Tax is not paid on incomes below \$720 per annum in the case of single individuals and \$1,200 in the case of married persons. Deductions from taxable income of \$240 are allowed for children or other dependants, in the latter case not exceeding two. Deductions are also permitted on life insurances. Companies pay a flat rate of 37½%. The rate for life assurance companies is the average paid by an individual with a taxable income of \$4,800.

Estate and succession duties range from ½% on estates not exceeding \$2,400 to 2% on estates over \$48,000. These percentages are the minimum and apply to a lineal descendant or ancestor.

The other main forms of taxation are the Customs tariffs and excise duty on rum production.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$
1938-39 .. ..	2,535,734	2,622,115
1939-40 .. ..	2,685,518	2,688,182
1945-46 .. ..	7,341,810	5,494,322
1946-47 .. ..	8,139,683	6,796,516
1947-48 .. ..	9,246,782	8,284,443
1948-49 .. ..	9,314,242	9,847,802
1949-50 .. ..	9,587,036	10,323,903
1950-51 .. ..	10,866,850	9,642,684
1951-52 .. ..	12,597,802*	11,253,115*

\* Revised Estimate.

It is estimated that in 1952-53 44% of revenue will be derived from Customs and excise and 43% from taxation.

The main heads of estimated expenditure for the same year are:—

	Per cent.
Education .. ..	17.0
Health .. ..	11.0
Subsidies and Controls .. ..	9.5
Highways .. ..	7.0

The Public Debt at the 31st of December, 1951, was \$2,905,728, approximately \$13.50 per head of population. It comprises:—

	1961/63	1977,600
Public Loan Act, 1914, and Reimbursement Act, 1914 .. ..	1961/63	177,600
General Local Loan Act, 1933, and Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1933 .. ..	1964	676,416
Waterworks Loan Act, 1935 .. ..	1961	746,400
Education Loan Act, 1935 .. ..	1966	397,872
Waterworks Loan Act, 1941 .. ..	1966	169,920
Local Loan Act, 1941 .. ..	1966	326,400
Public Loans (Redemption) Act, 1942 .. ..	1978	411,120

The currency in circulation is a West Indian currency issued by the Board of the Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean Territories (Eastern group) consisting of Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands. Currency notes are of denominations \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. The West Indian \$ is fixed at 4s. 2d., that is \$4.80 to £1 sterling.

In 1946 a Ten-Year Development Plan covering the years 1946-56 was framed. The Plan envisaged expenditure of some £3,412,000 over the ten-year period; of this amount £800,000 represented the Colony's allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. The Plan has been followed in the broader aspects, if not in detail, and extensive work has been carried out under the main headings of Education (school buildings), Housing, Water Supply and Roads. A revised programme of capital development to cover the years 1952-57 is now under consideration.

Free, but not compulsory, elementary education is provided by the Government. There are 124 public elementary schools. In 1951, there were 30,080 pupils (15,357 boys and 14,723 girls) with an average attendance of 22,127 (10,992 boys and 11,135 girls). There are 11 government-aided Secondary Schools, three first grade and eight second grade. The first grade schools with an attendance of 1,231 (870 boys and 361 girls) are Harrison College (boys), the Lodge School (boys) and Queen's College (girls). The other eight Secondary Schools—four boys', three girls' and one co-educational—had an attendance of 1,607 pupils (1,001 boys and 606 girls). In addition there are 12 private schools that have agreed to inspection by the Department of Education.

There are annually five Barbados scholarships to United Kingdom or Canadian Universities, two exhibitions tenable at the University College of the West Indies, and two Island scholarships tenable at Codrington College. A Teachers' Training College trains 16 male and 16 female teachers annually. Codrington College, founded in 1710 and affiliated to Durham University, functions mainly as a theological college but accepts a few students reading for classics. There were 28 students in residence during 1951.

Adult education is provided by the Barbados Evening Institute for 1,504 students in academic, commercial and technical subjects, and the Board of Industrial Training awards 48 bursaries to suitable applicants for training under apprenticeship schemes with master workmen.

Expenditure on education services in 1951-52 was £374,792 compared with £56,113 in 1935-36.

The Barbados General Hospital has accommodation for 30 paying patients and 256 non-paying

patients. The Government maintains a mental hospital with accommodation for 248 males and 326 females and a leper hospital at which there are 34 patients. For the training of midwives the Government Maternity Hospital has accommodation for 20 expectant mothers. Each of the 11 parishes has an almshouse for the care of the destitute sick and for the housing of the aged and poor. These almshouses are on the medical side in the nature of cottage hospitals.

Expenditure on health services in 1951-52 was £255,802, compared with £43,098 in 1935-36.

The airfield is at Seawell, about 12 miles from Bridgetown. The main airlines operating are the British West Indian Airways, linking with most of the other British West Indian Islands, Trans-Canada Airlines and British Guiana Airways. Barbados is the headquarters of the Director-General of Civil Aviation in the West Indies.

There are 608 miles of road open to traffic, of which 458 are oil-emulsion surfaced.

Bridgetown is the only port of entry, although some loading of sugar takes place at Speightstown and oil is pumped ashore at Spring Gardens.

The main shipping companies visiting Barbados are Harrison Line, Elder and Fyffes Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Canadian National Steamships, Alcoa Steamship Company, Saguenay Terminals. Occasionally ships of Furness Withy, Moore McCormack, Blue Star, Lampart and Holt and Booth Lines visit port.

A wired broadcasting system, confined to Bridgetown and the suburbs, is operated by a local company—Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited. It has 5,188 subscribers.

Most of the population is engaged in the cultivation of the sugar crop and auxiliary occupa-

tions connected with the sugar industry. The 1946 census gives 25,245 persons engaged in agriculture, 14,226 in domestic service, 10,373 in the retail trade, and 7,801 in construction work.

There are seven trade unions with some 17,500 members.

Almost every available acre is given over to the cultivation of the sugar cane, and Barbados is one of the most intensively cultivated parts of the world. The output of sugar during 1951 was the largest ever produced in the Island, being 29,460 tons in excess of the previous record of 1950. The production was the equivalent of 187,643 tons. 186 acres of cotton were reaped with a yield of 58,225 lb. of seed cotton; 15,245 lb. of lint were obtained. 1,775,624 proof wine gallons of rum were distilled in 1951.

	Total Imports \$	Domestic Exports \$	Re-exports \$
1937 ..	10,659,120	7,192,037	778,498
1938 ..	10,017,124	5,848,219	720,408
1946 ..	23,963,961	14,047,809	1,034,573
1947 ..	34,199,664	16,741,392	1,091,126
1948 ..	30,461,904	13,310,433	1,320,758
1949 ..	33,948,619	20,923,260	1,581,715
1950 ..	38,726,132	25,924,011	1,719,071
1951 ..	51,918,327	32,951,994	2,512,172

In 1938, 41.1% of the total imports came from the United Kingdom, 13% from Canada, and 17.4% from other Commonwealth countries. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 45.4%, 16.1% and 19.1% respectively.

In 1938 43.5% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 41% to Canada, and 9.8% to other Commonwealth countries. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 42.02%, 48.37% and 7.19%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Sugar .. .. . tons	80,912	131,743	152,762
\$	3,278,875	18,566,874	23,213,160
Molasses .. .. gallons	8,569,054	8,835,842	8,762,527
\$	2,428,690	5,166,074	6,625,393
Rum .. .. . gallons	99,544	902,296	1,357,995
\$	44,794	1,415,940	1,972,474
Soap .. .. . lb.	—	370,220	741,920
\$	—	57,385	153,577
Margarine .. .. lb.	—	370,405	604,845
\$	—	129,642	251,012
Edible Oil .. .. lb.	—	56,860	78,799
\$	—	88,133	141,050
Cotton Lint .. .. lb.	3,183	34,980	15,193
\$	10,512	36,379	18,232

The chief imports are animal foods, rice, flour, salted pork, milk, lumber, cotton and artificial silk piece goods, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, boots and shoes and iron and steel manufactures.

A Co-operative Societies Act was passed in 1949, but very few groups are at all active.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
Sir John Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
J. D. Chandler.  
(Clerk) J. C. King.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Council and  
H. A. Cuke, C.B.E.  
G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C.  
H. G. H. Cummins.  
M. E. Cox.  
F. L. Walcott.  
(Clerk) J. C. King.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

J. D. Chandler (President).  
R. Challenor.  
H. A. Cuke, C.B.E.  
H. G. Massiah.  
G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E.

C. H. St. John.  
 F. C. Hutson.  
 V. C. Gale.  
 G. B. Evelyn, C.B.E.  
 Mrs. M. Hanschell, M.B.E.  
 J. A. Mahon.  
 R. N. Turner (*Colonial Secretary*).  
 A. S. Cato.  
 K. R. Hunte.  
 C. Wylie, Q.C., E.D. (*Attorney-General*).  
 A. A. Hinds, M.B.E. (*Clerk*).  
 The Provost-Marshal (*Sergeant-at-Arms*) (*ex-officio*).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
 Session 1951-54

K. N. R. Husbands (*Speaker*).  
 Bridgetown—E. D. Mottley ; A. E. S. Lewis (*Deputy Speaker*).  
 St. Michael—M. E. Cox ; T. O. Bryan.  
 Christ Church—C. E. Talma ; F. C. Goddard.  
 St. George—E. W. Barrow ; F. E. Miller.  
 St. Philip—W. A. Crawford ; J. C. Mottley.  
 St. Joseph—G. H. Adams, C.M.G., Q.C. ; L. E. Smith.  
 St. John—O. T. Allder ; V. B. Vaughan.  
 St. James—E. St. A. Holder ; E. K. Walcott, Q.C.  
 St. Thomas—R. G. Mapp ; H. G. H. Cummins.  
 St. Andrew—E. M. Bourne ; J. A. Haynes.  
 St. Peter—K. N. R. Husbands ; F. L. Walcott.  
 St. Lucy—J. E. T. Brancker ; L. A. Williams.  
 D. L. Sarjeant (*Clerk*).  
 H. L. Thomas (*Deputy Clerk*).  
 G. Brathwaite (*Marshal*).  
 Rev. S. A. E. Coleman (*Chaplain*).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
 —Sir Robert Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Colonial Secretary—R. N. Turner.  
 Financial Secretary (*and Commissioner of Currency*)  
 —E. S. S. Burrows.  
 Assistant Colonial Secretaries—G. T. Barton ;  
 Capt. G. J. Bryan, M.C. ; D. A. Wiles.  
 Accountant-General—Vacant.  
 Airport Manager—D. E. Henderson.  
 Auditor-General—E. F. L. Morris.  
 Assistant Auditor-General—C. D. Gittens.  
 Bishop—Right Reverend Gay Lisle Griffith  
 Mandeville.  
 Controller of Supplies—F. A. Bishop, I.S.O.  
 Comptroller of Customs—R. W. B. Belt.  
 Assistant Comptroller of Customs—H. S.  
 Sainsbury.  
 Director of Education—Major C. G. Reed.  
 Deputy Director of Education—E. C. M.  
 Theobalds.  
 Principal, Erdiston College—A. W. Roberts.  
 Principal, Barbados Evening Institute—A. D. B.  
 Hamilton.  
 Electrical Engineer—Vacant.  
 Harbour and Shipping Master—A. H. Masterton-  
 Smith.  
 Director of Highways and Transport—N. Barron.  
 Commissioner of Income Tax and Death Duties—  
 G. J. Finch.  
 Assistant Commissioner—N. D. Osborne.  
 Chief Justice—Sir Allan Collymore.  
 Judges, Assistant Court of Appeal—G. L. Taylor ;  
 J. W. B. Chenery.  
 Judge, Petty Debt Court—H. A. Vaughan.  
 Public Trustee—T. T. Headley.

Registrar—H. Williams.  
 Commissioner of Labour—A. H. Pickwood.  
 Assistant Labour Commissioner—R. N. Jack.  
 Attorney-General—C. Wylie, Q.C., E.D.  
 Assistant to Attorney-General and Legal Drafts-  
 man—F. E. Field.  
 Director of Medical Services—J. P. O'Mahony.  
 Senior Medical Officer of Health—F. N. Grannum.  
 Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital—R. M.  
 Lloyd-Still.  
 Bacteriologist and Pathologist—J. E. Walcott.  
 Surgeon Specialist, General Hospital—M. M.  
 Parker.  
 Medical Superintendent—D. S. Gideon.  
 Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of  
 Fire Brigade—Col. R. T. Michelin, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Commissioner—R. A. Stoute.  
 Superintendent of Prison—Major A. R. Foster,  
 M.B.E.  
 Colonial Postmaster—R. A. Clarke.  
 Librarian, Public Library—E. L. Walcott.  
 Superintendent of Public Market—Vacant.  
 Colonial Engineer—T. E. Went, M.B.E.  
 Assistant to the Colonial Engineer—J. C. Kellman.  
 Manager of Savings Bank—J. A. Roberts.  
 Director of Science and Agriculture—C. C.  
 Skeete, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—W. V. Rose.  
 Social Welfare Officer—Miss B. L. Arne.  
 Chief Engineer, Waterworks—W. H. E. Garrod,  
 C.I.E.

BERMUDA

The " Bermudas " or " Somers " Islands are situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean, about 580 miles east of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina. Their total area is now about 21 square miles compared with 19 square miles prior to the establishment of naval and military Bases by the Government of the United States. Between 1941 and 1943 certain islands were joined, and other areas, previously water-covered, were filled in and now form a part of the territory occupied by the United States Bases, including a large airfield which is used by both military and commercial traffic.

The estimated civil population on the 31st December, 1951, was 38,044, of whom 13,646 were white and 24,398 coloured.

The Bermudas may be described as a singular agglomeration of some 300 small islands, submarine sandhills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, about a mile, or less, in width, measuring about 22 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and about 3 miles in width from north-west to south-east. At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern and western sides comprising almost continuous reefs of coral. The main island is about 14 miles in length, and about a mile in average width ; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 feet above the sea. All the other islands and areas reclaimed for the United States Bases aggregate about 4,280 acres.

The climate has long been celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The mean annual temperature is 70°, the average annual maximum 90°, and the average annual minimum 47°. The coldest month is February, with a mean temperature of 62°, and the hottest is August, with a mean temperature of 80°. The average annual rainfall is 58 inches.

The City of Hamilton, now the capital, with a population estimated at 3,000, is situated on the main island. The town of St. George on the island of St. George was formerly the capital of the Colony. Its population is estimated at 1,500.

The islands were discovered in 1515 by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudez, but the Spaniards took no steps to form a settlement and the islands were still entirely uninhabited when in 1609 Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture* was wrecked upon one of the sunken reefs while conveying a party of colonists to Virginia. The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "The Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands", and thenceforward for a considerable time the islands bore that name.

Representative government was introduced into the Colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermuda Company of London was annulled in 1684. Since then the Governors have been appointed by the Crown and the laws of the Colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 4,211 electors, the elector's qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property valued at £240.

With the enactment of the Women's Suffrage Act, 1944, women with the necessary property qualification are entitled to vote and to be elected to the Legislature.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue of the Colony is mostly raised from Customs duties. The revenue of the corporation of Hamilton is derived from wharfage, shed tax, rents and local taxation assessed at the rate of 12s. 6d. on every £100 of real estate and personal property. The corporation of St. George's obtains its revenue in like manner, the rates being 13s. 6d. on each £100. The nine parishes, which administer the general parochial affairs of the poor law, levy rates, and under the Liquor Licence Act licensees pay a certain sum which varies according to the class of licence held.

The following is a table of the public finance of the Colony :—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1937 ..	476,678	410,754
1938 ..	460,002	452,072
1946 ..	1,066,101	1,021,704
1947 ..	1,455,440	1,362,511
1948 ..	1,531,969	1,531,762
1949 ..	1,885,547	1,706,587
1950 ..	2,009,463	1,969,022
1951 ..	2,368,262	2,076,796

In 1951 £1,742,839 of revenue was derived from Customs duties.

In the same year £450,003 was expended on Personal Emoluments.

The coins in circulation are British currency, which is legal tender. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver. Bermuda Government £5, £1, 10s. and 5s. currency notes to the value of £1,077,145 10s. 0d. were in circulation on 31st December, 1951.

The main development plan is the Reafforestation (Compulsory Powers) Act, 1952, for the clearance of dead cedar trees along the roadsides to a depth of 50 feet, and the replanting of the cleared areas with suitable trees and shrubs. This is a long-term development plan to be spread over a period of at least five years with an estimated annual expenditure of £50,000. The entire cost of the operation is being borne by the Bermuda Government.

A "grow more" citrus campaign was initiated in 1944. To encourage the planting of citrus fruit trees, the Department of Agriculture undertakes to spray and fertilize the trees for the growers at a nominal fee. Nursery trees are also supplied at cost price. During 1951 £2,825 was spent on this service to citrus growers; receipts amounted to £1,749.

Educational facilities in the Colony comprise :—

Type of Course	No. of Courses	No. of pupils
Primary .. .. .	32	6,700
Secondary .. .. .	10	716
Technical and Vocational	5	216
Post-Secondary .. .. .	nil	nil

Note.—It is considered advisable to give the number of courses rather than the number of institutions, as one institution may provide more than one type of course.

The approximate number of Bermuda students attending schools, colleges and universities in the United Kingdom is 25 and in Canada and the United States, 500.

Government expenditure on education in 1951 was £308,324, compared with £31,389 in 1935.

The level of health in the Colony is high as Government services are chiefly engaged in preventive measures. The Public Health Department is responsible for the inspection of milk or meat, garbage collection and disposal, rat and mosquito control, etc. It is also responsible for pre-natal and pre-school health services.

The only hospitals are the King Edward V Isolation Hospital and a Mental Hospital. The former is privately run, but receives an annual Government grant-in-aid, amounting in 1952 £100,000. The Mental Hospital is attended by Government Medical Officers and Health Officers. There is no public hospital or Government medical scheme.

During 1951 total expenditure on Health Services was £180,890 compared with £47,890 in 1935.

Pan American Airways and Colonial Airlines maintain a regular service between Bermuda and the United States of America. B.O.A.C. maintain one trip a week between Bermuda and London and three trips a week between Bermuda and the United States. Trans-Canada Airlines stop at Bermuda in each direction on their weekly service from Montreal to Trinidad, returning to Toronto. Trans-Canada Airlines also operate a weekly service to Bermuda from Toronto returning to Montreal. All planes land at the commercial airport at Kindley Field.

The Bermuda Government abandoned the railway late in 1947.

The Colony has 109 miles of roads, of which 80 miles are all-weather and suitable for vehicular traffic.

The Furness Bermuda Line's ship Q.T.E.V. *Queen of Bermuda* maintains a weekly service between Bermuda and the United States and the *Ocean Monarch* operates, mostly as a cruise ship, between Bermuda, the United States, Nassau and Havana.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company passenger liner *Reina del Pacifico* makes four calls during the year from England and also calls at Bermuda on her return trip from South America. Pacific Steam Navigation Company freighters, "S" ships, which have accommodation for a few passengers, also call at Bermuda from England approximately twice a month. The Royal Mail Line *Loch* ships call from England about once a month. The Alcoa Line operate approximately two cargo vessels from Canada to the West Indies which call at Bermuda on their outward journey

only. There is also a service for freight only by the Alcoa Line from New York calling at Bermuda about every third week.

A broadcasting station (Z.B.M.) operated by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Limited, has a transmitting power of 250 watts. Radio licences are not required.

The tourist trade provides employment for a majority of the population. Estimated numbers in the principal occupations are: hotel staff 3,700; office and shop clerks 3,366; farm workers 774; labourers 2,532; transport workers 1,096.

The following trade unions are registered under the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, 1946:—

	Membership
The Bermuda Union of Teachers ..	143
The Bermuda Industrial Union ..	1,109
The Teachers' Association of Bermuda ..	33
The Bermuda Civil Servants' Association ..	248

The main crops are vegetables (including potatoes), bananas and citrus fruits. Easter Lilies are cultivated for bulbs, flower buds and stems. There is considerable milk and egg production.

	Total Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	£	£	£
1937 ..	2,183,152	147,414	32,321
1938 ..	1,906,689	94,940	39,050
1946 ..	3,612,128	231,817	29,628
1947 ..	6,004,841	735,608	44,859
1948 ..	7,121,039	925,277	30,128
1949 ..	7,182,178	902,670	40,541
1950 ..	8,208,376	925,660	36,987
1951 ..	10,628,280	1,312,707	49,400

The direction of trade is shown by the following:—

Imports from	1937			1947			1951		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
U.K. .. ..	719,401	1,161,514	3,324,596	16	24	2,783			
Canada .. ..	316,824	1,168,065	1,191,427	4,148	Nil	3,130			
U.S.A. .. ..	866,021	3,321,072	3,854,793	26,541	44,532	35,929			
Other Countries	280,906	354,190	2,257,464	1,616	303	7,558			

Principal Exports	1937			1947			1951		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<b>Domestic Exports :</b>									
Cut Flowers ..	14,700	34,988	30,658						
Lily Bulbs ..	2,257	9,477	4,518						
Vegetables ..	15,158	306	2,292						
<b>Re-exports :</b>									
Motor vehicles and parts ..	Nil	7,960	72,450						
Gas cylinders ..	5,854	39,206	73,622						
Personal effects	Not available	63,888	142,916						
Liquor ..	2,143	19,058	98,101						
Bunkers ..	Not available	460,208	577,465						

The chief imports are beef, poultry and game, butter, tinned milk, flour, sugar, malt liquor, whisky, tobacco, etc., timber, leather footwear, cotton, woollen and rayon clothing, hardware, furniture, electrical supplies, motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles), gasoline, diesel oil.

#### Tourist Trade

The total number of visitors in recent years has been:—

1937 .. ..	54,934	1948 .. ..	35,496
1938 .. ..	52,725	1949 .. ..	51,992
1939 .. ..	44,146	1950 .. ..	62,962
1946 .. ..	27,838	1951 .. ..	92,613
1947 .. ..	33,472		

The majority of these visitors are Americans. In 1951 3,278 came from Canada, 1,624 from the West Indies. Most visitors arrive and leave by air.

The only marketing scheme in operation in Bermuda is the "Planned Production and Marketing Scheme" introduced in 1949 to assist the growers of vegetables to find a suitable outlet for their produce. The growers taking part in the scheme contract to grow a specified acreage of certain vegetable crops. The Department of Agriculture agrees to purchase any produce from the acreage specified at guaranteed minimum prices. In addition to the produce grown on contract the Government Wholesale Agricultural Marketing Centre buys other vegetables, citrus

fruit and bananas. This scheme has undoubtedly assisted the farming community as more farmers are applying to join. During 1951 purchases of agricultural produce at the Wholesale Marketing Centre amounted to £34,975. Receipts from the resale of this produce exceeded £35,000.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor  
Colonial Secretary  
Senior Military Officer  
Attorney-General  
Colonial Treasurer  
N. B. Dill, C.B.E., M.C.P.  
H. D. Butterfield, C.B.E., M.C.P.  
N. H. P. Vesey, M.C.P.  
(Clerk) E. T. Smith, O.B.E.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chief Justice  
Colonial Secretary  
Attorney-General  
F. G. Gosling, C.B.E.  
R. C. H. Hallett.  
Sir Eldon Trimmingham, C.B.E.  
Sir Howard Trott, C.B.E.  
L. D. Fox.  
G. A. Williams.  
(Clerk) P. J. Brooks.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(36 Members)

*Speaker*—Sir John Cox, C.B.E.  
*Deputy Speaker*—B. C. C. Outerbridge, J.P.  
*St. George's Parish*—A. D. Spurling; S. S. Toddings; E. P. T. Tucker; C. Burch.  
*Hamilton Parish*—H. T. North; P. C. Outerbridge; H. B. L. Wilkinson; W. B. Furbert.  
*Smith's Parish*—B. C. C. Outerbridge, J.P. (*Deputy Speaker*); N. H. P. Vesey; Mrs. H. D. Aitken; R. L. Pearman.  
*Devonshire Parish*—Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (*Speaker*); H. T. Watlington; N. B. Dill, C.B.E.; R. N. Hodgson.  
*Pembroke Parish*—H. D. Butterfield, C.B.E., J.P.; J. E. Pearman; G. A. Cooper; D. Tucker.  
*Page Parish*—Capt. W. V. R. Winter; H. St. George Butterfield; Mrs. E. I. Watson; W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.  
*Warwick Parish*—D. C. Smith, J.P.; E. H. Barnes; E. T. Richards; E. G. Gibbons.  
*Southampton Parish*—J. E. P. Vesey; E. R. Williams; G. A. Williams; G. E. Powell.  
*Sandys Parish*—F. C. Misick; C. G. Gilbert, J.P.; J. C. Astwood, O.B.E.; W. E. Roberts.  
(Clerk) G. S. C. Tatem  
(*Sergeant-at-Arms*) A. G. R. Mitchell.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Hood, G.B.E., K.C.B.  
*Aide-de-Camp*—F. G. Maynard.

Colonial Secretary—O. R. Arthur.  
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council—E. T. Smith, O.B.E.  
Director of Agriculture—W. R. Evans.  
Assistant Director of Agriculture—G. R. Groves.  
Colonial Auditor—G. L. Young, O.B.E.  
Assistant Colonial Auditor—Vacant.  
Director of Civil Aviation—Wing-Comdr. E. M. Ware, D.F.C.

Meteorologist—W. A. Macky.  
Board of Trade Inspector—J. H. Parker.  
Director of Education—C. G. G. Gilbert, O.B.E., M.C.  
Inspector of Schools—D. J. Williams.  
Chief Immigration Officer—A. T. Guest.  
Chief Justice—J. T. Gilbert, C.B.E., Q.C.  
Assistant Justice—Day Kimball.  
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar General—W. N. Parker.  
Senior Magistrate—H. M. Godet.  
Magistrate—L. M. Minty.  
Attorney-General—D. B. Huxley.  
Solicitor-General—P. J. C. Smith.  
Librarian and Secretary to Trustees—Alice E. Gosling, M.B.E.  
Commissioner of Police—R. G. Henderson.  
Deputy Commissioner of Police—M. B. Parker.  
Colonial Postmaster—W. A. Manuel.  
Assistant Colonial Postmaster—C. H. Moss.  
Warden of Prisons—Major C. C. Baring.  
Director of Health Services—H. C. Wilkinson.  
Medical Officer—E. M. Frazer.  
Director of Public Works—C. H. Smith.  
Deputy Director of Public Works—W. D. Scott, M.B.E.  
Colonial Treasurer—W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.  
Executive Officer, Transport Control Board—S. H. Kemsley.

## BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana lies on the north-east coast of the South American Continent. Its area is 83,000 square miles, divided into three counties as follows:—

	Square miles
Essequibo .. .. .	61,660
Berbice .. .. .	16,920
Demerara .. .. .	4,420

At 31st December, 1951, the population was 437,022, comprising the following racial groups:—

East Indians .. .. .	197,696
African descent .. .. .	158,940
Mixed descent (Coloured) .. .. .	46,855
Amerindians .. .. .	17,424
Portuguese .. .. .	8,712
Europeans other than Portuguese .. .. .	3,865
Chinese .. .. .	3,527
Others .. .. .	3

Geographically the Colony may be divided into three zones, viz., the low-lying coastland, the mountain region and the intermediate region. The coastland comprises a low-lying, swampy strip of marine alluvium which varies in width from about ten miles in the west to about 40 miles in the east. Its flat, grassy savannahs would mostly be inundated during the rainy season but for artificial drainage and sea defences. Almost the whole of the population and agricultural activity of the Colony is concentrated between the Pomeroon River and Corantyne River along this strip. The mountain region, known as the Pakaraima Range, lies along the western boundary.

of the Colony. Mount Roraima, a plateau 22 square miles in extent and over 9,000 feet above sea level, is the highest elevation. The intermediate region, the largest area of the Colony, lies mainly to the east and south. It is almost entirely forest clad. The total area under forest is approximately 70,000 square miles.

There are many large rivers which with their numerous tributaries form a vast network of waterways. All the large rivers are impeded above the tideway by rapids, cataracts and falls. Kaieteur, one of the largest single-drop waterfalls in the world, is situated on the Potaro River. It is nearly five times the height of Niagara and has a vertical drop of 741 feet with a further 80 feet of rapids and falls. Its width varies from 350 to 400 feet.

The climate is pleasant for the greater part of the year; it is hot only in the summer months. The mean temperature is 80.3° (82.6° in the interior). There are two wet and two dry seasons in the coastal regions—the long wet season usually from April to August and the long dry season from September to mid-November. This is followed by wet weather towards the end of January, and the short dry season until April. The rainfall average is about 90 inches in the coastal belt and 59 inches in the savannahs. In the savannahs the dry season is October to February and the wet season May to August. The nights are uniformly cool.

Slight earth tremors are felt occasionally, but no damage is caused.

The City of Georgetown, Demerara, is the capital and has a population of 87,279. New Amsterdam, Berbice, has a population of 12,258.

In history there are really five Guianas—Spanish Guiana (now Venezuela), Portuguese Guiana (now Brazil), French, British and Dutch Guiana (now Surinam). Guiana is an Amerindian word that means "the land of waters", and there are few countries whose history has been more greatly influenced by the hydrographic factor. A navigable river was so important to the Europeans who first visited the coastline between the Amazon and the Orinoco that they gave the Amerindian name of the river to the surrounding countryside. Thus the three counties are named after the Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice rivers and the areas known as Rupununi, Mazaruni, Potaro, Cuyuni, Pomeroun, Corentyne, take their names from the rivers that flow through them. The coastline of the country between the rivers was first traced by Spanish sailors in 1499 and 1500. The territory was first partially settled in 1616 by Dutch merchants, who erected a fort and depot in the present county of Essequibo. This colony subsequently came under the control of the Dutch West Indian Company.

The first English attempt at settlement in this area was made in 1604 on the O'apock River (now French Guiana). Though followed up in 1613 and 1627, the effort failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, founded a settlement in Surinam in 1650. This was captured by the Dutch in 1667 and ceded to them at the Peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England and now to France or Portugal, until 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution the colonies were captured by a British fleet from

Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain and finally ceded to her in 1804.

In 1745 colonists from Essequibo and the West Indian Islands had settled along the Demerara River and in 1773 Demerara was constituted a separate colony. In 1784 it was reunited under one government with Essequibo while Berbice continued under a separate government, and this arrangement survived under the British Administration until 1831.

The new constitution, based on the recommendations of the Constitutional Commission of 1950, will, it is hoped, be brought into effect early in 1953. It is as follows:—

Universal adult suffrage at the age of 21. The Legislature will be bi-cameral and will consist of an elective chamber, to be styled the House of Assembly, composed of 24 elected representatives and three *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney-General); and a revisionary chamber, to be styled the State Council, consisting of six members nominated by the Governor, two appointed on the recommendation of the six Ministers, and one appointed by the Governor in his discretion, after consultation with the minority groups and independent members of the House of Assembly. In certain circumstances there will be joint sessions of both Houses to reconsider measures decided to be of major concern to the well-being of the State. The Legislature will have a life of four years, but the Governor should have powers of prorogation and dissolution. The House of Assembly will be presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside the Legislature. He will not have a casting vote.

The Executive Council will consist of the Governor as President, the three *ex-officio* members and seven unofficial members of the Legislature, six of whom should be elected members of the House of Assembly chosen by ballot and the seventh elected by the State Council. These unofficial members will be designated Ministers and will be vested with the charge of Departments of Government on the basis of their individual Ministerial responsibility. The seventh unofficial member will be designated a Minister without Portfolio.

The Governor will retain the usual reserve powers for use at his discretion in the interests of public order, public faith and other essentials of good government, but should be bound customarily to act in accordance with the advice tendered in the Executive Council.

A Public Services Commission will be established to advise upon the governance of the Civil Service.

Finally, certain special provisions specified in the Report of the Commission should be made for the representation and safeguarding of the interests of the Amerindian community.

Land in the Colony falls within three categories—

(i) Freehold (a) alienated by the Dutch prior to 1803 (b) alienated by the Crown;

(ii) Crown land—about 90% of the area of the Colony;

(iii) Colony land, acquired from private owners and the Crown for public purposes.

Crown land may be alienated or leased to any individual with the consent of the Governor; in the case of Colony land with the consent of the

Governor in Council. Absentee lessees must have a legal representative in the Colony. Alienation of Crown land is restricted to leases for periods not exceeding 99 years. The sale of Crown land has been suspended, but in very special circumstances small areas may still be bought.

The main heads of taxation are Customs, excise and licences, income tax, stamp duties, estate duties, acreage tax, duty on transport and mortgages.

Income tax rates range from 6 cents (for the first \$1,200 (£250)) to 60 cents on each \$ of chargeable income in the case of individuals. Companies, other than Life Insurance companies, pay 45%; Life Insurance companies 15%.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

Year	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1938 .. ..	1,302,519	1,312,177
1939 .. ..	1,312,156	1,356,624
1946 .. ..	3,359,062	3,251,745
1947 .. ..	4,183,658	4,111,867
1948 .. ..	4,421,777	4,384,275
1949 .. ..	4,878,688	4,651,880
1950 .. ..	4,740,616	5,133,851
1951 .. ..	5,494,917	5,409,788

It was estimated that in 1951, 26.52% of revenue came from income tax while Customs produced 42.65%. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were:—

Social Services .. ..	28.49%
Administration including Law and Order .. ..	26.26%
Public Works .. ..	11.78%
Economic Development .. ..	10.12%

The Public Debt at the end of 1951 was £7,232,956.

The currency in circulation is (1) the new unified currency notes issued by the Currency Board of the British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group) brought into circulation on 1st August, 1951, by proclamation; (2) note circulation of the two Joint Stock Banks, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and Royal Bank of Canada, being gradually withdrawn; (3) United Kingdom silver and copper coins and local silver coins (4d.). The currency is exchangeable with sterling at par. The unit of currency is the \$ = 4s. 2d. sterling; £ = \$4.80.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, which succeeded the earlier Act of 1940, the sum allocated to British Guiana by way of financial assistance towards the economic and social development of the Colony was £2,500,000. During 1951 a supplementary allocation of £1,000,000 from Development and Welfare funds was made in favour of the Colony to enable the commencement of drainage and irrigation measures under a long-term comprehensive plan for effective drainage and irrigation of the coastlands and to implement certain proposals in the Evans Commission recommendations which are considered to be deserving of priority. From Colonial Development and Welfare (Central) Reserve Funds an allocation of £60,000 was made for the carrying out of air photography in connexion with the preparation of a new Colony map. In addition a further grant of £6,975 has been received for the provision of aeronautical telecommunications equipment. A number of comprehensive water control schemes

covering the entire coastal belt of the Colony are in course of preparation and work has already started in some areas. The execution of large scale schemes of this kind will be necessary if the Colony is to play its full part in increased agricultural production, particularly of rice, but the cost involved will be beyond the local resources available for development, and outside sources of capital will have to be found for the purpose.

Development is also being undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation. The Corporation has acquired concessions for the large scale development of timber in the area known as the Bartica Triangle, and has already completed its preliminary work. The Corporation has also acquired shares in the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Limited, which is engaged in the dredging and mining of alluvial gold, and has decided to furnish capital on short-term loan for a Rice Development Corporation.

A Mission from the International Bank will arrive in British Guiana early in 1953 to inspect the Colony's resources and to advise on further development.

Nearly 80% of the population is literate. In 1951 there were 279 elementary schools (Government 12, 267 administered through a system of dual control) with 77,907 pupils. Thirty-two Secondary schools cater for about 5,500 students these include two Government schools—Queen College for boys and Bishops' High School for girls with a total enrolment of about 1,000 students. The Carnegie Trade School for women provides day and evening courses in the various domestic crafts and the Technical Institute trains industrial apprentices and provides evening classes. The number of students studying in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland at 1 January, 1952, was 189; those studying in the United States of America at 30th June, 1952, was 73. In the academic year 1950-51 the Government spent about £625,000 on education. In 1938 expenditure was £94,290.

The principal diseases are tuberculosis, filaria and helminthiasis. Preventive measures provided by Government consist of a Sanitary Department with headquarters in Georgetown and branches in each district working under a Public Health Ordinance; Medical Officers of Health for each county; a School Medical Service with a School Medical Officer; a Maternity and Child Welfare League with a Lady Medical Officer of Health; a Mosquito Control Service under a malariaologist.

There were in 1951 five general Government Hospitals, 24,777 in-patients and 87,794 out-patients. There are three private general hospitals with a total of 316 beds; 22 cottage hospitals with 2,279 beds; one Tuberculosis Sanatorium with 225 beds; one Leprosy Hospital with 344 in-patients and 777 out-patients, and one Mental Hospital with 507 beds. There were 16 dispensaries, 16 of which deal exclusively with out-patients. In 1951 these handled 40,000 cases.

In 1938 the Government expenditure on Medical Services was £126,025; in 1951 £584,417.

Atkinson Field is the only airport but there are a number of airstrips. Internal services are operated by British Guiana Airways Limited. They are also the agents of the British West Indian Airways Limited who operate services between British Guiana and other parts of the Caribbean; all external services are provided by Pan American Airways and the K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines.

There are two Government-owned railway lines (single track), both parallel to the coast, 80 miles in length. Passengers carried in 1951 totalled 1,799,400 and freight totalled 111,654 tons.

There were in 1952 48 miles of roads with bituminous surface and 479 miles of burnt earth and other roads.

The chief ports are Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Springlands, with a sub-port at Morawhanna. Port Georgetown handled nearly 2½ million tons of shipping in 1951. British Guiana is in direct communication with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Canada, U.S.A., the West Indies, Surinam, and French Guiana. Services are provided for passengers and cargo principally by Booker Lines, Harrison Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Alcoa, Saguenay Terminals.

The three main rivers, Demerara, Essiquibo, and Berbice, are navigable by ocean-going vessels of moderate draught for 60, 35, and 100 miles respectively. There are also numerous other rivers which are navigable in their tidal reaches by smaller vessels. There are very many long stretches of water in the upper rivers navigable by launches. Ferry services, coastal and river services are also operated by steamers.

The commercial broadcasting station, Radio Demerara, operates on short and medium waves with a power of 500 kw. There were 12,125 licensed holders of radio receiving sets in 1952.

The greater part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Estimates of workers in other occupations in 1951 are as follows: sugar planting industry 26,200; sugar milling 6,200; bauxite industry 3,200; mixed farming 700; rice farming 1,700; other farming 2,900; timber extraction 3,200; saw-milling 1,300; rice milling 900; other food and drink 1,100; transport and communications 1,400; trade and finance 5,700; services 19,300. In 1951 there were 47 registered trade unions.

The main crops and products are sugar, rum, molasses, rice, coconuts, bauxite, timber, gold and

diamonds. The 1951 production figures were: sugar 217,306 tons; rum (exports) 2,040,075 gallons; molasses (exports) 5,512,302 gallons; rice 65,000 tons (estimated); coconuts more than 53 million nuts.

Timber production was principally in greenheart, mora, and crabwood and in 1951 was more than 3½ million cubic feet.

The livestock population in 1950 was: goats 13,930; sheep 37,230; cattle 165,750; pigs 28,020; horses 2,527; mules 1,703; donkeys 6,267; poultry 447,560.

In 1951 bauxite exports totalled 2,002,744 long tons; gold production was 14,689 bullion ounces and diamond production 43,260 metric carats. Exploration for manganese, tantalite, and columbite was proceeding in 1951.

	Imports		Re-exports		Domestic Exports	
	£		£		£	
1938 ..	2,253,160		54,780		2,721,741	
1946 ..	5,597,454		70,882		5,562,833	
1947 ..	8,652,266		47,996		7,189,103	
1948 ..	10,037,708		59,734		7,633,549	
1949 ..	10,609,976		71,264		9,565,520	
1950 ..	11,740,904		124,334		10,480,970	
1951 ..	13,934,859		138,793		12,099,929	

(Including bullion, specie, parcel post and ships' stores.)

The following table shows the direction of trade:—

Imports	1938	1950	1951
	United Kingdom ..	50%	47%
Canada ..	15%	13%	14%
Other British Countries ..	12%	17%	16%
United States of America ..	11%	13%	13%
Other foreign countries ..	12%	10%	14%

Exports	1938	1950	1951
	United Kingdom ..	34%	29%
Canada ..	53%	54%	51%
Other British Countries ..	5%	11%	10%
United States of America ..	4%	5%	6%
Other foreign countries ..	4%	1%	1%

*Principal Domestic Exports by Volume and Value*

	1938	1950	1951
Sugar .. .. . tons	183,478	173,272	180,283
£	1,577,897	4,820,416	5,677,179
Bauxite .. .. . tons	376,368	1,583,417	2,002,744
£	420,891	2,881,759	3,420,311
Rice .. .. . tons	12,888	29,066	30,072
£	120,241	825,425	918,241
Rum .. .. . pr. gals.	1,069,225	2,656,037	2,040,075
£	98,844	749,398	602,531
Diamonds .. .. . carats	33,509	37,034	39,684
£	78,569	284,037	353,849
Molasses .. .. . gals.	5,892,004	5,870,883	5,512,302
£	62,936	134,835	210,957
Timber, round and hewn .. .. cu. ft.	362,879	398,826	589,680
£	38,085	128,542	197,592
Timber, sawn .. .. . cu. ft.	76,281	252,181	344,645
£	13,813	122,132	175,993
Balata .. .. . lb.	485,394	682,747	542,143
£	34,109	122,028	108,063
Gold .. .. . troy ozs.	39,728	11,420	10,004
£	214,745	110,688	99,234

The chief imports are machinery, flour, cotton piece goods, artificial silk piece goods, bags and sacks of jute, crude petrolcum (including residual oils), motor cars, lorries, vans, trucks and buses, electric goods and apparatus, vegetables, fresh manures, sulphate of ammonia, boots and shoes, fuel oil—distilled (including gas, and intermediate oils), apparel.

An independent Marketing Board is responsible for the sale of rice. This Board financed the purchase by rice farmers of tractors, combines, ploughs, etc. A hire service of mechanical equipment to farmers was operated by Government mills and land settlement authorities.

Investigations into mechanized cultivation and the agronomic problems involved were carried out on the Mahaicony-Abary Rice Development Scheme.

At 31st December, 1951, there were 181 primary co-operative societies with 6,046 members and savings of \$83,170 (£17,327), and special savings and deposits of \$10,148 (£2,114).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.

##### *Ex-Officio Members.*

The Colonial Secretary

The Attorney-General

The Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

##### *Unofficial Members*

*(Members of the Legislative Council).*

C. V. Wight, C.B.E.

J. B. Singh, O.B.E.

J. A. Nicholson

T. Lee

W. J. Raatgever, C.B.E.

*Clerk of the Council—J. C. Malone (Principal Assistant, Colonial Secretary's Office).*

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

##### *Ex-Officio Members.*

The Colonial Secretary

The Attorney-General

The Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

C. V. Wight, C.B.E. (*Deputy President*).

J. B. Singh, O.B.E.

J. A. Nicholson.

T. Lee.

\*W. J. Raatgever, C.B.E.

\*V. Roth, O.B.E.

C. P. Ferreira.

\*T. T. Thompson.

\*G. A. C. Farnum, O.B.E.

J. P. Coghlan.

D. P. Debidin.

John Fernandes.

G. M. Gonsalves.

C. Jagan.

W. O. R. Kendall.

Rev. A. T. Peters.

W. A. Phang.

\*G. H. Smellie.

J. Carter.

\*L. A. Luckhoo.

\*W. A. MacNie, C.M.G., O.B.E.

*Clerk of the Council—A. I. Crum Ewing (Principal Assistant, Colonial Secretary's Office).*

(The members of Legislative Council are given in order of precedence. Nominated members are marked\*.)

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

—Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—John Gutch, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy Colonial Secretary—M. S. Porcher.

Development Commissioner—J. L. Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D.

Commissioner of Local Government (*Is also Social Welfare Officer*)—D. L. B. Wickham.

Planning Officer, Central Housing and Planning Authority—M. Costello.

Controller of Civil Aviation—J. Nicole.

Public Information Officer—H. R. Harewood, M.B.E.

Director of Agriculture—H. H. Croucher.

Deputy Director of Agriculture—L. D. Cleare.

Government Analyst—N. Newsam.

Director of Audit—W. A. Knight.

Commissioner for Co-operative Development—G. C. L. Gordon.

Comptroller of Customs—J. W. Gregory.

Deputy Comptroller of Customs—L. I. Chabrol.

Director of Education—A. A. Bannister.

Deputy Director of Education—R. C. G. Potter.

Conservator of Forests—W. A. Gordon.

Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—(Vacant).

Director, Geological Survey—G. M. Stockley.

Senior Geologist—C. G. Dixon.

Commissioner of the Interior—J. B. Bamford.

Senior District Commissioners—H. S. Burrowes ; W. U. Mapp ; I. O. Smith, O.B.E.

Chief Justice—E. P. S. Bell, Q.C.

First Puisne Judge—F. M. Boland.

Commissioner of Labour—W. M. Bissell.

Deputy Commissioner of Labour—J. I. Ramphal.

Commissioner of Lands and Mines—W. T. Lord, I.S.O.

Deputy Commissioner—T. C. Stibbs.

Attorney-General—F. W. Holder, Q.C.

Solicitor-General—A. C. Brazao, Q.C.

Director of Medical Services—L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E.

Assistant Director (Health)—C. R. Subryan.

Assistant Director (Curative)—C. E. S. Bailey.

Official Receiver, Public Trustee and Crown Solicitor—V. C. Dias.

Commissioner of Police—C. H. Ward, O.B.E.

Deputy Commissioner—T. W. Whittingham.

Postmaster-General—K. I. R. Kirkpatrick.

Deputy Postmaster-General—P. C. Cox.

Superintendent of Prisons—S. G. Baker.

Director of Public Works—G. A. R. Farquharson.

Deputy Director (Buildings and Roads)—E. S. F. Piers.

Deputy Director (Drainage, Irrigation and Sea Defences)—R. A. Leeming.

General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department—A. J. F. Bunning, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—E. F. McDavid, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Deputy Financial Secretary—W. O. Fraser, O.B.E.

Commandant, Volunteer Force—Lt.-Col. E. J. Haywood, M.B.E., T.D.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras lies on the east coast of Central America, bounded by the Mexican province of Quintana Roo in the north and Guatemala in the west and south. Its area is 8,867 square miles, which includes a number of islands, known as "cays", lying off the coast, whose total area is 212 square miles.

The population is 70,741 and comprises 34,838 males and 35,903 females (1951 estimate). According to the last census of 1946, when the total population was 59,220, the distribution by racial groups was:—

Creoles .. .. .	41,053
American Indians (Maya) ..	10,030
Caribs .. .. .	4,112
White .. .. .	2,329
East Indians .. .. .	1,366
Syrians .. .. .	128
Chinese .. .. .	50
Race not stated .. .. .	152

The northern and western districts are predominantly Spanish speaking.

The coastline is, for the most part, flat and swampy, but the country rises gradually towards the interior. The chief mountain ranges are the Maya Mountains and the Cockscombs in the south, which reach a height of 3,700 feet, and the Mountain Pine Ridge in the west. Characteristic soils in the Colony are cohune ridge (the vegetable alluvium along the river valleys), and pine ridge (sandy tracts covered with pines, scrub, and wiry grass). There are also large areas of savannah, mountain forest and high rain forest soils.

The climate is sub-tropical with a dry season from the middle of March to the end of May, and a short dry spell in August and September. The average rainfall over the past few years has been:—

Belize .. .. .	62
Northern District .. .. .	47
Southern Districts .. .. .	172

The hottest months are May to October, when the shade temperature rises to a maximum of 96° with a high humidity; the minimum is 50°.

On 10th September, 1931, Belize was visited by a hurricane and tidal wave which caused great damage and loss of life.

The principal towns are:—

	Population (1946 census)
Belize (capital) .. .. .	21,886
Corozal .. .. .	2,190
Orange Walk .. .. .	1,395
Cayo .. .. .	1,548
Stann Creek .. .. .	3,414
Punta Gorda .. .. .	1,375

The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica, about 1638, by adventurers who were attracted by the logwood which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers. Their headquarters were for a long time at St. George's Cay. The Spaniards frequently endeavoured to expel the logcutters; but though they succeeded in driving them from the northern coast of Yucatan about 1717, they failed to dislodge them from the eastern coast.

An earlier settlement had been made by a chartered company, of which the Earl of Warwick was chairman and John Pym treasurer, on two small islands off the Mosquito Coast in 1630. The Mosquito natives were very friendly to the English settlers. Their king, shortly after the conquest of Jamaica, placed himself under

English protection and the Governors of Jamaica exercised a sort of supervision over the affairs of the settlement. In 1739 the native king made a treaty resigning his country to Great Britain and forts were built in 1742 at the Island of Ruatan and at Black River on the mainland. Ruatan was abandoned in 1749 but at the same time an officer was formally appointed by the Government of Jamaica to superintend the settlements on the Mosquito Coast. As a result of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 the forts were dismantled and the garrisons withdrawn. The settlers remained, however, and from that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants in the "Battle of St. George's Cay", the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms. By the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 Spain recognized a district (within what is now British Honduras) within which the British logcutters might work without interference; and by the Convention of London signed in 1786 it was agreed that the British colonists should evacuate the Mosquito Coast and the adjacent islands. In spite of these treaties many of the settlers remained outside the agreed limits and it was not until the treaties of 1859, with the Republic of Honduras, and 1860, with Nicaragua, that the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Coast were finally recognized as belonging to those states, Nicaragua agreeing to allow the Mosquito Indians autonomy in the Reserve which was assigned to them.

The present constitution allows for a Legislative Council of 14 members with the Governor as President; three *ex-officio* members: four unofficial members nominated by the Governor; and six unofficial members elected by the five constituencies (the Belize district elects two and the other districts one each).

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members, and four nominated unofficial members.

The Legislative Council has now recommended to the Secretary of State that a new constitution should be brought into force in the Colony. This constitution, if approved, will allow for universal adult suffrage, a Legislative Council of 15 members, nine of whom will be elected, three nominated and three *ex-officio*; and an Executive Council consisting of three official members and six members elected by the Legislative Council, two of whom will be nominated members.

Income tax is levied on a graduated scale rising from 5% on the first \$500 of chargeable income to 35% on all income over \$19,000. Surtax is levied on the first \$5,000 in excess of \$10,000 of chargeable income at the rate of 10% and the next \$5,000 at the rate of 15% and on the remainder 20%. Deductions allowed against income are a personal allowance of \$500, plus allowances for wife, children, dependent relatives, life assurance premium and earned income.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$	Grants-in-aid
			included \$
1938 ..	1,740,602	1,872,413	—
1939 ..	1,967,662	1,967,842	227,610
1946 ..	2,637,502	2,552,357	80,600
1947 ..	2,941,158	2,909,985	—
1948 ..	3,208,623	3,394,916	100,750
1949 ..	3,711,232	3,847,374	139,800
1950 ..	5,360,473	5,415,753	820,000
1951 ..	4,883,952	4,441,305	—

It was estimated that in 1951 approximately 41% of revenue was derived from Customs duty and 24% from internal taxation. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were:—

Administration .. .. .	35.87%
Social Services .. .. .	18.58%
Public Works .. .. .	14.2%

As a result of the favourable position of the budget in recent years the Colony no longer applies for a general grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury and has in consequence been virtually released from Treasury control.

The Public Debt of the Colony at the end of 1951 amounted to \$1,452,507, of which \$244,875 was in respect of borrowings made locally. Sinking funds in hand amounted to \$392,080 leaving \$1,060,427 as the net outstanding debt, but of this debt over \$350,000 was in respect of amounts re-loaned to municipal, quasi-government bodies, and government servants. During 1951 two loans were raised by the issue of local debentures, \$75,000 under the Belize Electricity Loan Ordinance, 1950, and \$75,000 under the Public Officers' Building Scheme Loan Ordinance, 1951.

The unit of currency is the British Honduras dollar which is exchanged at four to the £ sterling. Notes of \$10, \$5, \$2, and \$1 are issued and there is a silver coinage of 50, 25 and 10 cents, a nickel coin of 5 cents, and a bronze coin of 1 cent.

British Honduras received an allocation of £600,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds in 1945, followed by a further £850,000 as a result of recommendations in the Evans report in 1949. In 1952 a further £800,000 was allocated to the Colony to finance the next stage of development, which is primarily in the field of agriculture. The Plan, which includes also loan funds of about £600,000, covers a four-year programme; and in addition to the funds voted to agriculture, substantial allocations have also been made for the consolidation of internal communications, the expansion and improvement of the electricity supply in Belize, re-forestation, and social services.

The Colonial Development Corporation also have a number of projects in the Colony. In the Stann Creek Valley 1,800 acres of bananas were planted and the first shipments were made in November 1951. In the Western District a project for the development of the livestock industry proved unsuccessful and was abandoned during the early part of 1952. Also in the Western District, a successful experiment has been made in the production of ramie fibre. In the capital, the Corporation has nearly completed construction of the Fort George Hotel (35 bedrooms).

The Citrus Company of British Honduras continues to expand the cultivation of citrus—mainly oranges—in the Stann Creek Valley.

Primary education is principally through subsidized denominational schools controlled by a Board of Education. There are three Government and 89 grant-aided primary schools and 23 unaided schools with an enrolment of 11,886. Secondary education is limited to five secondary schools, all in the capital, with an enrolment of 1,930. In January 1952 a technical high school was opened in Belize as a result of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. There is no provision for education of university standard but a scholarship is awarded bi-annually which carries the recipient to the University College of the West Indies.

The approved estimate of expenditure on education for 1952 was \$350,388 compared with \$71,175 in 1935.

The Colony is relatively free of endemic disease. Malaria, which is most prevalent, has shown a substantial decrease in incidence owing to the bi-annual spraying with DDT undertaken by U.N.I.C.E.F. The main hospital is in Belize and there are hospitals in each of the five districts. Beds total 218. In 1951 there were 6,823 admissions to Belize and district hospitals and the out-patients department of the Belize hospital recorded 40,713 attendances. Eleven rural dispensaries in the more important villages are each in charge of a qualified rural health nurse.

The approved estimate of expenditure on the medical services for 1952 was \$437,307 compared with \$80,071 in 1935.

Stanley Field, ten miles north-west of Belize, is the principal airport of the Colony. International air services are operated to the Colony by the following airlines:—

British West Indian Airways (BWIA).

Transportes Aereos Centro Americanos, S.A. (TACA).

Empresa Guatemalteca De Aviacion (AVIATECA).

TACA International Airlines, S.A.

There is a weekly service between Jamaica and Belize and a bi-weekly service between Belize and New Orleans. Other direct services are to Spanish Honduras and Guatemala. The British Colonial Airlines have recently established an internal air service linking three of the district capitals with Belize.

There are 274½ miles of all-weather main roads in the Colony and a further 22 miles under construction. In addition there are 84 miles of feeder roads suitable for motor traffic, 11 miles of cart roads usable by motor traffic in the dry season only, and 123 miles of Government-maintained bush trails.

The only regular passenger ship service is supplied by the Cayman Shipping Company which operates small vessels fortnightly between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica. The Jamaica Producer Company make calls approximately every three weeks at Stann Creek (from Kingston). A cargo service is provided from the U.S.A. by the United Fruit Company, and T. and J. Harrison, Limited, provide an irregular service from the United Kingdom. In 1951, 654 ships, with a tonnage of 155,149, entered the Colony with cargoes.

A most important means of internal communication is provided by the rivers. The most significant is the River Belize, or Old River, down which large quantities of timber are floated. The New River in the north and the Temash and Sarstoon Rivers in the south also provide good waterways.

The Government operates a small broadcasting service, with a power of 250 watts, which provides about two hours' programmes a day. Under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant preparations are being made for the building of two transmitters in Belize, one 1 kw. medium wave transmitter and one 5 kw. short wave transmitter. It is hoped that these will be operating early in 1953 and will provide a good broadcasting service throughout the Colony. There were 1,434 licensed listening sets in the Colony at the end of 1951.

The numbers engaged in the principal occupations at the 1946 census were :—

Agriculture .. .. .	5,865
Manufacture and Repair .. .. .	2,551
Forestry .. .. .	2,040
Personal Service .. .. .	1,879
Trade and Finance .. .. .	1,716
Public Service .. .. .	1,357

Membership of trade unions totalled 6,503, an increase of 1,800 over the past twelve months. There are six trade unions in the Colony, of which the most important is the General Workers' Union with a nominal membership of over 5,000.

Corn, beans and peas, rice, cassava, and yams are the principal food crops of the Colony. The main export crops are coconuts, citrus fruits, sugar and bananas. Livestock is becoming more prominent in the country's economy. A cattle industry is being developed in the Western District while pigs and poultry are raised throughout the Colony. Timber is the principal export product.

Fisheries are becoming increasingly important and an export trade to the United States in lobsters has been built up.

Of industries, sawmilling is the most important, and there are a cigarette factory, a soap factory, and several small furniture factories operating in Belize.

	Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	\$	\$	\$
1937 ..	3,981,249	1,179,980	1,422,620
1938 ..	4,004,091	1,447,110	1,816,274
1946 ..	6,782,516	1,708,998	3,513,030
1947 ..	8,656,252	1,899,079	4,243,522
1948 ..	8,075,460	1,611,303	4,540,707
1949 ..	5,990,264	1,192,245	3,372,602
1950 ..	8,782,607	161,711	4,594,936
1951 ..	12,407,332	248,431	5,985,700

In 1938 19.1% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 12.9% from other Commonwealth countries, and 68.0% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were :—37.1%, 13.5% and 49.4%.

In 1938 22.5% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 6.3% to other Commonwealth countries and 71.2% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were :—26.0%, 23.0% and 51.0%.

Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Mahogany .. .. . c. ft.	1,042,279	701,817	844,171
	\$ 1,041,371	1,619,454	2,222,320
Pitch Pine .. .. . c. ft.	—	702,388	851,212
	—	1,062,424	1,432,361
Chicle Gum .. .. . lb.	880,455	934,161	835,551
	\$ 289,591	1,002,451	950,347
Grapefruit (including juice) .. cwt.	41,172	102,544	81,928
	\$ 88,217	540,792	727,068
Lobsters .. .. . cwt.	304	1,127	2,916
	\$ 1,436	19,521	82,942
Bananas .. .. . bunches	776,172	28,302	45,981
	\$ 282,890	21,607	72,647
Coconuts and Copra .. .. .	—	—	—
Kernel Products .. .. .	\$ 57,962	112,880	207,984

The chief imports are vehicles, motor spirits, machinery, cotton and artificial silk piece goods, beans and peas, condensed milk, flour, butter and lard substitutes.

A Marketing Board is established in the Colony, and its principal concern is with the purchase of agricultural produce such as rice, corn and beans, at guaranteed prices and the marketing of these products. It also makes seasonal crop loans.

There are 19 Credit Unions, two Co-operative Stores, a Housing Co-operative, and a Chicle Producers' Co-operative Society.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- Governor.
- Colonial Secretary.
- Attorney-General.
- Financial Secretary.
- R. H. Eyles, O.B.E., J.P.
- W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E.
- J. S. Espot.
- L. P. Ayuso.
- Clerk—R. Gabourel, M.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- President—The Governor.
- Official Members—The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney-General, The Financial Secretary.
- Unofficial Members—J. S. Espot; J. W. Macmillan, O.B.E.; E. G. N. Gegg; B. S.

- Clark; W. A. S. George, J.P.; W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E.; C. L. Westby, J.P.; J. A. Smith; H. L. Fuller, O.B.E.; C. J. Benguche, J.P.
- Clerk—E. W. Fuller.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

- P. M. Renison, C.M.G.
- Private Secretary—C. V. C. Herbert.

- Colonial Secretary—Vacant.
- Assistant Colonial Secretary—R. E. Gabourel, M.B.E.
- Development Commissioner—A. G. T. Chaplin.
- Financial Secretary—P. S. Ross.
- District Commissioners :
  - Corozal District—R. M. Bautista.
  - Orange Walk District—S. E. Hulne.
  - Stann Creek District—W. A. Johnston.
  - Toledo District—W. S. Leslie.
  - Cayo District—A. H. Anderson.
  - Belize District—J. N. Meighan, M.B.E. (District Officer).
- Senior Accountant—D. R. B. Gill.
- Director of Agriculture—J. W. D. Goodban.
- Senior Agricultural Officer—G. B. Gregory.
- Airport Manager—L. C. Balderamos.
- Attorney-General—C. G. X. Henriques.

Principal Auditor—G. J. Grantham.  
 Crown Counsel—Vacant.  
 Collector of Customs and Harbour Master—  
 R. K. Masson, M.B.E. (also Superintendent,  
*Fire Brigade*).  
 Customs Superintendent—R. J. Gabourel, M.B.E.  
 Director of Education—E. B. V. Brown.  
 Senior Education Officer—S. E. Daley.  
 Conservator of Forests—C. S. Cree.  
 Controller of Imports—R. E. Perez.  
 Assessor of Income Tax—A. A. Heustis, M.B.E.  
 Assistant Assessor of Income Tax—A. N. Gibson.  
 Chief Justice—A. V. Crane.  
 Magistrate—S. A. Hassock.  
 Registrar-General—A. O. Longworth, M.B.E.  
 Labour Officer—E. P. Bradley.  
 Director of Medical Services—G. G. Smith.  
 Surgeon Specialist, Belize—B. Markowski.  
 Superintendent of Police—A. L. Abraham.  
 Assistant Superintendent of Police—R. M. R.  
 Price.  
 Colonial Postmaster—F. C. P. Bowen.  
 Superintendent of Prisons—E. C. King.  
 Public Relations Officer—J. C. R. Proud, O.B.E.  
 Director of Public Works—E. V. Williams.  
 Executive Engineer—A. W. Lindsay.  
 Social Development Officer—A. E. McNair.  
 Assistant Social Development Officer—S. F.  
 Smith.  
 Director of Surveys—G. A. Elliott.  
 Senior Surveyor—J. A. Waight.  
 Director of Telecommunications—D. N. A.  
 Fairweather, M.B.E., E.D. (also *Commandant,  
 Volunteer Guard*).

## BRUNEI

The State is situated on the north-east of Borneo and has an area of 2,226 square miles.

At the 1947 census the population was 40,657. In 1951 it was estimated at 46,500 consisting of:—

European .. .. .	1%
Malay .. .. .	41%
Melanau .. .. .	5%
Sea Dyak .. .. .	2%
Other indigenous .. .. .	25%
Chinese .. .. .	24%
Other non-indigenous .. .. .	
Asiatic .. .. .	2%

Brunei has a coastline of about 100 miles, and is split into two and surrounded on the landward sides by Sarawak. In the west the valleys of the Belait and the Tutong rivers, representing more than half the area of the country, consist of extensive swamps gradually changing through a series of ridge and swamp formations into low hills at the sources of the rivers. The Labi hills in the extreme west cover an area of some 300 square miles and at no point exceed 1,300 feet in height. In the east the Brunei district is characterized by a number of steep rocky hills of no great height rising from alluvial flats, while Temburong, except near the coast, is hilly, becoming mountainous as one approaches Bukit Pagon, a spur from the main Bornean range.

There are no well-defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January. The temperature rarely exceeds 90°; the usual daily range is between 76° and 86°.

The principal towns are:—

	Population
Brunei (capital) .. .. .	10,700
Seria .. .. .	12,000
Kuala Belait .. .. .	6,000

The Sultanate of Brunei was formerly a great and powerful State, and in the early years of the sixteenth century the authority of its rulers appears to have extended, not only over the northern part of the island of Borneo, but over the Sulu Islands and some parts of the Philippines. Towards the end of the sixteenth century its power began to decline, the outlying territories gradually fell away, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century the kingdom of Brunei had dwindled so as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of British North Borneo.

At this period the town itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts, and in 1841 Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. (later Sir James) Brooke in return for his services in quelling an insurrection at Kuching, and he was declared Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a Treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy. An additional clause provided for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by an Agreement of 1856. By a further Treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of Consular Courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary Agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British officer, to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner. (The Governor of Sarawak is also High Commissioner for Brunei.)

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The State Council consists of 12 members, including the British Resident, with the Sultan as President. The assent of the Council is required for the enactment of legislation and important questions of policy are referred to it.

The general functions of administration are carried out by a British Resident under the supervision of the Governor of Sarawak as High Commissioner. By a Treaty of 1906 the Resident's advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The seat of Government is in Brunei Town and there are Assistant Residents at Kuala Belait and at Headquarters.

In the State a transfer charge, lease or sub-lease of land to a person who is not a natural born

subject of the Sultan, or who has not resided in the State for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than seven years during the ten years immediately preceding the date on which such instrument is delivered to the Land Officer, shall be subject to, and shall not be valid or registered without, the approval of the Sultan in Council.

Taxation takes the form of import, export and excise duties; a royalty paid by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, based upon the amount of oil produced; a variety of licences, mostly of a municipal nature. There is no income tax except upon companies. These are taxed at the rate of 20% upon their chargeable income.

The following is a table of public finance in the State:—

	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$
1938 .. ..	1,179,979	1,476,725
1939 .. ..	1,274,644	1,181,325
1946 (July-Dec.)	774,145	679,596
1947 .. ..	4,389,974	1,797,598
1948 .. ..	6,586,299	3,740,254
1949 .. ..	8,736,148	4,223,993
1950 .. ..	17,312,869	7,112,505
1951 .. ..	69,390,905	7,488,048

The State is a party to the Malayan Currency Agreement and Malayan currency is the legal tender.

The standard coin is the Malayan silver dollar with a par of 2s. 4d., at which it is linked to sterling. Subsidiary coins are 50, 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces. There is also copper coin of 1 cent. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from 50 cents upwards.

The general revenue surplus is amply sufficient to finance the rehabilitation and development of the State within its needs. The re-building of the devastated towns of Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong is being financed largely by Government and is now well under way. The small Public Works Department are engaged in a large programme of housing, roads, bridges, wharves, water supply schemes, etc. The Departments of Agriculture and Forestry, though handicapped by lack of trained staff, are expanding rapidly. Many new schools have been opened and more are planned; hospital services have also expanded greatly.

The number and types of institutions providing educational facilities are (a) 29 Malay Vernacular Schools, wholly maintained by Government. English is taught from the beginning of the fourth year. The present enrolment is 2,290, of which 414 are girls. (b) Two English Schools, wholly maintained by Government, combined enrolment 66. Malay and Chinese are taught as second languages as there are both Malay and Chinese pupils. These schools, one of which was opened at the end of 1951 and the other early in 1952, integrate the vernacular and English education systems in that entry to them can only be obtained by children who have passed the fourth year in a Vernacular School. (c) Three English Schools run by the Roman Catholic Mission and maintained from the proceeds of school fees, by grants-in-aid from Government, and, in the case of one school in the Seria Oilfield area, by a grant from the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The combined enrolment is 1,072, of which 420 are girls. With the exception of one, which has a small Junior Secondary Section, these are Primary Schools. (d) Seven Chinese Vernacular Schools (Primary) run by Chinese communities in various

urban and rural centres. They are partially grant-aided. The combined enrolment is 1,483, of which 584 are girls. (e) A special English school run by the British Malayan Petroleum Company in the oilfield area. This is a mixed preparatory school on the lines of those in England and caters for European children between the ages of 5 and 11. Its enrolment is 110. (f) A Trade School, wholly maintained by the Company and open to local boys who have passed Standard Primary V in an English school. An apprenticeship system is followed and the trades taught are associated with mechanical engineering, metal work, welding, blacksmithing.

No Brunei students are as yet studying in Universities overseas but eight Malay Vernacular School teachers are undergoing a course in Teachers' Training Colleges in Malaya and 19 in Sarawak, and six students are attending Sarawak Secondary English Schools, all at Government expense.

Expenditure on education in 1951 was \$374,996 compared with \$7,289 in 1930.

The principal diseases are those common to the tropics, viz. malaria, helminthic diseases, tropical anaemias, avitaminosis, inflammatory diseases of the eyes, dysentery, typhoid fever, filariasis, hookworms, infectious hepatitis. Other diseases, in order of prevalence, are: diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis, pneumonia, venereal diseases, cataract, *otitis media* and glaucoma. Infant mortality and morbidity rates are high.

The State Medical Service is only developed at present in towns and the indigenous Malay population is averse to entering hospital or even seeking skilled medical advice. The Health Department is small with two Health Inspectors in Brunei Town, and one in Kuala Belait and Seria, responsible for health and port health work. At Kuala Belait and Seria the Malayan Petroleum Company assist in anti-malaria work. A new Infant and Child Welfare and Maternity Service is spreading its activities into the countryside. Prevention has concentrated on malaria eradication for towns, protection against smallpox and the enteric fevers by inoculation, general sanitation and conservancy and the hospital segregation of open cases of tuberculosis. It is intended to extend disease prevention by instituting a Tuberculosis Clinic, propaganda to decrease helminthic infestation and, after survey, to try and lessen the human reservoir of filariasis.

There is one 150-bedded State Hospital in Brunei Town, one 14-bedded Dispensary in Kuala Belait and the Oil Company also has a 150-bedded Hospital at Kuala Belait. There are two out-station dispensaries with 16 beds, and a small Tuberculosis Hospital with 22 beds has been constructed at Kuala Belait. Three floating dispensaries serve the riverain population and are not only bringing medicine to the homes of the people but also serving as a spearhead of propaganda.

During 1951 there were:—

Hospital in-patients .. ..	1,672
Hospital out-patients .. ..	40,204
Ante-natal attendances .. ..	7,329
Travelling dispensary attendances	3,849

During 1951 the Medical Department budget amounted to \$414,746. There are no comparable pre-war figures as there was then no large Hospital.

There is no aerodrome in Brunei of International Code Letter E size, but the British Malayan Petroleum Company have an airfield for their private use at Anduki near Seria. They also maintain a light railway from Seria to Badas about eight miles long.

There are 76 miles of roads, metalled 33 miles, earth 43 miles.

The main ports are Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. The bulk of general cargo for Brunei is transhipped from Labuan and conveyed to the two main ports by a fleet of small coasting vessels run by the Straits Steamship Company. Monthly visits are made to the Port of Brunei Town direct from Singapore by this Company's vessels of up to 1,700 G.E.T. The British Malayan Petroleum Company also maintains a considerable fleet of L.C.Ts., and these ply mainly between Brunei Town, Labuan and Kuala Belait. In addition, numerous native-owned motor launches, tongkangs, and outboard motor boats carry on a coastal trade around the Brunei and adjacent Colonies' ports. The State runs a motor launch service connecting with the air service and, as far as possible, the steamer service in Labuan, carrying mail and passengers.

Most of the population is engaged in agriculture. Numbers employed in other occupations in 1951 were: Government service (Public Works) 610, oil mining 3,468 and rubber and cutch 539.

The main crops are padi, rubber and sago. In 1951, 9,714 tons, 5,161,694 lb. and 245 tons respectively were produced.

The estimated livestock population in 1951 was: cattle 10,477, pigs 4,353 and poultry 49,000.

The production of crude oil from the Seria field by the British Malayan Petroleum Company was 855,499 tons in 1940, 4,057,000 tons in 1950 and 37,133,500 barrels in 1951.

	Total Imports	Total Exports
	\$(Malayan)	\$(Malayan)
1937 ..	2,516,154	5,595,240
1938 ..	2,821,799	6,580,482
1946 ..	1,993,248	781,145
1947 ..	16,391,373	31,079,709
1948 ..	35,207,305	49,252,710
1949 ..	35,835,170	62,062,791
1950 ..	60,265,034	205,388,521
1951 ..	50,358,830	271,838,298

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1949	1950
Crude Oil .. tons(000)	656	3,200	4,011
	\$000	5,511,60,131	198,210
Plantation Rubber lb.(000)	2,778	3,669	5,730
	\$000	624	1,221
Natural Gas	cu.ft. 1,046	1,664	1,873
	\$000	146	416
			466

The chief imports are machinery and appliances, vehicles, base metal goods, cement, textiles, cereals, drugs and tobacco.

There are no marketing or co-operative organizations.

#### STATE COUNCIL

His Highness the Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin, C.M.G. (President).

British Resident—J. C. H. Barcroft.

Duli Pengiran Bendahara—Pengiran Muda Hashim.

Duli Pengiran Pemancha—Pengiran Anak Haji Mohamed Alam.

Controller of Customs and State Treasurer—D. H. Trumble.

Chief Kathi—Pengiran Haji Mohamed Salleh. Pengiran Maharaja Laila—Pengiran Muda Kahar. Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong—Awang Haji Mohamed Yusoff.

Pehin Dana Laila—Awang bin Haji Hanafi, M.B.E.

Haji Ibrahim bin Mohamed Jahfar, O.B.E.

Wireless Engineer—Pengiran Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut.

George Newn Ah Foott.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

BRITISH RESIDENT—J. C. H. Barcroft.

Acting State Agricultural Officer—Hamidoo bin Awang Damit.

Officer-in-Charge of Audit—Hanafiah bin Abdullah.

Controller of Customs and Marine, and State Treasurer—D. H. Trumble.

State Education Officer—J. Pearce.

State Engineer and Officer-in-Charge, Electrical Department—W. N. Watterson.

State Forest Officer—B. E. Smythies.

Medical Officer—E. H. Wallace.

Chief Police Officer—P. E. Turnbull.

Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs—Kong En Chai.

Wireless Engineer—Pengiran Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut.

Chief Kathi—Pengiran Haji Mohamed Salleh.

State Surveyor—A. O. Stickings.

#### CYPRUS

The island of Cyprus is 3,572 square miles in area.

The population in 1952 was 498,000, made up as follows:—

Greek Orthodox ..	400,000
Turkish Moslem ..	89,000
Others ..	9,000

Geographically the three main zones are:—

(a) the Kyrenia range, which rises to a height of over 3,000 feet, running along the northern coast and terminating in the Karpas peninsula;

(b) the massif in the south-west of the island, of which the highest point is Mount Olympus (6,406 feet) and;

(c) the central plain, situated between these ranges, known as the "Mesaoria".

The climate is varied; hot and dry in the plains in summer and damp on the coast; in winter the mountains are covered with snow for several weeks, while the weather in the rest of the island is generally mild. Recordings at Nicosia (536 feet above sea level) during the last 15 years show a mean annual temperature of 66°·7', a mean maximum of 78°·5', a mean minimum of 54°·9' and an annual rainfall of 15·01 inches.

The principal towns are :—

	Population
Nicosia (capital) .. ..	40,000
Limassol .. ..	27,000
Famagusta .. ..	20,000
Larnaca .. ..	16,000
Paphos .. ..	6,000
Kyrenia .. ..	3,000

The history of Cyprus is long and eventful. In early historical times the island had been under the rule of Persia, Egypt, Rome and Byzantium. During the last named period its Governor, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and declared himself Emperor of Cyprus. In 1191 Cyprus was conquered by Richard I of England following the ill-treatment of the crews of some English ships which had been wrecked on the island. From Richard the island passed to the Knights Templars, and later, when they found the task of government beyond their powers, to Guy de Lusignan, ex-King of Jerusalem. Cyprus was ruled by the Lusignan dynasty from 1192 until 1489, although the Genoese Republic held Famagusta from 1373 until 1464. From 1489 until 1571 Cyprus belonged to the Republic of Venice. In the latter year the Turks conquered the island and retained possession of it until its transfer to British administration.

On 4th June, 1878, a convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements" consented "to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England".

On 14th August, 1878, a supplementary agreement was signed, giving to Her Britannic Majesty for the term of the occupation full powers for making laws and conventions for the government of the island in Her Majesty's name, and for the regulation of its commercial and consular relations and affairs, free from the Porte's control.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914 the island was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November, 1914. By Article 20 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, signed at Lausanne on 24th July, 1923, Turkey recognized the annexation.

On 1st May, 1925, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, the island was formally made a Colony and the High Commissioner assumed the title of Governor.

Up to 12th November, 1931, the Government was regulated by Letters Patent of 10th March, 1925, providing for the administration of the Colony by a Governor aided by Executive and Legislative Councils. The Legislature consisted of the Governor, nine official members and 15 elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and 12 by the non-Mohammedan voters. After the disturbances which occurred in the autumn of 1931 in various parts of the island, those clauses of the Letters Patent which dealt with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked by Letters Patent dated 12th November, 1931, power to legislate being vested in the Governor. There is an Executive Council consisting, at present, of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Commissioner of Labour, and three non-official members.

Individual ownership of land is recognized and non-natives may acquire land. Except with the

consent of the Governor, no alien may acquire, otherwise than by inheritance, ownership of any immovable property in the Colony. Compulsory acquisition of land may be made for purposes of public utility, with the consent of the Governor.

The Income Tax Law provides for the exemption from tax of incomes which do not exceed £300, and for the payment of tax ranging from 1s. for every £ in excess of £300 to 15s. for every £ in excess of £6,000. In the case of bachelors and spinsters the tax payable is increased by 33½%, rising to 50% where the tax payable exceeds £90, up to a maximum of £500. Companies and similar bodies pay a flat rate of 7s. 6d. in the £ and deduct this tax from any dividends declared; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal tax liability. Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom and New Zealand, and relief is also given if tax is payable on the same income in any of Her Majesty's possessions where reciprocal relief is given. By an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and the Greek Government there is reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Estate duty is levied on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 in value and under. Such estates are divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21% and 30% on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value. Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business.

The following is a table of public finance in Cyprus :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1937 .. ..	967,959	845,038
1938 .. ..	1,023,230	908,024
1946 .. ..	4,517,132	4,001,978
1947 .. ..	5,121,176	4,607,079
1948 .. ..	5,915,985	5,812,952
1949 .. ..	4,957,844	4,595,148
1950 .. ..	5,982,534	5,214,763
1951 .. ..	7,201,062	6,418,534

In 1951 revenue raised by taxation amounted to £6,031,010 or 83.75% of the total revenue of the Colony: on the basis of the 1946 Census population figure of 449,450 the taxation per head approximated to £13 8s. 3d.

In the same year the main heads of expenditure were :—

	£
Recurrent: excluding loans and advances .. ..	4,155,742
Non-Recurrent .. ..	162,739
Defence and War Measures, Supplies and Transport .. ..	342,700
Long-term Loans and Advances .. ..	357,353
	<hr/>
	£5,018,534

The Public Debt of Cyprus at the end of December, 1951, amounted to £5,204,991

(approximately £11 10s. 4d. per head of population). The Public Debt comprises:—	£
Cyprus 4% Inscribed Stock 1956-66	615,000
Cyprus 3% (Inter-Colonial) Stock 1972	207,300
Cyprus Premium Bonds 1945	490,645
Cyprus 3½% Development Stock 1968-78	7,450
Cyprus 3% (Inter-Colonial) Stock 1970	108,108
Cyprus 3½% Inscribed Stock 1969-71	2,540,000
War Loan 1943	472,760
War Loan 1944	477,140
Savings Loan 1943	251,228

The following coins are legal tender currency: gold, the sovereign; silver, 45, 18, 9, 4 and 3 piastre pieces, limit of tender 540 piastres (nine equal to one shilling); mixed metal, 2 and 1 shilling pieces; mixed metal, cupro-nickel, 1 and ½ piastre pieces; copper bronze, 1, ½ and ¼ piastre; bronze, 1 and ½ piastre. The limit of tender in the case of copper, bronze or mixed metal coins of denominations not less than nine piastres or one Cyprus shilling, is 540 piastres or sixty Cyprus shillings and, in the case of copper, bronze or mixed metal of denominations of less than nine piastres or one Cyprus shilling, the limit of tender is 27 piastres or three Cyprus shillings (40 paras = 1 piastre). The Accountant-General, as Commissioner of Currency, is authorized to provide, issue and re-issue currency notes of the Government, such notes being legal tender for the payment of any amount. Provision is made for the conversion of notes into sterling and vice versa, at par, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, and for the establishment of a Note Security Fund. Notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—£5, £1, 10s., 5s., 2s., 1s. and 3 piastres.

An allocation of £1,750,000 has been made for Cyprus under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year development plan which was begun in 1946. Further sums totalling approximately £250,000 will also be contributed.

The plan, which in 1946 was estimated to cost £4,160,000, was revised in 1951 and is now estimated to cost £7,988,000, of which £4,532,000 is for schemes prepared when the plan was launched and £3,456,000 for new schemes. It is proposed to find the money from the following sources:—

Colonial Development and Welfare grants	£
Loan Monies raised in Cyprus	2,005,500
Cyprus Revenue	287,000
	5,695,500
	<u>£7,988,000</u>

It is proposed to spend the funds as follows:—

Basic Services	£
Social Services	1,581,000
Productive Services	2,374,000
	4,033,000
	<u>£7,988,000</u>

**Basic Services.**—Of the total amount allocated 23.55% will be spent on roads and 42.90% on village water supplies and village improvement.

**Social Services.**—About 60% of the total will be spent on medical and health services and 26.16% on education.

**Productive Services.**—34.81% of the total amount will be spent on agriculture, including soil conservation and the development of certain large estates in Paphos District which were compulsorily acquired for this purpose from their absentee owners; and 26% on irrigation.

Owing to the inadequacy of the existing electricity supplies, Government prepared a electrification scheme providing for a single large power station and a transmission network to supply all areas in the island. This scheme was launched in 1950 and will be carried out in three stages. It is expected that the first stage will be completed towards the end of 1952 and the second stage by the end of the development decennium. With the completion of these two stages it will be possible to supply current to most of the areas of the island. It is not yet possible to say when the third stage will be undertaken. It is intended that the scheme should be run as a public utility undertaking by the "Electricity Authority of Cyprus" to be established under a law in that respect which has already been published as a Bill. The scheme is being financed with funds borrowed by Government and re-lent to the above-mentioned authority. The first stage of the scheme is estimated to cost £2,500,000 and the second £2,000,000. No estimate has yet been prepared for the third stage.

In addition to the funds provided for the electrification scheme, Government has advanced and will continue advancing loans to public bodies and local government authorities to enable them to carry out their own development projects e.g. workers' housing schemes, water supplies street improvement, erection of public buildings etc. From the beginning of the development decennium to the end of 1951 these loans amounted to £1,170,000, and it is estimated that by the end of the development decennium another £1,800,000 will be required for the same purpose i.e. during the decennium Government's investment in what may be termed "indirect" development will total £3,000,000.

There is at present no form of higher education in Cyprus other than the two Teachers' Training Colleges, one for men at Morphou and one for women at Nicosia. Secondary schools number 50 with an enrolment of 14,251, while elementary schools number 711 with an enrolment of 65,397. There are separate schools for Greeks, Turks and Armenians, but most schools are co-educational. The school population is steadily increasing at present with a consequent rise in the number of teachers required and a need for more accommodation. Efforts are being made to develop technical education to a level more in keeping with the needs of the island.

In 1951-52 there were 47 Government schools in the United Kingdom and 196 private schools a total of 243. A number of teachers, sent on study leave with pay, are included among the private students.

Government expenditure on educational services in 1951 amounted to £535,746 compared with £121,986 in 1935.

Expenditure by Government on medical allied services was £356,611 in 1951 compared with £52,436 in 1935. Ten Government hospitals (including two sanatoria, a mental hospital and a leper farm) provided 1,019 beds in 1951. In addition there were 345 beds in 49 private clinics and 101 beds in 13 rural hospitals. Inpatient numbered 9,004 in Government institutions and 1,883 in rural hospitals. Out-patients at Government institutions numbered 101,137, rural dispensaries dealt with 55,754.

Cyprus Airways Limited provide air services to the United Kingdom, Athens, Rome, Tunis, the Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, the Sudan and the Persian Gulf. Other airlines serving the Col-

are B.O.A.C., Greek National Airlines, El Al, Middle East Airlines, Misrair and Turkish State Airways. There is one airfield at Nicosia and emergency landing grounds at Tymbou and Larnaca. There are no internal services.

There are 3,088 miles of road of which 740 miles are asphalted. The rest have gravel (1,933 miles) or earth (415 miles) surfaces.

The chief port is Famagusta. There are also roadstead accommodation and customs facilities at Limassol, Larnaca, Kyrenia, Paphos and Xeros. Regular passenger services are run between Limassol and Haifa, Larnaca and Venice or Genoa. Cargo ships of many nationalities call at each of the ports, the most regular being British vessels of the Conference Lines, some of which accept passengers.

There is no railway or inland waterway.

The Government broadcasting station is situated at Nicosia and will operate on a medium-wave frequency with a power of 10 kw. Broadcasts will be in English, Greek and Turkish. The station is expected to be fully operative in 1953. In the meantime experimental transmissions are being broadcast on a limited power of 2 kw., using temporary studios. Arrangements have been made for the importation of cheap radio receivers suitable for village operation. The number of licence holders in 1952 was 17,000, most of them in urban areas.

The principal occupation is agriculture. Estimated numbers in other occupations in 1950 were:—manufacturing industries 44,000 (building and contracting 8,800, clothing 7,000, textiles 5,700); service industries 51,400 (distributive trades 10,500, catering and hotels 7,000); mines and quarries 6,300; Government service 6,000.

The main crops and products are wheat, barley, potatoes, grapes, raisins, cotton, deciduous fruit, olives, almonds, carobs (locust beans), citrus, pulse crops, sesame, cumin, onions, tobacco, wines, spirits, cheese and wool.

The livestock population is: sheep 295,000, goats 149,000, swine 39,000, cattle 33,000, donkeys 51,000, mules 8,000, horses 5,000.

Timber production in 1951 was 527,000 cubic feet R.U.B. The 408,500 cubic feet of wood fuel produced was all consumed locally. Imports of timber in 1951 totalled 2,592,000 cubic feet.

The principal minerals are cupreous and iron

pyrites and asbestos. Some 700,000 tons of pyrites, 100,000 tons of copper concentrates and 15,000 tons of asbestos are exported yearly. Chromite, gypsum and terra umbra are also produced.

Cotton yarn spun by one mill satisfies most of the home requirements. The two main weaving plants which are now in operation may be expected to meet the local demand for towels and cotton goods. There is also a separate plant for the dyeing and finishing of cloth. Other industries include the manufacturing of cigarettes from imported and locally grown yellow-leaf tobacco, brewing, tanning, soap making, soap oils, footwear, buttons, wines and spirits, artificial teeth, carob gum, essential oils, nails and crown corks. A gypsum calcining plant went into production at the beginning of December 1951. The present output is estimated to be 72,000 tons of plaster per annum, with which 3,000,000 square yards of plasterboard may be manufactured by a new plant, which went into production in March 1952. This will leave about 50,000 tons of plaster annually for disposal.

The most important village industry in the island is lace-making, employing 1,200 people. Other village industries are twine, rope, basket and mat-making.

	Total Imports £	Re-exports £	Domestic Exports £
1937 ..	2,219,463	85,331	2,096,326
1938 ..	2,267,204	88,299	2,390,925
1946 ..	8,137,835	317,189	3,885,111
1947 ..	13,584,889	325,097	4,815,637
1948 ..	15,566,091	501,739	5,176,878
1949 ..	11,022,267	637,434	7,605,919
1950 ..	13,474,290	566,195	10,493,344
1951 ..	19,248,669	1,004,704	14,289,482

In 1938 32.9% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 16% from other Commonwealth countries and 51.1% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were: 38.7% from the United Kingdom, 19.7% from other Commonwealth countries and 41.6% from foreign countries.

In 1938 24.6% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 4.6% to other Commonwealth countries and 70.8% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were: 18.1% to the United Kingdom, 5.1% to other Commonwealth countries and 76.8% to foreign countries.

Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Cupreous concentrates .. tons	146,550	103,679	104,745
£	768,247	2,170,200	4,352,498
Pyrites .. .. . tons	515,303	644,711	713,924
£	488,593	2,119,742	2,566,718
Carobs .. .. . tons	59,151	46,861	44,532
£	274,313	686,330	821,551
Asbestos .. .. . tons	5,578	15,471	15,088
£	88,291	727,912	718,727
Oranges .. .. . 000's	56,441	84,300	111,066
£	84,408	530,300	668,431
Potatoes (excluding seed potatoes) cwt.	268,277	323,443	743,828
£	71,496	288,281	737,915
Seed Potatoes .. .. . cwt.	Nil	145,157	253,521
£	Nil	133,888	290,274
Wine, ordinary .. .. gallons	1,238,468	2,503,546	2,181,442
£	71,460	325,288	328,281
Raisins .. .. . cwt.	44,990	102,388	171,773
£	29,029	175,543	367,550
Chrome ore .. .. . tons	7,442	18,150	12,453
£	19,736	215,260	160,345
Wool, raw .. .. . cwt.	5,843	22,134	9,885
£	17,645	526,821	371,558

The chief imports are wheat and wheaten flour, timber, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, vehicles, cotton, silk and woollen manufactures, empty sacks, and manures.

There are at present no marketing boards in Cyprus, but all zivania (grape alcohol used in the wines and spirits industry) must be delivered to the Vine Products Control Scheme against an initial purchase price for which an advance is provided by Government. All profits from the sales of zivania by the Vine Products Controller are returned to the producers in the form of dividends. The Controller (Registrar of Co-operative Societies) is advised by a Board on which producers and manufacturers are represented. A special reserve fund for stabilization or other purposes has been created. Government is also the sole purchaser of wheat and barley through the agency of co-operative societies.

The only other organized form of marketing is that of the various co-operative marketing societies and unions, which deal with substantial quantities of carobs, wines and spirits, and potatoes and lesser quantities of oranges, cherries and other fresh and dried fruits. There are 662 co-operative societies, the main types being credit, marketing, processing, consumers' stores and farming societies. Membership exceeds 105,000, reserves are more than £600,000 and deposits approximately £1,300,000.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).  
Colonial Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.  
Commissioner of Labour.  
*Additional Members*—P. G. Pavlides, C.B.E.;  
M. Halid; J. C. Clerides, Q.C.  
Clerk—A. S. Aldridge, M.C.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

**GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**  
—Sir Andrew Wright, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.  
*Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary*—Captain  
P. B. Bowring.

Colonial Secretary—J. Fletcher-Cooke, C.M.G.  
Financial Secretary—A. F. Bates.  
Administrative Officers, Class I—  
B. J. Weston, Commissioner (Famagusta).  
J. F. Symons, Senior Assistant Secretary.  
W. F. M. Clemens, Commissioner (Nicosia and Kyrenia).  
A. F. J. Reddaway, Commissioner (Limassol).  
I. M. G. Williams, M.B.E. (Mil.), Senior Assistant Secretary.  
D. M. Skettos, Senior Assistant Secretary.  
Director of Agriculture—P. C. Chambers.  
Assistant Director of Agriculture—H. Hirst.  
(*Seconded to F.A.O.*)  
Director of Antiquities—A. H. S. Megaw, C.B.E.  
Principal Auditor—W. J. D. Cooper.  
Registrar of Co-operative Societies—D. A. Shephard. (*Seconded from Administration.*)  
Comptroller of Customs and Excise—W. G. Smithers, M.B.E.  
Assistant Comptroller of Customs and Excise—  
A. B. Cavaghan, M.B.E.  
Director of Education—G. F. Sleight, O.B.E.  
Assistant Director of Education—R. R. Campbell.  
Conservator of Forests—G. W. Chapman, M.B.E.  
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—D. F. Davidson.  
Comptroller of Inland Revenue—(Vacant).

Chief Justice—E. Hallinan.  
Puisne Judges—G. C. Griffith Williams; M. Zekia.  
Presidents, District Court—  
N. G. Pierides (Nicosia and Kyrenia).  
C. Zannetides (Limassol and Paphos).  
G. S. Vassiliades (Famagusta).  
L. E. Zenon (Larnaca).  
Commissioner of Labour—H. E. Chudleigh, O.B.E.  
Director of Land Registration and Surveys—  
C. Mace, O.B.E.  
Assistant Director of Land Registration and Surveys—J. R. G. Harrop.  
Inspector of Mines—W. P. James.  
Attorney-General—C. G. Tornaritis, Q.C.  
Solicitor-General—M. N. Munnir.  
Director of Medical and Health Services—P. W. Dill-Russell.  
Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services—M. Theodoulou.  
Commissioner of Police—J. H. Ashmore.  
Assistant Commissioner of Police—E. B. Humfrey.  
Postmaster-General—A. Aziz.  
Superintendent of Prisons—J. Irons, O.B.E. (Mil.).  
Government Printer—K. N. Vassiliades.  
Director of Public Works—J. L. Brown.  
Accountant-General—S. M. Rich.  
Water Engineer—I. L. Ward.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands, situated in the South Atlantic, lie some 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn. The numerous islands of which they are composed cover 4,618 square miles. There are two groups of Dependencies: (a) South Georgia, 800 miles to the east of the Falklands, together with South Orkney and South Sandwich, which lie 450 miles to the south-west and south-east respectively of South Georgia; (b) South Shetland and Graham Land, the most northerly point of the former being some 500 miles south of the Falklands.

On 31st December, 1951, the population, excluding Dependencies, was 2,280, there being rather more males than females. All were of European descent and most were British. The population of the Dependencies is estimated at 1,400 in the summer whaling season, with rather less than half that number during the winter.

There are two large islands, the East and West Falklands, and numerous smaller islands. The coastline is deeply indented and affords several good anchorages. The surface everywhere, except in Lafonia, is hilly, the maximum height being reached in the West Falkland where Mount Adam rises to 2,315 feet. There are no large inland waters. A feature of the treeless, moorland scenery is the "stone runs", long "rivers" of angular, quartzite boulders. The island of South Georgia in the Dependencies is a mass of high mountains which are covered with deep snow

where they are not too precipitous, and the valleys between are filled with glaciers which in many cases descend to the sea.

The islands are in the same latitude south as London is north but, apart from hours of sunshine which are almost identical, there is little similarity of climate. The islands are frequently, and in summer particularly, swept by high winds which some people from the United Kingdom find trying. The average winter and summer temperatures are a good deal lower than Kew. The climatic figures for Stanley are :—

Mean annual temperature	..	43°
Mean annual maximum	..	70°
Mean annual minimum	..	19°
Mean annual wind speed	..	15 knots.
Mean annual rainfall	..	30 inches.

The Dependencies have a rigorous climate of Antarctic character.

Stanley, the capital, population 1,300, is the only town. In the Camp, the countryside other than Stanley, the largest settlement is at Darwin where there are some 100 residents.

The Falklands are said to have been discovered by Davis in 1592 and were apparently visited by Hawkins in 1594. On the other hand it is claimed by some historians that Vespucci was in the Falklands in 1502. In 1764 de Bougainville established a small Colony at Port Louis in the East Falkland. This French settlement was taken over by Spain in 1766 on the promised payment of a sum said to have amounted to £24,000. In 1765 Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, whence it was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770. This action on the part of Spain brought that country and Britain to the verge of war. The Spaniards restored the British garrison in 1771, but it was abandoned in 1774.

In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in the East Falkland at Soledad (Port Louis) which was destroyed in 1831 as a reprisal for interference with American sealers by the U.S. warship *Lexington*.

In 1833 the occupation of the islands was resumed by the British Government. Until 1843 they were under the charge of naval officers engaged in making surveys. In 1843 a civil administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis; but the following year, in order to obtain a better anchorage, they were moved to Port William, where the settlement was named Stanley. The Colony received regular grants-in-aid from 1841 until 1880, and for a mail service until 1884-85, since which year the Colony has been self-supporting. The development of the Colony has been closely linked with the growth of the Falkland Islands Company, the largest landowner and trading company, formed in 1851.

Of the Dependencies, South Georgia and the South Sandwich group were discovered in 1775 by Captain Cook who took possession of them for Britain. South Shetland was discovered and taken possession of by Captain W. Smith in 1819 and South Orkney by Captain G. Powell in 1821.

The Government is administered by a Governor aided by an Executive Council which is composed of three *ex-officio* members and three nominated unofficial members; and a Legislative Council composed of three *ex-officio*, four elected, two nominated unofficial and two nominated official members.

There is a Town Council for Stanley.

All the land is held freehold and mostly by a very few large farms. Certain areas are Crown reserves.

Direct taxation is in the form of income tax, individuals paying a graduated tax, ranging in 1952-53 from 1s. in every £ of the first £100 of taxable income to 3s. 6d. in every £ exceeding £850. Companies pay a flat rate of 3s. 6d. in the £. In 1949 an arrangement was concluded with the United Kingdom for the avoidance of double taxation.

There is no general Customs tariff, import duties being confined to liquor, tobacco and matches. Export duties are levied on wool, tallow, guano, hides and skins, and whale and seal oil.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony and Dependencies :—

	Colony		Dependencies	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1937 .. .. .	85,599	85,348	12,941	12,941
1938 .. .. .	72,565	77,635	11,457	11,457
1946 .. .. .	198,879	222,164	119,084	83,660
1947 .. .. .	103,788	125,955	38,899	64,212
1948 .. .. .	148,933	162,693	225,807	92,306
1949 .. .. .	169,811	163,912	218,917	200,775
1950 .. .. .	218,753	204,040	(b)75,388	(b)89,685
1951 .. .. .	(a)326,181	(a)153,283	(c)195,137	(c)200,697

(a) 15 months; (b) for 6 months to 30th June; (c) year ending 30th June, 1951.

There is no Public Debt.

The currency is British coinage and local £5, £1 and 10s. notes which are interchangeable with sterling at par.

The Colony received an allocation of £150,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year programme. In 1950 the plan was revised and it is now proposed to spend about £265,000 between 1950 and 1956. The money is to be found from the following sources :—

Colonial Development and Welfare	£
Grant	160,000
Falkland Islands Revenue	105,586
This total is to be spent in the following proportions :—	
	£
Basic Services	110,736
Social Services	98,350
Productive Services	56,500
<i>Basic Services</i> .—17% of the total will be spent on buildings and 34% on roads.	

**Social Services.**—40% of the total will be spent on medical and health services and 33% on general education.

The Colonial Development Corporation is building a refrigeration plant at Ajax Bay on the East Falkland. It is expected to be in operation by 1954.

In 1951 there were 348 children of school age in the Colony. There is no system of higher education and no advanced secondary education. In Stanley the Government schools cater adequately for children between the ages of five and fourteen, though a number stay until their sixteenth year and, in most subjects, reach General Certificate of Education standard. Outside Stanley, education is carried on either in settlement schools, some of which are very small, or by itinerant teachers. Attendance at school in the Camp is compulsory where there is a settlement school or where a travelling teacher calls. In 1951 twelve teachers were employed among the 160 children outside Stanley but, owing to the remoteness of some houses, there were still 25% of Camp children receiving no education at all.

The Colony awards up to two scholarships annually to boarding grammar schools in Dorset, tenable by children with Falkland Islands parents. Two scholars are in England at present.

The cost of education in 1950 was £9,590 compared with £2,877 in 1935.

The principal diseases in the Colony are the common cold, naso-pharyngitis, bronchitis, gastro-enteritis and rheumatism in its chronic forms. The islands possess one General Hospital, in Stanley, where there are two dispensaries, each in charge of a medical officer. The Hospital is being enlarged and modernized by the addition of a new wing. When this is completed, in 1953, the Hospital will meet all foreseeable needs. In the Camp the Falkland Islands Company maintains a doctor at Darwin and on the West Falkland there is a Government doctor at Fox Bay. During 1951 there were 133 people admitted to hospital and there were 5,307 attendances at the out-patients' department.

Expenditure on the Medical Department, excluding expenditure on the new Churchill Wing to the Hospital, was £12,834 in 1951. In 1935 the sum spent was £5,225.

Communication between the Colony and the mainland of South America is maintained by the Falkland Islands Company's vessel *s.s. Fitzroy* which runs a mail and passenger service at least ten times a year to Montevideo. Internal communications are maintained by sea with the Government owned *Philomel*, the *Fitzroy* and a few small private vessels. There is also a small Government-owned air service. Travellers generally use horses when moving from one settlement to another on the mainland. South Georgia is served by vessels engaged in the whaling industry and the *s.v. John Biscoe* calls there and elsewhere in the Dependencies during the southern summer. There are no roads, except in Stanley, and no inland waterway or rail services.

The Government runs a broadcasting station at Stanley operating on 49 and 87 metres with a power of 0.25 kw. and, at present experimentally, on 500 metres with a power of 0.5 kw. In 1951 there were 372 wireless licence holders in the Colony. Government also operates a re-diffusion service in Stanley which in 1951 had 257 subscribers. There is also a Government wireless station on the West Falkland to which most of the farms are linked by telephone and an inter-island radio-telephone service. The East Falkland has telephone facilities similar to those on the West.

In the Camp the main occupation is sheep-farming, though a number of men are engaged on the construction of the Colonial Development Corporation's refrigerator plant. In Stanley the population is employed on Government and public services, trading and shipping. The population is almost equally divided between Stanley and the Camp. Local labour is organized in the Falkland Islands Labour Federation which has a 90% membership of eligible labour.

There is no agriculture in the Colony other than a very small acreage of oats grown for hay. Householders in Stanley and the Camp grow their own vegetables. There are no minerals and the only manufactured product is a small quantity of tallow. The principal products are wool, whale meal, whale oil, other whale products and seal oil. In 1951, 4,319,315 lb. of wool, 20,689,640 lb. of whale meal, 150,537 barrels of whale oil and 15,034 barrels of seal oil were produced.

	Total Imports		Exports			
	Colony	Dependencies	Colony		Dependencies	
	£	£	Domestic	Re-exports	Domestic	Re-exports
1937 .. ..	116,570	371,223	204,020		406,646	
1938 .. ..	113,522	272,908	200,706		462,912	
1946 .. ..	221,559	724,078	259,425	34,488	786,340	207,629
1947 .. ..	245,296	785,897	258,076	7,020	1,843,365	106,127
1948 .. ..	293,212	2,043,335	308,549	12,835	3,043,432	856,771
1949 .. ..	294,515	1,703,894	412,436	8,286	2,906,361	707,460
1950 .. ..	328,372	5,934,293	565,787	3,240	2,315,632	4,260,714
1951 .. ..	440,703	2,821,214	614,957	7,006	2,875,879	225,561

The following table shows the direction of trade by percentages in 1938 and 1951:—

	Colony		Dependencies	
	1938	1951	1938	1951
<b>Imports</b>				
From—				
British Commonwealth ..	72.85	85.28		
Foreign Countries ..	27.15	14.72		
<b>Exports</b>				
To—				
British Commonwealth ..	91.81	96.36		
Foreign Countries ..	8.19	3.64		

	Dependencies	
	1938	1951
<b>Imports*</b>		
From—		
British Commonwealth ..	14.30	26.12
Foreign Countries ..	85.70	50.93
High Seas ..	—	22.95
<b>Exports*</b>		
To—		
British Commonwealth ..	44.44	92.71
Foreign Countries ..	55.56	0.27
High Seas ..	—	7.00

\*1951 figures are estimates.

Principal Domestic Exports by Volume and Value

		1938	1949	1950
Wool .. .. .	lb.	3,618,327	4,094,029	4,343,673
	£	163,109	384,820	542,956
Whale Meal .. .. .	lb.	76,998(a)	14,232,960	34,357,134
	£	23,875	268,117	387,423
Whale Oil .. .. .	brls.	182,861	169,203	149,142
	£	372,527	2,296,293	1,925,112
Other Whale Products .. .	cwts.	940	—	71
	£	810	—	282
Seal Oil .. .. .	brls.	11,857	—	—
	£	23,714	—	—
Hides and Skins .. .. .	cwts.	735	3,431	4,043
	£	830	25,878	19,419
Tallow .. .. .	cwts.	167(b)	820	765
	£	829	7,110	2,141

(a) bags in 1938 ; (b) casks in 1938.

Note.—The Dependencies' re-export of whale oil, imported from the High Seas, was 175,541, and 303,400 barrels in 1949 and 1950, respectively.

The chief imports are hardware, foodstuffs, timber, paint and chemicals.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-officio*—Governor, Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer, Agricultural Officer.  
*Nominated*—A. G. Barton ; N. K. Cameron, O.B.E. ; W. H. Clement.  
*Clerk*—J. L. Bound.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-officio*—Governor, Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer, Agricultural Officer.  
*Elected*—A. L. Hardy ; S. C. Luxton ; K. W. Luxton and T. A. Gilruth (appointed by Governor).  
*Nominated—Unofficial*—W. F. McWhan, M.B.E. ; W. W. Blake.  
*Nominated—Official*—A. E. Livermore ; A. Mercer.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
 —Sir Miles Clifford. K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

Colonial Secretary—C. Campbell.  
 Agricultural Officer—J. P. Oliver.  
 Auditor—L. C. Gleadell.  
 Chief Constable and Keeper of Prisons—D. E. J. Ikkint.  
 Collector of Customs—W. J. Grierson.  
 Colonial Treasurer—J. E. Briscoe.  
 Controller of Communications—J. S. R. Huckle, D.S.C.  
 Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court—H. Bennett.  
 Senior Medical Officer—R. S. Slessor.  
 Superintendent of Education and Headmaster of Government School—E. M. Cawkell.  
 Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs—A. Mercer.  
 Superintendent of Works—A. E. Livermore.

DEPENDENCIES

Administrative Officer, South Georgia—K. S. Pierce-Butler.  
 Secretary to the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey—F. K. Elliott.

FIJI (AND THE PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP)

FIJI

The aggregate land area is 7,040 square miles and most of it is contained in the two main islands of Viti Levu (4,011 square miles) and Vanua Levu (2,137 square miles). About 100 of the total of 300 islands are inhabited. The dependency of Rotuma (18 square miles) lies some 400 miles to the north.

The estimated population at the 31st December, 1951, was 301,959 of whom 132,889 were Fijians, 143,332 Indians, about 13,000 Europeans and part-Europeans, 3,793 Rotumans and 3,581 Chinese. Micronesians, Melanesians, Polynesians and others numbered 5,054.

The islands comprising the Colony straddle the 180° meridian and lie about 1,200 miles south of the equator. Most of them are of volcanic origin but some are of limestone formation. There are no active volcanoes though hot springs occur in isolated places. All the larger islands are surrounded by coral reefs. Mountain ranges of moderate height—the highest peak is 4,341 feet above sea level—lie athwart the prevailing easterly trade winds and there is consequently a marked difference in the heavy forest vegetation on the windward and the light reeds and grasses on the leeward slopes of most islands. The total forest area is approximately 3,486 square miles, more than half the total land area of the Colony.

The climate is oceanic and tempered by cool east or south-east breezes which blow between May and October. During the rest of the year winds are variable and tropical storms, known locally as hurricanes, may occur. High humidity, which sometimes reaches saturation point, causes unpleasant living conditions while it lasts. Rainfall varies from an annual average of about 120 inches in Suva to 75 inches on the leeward coast of Viti Levu. The diurnal range of temperature at Suva, a few feet above sea level, is about 11°, but recordings between 60° and 90° are not unusual.

The principal centres of population are:—

	Population
Suva, the capital .. .. .	28,000
Vatukoula, the site of the gold mining industry .. .. .	3,500
Lautoka, the largest of the sugar mill centres .. .. .	2,500

The first navigator to discover islands in the Fiji archipelago was Tasman in 1643. Cook charted a small island in 1774. Bligh in the *Bounty* sailed through part of the Group in 1789 during his memorable voyage in an open boat after being cast adrift by the mutineers.

Christianity was introduced into Fiji by Wesleyan missionaries from Tonga in 1835.

Thakombau, an influential Fijian chief, offered to cede the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain in 1858 in exchange for support against his rivals and help in meeting his debts, but the offer was refused. After a further unsettled period, Thakombau renewed his offer of cession. The Deed of Cession was signed at Levuka on the 10th October, 1874. In 1882 the seat of government was moved to Suva because of its better harbour and greater facilities for expansion.

Rotuma was discovered by Captain Edwards in H.M.S. *Pandora* in 1791 during his search for the *Bounty* mutineers. In the nineteenth century the principal Rotuman chiefs repeatedly offered to cede the island to Great Britain, in order to prevent the continuance of a succession of religious wars. Rotuma was formally annexed in 1881.

The government of the Colony is provided for under Letters Patent, 1937, and Royal Instructions. The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members, and six nominated members, two of whom are officials. When a vacancy occurs amongst the three unofficial members of Legislative Council serving on Executive Council, the five European, Fijian or Indian unofficial members of the Legislature, as the case may be, are invited to nominate one of their number as a suitable candidate for the vacancy. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of sixteen official members and fifteen unofficial members, of whom five are Europeans (three elected and two nominated), five Indians (three elected and two nominated) and five Fijians, who are nominated by the Governor from a panel of names of Fijians selected by secret ballot by the Council of Chiefs, itself consisting of elected and nominated members.

A local government system, first established in 1876, and since 1945 known as the Fijian Administration, has jurisdiction over all Fijians in the Colony, a policy based on indigenous institutions. In executive control is the Fijian Affairs Board, consisting of the Secretary for Fijian Affairs as chairman, the five Fijian members of Legislative Council, a Legal Adviser, and a Financial Adviser. The Secretary for Fijian Affairs is the executive officer of the Board and he is assisted, in each of the three administrative districts into which the Colony is divided, by a District Commissioner, who is in charge of the district and responsible to the Governor, through the Colonial Secretary, for the efficient administration of his district, including Fijian affairs. District Officers act as inspectors of the local government units but do not intervene in their management.

In Rotuma, where language and customs differ from those in Fiji, the District Officer is the chief executive authority and he also has limited magisterial powers. A Rotuman Regulation Board, consisting of the District Officer and a number of Rotumans, makes regulations of local application.

Soon after the date of the cession a commission investigated the title to lands claimed by foreigners and as a result freehold titles to about 400,000 acres of Fijian land were granted. The largest landowners are the Fijians and under the Native Land Trust Ordinance of 1940 the control of their lands, except areas demarcated and set aside for their own use and future maintenance, is vested in an independent Board, with the Governor as President, and administered on behalf of and for the benefit of the Fijian owners. The sale of Fijian-owned land is prohibited except to the Crown, and then only where it is required for a public purpose.

Customs duties are levied on all imports. Income tax rates range from 1s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. on each £ of taxable income. Provision is made for personal, married, dependent children and widows' allowances. Companies other than non-Fijian shipping and insurance companies are liable for tax at the rate of 6s. 3d. in the £ on profits. Non-Fijian shipping companies are taxed at the rate of 4½d. in the £ and similar insurance companies at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ on incomes from premia in excess of £1,000.

Surtax is chargeable on both individual and company incomes at varying rates. Death and gift duties are also payable.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1937 .. ..	947,497	878,104
1938 .. ..	889,514	966,957
1946 .. ..	2,157,198	1,981,629
1947 .. ..	2,728,270	2,329,232
1948 .. ..	2,888,005	2,475,133
1949 .. ..	3,100,752	2,648,516
1950 .. ..	3,797,906	3,589,459
1951 .. ..	3,613,167	3,573,918

In 1951, 73·54% of revenue was derived from Customs and excise duties, licences, income tax and other direct taxation. The main heads of expenditure were: Administration (Personal Emoluments) 31·34%; Public Works 14·14%; Medical 12·61%; Education 10·74%.

Fiji currency notes are issued in denominations of £50, £20, £10, £5, £1, 10s. and 5s.; silver coins in denominations of 2s., 1s. and 6d.; and smaller denominations of 3d., 1d. and ½d. The Fiji £ is linked to sterling at the rate of £F.111 = £100.

A ten-year development plan estimated to cost £4,250,000 was approved by Legislative Council in 1949. It was proposed that this plan should be financed as follows:—

	£
United Kingdom allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts .. ..	1,100,000
Annual Appropriations from Revenue .. ..	450,000
Appropriations from Surplus Balances .. ..	636,690
Loan Funds .. ..	2,000,000
From other sources .. ..	63,310
	<hr/>
	£4,250,000

Expenditure in each year has been: 1949, £136,621; 1950, £263,566; 1951, £625,929 (estimated). Rapidly rising costs and other factors have, however, made a review of the plan necessary.

The division of expenditure on the various schemes is :—

Production and development of natural resources .. .. .	27.0%
Social welfare .. .. .	38.7%
Communications and general ..	24.0%
Administration and staff .. ..	10.3%

During 1951 at the request of various Fijian Provincial Councils, a Fijian Development Fund was established into which is paid an amount not exceeding £10 a ton from the proceeds of the sale of Fijian-produced copra. Such deposits are credited to the producing group or individual and bear interest at 2%. The money thus accumulated may be expended only on works or schemes which will benefit the Fijians. The fund is administered by the Fijian Development Fund Board and by the end of August 1952 had accumulated a sum of £152,520.

At the end of 1951 there were 54,668 children enrolled in schools, representing 18.11% of the total population, compared with 16.13% in 1946. There is a Government Teachers' Training College at which in 1951 157 students attended the two-year residential course. Post-primary education is carried on by Missions, private bodies and the Government. An Educational Research Institute was established in 1952.

There are 403 registered schools where staff and accommodation are satisfactory and 62 recognized schools of a lower standard. In 1951 there were 1,109 registered teachers in Government service and 195 remain as "reserved" in the service of particular Missions. During 1951 expenditure on education from general revenue amounted to £358,957, compared with £43,306 in 1935. This does not take account of local contributions by school authorities by way of expenditure on buildings or their 25% contributions to teachers' salaries. £75,203 (including £68,035 from United Kingdom grants) was expended from Development funds.

The number of students studying abroad under scholarship schemes is : United Kingdom 1; New Zealand 18; Australia 6; India 7.

The principal infectious diseases in Fiji are : ankylostomiasis, influenza, pertussis, infantile diarrhoea, pulmonary tuberculosis, bacillary dysentery and gonorrhoea. Malaria does not occur. The total bed capacity of hospitals in the Colony is 945, of which 869 are in Government institutions; there are also 38 dispensaries in the rural areas in charge of Assistant Medical Practitioners. In-patients in 1951 in Government hospitals totalled 17,098 and the number of out-patients, including those treated at dispensaries, was approximately 283,271. Leprosy is treated at the Fiji Leprosy Hospital, Makogai, with the most modern methods, and a tuberculosis survey has been made with the assistance of a United Kingdom grant.

The Central Medical School, founded in 1888, provides a three-year course in medicine and dentistry to students from many South Pacific territories. There are at present 168 students in residence, including 55 from the United States Trust Territories in the Pacific.

The expenditure from general revenue on medical services in 1951 was £462,689, compared with £78,052 in 1935. These figures do not take into account expenditure from Development funds of £16,400, of which £14,000 was provided by grants from the United Kingdom.

The Colony's main airport is at Nandi, 135 miles by road from Suva. Aircraft on the trans-

Pacific route from Canada and the United States to Australia and New Zealand call at Nandi on both northbound and southbound flights. Services on these routes are operated by British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, Canadian Pacific Airlines Limited and Pan American World Airways (Incorporated). In 1951, 697 aircraft landed at Nandi. Flying boats from Auckland, operated by Tasman Empire Airways Limited, and from Australia, operated by Qantas Empire Airways Limited, land at Lauthala Bay, three miles from Suva. Weekly return flights to Fiji are operated by both companies and in 1952 the former extended its services to Tahiti, calling also at Samoa and the Cook Islands. An internal air service was inaugurated by Fiji Airways, a local company, in 1951 and flights are made daily between Suva, Nandi, Lautoka and Lambasa.

There are 440 miles of permanent line on the light railway operated by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company for bringing sugar cane to the crushing mills. The average annual tonnage transported is about 980,000. A free passenger service is run twice weekly on a section of track 120 miles long.

There are 935 miles of road, 636 miles of which have an all-weather surface.

The chief ports are Suva and Lautoka but overseas shipping also calls at Levuka, Nasavusavu and Rotuma to load copra. Overseas vessels calling at Fiji ports during 1951 numbered 157, the majority being cargo vessels some of which also carry passengers; there were 173,138 tons of cargo landed and 151,663 tons shipped from Fiji; 13,203 passengers either landed or embarked. A monthly passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Union Steam Ship Company and connects Suva with Auckland, Tonga and Western Samoa. There is a six-weekly cargo service from the United Kingdom to New Zealand calling at Suva. Port facilities for overseas shipping at Suva were severely reduced as a result of the 1952 hurricane. Regular inter-island cargo, passenger and mail services are maintained by a small number of motor vessels and there are numerous craft up to about 120 tons operating on irregular itineraries to and from the main centres.

A broadcasting service is undertaken by the Fiji Broadcasting Company Limited from Station ZJV at Suva, operating on a frequency of 950 kilocycles with a power of 500 watts. There are 3,348 licensed radio receivers in the Colony.

The economy of the Colony is based on agriculture and to a smaller extent on gold mining. The cultivation of sugar cane is almost entirely in the hands of Indian peasant farmers. Fijians produce about three-fifths of the second important export crop, copra, and about 70% of the employees at the gold mines are Fijians. The bulk of the population is not, however, a wage-earning one.

There are 27 registered trade unions with an approximate membership of 18,000.

The main crops are sugar, coconuts, bananas, maize, rice, pulses, taro, cassava, yams, groundnuts, pineapples and citrus fruits.

The livestock population is estimated at : horses 16,000; cattle 81,000; pigs 9,000; goats 24,000; poultry 150,000.

During 1951 approximately 400,000 cubic feet of sawn timber was produced and approximately 2,000,000 feet (stacked) of firewood. Shortage of staff has handicapped forestry development

Reef and coastal fishing is undertaken in a small way by Fijians and Indians but the supply of local fish does not nearly meet the demand.

A geological survey is to prepare a geological map of the Colony and to determine in detail the areas of possible economic mineralization. The cost of the survey is being met from a grant of £7,710 from the United Kingdom.

Sugar cane grown in the Colony is milled at five crushing mills and exported as raw sugar; there are no refineries in Fiji. Pineapple factories can whole fruit, fruit juice and pulp for export. Copra is crushed at a mill in Suva and both coconut oil and coconut meal are exported; this mill also manufactures margarine. Biscuits are made in Suva. There are iron works which undertake repairs to machinery and the maintenance, repair and construction of local shipping. A small plant produces candlenut oil (a substitute for linseed oil) and a paint factory manufactures paint from it.

	Total Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	£	£	£
1937 ..	1,760,744	91,737	2,121,920
1938 ..	1,675,437	76,232	2,458,797
1946 ..	3,571,050	162,904	3,441,268
1947 ..	5,116,386	326,471	5,816,331
1948 ..	5,944,834	417,217	7,372,295
1949 ..	6,990,977	424,365	6,419,501
1950 ..	6,960,622	707,249	7,104,630
1951 ..	9,368,137	899,414	6,413,576

In 1938 the total trade of the Colony was divided as follows: United Kingdom 33.3%; other Commonwealth countries 55.5%; foreign countries 11.2%. In 1951 the corresponding figures were: United Kingdom 34.5%; other Commonwealth countries 49.1%; foreign countries 16.4%.

*Principal Domestic Exports by Volume and Value*

	1938		1950		1951	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
		£		£		£
Sugar .. .. tons	134,415	1,338,183	114,254	3,750,712	72,995	2,625,273
Gold .. .. fine ozs.	89,354	701,272	103,111	1,420,578	93,700	1,296,403
Coconut oil .. .. tons	—	—	10,083	946,281	10,470	1,033,865
Copra .. .. tons	33,475	270,915	10,158	544,401	15,376	907,920
Fresh Bananas .. bunches	314,925	73,578	260,588	101,869	338,356	136,956
Coconut meal .. .. tons	—	—	5,009	62,038	5,267	91,367
Canned pineapples and juice .. .. lb.	134,957	1,644	1,843,753	67,951	1,215,202	56,237
Trocas shell .. .. tons	140	7,731	354	23,626	337	44,745
Molasses .. .. tons	22,881	22,881	17,758	17,758	19,554	19,579
Hides .. .. number	4,848	3,875	8,767	14,605	9,667	16,003
Silver .. .. fine ozs.	11,906	1,102	29,065	8,529	30,227	10,538
Manganese Ore .. .. tons	—	—	240	2,913	631	10,242
Margarine .. .. lb.	—	—	19,251	1,432	114,825	9,349

Among the chief imports are meats (fresh and canned), cotton and rayon piece goods, tobacco, corrugated iron, machinery, vehicles, motor spirit, cement and building supplies.

There are 23 co-operative societies, 22 of which are composed of Fijian members and one of Indians. The total membership is 1,618 and £6,692 has been subscribed out of an authorized capital of £62,300. The estimated value of produce handled by the societies at the end of 1951 was £22,503 of which £13,995 represented sales from copra. All local purchasers of copra sell to the Copra Board, which exports all copra and copra products. Cane growers sell their cane to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. All bananas for export are purchased by licensed buyers, who are required to pay a minimum price in accordance with ruling export sale values. Three of these buyers are Fijian organizations.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

The Governor.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.

Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., Méd. Mil.  
R. N. Caldwell, C.M.G., M.C.  
Sir Hugh Ragg.  
Sir Alport Barker, C.B.E.  
Ratu G. C. Tuisawau, O.B.E.  
Sadanand Maharaj.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Governor.

*Ex-Officio*

The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.

*Official*

The Secretary for Fijian Affairs.  
The Deputy Secretary for Fijian Affairs.  
The Commissioner of Labour.  
The Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys.  
The Director of Agriculture.  
The Comptroller of Customs.  
The Director of Public Works.  
The District Commissioner, Western.  
The Postmaster-General.

The Accountant-General.  
 Administrative Officer (Class I).  
 The Director of Medical Services.  
 The Director of Education.

*Unofficial*

*European Elected Members*—Sir Alport Barker, C.B.E.; H. M. Scott, D.F.C.; H. B. Gibson.  
*European Nominated Members*—C. Elliott; H. Gatty.  
*Native Members*—Ratu G. C. Tuisawau, O.B.E.; R. Vunivalu; Joeli K. Ravai, O.B.E.; Ratu G. K. Cakobau; Ratu T. W. T. Vuiyasawa.  
*Indian Elected Members*—Vishnu Deo; Tulsi Ram Sharma; J. Madhavan.  
*Indian Nominated Members*—B. M. Janif; Sadanand Maharaj.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
 —Sir Ronald Garvey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Colonial Secretary—A. F. R. Stoddart, C.M.G.  
 Financial Secretary—H. W. Davidson, M.B.E.  
 Secretary for Fijian Affairs—Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E., Méd. Mil.  
 Deputy Secretary for Fijian Affairs—(Seconded from District Administration)—J. W. Sykes.  
 Assistant Colonial Secretary (Administration) (Seconded from District Administration)—G. K. Roth.  
 Assistant Colonial Secretary (Development) (Seconded from District Administration)—E. R. Bevington.  
 Administrative Officers, Class I—C. R. H. Nott, O.B.E.; J. W. Gittins.  
 Accountant-General—W. E. J. Donovan.  
 Deputy Accountant-General—J. F. Griffiths.  
 Director of Agriculture—C. Harvey, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—W. J. Blackie.  
 Director of Audit—H. M. Watson.  
 Comptroller of Customs—A. R. Smith, M.B.E.  
 Deputy Comptroller—T. W. Davis.  
 Director of Education—H. Hayden.  
 Deputy Director—G. Sims.  
 Conservator of Forests—J. R. Angus.  
 Commissioner of Inland Revenue—R. B. Ackland.  
 Deputy Commissioner—W. J. Drysdale.  
 Chief Justice—R. Hync.  
 Puisne Judge—W. D. Carew.  
 Senior Magistrates—G. J. Horsfall; J. L. Macduff, M.C.  
 Commissioner of Labour—C. S. de C. Reay, O.B.E.  
 Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys—W. H. B. Buckhurst, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—R. V. Cole.  
 Attorney-General—B. A. Doyle, Q.C.  
 Solicitor-General—(Vacant)  
 Director of Medical Services—J. M. Cruikshank, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—R. W. D. Maxwell.  
 Commissioner of Police—E. K. Laws.  
 Deputy Commissioner—W. J. G. Holland.  
 Postmaster-General—J. A. Marais.  
 Government Printer—A. J. Elphick.  
 Superintendent of Prisons—D. F. McCaig, E.D.  
 Public Relations Officer—L. G. Usher.  
 Director of Public Works—J. P. Bruen.  
 Deputy Director—H. A. Ragg.  
 Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles—B. L. Gregg.  
 Government Storekeeper—F. W. J. Plucknett.

(Italics—Retired officer temporarily re-employed.)

PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

The small, volcanic islands of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, of which only the first is inhabited, lie about 3,500 miles from Panama and 3,000 from Auckland. Regular sea communication with the outside world is limited to the brief calls of large passenger liners, which heave to for a few hours. A small radio station is of particular importance in arranging such calls with passing ships, especially when a doctor is required.

Pitcairn was discovered by Carteret in 1767. In 1790 the *Bounty* mutineers landed with some women from Otaheite and these were the forebears of the present inhabitants. The population was removed at its own request in 1856 but 40 soon returned, and today the Islanders number about 130.

Pitcairn is a British colony by settlement and was brought within the jurisdiction of the Western Pacific High Commission in 1898. On the 1st April, 1952, by Order in Council made by Her Majesty the Queen, the administration was assumed by the Governor of Fiji, following the separation of the offices of the Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. There is an Island Council consisting of the Chief Magistrate, two assessors and a secretary. These officers are elected annually by the people. The principal source of revenue is the sale of stamps. A Government school is established under a trained teacher. Medical attention is given by a nurse resident on the island, assisted in cases of emergency by doctors from passing ships.

Chief Magistrate—Warren Christian.

THE GAMBIA

The total area is 4,003 square miles (Colony 29 square miles, Protectorate 3,974 square miles). St. Mary's Island, with an area of about 2,500 acres of dry land is included in the Colony area.

The total population was estimated at 279,686 in 1951, composed as follows:—

Colony—Bathurst (1951 Census) 19,602, Kombo St. Mary (1951 Census) 7,695; Protectorate (1951 estimate) 252,389. The population of Bathurst is African except for a few hundred Europeans, Syrians and Lebanese. The main tribal groups in the Protectorate are:—

Mandingo .. .. .	112,974
Fula (all tribal subdivisions) ..	53,268
Wolof .. .. .	35,365
Jola .. .. .	19,340
Serahuli .. .. .	18,663
Others .. .. .	12,779

The River Gambia flows into the Atlantic by a wide estuary which narrows to two and a half miles between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water at the entrance of the river at low tide, and ocean-going steamers drawing not more than 13 feet can at present proceed without trouble to Kuntaur 150 miles up-river. There is no bar to the River Gambia.

The Gambia has a long dry season from November to May, which is pleasant and generally healthy. Rainfall is confined to the period from June to October and averages about 40 inches. All the year round the climate on the coast is the best in British West Africa. During the rains, however, humidity increases and, owing to proximity to the river and sea, may be higher

than the rainfall would suggest. During the dry season harmattan winds from the Sahara noticeably depress both humidity and temperature. The climate up-river is much hotter, especially during the period February to June; after which the rains produce cooler and more pleasant conditions.

Temperature and Rainfall, 1951

	Height above sea or river level	Mean Annual Temperature	Rainfall in inches
Bathurst .. .. .	7 feet	Maximum 79·7° Minimum 71·3°	50·27
Georgetown .. .. .	4 feet	Maximum 82·2° Minimum 67·7°	45·30

The principal towns are—

*Colony*

Bathurst—capital—population 19,602.

*Protectorate*

Western Division—Brikama.

Central Division—Mansa Konko.

MacCarthy Island Division—Georgetown.

Upper River Division—Basse.

Population in the Protectorate is evenly distributed and there are no towns of over 3,000 inhabitants.

The Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators but they made no settlement. Between 1558 and 1752 Royal Charters were granted to various English merchants to trade with it. French merchants also plied during that period but the right of trade was abandoned to England by France under the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 which guaranteed to the English their possession of Fort James and of the River Gambia, with the exception of a French factory established at Albreda on the North Bank of the river. From 1807 to 1816 the general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off, in part due to the abolition of the slave trade. In 1816 a new settlement was founded on the Island of Banjul by English merchants from Senegal. Banjul was renamed St. Mary's and its town named after Lord Bathurst the then Secretary of State.

The settlement was subject to the Government of Sierra Leone and was annexed to that Colony by Act of Parliament in 1821. From 1816 to 1822 a Military Commandant, aided by a board of merchants called "The Settlement Court" administered the Government. From 1822 to 1829 the Commandant governed alone.

In December 1829, the Secretary of State appointed the first Lieutenant Governor "of the settlement of Bathurst and its dependencies in the Gambia". The laws of Sierra Leone remained in force but the Lieutenant Governor was not accountable to the Officer Administering the Government there.

The Gambia in the year 1843 was created an independent Colony with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs.

By the charter of 1866 it became a portion of the West African Settlements and continued to be so under the charter of 1874, until it was made a separate Government in 1888.

MacCarthy Island was purchased in 1823; the Ceded Mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826; and British Kombo was granted by the

King of Kombo in the various cessions of 1840, 1850 and 1855. In 1897 the countries of Foni and Jarra, on the south bank of the river, came under British protection. Foreign Kombo was also annexed by the British Government and is now divided into North, South and Central Kombo.

The Protectorate system of administration has been established since 1894 and extended from time to time by agreement with the different chiefs concerned until Ordinance No. 7 of 1902 was passed, providing fully for the Government of the whole Protectorate, which is now divided into four Divisions and again into Districts. This ordinance has since been superseded by the Protectorate Ordinance, 1935. There is a Commissioner in charge of each Division and each District is under a District Head Chief.

The Executive Council of the Colony consists of the Colonial Secretary as an *ex-officio* member and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed; since the Council was reconstituted in November 1951, the appointed members include five officials and four unofficials of whom one is nominated from the Protectorate. The Governor is the President of the Council and he may, on any special occasion when he desires the opinion of any person within the Colony, summon such person as an Extraordinary Member.

Under the Gambia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, as amended to 29th June 1951, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, a Vice-President, who is an unofficial member, three *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), four nominated official members, five nominated unofficial members—four representing the Protectorate and one representing Trade and Commerce—two elected members representing the town of Bathurst and one elected member representing the Kombo St. Mary Division. There is thus an unofficial majority on the newly constituted Council as there was on the Council which was dissolved in 1951.

The Gambia Protectorate Order in Council, 1946, provides that the Executive Council for the Colony shall also be the Executive Council for the Protectorate.

Individual ownership of land is recognized in the Colony and there is no restriction on the acquisition of land by non-natives. Freehold interests in Crown lands are not disposed of except in special circumstances and with the sanction of the Secretary of State. A grant of Crown lands for a term of years may be made by the Governor. The normal term is 21 years with an option of renewal for a like term.

Land in the Protectorate is held on native customary tenure from the Native Authority for the district in which it is vested. In general, land may not be alienated or leased to non-natives without the consent of the Governor. Except in a few cases, non-native occupation of land is confined to leases for not more than 21 years. Leases of small plots suitable for commercial or industrial purposes may be obtained from the Native Authority for the district, with the approval of the Governor. The power to approve is delegated to the Senior Commissioner.

Income tax was introduced in 1940. There is a sliding scale of personal income tax which amounts to the following rates on chargeable incomes (incomes of single persons up to £200 a year and married persons up to £350 a year are free of tax, and there are additional allowances for dependants):—

Chargeable income	Average rate of tax in the £	
	s.	d.
£400 .. ..	..	9
£600 .. ..	..	1 2
£1,000 .. ..	..	2 1
£2,000 .. ..	..	3 6½
£5,000 .. ..	..	7 5
£10,000 .. ..	..	10 0

The Company rate is 10s. 3d. in the £. There is no estate duty.

There is a direct tax on inhabitants of the Protectorate known as the District Rate which accrues to the District Treasuries. The rate at present is 20s. per "yard" of not more than four houses. There are additional rates for lodgers in the "yard" and "strange farmers".

The other main form of taxation is the Customs tariff.

The following is a table of public finance:—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1937 ..	286,104	343,323
1938 ..	166,794	263,199
1946 ..	616,328	545,854
1947 ..	693,774	633,272
1948 ..	866,900	1,014,097
1949 ..	964,155	1,170,190
1950 ..	999,217	1,062,312
1951 ..	1,144,825	1,171,028
1952 ..	1,289,610 (a)	1,433,367 (a)

(a) Approved Estimates.

It was estimated that in 1952 the main heads of revenue would be:—

Customs £566,000, Direct Taxation £195,000 and Colonial Development and Welfare Act and Other Grants £332,000.

In the same year the main heads of expenditure would be:—

Departmental Services £530,000, Development £527,000, Public Works £248,000.

The Public Debt of the Gambia at the end of December 1951 amounted to £38,759 13s. 9d., approximately 2s. 10d. per head of population (Gambia 3% Stock 1963).

The currency in circulation is issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of the four British West African territories. It consists of notes of 20s. and 10s.; yellow metal alloy coins of 2s., 1s. and 6d.; nickel coins of 1d., ½d. and tenth-penny. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par. The amount in circulation in the Gambia on 31st December, 1951, was as follows:—

Notes .. ..	£	2,302,664
Coins (alloy and nickel) .. ..		778,285
		<u>3,080,949</u>

During 1952 a new type of 1d. and ½d. bronze coin was introduced and is now in circulation with the nickel coins which it will gradually replace.

A total of £1,300,000 was originally made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. Of this sum £800,000 was for services (medical, agricultural, veterinary and educational) including capital expenditure on buildings and plant. £500,000 was for the development of Bathurst and the Kombo. An additional allocation of £200,000 was promised in 1951 to augment the balance available for a reclamation scheme.

The major capital works which will remain as monuments of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act are:—

- (i) A new hospital in Bathurst.
- (ii) A new town drainage system.
- (iii) 400 acres of adjacent reclaimed land which was formerly swamp.
- (iv) A new urban water supply.
- (v) New schools.
- (vi) New health centres and rural dispensaries.
- (vii) New veterinary headquarters.

A "Farmers' Fund" has been established from the profits of the Oilseeds Marketing Board. Besides meeting all the expenses of employing six Development Officers, it has enabled a number of schemes, chiefly of an agricultural nature, to be started. These schemes include expenditure in the opening up of new rice lands, fishing, poultry, tsetse control, communal gardens, group farming, introduction of timber-sawing by hand, and animal pest (baboon, monkey and pig) control.

A large separate scheme is an experimental farm on part of the old Colonial Development Corporation Poultry Farm. This is financed partly by the Colonial Development Corporation and partly by the Fund; it is under Government control. The one Colonial Development Corporation scheme remaining is the Rice Project in the middle river area. It is now in the form of a "pilot" scheme, cultivation in 1952 being limited to about 200 acres. Besides rice, sugar cane is to be tried out and an irrigation system for some 2,500 acres has been completed.

Government is responsible for primary education in Bathurst; the schools have a religious grouping and are administered through Management Committees on each of which the appropriate religious authority is represented. These Government schools are eight in number and grouped thus:—

- one each—Anglican/Methodist Boys', Girls' and Infants' School;
- one each—Roman Catholic Boys', Girls' and Infants' School;
- one each—Mohammedan Boys' and Infants' School;

with a total of 2,255 children. There is also a Domestic Science Centre for girls and an Arts and Crafts Centre for boys. Government schools have been opened at Bakau and Serckunda in the Colony; the rolls total 357. There are four secondary Mission schools in Bathurst, two for boys and two for girls. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools, which are

controlled by the Missions concerned but receive substantial grants from Government, is 262 boys and 162 girls.

The Methodist Girls' High School runs private kindergarten and preparatory departments attended by 148 children.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown, the Armitage School, which gives secondary education up to Form IV. Twenty-one village schools have been opened by District Authorities. They are staffed by Government teachers seconded to the Authorities.

The Missions run four primary schools in the Upper River Division, and two in MacCarthy Island Division. One of the schools in MacCarthy Island Division is run jointly with the District Authority.

There is a Teacher Training College at Yundum with 14 students. Ten Gambians with Government scholarships and about 38 private students are in the United Kingdom.

Government expenditure on education was £51,388 in 1950 compared with £5,038 in 1935.

The most common diseases are malaria, trypanosomiasis, ascariasis, yaws, bronchitis, leprosy and eye infections. The Health Services include special mosquito control units in Bathurst, Cape St. Mary and at Yundum Airport. Sanitary Inspectors are posted to important points in the Colony and Protectorate. The Health Services are also responsible for the administration of an Infectious Diseases Hospital in Bathurst for the treatment of cases of communicable disease.

Medical facilities in the Gambia are based on two general Hospitals, one at Bathurst and one at Bansang. The Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, serves the town and surrounding area, is equipped to deal with general medical and surgical cases, and has an obstetrical unit and out-patients' department. Bansang Hospital in MacCarthy Island Division of the Protectorate caters for general medical and surgical cases, has a few beds for obstetrical cases, and an out-patients' department. 4,906 in-patients and 62,106 out-patients were treated in 1951.

There are Health Centres at Basse, Georgetown, Kuntaur, Brikama, Bakau and Mansa Konko and 38 Dispensaries and sub-dispensaries situated throughout the Protectorate. Total attendances in 1951 were 228,654.

Maternity and child welfare remains chiefly centred in Bathurst, but there are 12 such clinics, three in the Island of St. Mary, five in Western Division, three in MacCarthy Island Division and one in Upper River Division. Total attendances in 1951 were 56,284.

Government expenditure on Medical and Health services in 1950 was £80,163 compared with £32,315 in 1935.

The aerodrome at Yundum, 17 miles from Bathurst, is controlled by the Government and operated on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Aviation by International Aeradio Limited. The Public Works Department maintains runways, buildings, power and water supplies and the meteorological services are operated by the West African Meteorological Service.

The West African Airways Corporation service between Accra and Dakar calls twice a week on its northerly and southerly flights.

There are 37 miles of tar macadam roads, 51 miles of laterite gravel all season roads and approximately 667 miles of earth roads open to motor traffic during the dry season. There are also approximately 300 miles of Native Authority roads, many of which are little more than tracks but motorable in the dry season. Bituminous main roads are under construction and paving of the streets in Bathurst is in progress.

The chief port is Bathurst which handled 47,453 tons of cargo in 1951. Services for passengers and cargo are provided by the Elder Dempster Lines and Palm Line and occasionally by John Holt and Company.

The H.M.C.S. *Lady Wright* and the H.M.C.S. *Fulladu* maintain a weekly service between the main river ports from Bathurst to Fattoto, a distance of about 288 miles up the Gambia River. The two vessels carried in 1951 a total of 12,409 passengers and approximately 3,458 tons of cargo. There are no railways.

There is no broadcasting or rediffusion station in the Gambia. Domestic radio receivers operate without restriction.

Most of the population is engaged in agriculture. The estimated numbers in other occupations in 1951 were: Government service 2,875, building 528, distributive trades 1,428, transport 200, shipping 3,604. There are three registered trade unions—Bathurst Trade Union, Gambia Labour Union and Gambia River Trade and Commercial Workers' Union.

The main crops are groundnuts, for export and oil production, rice, sorghums and millet; some maize and a little cotton for village weaving are also grown. 67,700 tons of groundnuts were produced in 1951.

The livestock population is: cattle 122,477; sheep 50,527; goats 75,468; pigs 2,614; horses 209; donkeys 4,307; poultry 227,129.

A fair amount of fish is caught in coastal waters and some in the lower river; very little, however, is done further up-river, though fish are fairly plentiful.

Year	Total Imports*	Re-exports*	Domestic Exports
	£	£	£
1937	705,165	34,148	665,000
1938	277,440	33,250	255,701
1946	948,093	68,876	627,316
1947	1,653,390	56,924	1,106,370
1948	1,938,124	45,214	1,682,305
1949	2,185,580	125,337	1,628,178
1950	2,921,008	115,692	2,169,818
1951	3,997,485	not available	not available

\*Exclusive of Specie

In 1938, 45.8% of the total imports came from the United Kingdom; 19.4% from other Commonwealth countries and 34.8% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were: United Kingdom 59.9%, other Commonwealth countries 23.1% and foreign countries 17%.

In 1938, 24.3% of all exports went to the United Kingdom, 2.3% to other Commonwealth countries and 73.4% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were: United Kingdom 96.2%, other Commonwealth countries 0.8% and foreign countries 3%.

Principal Exports by Volume and Value.

	1938	1949	1950
Beeswax .. tons	22	14	15
value	£1,845	£2,894	£3,116
Hides and skins tons	47	28	32
value	£1,960	£3,277	£4,028
Groundnuts tons	46,981	61,106	58,791
value	£246,691	£2,351,134	£2,107,428
Palm Kernels tons	681	1,551	1,580
value	£4,535	£38,466	£44,937

The chief imports are machinery, metal manufactures, bags and sacks, soap, cement, edible oils, tobacco, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, wheaten flour, artificial silk piece goods, lumber, spirits, rice, motor cars and lorries, sugar, apparel, kola-nuts and petroleum products.

The Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board handles the export of all groundnuts and other oilseeds. Its aims are to ensure orderly marketing, to improve the quality of exports, and from its profits to finance schemes of research and development. There are no registered co-operative societies.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).  
 The Colonial Secretary (*ex-officio*).  
 A. C. Spurling.  
 A. R. Clark, O.B.E.  
 S. H. O. Jones.  
 G. Humphrey-Smith, O.B.E.  
 C. B. Garnett.  
 J. C. Faye, M.B.E.  
 H. A. Madi, J.P.  
 I. M. Garba-Jahumpa.  
 Seyfu T. Jammeh, M.B.E.  
 Clerk—O. C. N'Jic.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).  
 J. A. Mahoney, M.B.E., J.P. (*Vice-President*).

*Ex-officio members*

The Colonial Secretary.  
 The Attorney-General.  
 The Financial Secretary.

*Official members*

S. H. O. Jones.  
 G. Humphrey-Smith, O.B.E.  
 C. B. Garnett.  
 K. Wilson.

*Unofficial members*

J. C. Faye, M.B.E.  
 H. A. Madi, J.P.  
 I. M. Garba-Jahumpa } *Elected.*

Seyfu T. Jammeh, M.B.E.  
 Seyfu M. Sise  
 T. D. Mallinson  
 Seyfu O. M'Baki  
 S. Ndure  
 Clerk—O. C. N'Jic } *Nominated.*

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
 —Sir Percy Wyn-Harris, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Colonial Secretary—A. N. A. Waddell, D.S.C.  
 Attorney-General—A. C. Spurling.  
 Financial Secretary—A. R. Clark, O.B.E.  
 Senior Commissioner—G. Humphrey-Smith, O.B.E.  
 Accountant-General—E. B. W. Carrol, O.B.E.  
 Principal Auditor—G. T. C. Morris.  
 Collector of Customs—S. H. Jones.  
 Director of Development and Agriculture—C. B. Garnett.  
 Director of Education—J. W. Forrest.  
 Director of Medical Services—S. H. O. Jones.  
 Superintendent of Police—G. D. Maydon.  
 Postmaster General—E. C. Sowc, M.B.E.  
 Director of Public Works—K. Wilson.  
 Deputy Director of Public Works—D. H. Yarnold.  
 Senior Veterinary Officer—S. L. H. Walshe.

GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, with an area of 1½ square miles. It consists of a long high mountain called The Rock and a sandy plain to the north of it, raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, called the North Front. Its greatest elevation is 1,396 feet, its length 2½ mile and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile.

The population is European and at the census of July 1951 numbered 22,848.

The climate is mild and temperate; snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in winter are 45° and 65° respectively. In summer a warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures in summer are 55° and 85° respectively. The rainy season is spread over the period September to May; the average annual rainfall is 35 inches.

Gibraltar was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans and Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain. It was held alternately by Moors and Spaniards until 1704 when, during the war of the Spanish succession, it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The cession was renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to take Gibraltar, especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

The Gibraltar (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1950, provides for the establishment of a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, two nominated members appointed by the Governor and five elected members. The *ex-officio* members are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. The Order in Council empowers the Governor to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony with the advice and consent of the Council. The Governor possesses the usual reserve of power to pass into law any measure necessary or expedient in his opinion in the interests of public order, public faith or good government (including defence). The Gibraltar Letters Patent and the Royal Instructions provide that the Governor shall be advised in the exercise of his powers by an Executive Council consisting of four *ex-officio* members and three unofficial members. The *ex-officio* members are the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

Taxation is mainly indirect. An Income Tax Ordinance was enacted in April 1952 and will come into force on the 1st April, 1953. There are no excise duties.

The main heads of taxation in 1951 were:—

- Customs.
- Estate Duties.
- Stamp Duties.
- Licences.
- Trades Tax.
- Fuel Oil Tax.
- Coffee Tax.

The items subject to import duty are alcoholic beverages, perfumed spirits, motor spirits, tobacco and coffee.

The Government lottery yielded £84,203.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1937 .. ..	207,984	196,179
1938 .. ..	207,628	199,725
1946 .. ..	545,325	751,630
1947 .. ..	1,389,375*	912,856
1948 .. ..	681,580	652,755†
1949 .. ..	1,021,270	1,236,565‡
1950 .. ..	820,557	937,059‡
1951 .. ..	908,922	849,236‡

\* Includes £850,000 interest free loan to the United Kingdom Government repaid in 1947.

† Excludes expenditure of £701,380 on Public Housing financed from loan funds in 1948.

‡ Excludes expenditure of £343,402 on Public Housing financed from loan funds in 1949, £254,009 in 1950 and £101,209 in 1951.

The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1951, consisted of £1,000,000 of 3% Debenture Loan, 1967-72, and of £400,000 of 3½% Debenture Loan, 1970-75. In addition there was a balance of £225,000 outstanding on an interest-free loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

Local Government notes and United Kingdom silver and copper coins are legal tender in the Colony. Colonial Government currency notes were in circulation to the value of £946,515 at 31st December, 1951. The issue is governed by the Currency Note Ordinance and is of the following denominations: £5, £1, 10s.

There are six secondary and 16 primary and infants' schools with a total number of pupils at 31st December, 1951, of 3,153. Government expenditure on education in 1951 amounted to £57,086 compared with £48,508 in 1950 and estimated expenditure in 1952 of £66,079.

Approximately 50 students of both sexes are undergoing courses of higher education in the United Kingdom.

Total expenditure on medical and public health services in 1951 was £103,642 compared with £22,966 in 1935. The number of beds available in hospitals was:—

Colonial Hospital (General) ..	153
King George V Hospital (Diseases of the Chest) .. ..	64
Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	30
Mental Hospital .. ..	42

The number of in-patients at the Colonial Hospital during the year was 2,006 and 12,576 were treated as out-patients.

There is no civil airfield in the Colony, but restricted use of the R.A.F. aerodrome at North Front by civil aircraft is permitted, subject to termination if military considerations so require. British European Airways operate five services a week between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom, via Madrid and Bordeaux. Gibraltar Airways operate a daily service (four/five flights) to and from Tangier.

The length of road open for traffic is 5½ miles in the city, 4 miles in the south district and about 3¼ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are suitable for motor traffic.

The total arrival of vessels of all kinds during 1951 was 5,633 with a net tonnage of 9,318,891. The majority called for oil or coal bunkers or repairs. The following passenger services were in operation :—

Orient Line to and from the United Kingdom .. .. .	monthly
Union Castle Line to and from the United Kingdom .. .. .	monthly
Italia Line, New York/Naples/Genoa .. .. .	fortnightly
American Export Lines, New York/Palermo/Naples/Piraeus/Haifa .. .. .	monthly
Polish Ocean Lines, Gdynia/Southampton/Port Said/Bombay/Karachi .. .. .	monthly

Approximately one cargo vessel a week arrived from the United Kingdom. A passenger and car ferry service to and from Tangier was operated by the Bland Line. There is also a daily passenger ferry service between Gibraltar and Algeciras.

There is no wireless broadcasting system in Gibraltar, and those desiring to obtain British programmes listen to short-wave transmissions from the B.B.C. There is a local radio distribution service, operated by the military authorities for military personnel, which also relays programmes from the B.B.C.

More than half of the wage-earners in Gibraltar, of whom a large proportion are Spaniards entering for work daily, are employed in one or other of the Service Departments, the Colonial Government, or the City Council. Commercial enterprises provide employment for a substantial number of clerical workers in shipping offices and trading agencies. Hotels, catering services, retail distributing trades and stevedoring are the other main sources of private employment. Other sources of employment are the main local industries—the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee. There is also a fish and fruit canning factory.

At the end of December 1951 the total registered labour force was 20,780. There are 13 registered trade unions in the Colony with an estimated total paid-up membership of some 2,744.

Actual figures of imports are available only for dutiable articles and the figures given below are therefore largely estimates :—

	Total Imports	Re-exports
	£	£
1950 .. .. .	4,967,900	1,576,910
1951 .. .. .	5,449,000	3,698,084

The figures of re-exports are only in respect of goods liable to import duty upon entry.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
The Deputy Fortress Commander.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.  
A. R. Isola, Q.C., J.P.  
H. J. Coelho.  
J. A. Hassan, J.P.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.

A. R. Isola, Q.C., J.P.

F. Panayotti

A. J. Risso

J. A. Hassan, J.P.

Major J. Patron, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.

H. J. Coelho

J. G. Perryman.

Clerk of Councils—E. H. Davis.

} Elected Members.

} Nominated Members.

#### CITY COUNCIL

Elected Members—P. G. Russo, O.B.E., J.P. (Chairman); C. R. Povedano (Vice-Chairman); O. L. Chamberland; Mrs. D. M. Ellicott; J. A. Hassan, J.P.; A. Montegriffo; A. W. Serfaty.

Service Representatives—Capt. St. J. Cronyn, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.; Col. W. R. Healing; Wing-Comdr. T. W. C. Fazan.

Colonial Government Representatives—F. C. Miller, O.B.E., M.C.; J. J. Girdali, O.B.E.; R. G. Wood.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

—Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Military Secretary—Major B. T. C. Forrester.

Personal Assistant and Aide-de-Camp—Captain J. R. R. Edington.

Colonial Secretary—J. D. Bates.

Financial Secretary—J. Hayward, O.B.E.

Chief Assistant Secretary—W. Nash.

Principal Auditor—K. A. W. Johnson.

Director of Education—W. A. Grace.

Chief Justice—R. S. Bacon, M.B.E.

Attorney-General—D. W. Conroy.

Assistant Attorney-General—J. B. Pine.

Registrar, Supreme Court—E. Pizzarello, I.S.O.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Coroner and Public

Trustee—S. W. Weldon.

Director of Labour and Welfare—J. G. Perryman.

Assistant Director of Labour and Welfare—(Vacant).

Commissioner of Lands and Works—C. McGrail.

Superintendent of Markets—J. A. Durante.

Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Hospital—F. Currer Miller, O.B.E., M.C.

Commissioner of Police—Captain D. S. Gowing.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—J. F. Barton.

Captain of the Port and Shipping Master—Comdr. G. B. Nasmyth.

Assistant Captain of the Port—R. G. Wood.

Colonial Postmaster—E. A. Canovas.

Superintendent of Prison—F. C. Scarlett.

## THE GOLD COAST

The total area is 91,843 square miles (Colony 23,937, Ashanti 24,379, Northern Territories Protectorate 30,486, Trust Territory of Togoland 13,041 square miles).

At the 1948 census the population was:—

	African	Non-African
Gold Coast .. ..	4,111,680	6,770
Colony .. ..	2,217,416	5,394
Ashanti .. ..	817,782	1,162
Northern Territories	1,076,482	214

The part of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship (included in the above) .. .. 382,717 51

The total population of the Gold Coast in mid-1952 was estimated at 4,399,000.

The Gold Coast is divided into three main zones:—

(i) A narrow belt of plains and scrubland, 5-50 miles wide and following the coastline. It includes the Accra Plains and is intersected by rivers and streams. Only three rivers have permanently open mouths, guarded by shallow river bars.

(ii) A belt of tropical rain-forest extends northwards from the coast, near the western frontier, for some 170 miles. The area is broken by ranges of heavily-wooded hills, some of which rise from 600-2,000 feet, and is

intersected by numerous rivers and streams navigable only by canoes. This area produces most of the timber, cocoa and minerals which play an important part in the economy of the Gold Coast.

(iii) North of the forest belt the country undulates gently between 300-1,300 feet, and is mostly covered by orchard bush with park-like areas and stretches of treeless plains. A range of hills runs north and south along the eastern boundary reaching a maximum height of 2,900 feet.

Except in the north, there are two rainy seasons in the year, separated by a short comparatively dry spell in July and August and a longer dry season from December to February. During the rainy seasons the well-known West African squalls normally occur. In the Northern Territories the two rainy seasons tend to merge into one to the exclusion of the short dry spell. The longer dry season is correspondingly extended.

Dry north-easterly winds (the Harmattan) reach the Gold Coast in January and February. They frequently bring particles of fine dust from the deserts in the north and cause a haze, which may become so thick as to impede navigation on the sea and in the air.

There are four fairly distinct climatic regions, namely the eastern coastal belt—warm and fairly dry; the south-west corner—warm and very humid; the forest belt—warm and humid; and the north—hot and dry:—

Zone	Station	Mean Rainfall	Mean Max. Temp. °F.	Absolute Max. Temp. °F.
Eastern Coastal Belt .. ..	Accra	29 ins.	86	94
South-west Corner .. ..	Axim	83 ins.	85	92
Forest Belt .. ..	Kumasi	58 ins.	86	96
North .. ..	Tamale	43 ins.	92	106

In December and January the hot days in the Northern Territories are associated with very cool nights. The averages of minimum and maximum temperatures for these months show a diurnal range of 29°. During these months daytime humidity may fall to less than 20%.

The principal towns are:—

	Population	
	African	European
Accra (capital) .. ..	133,192	2,734
Cape Coast .. ..	23,206	140
Ho .. ..	5,811	14
Koforidua .. ..	17,723	83
Kumasi .. ..	77,689*	794
Sekondi-Takoradi .. ..	43,743	814
Tamale .. ..	16,055	109
Tarkwa .. ..	7,707	133

\* Including suburban area.

The figures include maritime and military population.

The Gold Coast first became known through Portuguese navigators, who visited the district in 1471 in their search for gold, ivory and spices. They built a chain of forts and castles along the Coast and these served as their trading posts. The slave trade later attracted the attention of traders of other European nations, notably the

English and the Dutch; and in 1642 the Portuguese were compelled to abandon their possessions to the newcomers. By 1750, all the other European nations had relinquished their settlements on the Coast with the exception of the English, the Dutch and the Danes, who had their headquarters at Cape Coast, Elmina and Christiansborg respectively.

In 1821 the Imperial Government assumed full control of the British Settlements on the Coast; and by a convention made in 1871 the Dutch, who then remained the only other European nation on the Gold Coast, ceded their settlements to the British.

The Colony of the Gold Coast was created by Charter in July 1874, and in August of the same year an Order in Council empowered the Legislative Council to legislate for the new Colony by ordinance. Even then the Colony did not include all the areas under British protection as the boundaries remained undefined. To regularize the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed as a British possession in 1901 and the boundaries of the Colony were fully defined by Order in Council in 1906.

In the interim the eighteenth century saw the rise of the formidable confederacy of the Ashantis, who soon began to demand a larger and a more

direct share of the trade with the Europeans. As could be expected, the Coastal peoples resisted their demands, and this led to a continuous struggle. Eventually, in the nineteenth century, the Ashantis came into open conflict with the English, who tried to protect the Coastal peoples. In 1874, after a series of Ashanti wars, Sir Garnet Wolseley led a campaign against Kumasi, the stronghold of the Ashantis. The town was sacked; Premph, the King, was deposed and exiled to St. Helena. Ashanti was annexed to the British Crown in 1901 and Premph was only allowed to return in 1924. The Ashanti Confederacy was restored in 1935 and Premph's successor was proclaimed Asantehene, the Ashanti title for the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories came under British rule after the conclusion of treaties with the Chiefs in 1897.

In 1922 a portion of the adjoining German territory of Togoland was placed by the League of Nations under British Mandate and has since been administered as a part of the Gold Coast. This strip of land became a Trusteeship Territory after the formation of the United Nations Organization.

The present constitution came into effect on 1st January, 1951. The Executive Council, or Cabinet as it is now more usually called, consists of the Governor as President; three *ex-officio* members, namely the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary; and not less than eight representative members, who are members of the Legislative Assembly proposed by the Governor, after consultation with the Prime Minister, and approved by the Assembly.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of the Assembly. In the absence of the Governor the Prime Minister presides at meetings of the Cabinet.

The Governor at his discretion may charge any *ex-officio* Member of the Cabinet with the responsibility for Government Departments, and may similarly charge any Representative Member after consultation with the Prime Minister. Members of the Cabinet are known as Ministers. There is provision for Ministerial Secretaries to be appointed from among members of the Legislative Assembly and for a Permanent Secretary in each Ministry, who is a public officer appointed by the Governor.

The Legislative Assembly legislates for all the Territories of the Gold Coast. It consists of a Speaker, three *ex-officio* members, namely the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, three special members who represent the commercial interests—of whom only one is permitted to vote—and three special members who represent mining interests—also with only one vote. The 75 elected members consist of 33 rural members, five municipal members, eleven territorial members elected by the Joint Provincial Council, six territorial members elected by the Asanteman Council, 19 territorial members elected by an electoral college for the Northern Territories formed out of the Northern Territories Territorial Council, and one territorial member elected by the Southern Togoland Council.

The rural members represent constituencies whose boundaries were laid down in the Elections Ordinance, 1950, made under a special Order in

Council for the purpose. This Ordinance also laid down an electoral procedure, of which the main provision is that elections in rural constituencies should take place by secret ballot in two stages. In the first stage primary elections are held to choose representatives for local electoral colleges, which in the second stage choose one, or in certain cases two, representatives for each constituency. In order to qualify for registration to vote or for nomination as a candidate, an individual man or woman must be aged 21, a British subject and have a residential qualification of a minimum of six months. Literacy is not imposed as a qualification except in the case of candidates for the secondary elections.

The four municipalities of Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi and Cape Coast are represented by the urban members who are elected by direct election.

In the Colony and Ashanti the land is owned by Stools\*, families or individuals, except such as has been acquired by the Crown, mainly for public purposes. Grants by natives, other than customary grants, are subject to the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1939, and subsidiary legislation made thereunder. In the Northern Territories the control of all land is vested in the Governor and all minerals are vested in the Crown. The vesting of rights in land in non-natives is therefore controlled by the Government. In Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, the law applicable to the Colony applies to the Southern Section, and the law applicable to the Northern Territories, to the Northern Section. In addition it is unlawful for any native without the consent of the Governor to alienate any interest in land to a non-native.

Income tax is levied on individuals, and on bodies of persons other than companies, on a graduated scale rising from 3*d.* in every £ of the first £200 of chargeable income to 11*s.* 6*d.* for every £ exceeding £10,000. The rate of tax upon companies is 9*s.* in the £, with relief for small companies incorporated locally during their first six years and for companies formally admitted as pioneer enterprises. Minerals duty is imposed upon the value of minerals won at rates varying with the profitability of the undertaking. Persons other than companies are exempt from this tax if they are engaged in winning diamonds or small quantities of gold only.

The following is a table of public finance in the Territory:—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1937-38 ..	3,791,673	3,636,569
1938-39 ..	3,780,288	3,489,346
1946-47 ..	7,567,589	6,630,140
1947-48 ..	10,245,618	10,965,604
1948-49 ..	11,639,324	11,487,703
1949-50 ..	18,106,495	14,143,543
1950-51 ..	20,861,032	17,833,968
1951-52 ..	30,764,464	32,965,078
1952-53 ..	36,844,100†	34,247,860

† Approved Estimates.

During the year 1951-52 69·7% of the revenue was derived from Customs and excise and 17·2% from direct taxes.

\* Symbol of a Chief's authority.

The Public Debt at the end of March 1952 amounted to £10,710,000 (approximately £2 9s. per head of population) comprising:—

Gold Coast 4½% Inscribed Stock, 1956	£
Gold Coast 4½% Inscribed Stock, 1960-70	4,628,000
Gold Coast 3% Concession Stock, 1954-59	1,170,000
Gold Coast 3% Inscribed Stock, 1963	602,000
Loan from Cocoa Marketing Board	2,010,000 2,300,000

The currency in circulation is issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of the four British West African Territories. It consists of notes of 20s. and 10s.; yellow metal alloy coins of 2s., 1s. and 6d.; nickel coins of 3d., 1d. and tenth penny. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par. The estimated total currency outstanding in the Gold Coast at the end of September 1952 amounted to about £30,500,000.

The Gold Coast Development Plan, which was approved by the Legislative Assembly in 1951, for commencement with effect from the 1st April, 1951, provides for a total expenditure of approximately £77 million, to be spent in the following proportions:—

	Per cent.
Economic and Productive Services	20
Communications	30
Social Services	33
Common Services	17

No definite period is laid down for the completion of the Plan as a whole, but it is hoped that it will be possible to spend approximately £53 million in the five years 1951-56, in addition to development expenditure by the Railway Administration from loan funds. The approximate estimated expenditure under some of the more important heads during this period will be as follows:—

	£
Roads	10,400,000
Education	9,000,000
Medical	4,000,000
Housing	4,000,000
Officers', Staff Quarters, etc.	3,800,000

Grants of approximately £4,000,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and £500,000 from the Mutual Security Agency are being received. The Plan is kept under constant review by the Standing Development Committee of the Cabinet.

Outside the scope of the Development Plan the two main items are the Volta River Project and the construction of a new modern port at Tema, about 17 miles from Accra. The former is a multiple development scheme involving the harnessing of the River Volta for the production of cheap hydro-electric power; the exploitation of the extensive bauxite deposits for the production of aluminium; the construction of the necessary roads and railways to carry the bauxite to the smelter and the aluminium to the port; and possibly the provision of a country-wide electrical grid and the irrigation of the Accra Plains. The aluminium production would be in the hands of private enterprise while the power project would be publicly owned. The scheme is still in the planning stage but a great deal of investigation has already been carried out. The total expenditure, including the cost of public works, is estimated at about £124 million.

The Gold Coast is inadequately provided with port facilities, particularly on the eastern seaboard. The construction of a new harbour near Accra, with road and rail links to the existing network, was begun in 1952. The first phase, involving the provision of four deep water berths, is estimated to cost over £10 million and will meet the needs of the aluminium industry when required, in addition to normal traffic.

In December 1951 there were in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, excluding Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, 2,733 Primary and Middle schools with an enrolment of 271,884 (202,739 boys and 69,145 girls) and 57 Secondary schools with an enrolment of 6,707 (5,938 boys and 769 girls). Post-primary technical institutions had an enrolment of 560 (504 boys and 56 girls) and 1,662 students were in teacher-training colleges (1,141 men and 521 women). The University College of the Gold Coast had 304 students (293 men and 11 women) studying in the faculties of Arts, Divinity, Economics and Science and 339 students were enrolled at the Institute of Education (223 men and 116 women) taking Diploma and Associateship Courses. There is a College of Technology at Kumasi, with an enrolment of over 200. In addition to the teacher-training department of the College, courses are available in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, and in pharmacy, accountancy and secretarial studies.

Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship had at the same date 340 Primary and Middle schools with an enrolment of 28,821 (20,397 boys and 8,424 girls); there were seven Secondary schools with an enrolment of 139 (138 boys and one girl). Two teacher-training colleges had between them 165 students (126 men and 39 women).

Students of the Gold Coast and Togoland studying abroad numbered 624 in the United Kingdom (308 of whom held Government scholarships) and 106 in the United States of America. Four students from Togoland were studying in France. In 1952 a further 198 scholarships were awarded for study in the United Kingdom, 25 in the United States and 200 at the University College of the Gold Coast and Kumasi College of Technology.

In June 1952 the first mass literacy campaign was launched in the Ashanti, Fante and Trans-Volta language areas. By the end of September there had been over 75,000 registered learners in literacy classes with over 7,000 voluntary class leaders, and examinations for literacy certificates were in progress.

Estimated expenditure on education in the financial year 1952-53 is £2,980,040, compared with £176,667 in 1935-36.

The principal diseases treated in 1951 included malaria, pneumonia, helminthic diseases, rheumatic conditions, affections of the respiratory system, nutritional diseases, skin diseases, disease of the eye and annexa, and diseases of the digestive system. There are four central hospitals (Government) with specialist facilities, in addition to 27 Government, 11 Mines, 3 Mission and 10 private hospitals with a total of 2,448 beds and 355 cots. The number of beds is distributed as follows:—Government 1,670, Mines 466, Mission 138, Private 177. These hospitals are supplemented by 18 Government and 130 non-Government dressing stations in rural areas. Three Government health centres are nearing

completion. In 1951 there were 68,854 in-patients and 738,586 out-patients in the Government hospitals alone.

There are three Schools of Hygiene (Accra, Tamale and Kintampo) for the training of Sanitary Inspectors and Superintendents. The Medical Field Units (ten in 1951) make surveys and initiate mass treatment of trypanosomiasis and yaws, and undertake enquiries into the incidence of other endemic diseases, such as guinea-worm, bilharzia, onchocerciasis, leprosy, malaria, etc.

Estimated expenditure on medical and health services for 1952-53 is £2,074,710, including £594,650 estimated for new (development) projects. This figure may be compared with £298,810 in 1935-36.

The four aerodromes are at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra is an international airport and the terminus for the B.O.A.C. trunk route from the United Kingdom. Other airlines using Accra are Pan American World Airways (New York-Johannesburg), Air France (French West Africa), Transportes Aereos Portugueses (Lisbon-Portuguese West African territory) and West African Airways Corporation. The aerodromes at Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale are used by the latter on their internal services and connect the Northern Territories, Ashanti and the Western Province to the capital.

Fully-staffed meteorological stations are maintained at all the airfields. The Forecast Centre at Accra airport maintains Flight Meteorological Watch over the Accra Flight Information Region and provides all forecasts for aviation and local use.

The total railway mileage open to traffic on 31st March, 1952, was 535 and the track mileage was 643. The main line runs from Takoradi to Kumasi, thence to Accra, a distance of 357 miles; with branches: Takoradi Junction to Sekondi (3 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), Aboso to Cinnamon Bippo (4 miles), Huni Valley to Kade (99 miles Central Province line) and Dunkwa to Awaso (46 miles). The main line and branches are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. 5,650,313 passengers were carried during the financial year 1951-52 and 1,876,692 tons of freight. Proposals are in hand to link up the Central Province line from Achiasi to Kotoku on the Accra-Kumasi Line. To extend the railway from Awaso into Western Ashanti, from Achimota to the new harbour at Tema, a new railway is under construction.

There are 3,685 miles of road: bituminous surface 894 miles; gravel or earth surface 2,791 miles.

The chief port is Takoradi; there are smaller "surf" ports at Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast and Keta. During 1951 6,636,000 tons of shipping entered and cleared at all ports, of which 5,388,000 tons were handled at Takoradi.

A new harbour for ocean-going ships is under construction at Tema, 17 miles east of Accra. Four berths will be provided initially.

Mail and steamship services between the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast are maintained by Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, the United Africa Company, Limited, and John Holt and Company, Limited.

The River Volta is navigable for light draught launches as far as Akuse and, with the exception of the Krachi rapids, can be used for canoe traffic during certain seasons of the year as far as Yeji. The Ankobra River is navigable for many months of the year by surf boats and light draught

launches for a distance of 50 miles. The Tano, connected with Half Assini by the main lagoon, is navigable for light draught launches and canoes as far as Tanoso, a distance of about 60 miles.

The Government broadcasting service operates from Accra on two transmitters rated respectively at 1.3 kw. and 5 kw. There are 4,300 licence-holders. The Government wire broadcasting service serves nearly 12,000 subscribers in 23 towns throughout the Colony.

A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, primarily cocoa and subsistence farming. Returns rendered by employers which, however, cover only a part of the working population, showed the numbers in the main occupations on 31st December, 1951, to be: agriculture, forestry and fishing, 28,897; mining and quarrying, 44,355; manufacturing, 11,273; construction, 41,814; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, 4,910; commerce, 24,010; transport, storage, communication, 19,098; services, 43,328. Of the total of these figures, employment in the Central Government accounted for 75,213.

Eighty-eight trade unions had been registered by 31st March, 1952, by which date 58 registered unions had submitted returns showing a total of 32,908 paid-up members.

The main crops are cocoa, millet, maize, guinea-corn, plantain, yams, cassava, cocoyam, groundnuts and rice.

The livestock population is: cattle 392,000; sheep 376,053; goats 317,539; pigs 25,338; poultry 2,570,529; horses 6,207; donkeys 16,814.

Timber exports in 1951 totalled over 7,100,000 cubic feet of logs and over 2,600,000 cubic feet of lumber.

Large numbers of canoe fishermen work all along the coast. Their total catch in a normal year is of some 20,000 tons, the fish chiefly contributing to it being *Sardinella* species and *Caranx* species. The demand for fish throughout the Gold Coast is so keen that a much greater catch would be readily absorbed.

Gold, manganese, diamonds and bauxite are mined.

Year	Total Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	£	£	£
1937 ..	12,306,755	174,392	15,949,533
1938 ..	7,657,734	195,998	11,079,870
1946 ..	12,861,143	486,250	19,655,802
1947 ..	21,843,129	414,326	26,767,010
1948 ..	30,113,665	798,084	54,745,003
1949 ..	44,433,772	853,098	48,720,302
1950 ..	47,978,677	1,170,226	75,215,819
1951 ..	63,313,504	1,975,985	89,273,207

In 1938, 56% of imports came from the United Kingdom, 6.84% from other Commonwealth countries and 37.16% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 52.90, 7.38 and 39.72.

In 1938, 65.94% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 2.72% to other Commonwealth countries and 31.34% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 41.47, 4.99 and 53.54.

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

## Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938		1950		1951	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cocoa, raw .. ton	263,229	£ 4,540,899	267,401	£ 54,604,292	229,526	£ 60,309,76
Gold .. fine oz.	677,480	4,841,633	705,182	8,718,623	692,301	8,562,32
Metallic Ores:—						
Bauxite .. ton	—	—	114,948	223,467	129,328	226,27
Manganese .. ton	324,207	907,972	711,367	5,007,411	806,080	7,216,61
Diamonds .. carat	1,296,763	548,027	932,451	1,837,452	1,712,033	5,970,91
Timber, unmanufactured						
cu. ft.	696,599	77,026	10,238,351	3,884,600	9,874,411	4,976,57
Palm Kernels .. ton	5,193	39,631	4,126	130,835	2,452	115,48
Copra .. ton	993	9,186	800	36,070	1,189	128,73
*Kola-nuts .. lb.	9,187,900	88,334	12,052,237	141,594	12,746,141	141,45

\*Including the quantities and values of kola-nuts exported from the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship).

The chief imports are cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, machinery of all kinds, petroleum oils, motor vehicles, artificial silk piece goods, cement, alcoholic liquors, apparel of all kinds, wheat flour, fish, meats of all kinds, sugar, medicines and drugs.

There are two Marketing Boards, one dealing with cocoa and the other to handle scheduled agricultural produce. The produce at present on the schedule consists of oil palm produce, copra and coconut oil, shea nuts and shea butter, and coffee. These Boards ensure orderly marketing, aim to improve the quality of the products, guarantee prices to the producers by announcing minimum buying prices before each season, pay a reasonable remuneration to buying agents, spend money on research, and finance schemes for the benefit of the people in the producing areas. World prices for these products are high at present; but both Boards have stabilization funds which would supplement the price to the producer should world prices decline.

On the 31st March, 1951, there were 346 primary co-operative societies with 29,440 members and working capital of £200,119. Savings and deposits amounted to £55,861, and the Reserve Fund was £61,972.

## CABINET

Governor (*President*).  
 Prime Minister.  
 Minister of Defence and External Affairs.  
 Minister of Finance.  
 Minister of Justice.  
 Minister of Health.  
 Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.  
 Minister of Local Government and Housing.  
 Minister of Commerce and Industry.  
 Minister of Education and Social Welfare.  
 Minister of Communications and Works.  
 Minister of Labour.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*Speaker*—Sir Emanuel Quist, O.B.E.  
*Ex-Officio Members* (3)—The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

*Elected Members* (75)—Colony—19 Rural members, 11 Territorial members elected by Joint Provincial Council, 4 Municipal members;

Ashanti—12 Rural members, 6 Territorial members elected by the Asanteman Council, 1 Municipal member;

Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship)—19 Territorial members elected by the electoral college of the Northern Territories;

Southern Section of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship—2 Rural members, 1 Territorial member elected by the Southern Togoland Council.

*Special Members* (6)—Representing the commercial and mining interests.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
 —Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, G.C.M.G.

Prime Minister—K. Nkrumah.  
 Chief Secretary and Minister of Defence and External Affairs—R. H. Saloway, C.M.G. C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Financial Secretary and Minister of Finance—R. P. Armitage, C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Attorney-General and Minister of Justice—P. F. Branigan, Q.C.  
 Minister of Health—T. Hutton-Mills.  
 Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources—A. Casely-Hayford.  
 Minister of Local Government and Housing—E. O. Asafu-Adjaye.  
 Minister of Commerce and Industry—K. A. Gbedemah.  
 Minister of Education and Social Welfare—K. Botsio.  
 Minister of Communications and Works—J. A. Braimah.  
 Minister of Labour—A. E. Inkumsah.  
*Speaker of the House of Assembly*—Sir Emanuel Quist, O.B.E.

- Secretary to the Governor and to the Cabinet—G. Hadow, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence and External Affairs—E. N. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Chief Regional Officers—G. N. Burden, C.M.G., M.B.E.; W. H. Becton; A. J. Loveridge, O.B.E.  
 Regional Officer—G. E. Sinclair, O.B.E.  
 Establishment Secretary—E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E. (Temporary).  
 Secretaries to Ministries—R. L. Brooks; S. Macdonald-Smith; K. C. Tours; F. A. Evans; A. G. Forbes; A. C. Russell, E.D.; A. T. Kerr; D. G. Maurice.  
 Special Commissioner (Industries)—J. A. E. Morley, M.B.E.  
 Adviser on Local Government—A. F. Greenwood.  
 Town Planning Adviser—A. E. S. Alcock.  
 Administrative Officers, Class I—R. E. Walker; W. A. S. Cole; C. D. A. Pullan; H. J. N. Chapman; M. F. G. Wentworth, O.B.E.; W. B. Smith; J. Dixon; M. G. Hewson; P. Wilkins; T. A. Mead; H. M. Roemmele; H. J. P. Crawford; J. N. Matson; A. T. de B. Wilmot; D. M. Allen, M.B.E.; H. Millar-Craig; A. L. Adu, O.B.E.  
 Accountant-General—R. W. Smith.  
 Deputy Accountant-General—B. R. Leese.  
 Director of Agriculture—E. W. Leach.  
 Deputy Director—R. D. Linton.  
 Deputy Director of Agriculture (Cocoa Industry)—J. D. Broatch.  
 Director of Veterinary Services—S. Simpson.  
 Deputy Director—F. W. Aston.  
 Director of Audit—N. W. Sabine.  
 Deputy Director—G. E. L. Lord.  
 Controller of Civil Aviation—(Vacant).  
 Commissioner for Commerce—D. C. Ferguson.  
 Registrar of Co-operative Societies—M. G. Hewson.  
 Deputy Registrar—E. W. A. B. Sam.  
 Deputy Registrar (Consumer Societies)—G. N. Alema.  
 Comptroller of Customs and Excise—H. M. Lucie-Smith.  
 Deputy Comptroller—C. M. Bayfield.  
 Director of Education—S. J. Hogben, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Directors—J. R. Marshall; Vacant.  
 Chief Electrical Engineer—I. D. MacLennan, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Chief Electrical Engineer—(Vacant).  
 Chief Fisheries Officer—F. R. Johnson, M.B.E.  
 Chief Conservator of Forests—D. Stevenson.  
 Deputy Chief Conservator—W. T. S. Brown.  
 Game Warden—A. J. Cox.  
 Director of Geological Survey—D. A. Bates, M.B.E.  
 Director of Housing—A. T. Flutter.  
 Commissioner of Income Tax—A. H. Smith.  
 Deputy Commissioner—B. J. Bowick.  
 Director of Information Services—V. J. A. Lillie-Costello, O.B.E., M.C.  
 Deputy Director—R. J. Moxon.  
 Chief Justice—Sir Mark Wilson.  
 Puisne Judges—J. Jackson; K. A. Korsah, C.B.E.; S. O. Quashie-Idun; H. M. Windsor-Aubrey; T. A. Dennison; L. G. Lingley; C. S. Acolatse.  
 Legal Draughtsman—A. Lonsdale.  
 Director of Public Prosecutions—D. J. Sheridan.  
 Chief Registrar—R. H. Murphy.  
 Commissioner of Labour—I. G. Jones.  
 Deputy Commissioner—J. B. Heigham.  
 Commissioner of Lands—C. F. Williams.  
 Deputy Commissioner—A. R. Baster.  
 Valuer—D. K. Rubie.  
 Director of Medical Services—R. L. Cheverton.  
 Deputy Director—L. G. Eddy.  
 Assistant Directors of Medical Services—R. Ramsay; G. Watt, M.B.E.; H. C. Armstrong; W. T. M. Gilbert.  
 Chief Meteorologist—H. O. Walker.  
 Chief Inspector of Mines—D. M. McNair, M.B.E.  
 Commissioner of Police—M. K. N. Collens.  
 Deputy Commissioner—(Vacant).  
 Director of Posts and Telecommunications—R. E. G. Wilkins.  
 Deputy Director, Postal and Accounting Services—H. R. Senior, I.S.O.  
 Deputy Director and Engineer-in-Chief—F. Paltridge, D.S.O., E.D.  
 Government Printer—G. B. Pound.  
 Deputy Government Printer—R. Martin.  
 Director of Prisons—(Vacant).  
 Deputy Director—(Vacant).  
 Chairman, Public Service Commission—J. A. Mulhall, O.B.E.  
 Members, Public Service Commission—R. F. Pinder, O.B.E.; C. W. Tachie-Menson, O.B.E.; K. G. Kouuah.  
 Director of Public Works—J. Wyn Pugh.  
 Deputy Director—G. Paltridge.  
 General Manager, Railway—W. H. Salkfield, C.B.E.  
 Deputy General Manager—K. M. Steven.  
 Registrar-General—J. C. Burt.  
 Director of Rural Water Development—J. Lilly.  
 Director of Soil and Land-Use Survey—C. F. Charter, O.B.E.  
 Government Statistician—K. M. Francis.  
 Director of Surveys—H. Isherwood.  
 Deputy Director—W. Harrison.  
 Director of Social Welfare and Community Development—(Vacant).  
 Deputy Director—P. F. de C. du Sautoy.  
 Chief Transport Officer—E. J. Prah.  
 Director of Tsetse Control—F. A. Squire.

## HONG KONG

The land area is 391 square miles (Hong Kong Island 32 square miles, Kowloon 3½ square miles, New Territories (leased) 359 square miles). British waters comprise a rectangular area of some 710 square miles, containing the leased and ceded territory and bounded on the north by the shores of Deep Bay and Mirs Bay, between which lies the land frontier with China.

The 1951 mid-year estimate of population was 2,030,000, 99% of whom are of Chinese race, many being British subjects by virtue of birth in the Colony. There are estimated to be some 10,000 citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and of Commonwealth countries, excluding Service personnel and their families; 3,000 British subjects of Portuguese origin; nearly 2,000 other permanent residents, chiefly continental Europeans, Americans and Portuguese born in the Far East; and nearly 3,000 other temporary residents.

The Colony consists of the island of Hong Kong and a portion of the mainland to the north, together with some 75 adjacent islands ranging from Lantau, with an area of about 58 square miles, to uninhabited rocky islets. A peninsula, on which Kowloon stands, juts southward from the mainland towards Victoria, the capital, on Hong Kong island. Between these two lies the harbour, one of the finest natural ports in the world. Much of the built-up area surrounding the harbour has been reclaimed or levelled.

The greater part of the Colony consists of steep, unproductive hillside covered with dense scrub in some parts, in others seriously eroded as a result of indiscriminate felling of trees during the Japanese war-time occupation. Cultivation is confined mainly to the narrow valleys. The coastline is sharply indented. A steep range of hills divides Kowloon from the New Territories to the North, in the centre of which is the highest mountain, Taimoshan (3,142 feet); Lantau Peak is 3,067 feet and Victoria Peak on Hong Kong Island 1,806 feet high.

The climate is sub-tropical and governed by monsoons, the winter being cool and dry, the summer hot and humid. The mean monthly temperature varies from 59° in February to 82° in July. The actual temperature rarely rises above 95° or falls below 49°. The average annual rainfall is 84.76 inches, three-quarters of which falls between May and September. The mean relative humidity exceeds 80% during the summer but in early winter sometimes falls as low as 20%.

The great bulk of the population lives in Victoria and Kowloon, which are estimated each to contain over 750,000 people. Of the other islands the most thickly populated is Cheung Chau with 22,000 inhabitants.

Hong Kong was founded as a British Colony in 1841, the cession of the Island to Great Britain being confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The area on which the main urban part of Kowloon now stands, together with Stonecutters' Island in the harbour, Aplichau and Green Island, was ceded by the Convention of Peking in 1860; and in 1898 the New Territories, which consist of the rural area north of Kowloon and the islands around Hong Kong, were leased to Great Britain for 99 years.

The Colony was occupied by the Japanese from 1941 to 1945, and in the following four years made a remarkably rapid recovery.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, by a Governor assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council, which is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative matters, consists of six officials and six unofficials, three of whom are Chinese and one a member of the Colony's Portuguese community. The Legislative Council consists of nine officials and eight unofficials, five of whom are Chinese. There is an Urban Council with power to make by-laws relating to public health, sanitation and other subjects. It consists of five officials and eight unofficials, two of whom are elected.

There is in force an Inland Revenue Ordinance imposing a tax on earnings and profits at the standard rate in 1952-53 of 12½%. On salaries and annuities, and on the total personal incomes of individuals, a personal allowance of \$7,000 tax free income is made, also allowances for wives and families. Tax is then charged in increasing proportions of the standard rate,

commencing at 1/5th on the first \$5,000 taxable income. Corporation profits are charged entirely at the standard rate.

Other sources of revenue are rates, stamp and estate duties, entertainment, betting and business registration fees. Excise duties are also payable on tobacco, hydrocarbon oils, liquor, toilet preparations and table waters.

The following is a table of public finance of the Colony.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1939	41,478,052	37,949,111
1940-41 (15 months)	70,175,115	64,787,555
1946-47 (11 months)	82,141,556	85,624,399
1947-48	164,298,310	127,701,171
1948-49	194,933,955	159,954,021
1949-50	264,250,543	182,121,728
1950-51	291,728,416	251,684,521
1951-52	308,564,247	275,885,955
1952-53 (estimated)	290,762,200	288,673,011

It is estimated that in 1952-53 \$99,700,000 will be raised from direct and indirect taxes, \$69,000,000 from Duties and \$32,070,000 from Rates.

For the same year the main heads of estimated expenditure are:—

	\$
Public Works	70,052,241
Education	23,385,967
Medical Services	26,538,521
Police	30,653,147

The Public Debt of the Colony on 31st March 1952, amounted to \$62,703,000 (approximately \$31 per head of population). This Public Debt comprises:—

	\$
4% Conversion Loan (1933)	4,838,000
3½% Dollar Loan (1934)	4,280,000
3½% Dollar Loan (1940)	6,602,000
3½% Rehabilitation Loan (1947-48)	46,983,000

The value of the HKS, at approximately HK\$1 = 1s. 3d., is kept stable in relation to the £ sterling by an Exchange Equalization Fund.

The currency in circulation consists of \$50, \$100, \$10 and \$5 notes issued by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and to a small extent by two other Banks, and of \$1 notes and nickel alloy coins of 50 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents.

Over the five years 1952-57 it is proposed to expend the sum of \$260 million on major development projects, \$200 million of which will be provided from current revenue and \$60 million from the Colony's Development Fund.

The main items to be financed from the Development Fund are:—

	\$(million)
Waterworks (new reservoir at Tai Lam Chung)	40
Housing	15

The main items to be financed from current revenue are as follows:—

	\$(million)
New Schools	8
New Hospitals and Clinics	38
Government Offices	25
Government Quarters	10
City Hall	16
Reclamation Schemes	24
Piers	16
Waterworks	16
Roads	22
Abattoir	15

In 1952, 1,039 institutions provided education for some 195,000 pupils, approaching one in ten of the total estimated population. This total attendance figure may be divided as follows:—

	Pupils
Primary .. .. .	146,000
Secondary .. .. .	42,000
Post-secondary .. .. .	7,000

Private schools provided places for some 128,000 children and grant or subsidy schools for some 53,000, while the 36 Government institutions catered for about 14,000 pupils. The University of Hong Kong has 871 students studying medicine, art, civil engineering, architecture, science and Chinese languages. There were some 130 students in the United Kingdom for higher studies during 1951-52 and a number elsewhere. The University receives an annual Government grant of \$1½ million: in 1951 it benefited by a grant of \$4 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, the second grant of this amount for capital development, and is to receive a sum of \$16 million from Japanese assets taken over in the Colony as reparations. Education Department expenditure in 1950-51 was \$4.7 million compared with \$2 million in 1937.

Total expenditure on medical, sanitary and allied services including capital expenditure in 1951-52 was about \$36 million. Actual Government expenditure in 1950-51 (excluding development) was \$12 million compared with \$2 million in 1937. In 1951 beds available in hospitals (including maternity homes) totalled 4,177 (Government and Government-aided 3,292, private 885). In-patients treated in Government and Government-aided hospitals totalled 91,651, and out-patients, at the three main Government hospitals only, 830,439. Government also organizes health centres in the urban areas, and a large number of clinics and dispensaries in both urban and rural districts. Considering the tremendously overcrowded state of the Colony, the general state of health is remarkably high. There were no epidemics in 1951 and not a single case of the major quarantinable diseases. There is little malnutrition. Cases of tuberculosis, the most serious scourge, approached 14,000 in 1951 with 30% fatalities; pneumonia in all its forms caused nearly 5,000 deaths. The mortality was 91.8 per 1,000 live births.

The airfield at Kai Tak is limited in size by the geographical features of the neighbourhood, but international traffic increased steadily. During 1951 there were 13 companies operating international flights through the Colony, of which two have their head offices in Hong Kong. A total of 5,200 international flights, carrying 75,000 passengers, was reached.

There is a railway 36 kilometres long connecting Kowloon with the Chinese frontier, but there has lately been no through rail traffic into China. Total goods carried during 1951 amounted to 276,669 tons, and 3,897,032 passengers were transported.

There are 426 miles of roadway, 90% of which is of modern metalled construction.

During 1951-52, 85,533 vessels entered and cleared, their net registered tonnage being 23,960,207. 1,567,070 passengers landed or embarked by sea during the same period. A frequent ferry service crosses the harbour and links the principal islands to the westward.

Government runs broadcasting services in English, Cantonese, etc., operating on medium and short waves with a power of 2 and 2½ kw. respectively. There were 41,573 licence-holders at the end of 1951. A private concern also operates a rediffusion service on a basis of commercial advertising, with English and Cantonese programmes, to which there are some 45,000 subscribers.

Most of the urban population is engaged in trade or industry in some form, and the rural population in agriculture or fishing; there is considerable fluctuation between various occupations and reliable statistics are, in general, lacking. Estimated figures in 1952 are:—

Agriculture .. .. .	70,000
Fishing .. .. .	50,000
Government Service (82% on monthly pay) .. .. .	25,600
Public Transport (Road, Rail and Water) .. .. .	10,000
Textiles .. .. .	16,500
Dockyards .. .. .	8,000
Mines .. .. .	3,500
Other industries .. .. .	65,000

The last four figures cover only factories and workshops registered under the law.

In March 1952 there were 210 registered workers' unions, with a declared membership of nearly 173,000, and 78 employers' associations, with a declared membership of over 15,000.

The total area now under cultivation is estimated at 25,000 acres, 17,000 being under paddy and 3,500 under vegetables. Some 16,700 metric tons of milled rice are estimated to be grown annually.

The estimated livestock population is: cattle 11,000, pigs 25,000.

About 30,500 tons of fish were marketed in 1951-52 compared with 33,000 tons in the previous year.

Iron ore, kaolin, wolfram ore and small quantities of tin, molybdenum and lead are mined. In 1951, 161,000 tons of iron ore were produced.

The more important of the wide range of goods manufactured in the Colony are: textiles, cotton garments, towels, etc., rubber shoes, enamel and aluminium ware, vacuum flasks, torches and lamps, matches, sulphuric acid, ropes, nets and cordage, ginger, processed foods and plastic products and cement. Production of cement in 1951 was 71,000 tons.

Over 20% of the Colony's total exports in 1951 consisted of locally manufactured articles. The total values of imports and exports by main groups are shown in the table below; there was a change in the basis of classification between 1947 and 1948, with the result that the correlation is not exact.

	Total Imports \$	Total Exports \$
1939 .. .. .	599,523,149	608,788,829
1940 .. .. .	752,738,508	621,751,690
1946 .. .. .	953,716,721	822,750,350
1947 .. .. .	1,599,705,371	1,315,579,434
1948 .. .. .	2,078,066,846	1,605,236,324
1949 .. .. .	2,905,014,140	2,474,422,563
1950 .. .. .	3,802,976,054	3,756,828,200
1951 .. .. .	4,892,046,009	4,460,563,941

(Including bullion and specie)

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

## Principal Imports and Exports by Value

Articles	Imports				Exports			
	1939	1950	1951	1939	1950	1951		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Food products, beverages and tobacco .. .. .	165,985,123	901,100,921	1,001,233,892	120,364,254	525,285,444	556,682,936		
Fatty substances, waxes, and paints .. .. .	101,252,593	301,293,215	256,025,524	83,325,727	274,069,932	216,591,661		
Chemicals and allied products .. .. .	49,413,258	439,366,294	656,021,298	47,101,838	444,758,081	675,597,540		
Paper and paperware .. .. .	10,640,028	101,636,205	182,868,004	8,362,044	92,574,619	164,734,924		
Textiles and clothing .. .. .	103,641,471	779,803,867	953,027,275	101,140,292	1,053,216,116	1,098,490,849		
Products for heating, lighting, etc., lubricants .. .. .	16,398,663	139,608,812	156,701,796	731,052	85,540,689	27,251,420		
Base metals and manufactures .. .. .	42,534,450	244,394,004	378,805,401	59,985,266	343,801,765	449,576,070		
Machinery .. .. .	10,833,933	137,769,872	205,237,801	7,133,106	107,604,527	166,796,420		
Vehicles and transport equipment .. .. .	13,627,309	47,512,226	70,271,932	20,464,040	42,376,418	68,396,075		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	79,872,396	695,176,237	1,010,121,613	84,777,584	746,324,782	1,008,909,810		
Total Merchandise .. .. .	594,199,224	3,787,661,653	4,870,314,536	533,385,203	3,715,552,373	4,433,027,705		
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	5,323,925	15,314,401	21,731,473	75,403,626	41,275,827	27,536,236		
Grand Total .. .. .	599,523,149	3,802,976,054	4,892,046,009	608,788,829	3,756,828,200	4,460,563,941		

## Direction of Trade (percentages)

Country concerned	Imports			Exports		
	1939	1950	1951	1939	1950	1951
United Kingdom .. ..	6.62	10.64	12.65	5.22	4.99	5.33
Malaya .. ..	2.16	7.89	8.06	7.61	14.45	16.60
China .. ..	37.95	22.84	17.65	14.83	39.04	35.95
U.S.A. .. ..	8.66	17.23	7.64	23.16	8.62	3.64
Other countries .. ..	44.61	41.40	54.00	49.18	32.90	38.48

There are four Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Societies with a membership of over 700 which is steadily increasing. Four Fish Wholesale Markets are now in operation, the latest having been opened in June 1952 at Aberdeen, the main fishing port. A revolving loan fund of \$250,000 has existed since 1946 and is of great benefit to fisher folk; the amount of the fund has already been used four times. The Vegetable Marketing Organization transports vegetables to the central wholesale market at Kowloon from seven collecting centres and depôts in the New Territories; four of these are run by the farmers themselves and are being encouraged to develop into co-operative societies.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Commander, British Forces—Lieutenant-General Sir Terence Airey, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

The Colonial Secretary—R. B. Black, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Mil.), O.B.E. (Civ.).

The Attorney-General—A. Ridehalgh, Q.C.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs—R. R. Todd.

The Financial Secretary—A. G. Clarke.

*Appointed Official Member*

B. C. K. Hawkins, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Commissioner of Labour).

*Unofficial Members*

Sir Arthur Morse, C.B.E.

Chau Tsun-nin, C.B.E.

Sir Man Kam Lo, C.B.E.

Chau Sik-nin, C.B.E.

Leo d'Almada e Castro, C.B.E., Q.C.

J. Keswick, C.M.G.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Commander, British Forces.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Financial Secretary.

*Appointed Official Members*

T. L. Bowring, O.B.E. (Director of Public Works).

D. J. S. Crozier (Director of Education).

Yeo Kok Cheang (Director of Medical and Health Services).

K. M. A. Barnett, E.D. (Chairman, Urban Council).

*Unofficial Members*

Chau Tsun-nin, C.B.E.

Chau Sik-nin, C.B.E.

Leo d'Almada e Castro, C.B.E., Q.C.

M. M. Watson.

C. E. M. Terry.

Lo Man Wai, O.B.E.

Ngan Shing-Kwan.

H. J. Collar, C.B.E.

## PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (*Chairman*).

J. R. Jones, M.C.

Sir Man Kam Lo, C.B.E.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

—Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—R. B. Black, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Financial Secretary—A. G. Clarke.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs—R. R. Todd.

Deputy Colonial Secretary—H. G. Richards, O.B.E.

Deputy Financial Secretary—J. J. Cowperthwaite (*Acting*).

Defence Secretary—C. B. Burgess.

Establishment Officer—D. W. B. Baron (*Acting*).

Political Adviser—G. W. Aldington, O.B.E.

(*temporarily transferred from Foreign Service*).

Economic Secretary—W. R. Main (*temporary appointment*).

Accountant-General—R. C. Lemmon.

Assistant Accountant-General—J. Hargreaves.

Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry—T. G. Strangeways.

Director of Audit—P. H. Jennings.

Principal Auditor—W. H. Williams.

Chief Staff Officer, Civil Aid Services—A. Todd.

Director of Civil Aviation—M. J. Muspratt-Williams.

Deputy Director of Civil Aviation—R. Winship.

Director of Commerce and Industry—P. C. M. Sedgwick.

Registrar of Co-operatives (*and Director of Marketing*)—J. Cater.

Director of Education—D. J. S. Crozier.

Deputy Director of Education—L. G. Morgan.

Commissioner, Essential Services Corps—G. M. Tingle.

Chief Officer, Fire Brigade—W. J. Gorman, M.B.E.

Commissioner of Inland Revenue—W. F. Watson.

Assistant Commissioners of Inland Revenue (2)—P. D. A. Chidell; C. W. Norris.

Chief Justice—Sir Gerard Howe, Q.C.

Senior Puisne Judge—E. H. Williams.

Puisne Judges (2)—T. J. Gould; C. W. Reece.

Registrar, Supreme Court—C. P. D'Almada e Castro.

General Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway—J. B. Trevor, M.C.

Commissioner of Labour—B. C. K. Hawkins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy Commissioner of Labour—Q. A. A. Macfadyen.

Attorney-General—A. Ridehalgh, Q.C.

Solicitor-General—A. Hooton.

Senior Crown Counsel (3)—H. A. de Barros Botelho; M. Heenan; Vacant.

Director of Marine—J. Jolly, C.B.E.

Assistant Directors of Marine (2)—W. Sprague; T. B. Low.

Director of Medical and Health Services—Yeo Kok Cheang.

Deputy Director—J. M. Liston.

Senior Specialists (2)—P. B. Wilkinson; J. B. Mackie.

Deputy Director of Medical Services—K. H. Uttley.

Deputy Director of Health Services—G. I. Shaw.

District Commissioner, New Territories—E. B. Teesdale, M.C. (*Acting*).

Commissioner of Police—D. W. MacIntosh, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy Commissioner—A. C. Maxwell.

Assistant Commissioners (5)—K. A. Bidmead; A. R. S. Major; H. W. E. Heath; P. I. M. Irwin; (Vacant.)

Postmaster-General—L. C. Saville, E.D.

Assistant Postmaster-General—M. L. Durrant.

Government Printer—W. F. C. Jenner.

Commissioner of Prisons—J. T. Burdett.

Public Relations Officer—J. L. Murray.

Controller of Broadcasting—C. L. Hindson.

Director of Public Works—T. L. Bowring, O.B.E.

Deputy Director—A. P. Weir.

Assistant Directors (2)—N. K. Littlejohn; W. W. C. Shewan.

Waterworks Engineer—J. Forbes.

Superintendent of Crown Lands and Surveys—M. I. de Ville.

Quartering Authority—H. R. J. Woulfe-Flanagan.

Commissioner of Rating and Valuation—F. Shanks.

Registrar-General—W. Aneurin Jones.

Deputy Registrar-General—W. K. Thomson.

Commandant of Royal Hong Kong Defence Force—Col. L. T. Ride, C.B.E., E.D.

Deputy Commandant—Lt.-Col. C. P. Vaughan, D.S.O. (*attached from Regular Army*).

Director of Royal Observatory—G. S. P. Heywood.  
Assistant Director of Royal Observatory—L. Starbuck.

Social Welfare Officer—K. Keen.

Controller of Stores—J. Watson, E.D.

Chairman, Urban Council—K. M. A. Barnett.

## JAMAICA

Jamaica is an island situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles south of Cuba. Its area is 4,411.21 square miles.

The mid-year estimate of population in 1951 was 1,430,000. At the 1943 census the total population was 1,237,063 with the following racial origins:—

European	..	..	13,809
African	..	..	965,960
East Indian	..	..	21,393
Syrian	..	..	834
Chinese	..	..	6,879
Mixed or Coloured	..	..	227,148
Not specified	..	..	1,040

The Island is mountainous and rises in the centre to 7,402 feet (Blue Mountain Peak). Other prominent mountain ranges are Manchester Mountains (Mount Denham 3,236 feet) Mocho Mountains (Bull Head 2,782 feet) Santa Cruz Mountains (Munro 2,500 feet). The area of land over 1,000 feet above sea level is 2,110 square miles; that above 5,000 feet is 39 square miles. There are numerous rivers. Forest lands comprise about 400,000 acres, of which 232,000 constitute the Government Forest Reserves.

Generally speaking, the rainy months are May and October but in the extreme north-east winter rains fall between November and January. The heaviest annual rainfall, which exceeds 200 inches, occurs near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the north-east, the lowest in the extreme south. Hurricanes occur on the average once in seven years. The table at the foot of the page shows temperatures and rainfall for selected areas in 1951.

The capital is Kingston, which, together with Port Royal, has an estimated population of 136,570. The other principal towns are:—

	(1943 census)
Montego Bay ..	11,547
Spanish Town ..	12,007

The Spanish occupation of Jamaica lasted for over a century and a half. When the riches of Mexico and Peru were opened up by the conquistadores, the Spaniards flocked to the mainland from the island colonies and Jamaica became little more than a supply base for expeditions to

## JAMAICA : TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL, 1951

Station	Height above Sea Level Feet	Mean Annual Temperature °F.	Rainfall (inches)
Caenwood ..	100	76.6	101.64
Castleton Gardens ..	496	72.9	96.33
Cinchona ..	4,900	64.0	112.37
Grove Place ..	1,400	72.4	82.28
Hope Laboratory ..	668	78.0	45.60
Irwin ..	80	76.9	46.31
Mill Bank ..	600	—	216.41
Morant Point ..	8	80.7	57.60
Negril Point ..	33	79.3	47.28
Orange River ..	450	75.6	53.20
Palisados ..	19	81.1	41.59

the mainland of America. The population, which had never been very great, dwindled to an insignificant and impoverished community which offered little resistance to the English invasion under Admiral Penn and General Venables in 1655. With this date the modern history of the Jamaica people may be said to begin. The last attempt to recover the island for Spain collapsed and the last remnant of the Spaniards left Jamaica from Runaway Bay in 1660. The Spaniards had imported slaves from Africa, most of whom they took with them, but a small number remained in the mountains of the interior and formed the nucleus of the Maroons. Of the present community, the founders and pioneers were colonists who came from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland in the seventeenth century.

The present constitution, granted in 1944, provides for a Privy Council, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives.

The Privy Council consists of the Officer Commanding the Troops, two Government officials and two nominated unofficial members. It advises the Governor in the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Government service and in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of mercy.

The Executive Council is the principal instrument of policy. It is presided over by the Governor and consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney-General, two unofficial nominated members from the Legislative Council and five unofficial members elected from the House of Representatives. The Governor has a casting vote only. Changes are under consideration to increase the number of members drawn from the House of Representatives and to give them executive responsibility as Ministers for various Departments of Government.

The Legislature consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives.

The Legislative Council consists of three *ex-officio* members, not more than two official members and not less than ten unofficial members nominated by the Governor. The Council elects one of its unofficial members who is not a member of the Executive Council to be its President.

The House of Representatives consists of 32 members elected by adult suffrage from constituencies into which the Island is divided. The House elects a Speaker and also elects five members to serve on the Executive Council.

The policy of land distribution comes under two heads—freehold and leasehold. Appreciable areas of Government-owned lands, with the exception of Forest Reserves, have been disposed of under the existing Land Settlement Scheme, which is a freehold system of tenure. However, in recent years, experiments have been carried out under a leasehold scheme. There is no restriction on alienation to non-natives.

The main heads of direct taxation are : Income tax, land and property tax, death duties—namely, (a) estate, (b) legacy and (c) succession duties—and the licence duty on motor vehicles and on other personal properties. Taxes on real properties are collected on the basis of the improved value. This is defined as the actual present gross value of the property.

Indirect taxation comprises Customs duties, excise duties, entertainment duty and certain licences and fees. Essential foodstuffs are either free of Customs duty or at low rates. Several industries are granted duty-free admission of building materials, plant and equipment.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony :—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1937-38 ..	2,476,136	2,271,174
1938-39 ..	2,840,142	2,854,021
1945-46 ..	7,747,680	7,613,612
1946-47 ..	8,390,657	7,851,030
1947-48 ..	9,300,497	8,410,280
1948-49 ..	9,712,942	10,130,204
1949-50 ..	10,002,635	9,890,329
1950-51 ..	10,938,887	10,342,339
1951-52 ..	12,922,680*	13,658,066*

\* Revised Estimates.

It was estimated that in 1951-52 57.22% of revenue was derived from Customs and excise and 21.12% from direct taxation. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were :—

Public Debt Charges (6.514%), Education (11.59%), Medical (11.50%), Subventions (9.791%), Public Works (14%), Agriculture and Lands (5.16%).

The Public Debt at the end of March 1952 amounted to £14,055,917 (approximately £9 16s. 8d. per head of population).

British silver and cupro-nickel coins of all denominations circulate freely. Nickel and bronze alloy subsidiary coinage of 1d., ½d., and ¼d. denominations are in circulation. Jamaica Government currency notes in circulation on 31st March, 1952, amounted to £3,951,273.

Jamaica received an allocation of £6,250,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year development plan. Of this allocation, £250,000 has been utilized towards establishing the University College Hospital, and is therefore not available for ten-year plan financing. The plan, which originally provided for a total expenditure of £19,535,593 over the ten-year period 1946-56, was revised in 1951 and now provides for an expenditure of £18,186,941 over the same period. It is now proposed to spend nearly £12 million between 1951 and 1956, expenditure to be met from the following sources :—

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare	
Grant .. .. .	3,557,203
General Revenue .. .. .	4,048,953
Loan Funds .. .. .	4,080,813
Total .. .. .	£11,686,969

This total is to be spent under the following main heads of expenditure :—

	£
Agriculture .. .. .	3,832,393
Education .. .. .	1,279,339
Public Health .. .. .	4,238,908
Communications .. .. .	1,197,908
Industrial and Trade Development	320,318
Social Welfare .. .. .	635,525
Miscellaneous .. .. .	182,578
Total .. .. .	£11,686,969

In 1952 the Jamaica Government established the Agricultural Development Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the development of agriculture and industry in the Island. The Government has initiated the Mid-Clarendon Irrigation Scheme to develop some 10,000 acres for agriculture. The Government has also initiated the establishment of Land Improvement Authorities. The first such Authority has been set up in the Yallahs Valley Area in the parish of Saint Thomas. Further Authorities will be set up when the results of this one can be fully assessed.

In 1952, at the Government's invitation, a mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development surveyed the development requirements of Jamaica. Its report was presented and published in January 1953.

The development programmes of the bauxite companies, which are not financed from Government funds, are expanding at an increasing pace.

The University College of the West Indies, at Mona, near Kingston, has faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine. In the 1951-52 session there were 204 students. Technical education is available at the Kingston Technical School which had 522 students in 1951. The Government awarded nine scholarships for higher education in 1951, tenable at University College or in the United Kingdom or Canada. There were 26 Jamaicans with scholarships at Universities in the United Kingdom and three in Canada. In addition there were 202 private Jamaican students at Universities in the United Kingdom and 120 in North America. In 1951 there were 27 secondary schools with an enrolment of 7,090 and 706 primary schools with an enrolment of 210,917.

Expenditure on educational services in 1951 was £1,739,791, of which about £69,246 was contributed by the United Kingdom under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. In 1935 expenditure was £226,392.

During 1951 the Government spent approximately £1,157,470 on its medical services, which are organized on an island-wide basis. This figure excludes the cost of maintenance and the construction of buildings. Expenditure in 1935 amounted to £191,207.

There have been no epidemics in the Island for many years, in spite of the serious hurricane which struck the capital, Kingston, in 1951. Disease rates compare favourably with more advanced countries nearby, e.g. the United States of America and Canada. Among the colony's main diseases are: worm infestation (Helminthiasis), yaws, malaria, venereal diseases and pulmonary tuberculosis.

Each of the Island's 14 parishes has a full-time Medical Officer (Health), in charge of public health services, and a staff of sanitary inspectors, public health and district nurses. In the head office in Kingston are specialist officers who are responsible for the various phases of public health activities, which include epidemiology, health education, quarantine and public health nursing and control work in tuberculosis, venereal diseases, yaws and malaria. There are four mobile health units which carry on a generalized public health programme in different areas.

The following are the government hospitals in Jamaica:—

21 general hospitals (2,427 beds).

Victoria Jubilee Maternity Hospital (170 beds).

George V Memorial Sanatorium for chest diseases (222 beds).

Tuberculosis Hospital (190 beds).

Mental Hospital (2,819 beds).

Hansen Home for the treatment of leprosy (188 beds).

There are altogether 119 hospital outstations and dispensaries. The figure for out-patient attendance during 1951 was approximately 521,367.

Main airfields are at Palisadoes and Montego Bay and there are four private strips, as well as de-activated fields at Vernam Field and Braco. Palisadoes, a Port of Entry, is used by B.O.A.C., British West Indian Airways, Pan American Airways, K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), Trans-Canada Air Lines, Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Caribbean International Airways, and numerous non-scheduled operators on international routes. Montego Bay is used by B.O.A.C., Pan American Airways and British West Indian Airways. Meteorological services are provided by the British Caribbean Meteorological Service, and air services are under the control of the Civil Aviation Department. Aeronautical communications facilities are provided by Messrs. International Aeradio (Caribbean) Limited.

The Jamaica Government Railway has 240 miles of railway line. The main routes are:—

- (a) Kingston-Montego Bay.
- (b) Kingston-Port Antonio.
- (c) Kingston-Frankfield
- (d) Kingston-Linstead.

During the financial year 1951-52, the railway carried 848,833 passengers who paid £82,026, and 405,692 tons of freight from which £230,331 was earned. Over two miles of track have been laid in connexion with the operations of the bauxite companies now operating in Jamaica.

The Island is intersected by an extensive system of tar-treated and metalled roads, suitable for motoring. Owing to the configuration of the land there are many bridges and culverts and sharp turns; the maximum gradients are generally 1 in 15. The highest point in the system is the Hardwar Gap through the Blue Mountain at over 4,000 feet. There are 2,583 miles 2½ chains of main roads, of which 737 miles 32½ chains are asphalted, the remainder being of waterbound macadamized surface; and about 4,438 miles of parochial roads, of which approximately 2,137 miles are suitable for motor traffic.

The principal ports are Kingston, Montego Bay and Port Antonio. Regular cargo and passenger services are maintained with the United Kingdom by Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, the Royal Mail Lines, the Harrison Lines and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; with Canada by the Canadian National Steamship Company; with the United States of America by the United Fruit Company and the Alcoa Steamship Company. Bulk cargoes of petroleum products are imported from Trinidad and Aruba. There was a total importation of 601,176·6 tons of cargo during 1951 and exportation of 276,798·2 tons. The total export through the Port of Kingston was 125,339·09 tons.

The Jamaica Broadcasting Company Limited operates a commercial broadcasting service for the Island using short and medium wave with a power of 5,000 watts. The Company also operates a wired rediffusion service in urban and suburban Kingston. At the end of July 1952 there were 2,100 subscribers. It is estimated that the radio

audience is approximately 200,000. Ten per cent. of the Company's time is used by the Government of Jamaica and the Company relays several hours per week from the B.B.C.

In 1943 the gainfully employed population was 505,092, the numbers in some occupational groups being:—

Agriculture .. .. .	221,376
Services .. .. .	102,441
Personal .. .. .	81,338
Manufacturing and mechanical	59,229
Trade .. .. .	38,540
Retail .. .. .	35,205
Construction .. .. .	34,149
Textile products .. .. .	25,673
Transport .. .. .	11,429

Aided by the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law, the industrial development of the Island has continued. At the end of 1951 the number of registered factories was 685 employing 24,303 persons. As at 31st July, 1952, there were 13 registered trade unions with a total membership of 89,736. The largest, the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, had an approximate membership of 64,859 on 31st March, 1951.

The main crops are sugar cane, bananas, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, pimento, citrus, rice, maize. In 1951, 2,425,749 tons of sugar cane and 5 million 24-lb. bunches of bananas were produced.

Products and manufactures include sugar, cornmeal, condensed milk, margarine, butterine,

lard, rum, beer, cigarettes, matches. 459,723,400 cigarettes were made in 1951.

Minerals won are bauxite, quantities of which are exported for processing, and gypsum, 12,000 and 23,000 tons of which were mined in 1949 and 1950 respectively and processed locally. 2,000 tons of plaster of Paris were manufactured in 1949 and a similar amount in 1950.

	Total		Re-Exports
	Imports	Domestic Exports	
	£	£	£
1937 ..	6,138,379	4,816,872	177,409
1938 ..	6,485,221	4,925,910	106,830
1946 ..	12,451,899	8,575,484	178,848
1947 ..	18,942,877	9,938,730	232,308
1948 ..	19,680,859	11,150,363	236,987
1949 ..	19,225,539	11,844,222	294,165
1950 ..	22,379,233	15,291,320	397,148
1951(a) ..	30,902,041	16,860,955	554,429

(a) Provisional.

In 1938 33·5% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 32·1% from other Commonwealth countries, and 34·4% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were: 41·3%, 23·7% and 35%.

In 1938 58·6% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 28% to other Commonwealth countries, and 13·4% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 59·9%, 29·5% and 10·6%.

Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951 (a)
Cocoa, raw .. .. . tons	2,358	1,084	1,180
£	47,020	204,028	299,407
Coffee, raw .. .. . tons	4,224	1,327	1,118
£	132,907	341,416	359,328
Bananas .. .. . stems	23,811,337	5,772,679	3,687,376
£	2,916,956	2,115,720	1,432,725
Fruit Juices .. .. . galls.	66,396	1,255,978	1,069,643
£	3,792	606,919	522,201
Ginger .. .. . tons	1,308	1,156	1,335
£	50,939	340,780	497,965
Pimento .. .. . tons	3,873	1,973	3,211
£	207,070	290,683	589,722
Rum .. .. . galls.	899,821	2,363,090	2,126,276
£	247,892	1,559,413	1,592,397
Sugar .. .. . tons	105,034	218,006	212,672
£	859,500	5,770,773	6,485,172
Tobacco—Cigars .. .. lb.	32,272	240,328	216,897
£	17,028	563,793	630,572

(a) Provisional.

The chief imports are food, drink and tobacco, wheaten flour, rice, cotton and artificial silk piece goods, fuel oil, motor spirit, footwear, motor cars, cement, chemical fertilizers.

The value of tourist trade in 1950 was estimated to be £3,266,540 and had increased in 1951 by 23% to £4,022,476, second only to the value of the sugar trade which was £6,485,172 in 1951.

	No. of visitors	Index
1949 .. .. .	68,628	92
1950 .. .. .	74,892	100
1951 .. .. .	93,626	125

The major export crops are handled by the following marketing organizations:—

- The Department of Commerce and Industries.
- The Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Limited.
- The Citrus Growers' Association Limited.

The Commissioner of Commerce and Industries is the sole exporter of bananas, pimento, coffee and cocoa. The prices paid to the growers are determined on the basis of world market prices and the margins of profit allowed to dealers are fixed in consultation with the trade. The Commissioner of Commerce and Industries became the sole exporter of bananas in 1940 as a result of conditions brought about by the war. Prior to that, three shipping companies operated the banana

export trade, and now act as agents for the Commissioner of Commerce and Industries. Their functions under the present arrangement are to purchase the fruit on his behalf and carry out all loading operations.

The Sugar Manufacturers' Association is an association of manufacturers who pool and market their production. Deductions are made from the export price and applied to price stabilization, rehabilitation and Labour Welfare Funds for the benefit of the industry.

The Citrus Growers' Association are the sole exporters of citrus (other than limes) which is marketed co-operatively for their members.

Two statutory boards, the Coffee Industry Board and the Cocoa Marketing Board, have been appointed and given wide controlling powers with a view to regulating and developing the respective industries. Regulations are now being drafted, under which these Boards will become the sole exporters of coffee and cocoa.

On 31st December, 1951, there were 52 societies with a total working capital of £65,634, registered under the Co-operative Societies' Law. Of these, 36 were credit societies operating principally in urban areas, and eight were marketing societies. These two groups made loans amounting to £67,431, and recovered £41,002 during the year. The value of goods sold in consumer societies was £45,218 and the value of produce marketed through marketing societies was £22,480.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).  
C. M. Deverell, O.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).  
Brig. A. C. F. Jackson, O.B.E. (*Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica*).  
J. L. Cundall, Q.C. (*Attorney-General*).  
R. Newton (*Financial Secretary*).  
Sir Alfred D'Costa.  
C. R. Campbell, C.B.E.  
G. A. Smith (*Clerk of the Privy Council*).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*Chairman*).  
C. M. Deverell, O.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).  
J. L. Cundall, Q.C. (*Attorney-General*).  
R. Newton (*Financial Secretary*).  
Sir Robert Barker, O.B.E.  
T. R. Williams.  
Sir Harold Allan, O.B.E. (*Minister for Finance and General Purposes*).  
W. A. Bustamante (*Minister for Communications*).  
I. W. A. Barrant (*Minister for Agriculture*).  
D. B. Sangster (*Minister for Social Welfare*).  
L. L. Simmonds (*Minister for Education*).  
G. A. Smith (*Clerk of the Executive Council*).

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

##### *Ex-Officio Members*

The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.

##### *Official Members*

H. Houghton (*Director of Education*).  
L. W. Fitzmaurice, O.B.E. (*Director of Medical Services*).

##### *Unofficial Members*

Colonel A. G. Curphey, C.B.E., M.C. (*President*).  
Sir Robert Barker, O.B.E.  
R. A. Burke.  
D. J. Judah.

R. L. M. Kirkwood.  
T. R. Williams.  
A. S. Campbell.  
R. W. Youngman, C.B.E.  
B. C. O'B. Nation.  
P. M. Sherlock.  
*Clerk*—J. C. E. Hart.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

C. C. Campbell (*Speaker*), Westmoreland Western, Labour.  
Sir Harold E. Allan, O.B.E., Portland Eastern, Independent.  
W. A. Bustamante, Clarendon Southern, Labour.  
I. W. A. Barrant, St. Thomas Eastern, Labour.  
J. Z. Malcolm, Hanover Eastern, Labour.  
D. B. Sangster, St. Elizabeth Southern, Labour.  
W. M. Dickson, Hanover Western, Labour.  
I. S. Lloyd, St. Ann Eastern, People's National Party.  
A. V. Ross, St. Mary Eastern, Labour.  
D. B. H. Nation, St. Catherine North-Eastern, People's National Party.  
L. C. Bloomfield, Manchester Southern, Labour.  
E. L. Allen, Clarendon North-Western, Labour.  
A. G. St. C. Coombs, St. James North-Western, People's National Party.  
F. L'O. B. Evans, Westmoreland Eastern, People's National Party.  
N. W. Manley, Q.C., St. Andrew Eastern, People's National Party.  
R. D. Wilmot, St. Ann Western, People's National Party.  
F. A. Glasspole, Kingston Eastern, People's National Party.  
T. N. Golding, St. Catherine Western, Labour.  
E. V. V. Allen, St. Elizabeth Northern, People's National Party.  
J. A. MacPherson, St. Thomas Western, Labour.  
Mrs. R. A. Leon, St. Andrew Western, Labour.  
L. A. Lynch, Portland Western, Labour.  
S. A. Scott, St. James South-Eastern, Independent.  
N. N. Nethersole, St. Andrew Central, People's National Party.  
P. A. Broderick, Clarendon North-Eastern, People's National Party.  
L. W. Rose, St. Catherine South-Eastern, Labour.  
L. L. Simmonds, St. Mary Western, Labour.  
N. L. Sinclair, Manchester Northern, People's National Party.  
F. D. Toyloy, Trelawny Southern, Labour.  
K. G. Hill, Kingston Western, People's National Party.  
W. O. Isaacs, Kingston Central, People's National Party.  
A. M. W. Douglas, Trelawny Northern, Labour.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF—Sir Hugh Foot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Colonial Secretary—C. M. Deverell, O.B.E.  
Financial Secretary—R. Newton.  
Under Secretary (Economics)—J. B. Clegg.  
Under Secretary (Administrative)—J. W. H. O'Regan.  
Chief Establishment Officer—C. L. Swaby, M.B.E.  
Principal Assistant Secretaries—J. S. Mordecai (*on secondment to Regional Economic Committee*); E. R. Richardson; A. D. Soutar; A. R. Abrahams.

Administrator-General—H. F. Barry (*also Protector of Immigrants and Custodian of Enemy Property*).

Deputy Administrator-General—O. A. Lyon.

Accountant-General—J. E. Clare McFarlane, O.B.E.

Deputy Accountant-General—N. F. de B. Holtz.

Director of Agriculture—J. Wright.

Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension Services)—C. D. F. Hutchings.

Deputy Director of Agriculture (Research)—E. J. Gregory.

Deputy Director of Agriculture (Livestock)—R. M. Arnold.

Manager, Agricultural Loan Societies Board—E. L. Jack, M.B.E.

Auditor-General—E. A. Gadishaw.

Deputy Auditor-General—A. L. Gabay.

Trustee-in-Bankruptcy—J. M. Hippolyte.

Island Statistician—O. M. Royes.

Director of Civil Aviation—Wing Comdr. L. A. Egglefield (*is also Director-General of Civil Aviation, British Caribbean Area*).

Airport Manager and Deputy Director of Civil Aviation—K. Saunders.

Collector-General—J. McLagan, O.B.E.

Deputy Collector-General—H. V. Lewis.

Commissioner of Commerce and Industries—E. A. Maynier.

Deputy Commissioner of Commerce and Industries—R. C. Bridge.

Registrar of Co-operatives—J. S. Elliott, M.B.E.

Crown Solicitor—S. T. B. Sanguinetti.

Director of Education—H. Houghton.

Deputy Director of Education (Development)—G. V. Helwig.

Deputy Director of Education (Administrative)—G. H. R. Clough.

Conservator of Forests—E. W. March.

Government Chemist—W. L. Barnett.

Deputy Government Chemist—N. Kirby.

Marine Superintendent and Harbour Master, Kingston—B. H. Pickering.

Manager, Housing—E. N. Bird, M.B.E.

Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties—E. S. Hendriks.

Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties—E. L. Munroe.

Chief Justice—Sir Kenneth O'Connor, M.C., Q.C.

Senior Puisne Judge—J. E. D. Carberry.

Puisne Judges—R. M. Cluer ; C. M. MacGregor and A. B. Rennie.

Registrar, Supreme Court—M. A. M. Burke.

Labour Adviser—G. H. Scott, O.B.E.

Deputy Labour Adviser—C. Greaves-Hill.

Commissioner of Lands—C. P. de Freitas (*is also Commissioner of Mines*).

Deputy Commissioner of Lands—J. R. Elliott.

Attorney-General—J. L. Cundall, Q.C.

Solicitor-General—Vacant.

Director of Medical Services—L. W. Fitzmaurice, O.B.E.

Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health)—S. E. L. Ferreira.

Assistant Director of Medical Services (Hospitals and Personnel)—C. C. Wedderburn.

Commissioner of Police—W. A. Calver.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—C. A. Smith.

Postmaster-General—G. F. White.

Deputy Postmaster-General—E. M. Morales.

Government Printer—L. E. Facey.

Director of Prisons—I. Child (*seconded from Home Prison Service*).

Deputy Director of Prisons—Major R. Aitken.

Director of Public Works—W. Y. Feurtado.

Deputy Director of Public Works—H. C. Murray.

General Manager, Railway—J. C. Atkinson.

Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of the Records—Vacant.

Registrar of Titles—G. E. Grossett.

Manager, Government Savings Bank—D. P. Lacy.

Social Welfare Adviser—T. E. Newlin.

Director of Surveys—Maj. F. J. Quinton.

Deputy Director of Surveys—O. B. Rogers.

Government Town Planner—D. W. Spreull.

Trade Administrator—H. McD. White.

Supervisor of Traffic and Transport—J. B. L. Taylor.

## CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Islands form a dependency of Jamaica and consist of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. Their total area is about 100 square miles.

At the 1943 census the population was 6,670 : Grand Cayman 5,311, Cayman Brac 1,269, Little Cayman 63. Roughly classified according to racial origin 1,052 are of African, 3,518 of mixed and 2,100 of European descent.

The principal island, Grand Cayman, is distant about 178 miles from the nearest point of Jamaica. It is about 17 miles in length, with a breadth varying from four to seven miles : very low-lying, it is difficult to sight from the sea. Little Cayman is geographically similar. Cayman Brac is distinguished from the other islands by a massive central limestone bluff. The coasts are for the most part rock-bound, protected by coral reefs enclosing a few fair harbours. Grand Cayman has a magnificent six-mile beach. There are no rivers in any of the islands.

The climate from November to March is cool, the prevailing winds being from the north, temperatures range from 60° to 75°. During the summer the range of temperature is some 10° higher and mosquitoes abound. The rainfall at Georgetown during 1951 was 66.54 inches. Hurricanes occur at intervals, as in 1876, 1903, 1909, 1917, 1932 and 1944. The 1932 hurricane was particularly disastrous to Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, resulting in considerable depopulation of the latter. A meteorological station at Georgetown, operated jointly with the Government of Cuba, makes an important contribution to the Caribbean hurricane warning system.

The principal towns are Georgetown and West Bay with populations of 1,462 and 1,866 respectively.

The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1503. No settlement was made, but they were frequently visited by ships for revictualling purposes. By the Treaty of Madrid in 1670, when Jamaica was ceded to the British Crown, the Cayman Islands were also ceded. The earliest record of a grant of land to settlers is dated 1734. Due to their inaccessibility, the islands were for long a favoured refuge for those seeking to escape from justice. The population in 1774 was 176, in 1802 it had risen to 993, of whom 545 were slaves. In the past century the population has steadily risen. In 1863 the administrative arrangements which had grown up for the internal administration of the Islands were ratified by Act of Parliament.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner who is also Judge of the Grand Court. Justices of the Peace (at present 27) are appointed

by the Governor of Jamaica, and these, with 27 elected members known as Vestrymen, constitute the Legislative Assembly of Justices and Vestry under the presidency of the Commissioner. The present constitution dates from 1832.

All land is individually owned. There is no restriction on alienation to non-natives.

A poll tax of 8s. per adult male between the ages of 16 and 60 is collected annually. An *ad valorem* Customs duty of 15% is levied on most imported commodities, with specific duties on alcoholic liquors and tobacco. There is a preferential tariff on certain Commonwealth goods.

The following is a table of public finance in the Dependency.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1937-38 .. ..	17,410	16,649
1938-39 .. ..	13,253	11,859
1946-47 .. ..	31,200	28,950
1947-48 .. ..	34,375	31,890
1948-49 .. ..	40,565	34,078
1949-50 .. ..	36,936	38,958
1950-51 .. ..	62,279	49,127

In 1950-51 44% of revenue was derived from Customs receipts. The Public Debt as at 31st March, 1952, was as follows:—

Hurricane Loan 1932 : outstanding £1,333.  
Public Works Loan, 1932 : outstanding £3,143.

Reserve Funds at that date totalled £36,417.

The Islands have benefited to the extent of £75,907 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. This sum has been devoted to the erection of a new hospital on Grand Cayman, to the improvement of educational facilities, road construction, agricultural education, and health measures mainly directed to the destruction and control of mosquitoes. Excellent results have been achieved in all fields except agriculture, which, in a community persistently addicted to the sea rather than to the land, has made only limited progress.

With a view to improvement of communications and the encouragement of the tourist industry, an airfield has been constructed on Grand Cayman financed from the reserve funds of the Dependency, and by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

During 1952 the Colonial Development Corporation completed and put into operation a cannery on Grand Cayman for processing turtle and manufacturing turtle soup. It is hoped to build up a substantial market in the United States.

There is compulsory free elementary education in 13 Government Schools; expenditure in 1950-51 amounted to £6,130 compared with £1,266 in 1936. Attempts are being made to operate three private Secondary Schools in Grand Cayman, but these receive no financial support from Government at present.

Expenditure on Medical and Health services during 1952 was £6,026, compared with £479 in 1936. The new hospital will have accommodation for 28 patients. Medical Officers are seconded to the Dependency from Jamaica.

A regular three-weekly steamship service is maintained from Kingston to all three islands, and there is a weekly air service between Kingston, Georgetown, and Tampa, Florida, by amphibian aircraft. There is also more or less regular

communication with Kingston, Florida and Central American ports by sailing and motor vessels. Motorable roads connect all districts in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac, but no roads exist in Little Cayman. Wireless stations are maintained by Government at Georgetown, Grand Cayman, and at Stake Bay, Cayman Brac. There are no broadcasting services.

The chief industry is catching turtle, which are brought to Grand Cayman before export or conversion to turtle soup. Some of the inhabitants engage in other fishing pursuits and in agriculture, but the mainstay of the economy of the islands is the fact that Caymanians are first-class seamen and readily find employment on the mainland of America, and in United States and Central and South American ships. Their remittances to their families enable a standard of living to be maintained considerably higher than the islands' own resources could justify. There are also some excellent shipwrights, though ship construction is now only sporadic. Trade union legislation is in existence, but no unions have been registered.

The islands are not self-supporting in foodstuffs. The production of food crops and raising of cattle are restricted by the character of the limestone soil. The main export product of importance is turtle, the value of which in 1951 was £14,726 compared with £2,865 in 1937. The manufacture of thatch rope is the mainstay of the poorer people and forms a considerable export to Jamaica.

	Total Imports	Domestic Exports
	£	£
1937 .. ..	27,321	10,478
1938 .. ..	29,555	12,737
1946 .. ..	104,295	27,817
1947 .. ..	122,448	20,162
1948 .. ..	139,491	19,241
1949 .. ..	144,450	22,764
1950 .. ..	202,669	35,479
1951 .. ..	215,172	35,653

The only marketing organization, the Cayman Turtle Association, Limited, was formed in 1951; it works in close association with the Colonial Development Corporation cannery. There are two small co-operative societies at West Bay and Northside.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Commissioner and Judge (*also Registrar-General*)—A. M. Gerrard.

Assistant Commissioner, Postmaster and Collector of Customs, Grand Cayman (*also Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wrecks*)—A. C. Panton, M.B.E.

District Commissioner, Postmaster, and Collector of Customs, Lesser Islands (*also Receiver of Wrecks*)—A. S. Ruddy, M.B.E.

Government Medical Officer—H. U. Shaw.

Deputy Treasurer—E. O. Panton, M.B.E.

Clerk of Court—E. S. Parsons.

Inspector of Police—J. R. Watler.

Superintendent of Works—E. C. Tibbetts.

Education Officer—C. A. Hunter.

#### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Turks Islands Bank and the Caicos Bank cover an area of approximately 70 by 50 miles. The total land area is estimated at 166 square miles.

In 1951 the population was estimated at 6,600 : Turks Islands 2,175, Caicos Islands 4,425. Of the total, 80 were of European, 4,441 of African and 2,079 of mixed descent.

Geographically the islands are a part of the Bahama chain and have the same flat characteristics, there being no land above 250 feet. The Turks Islands are separated from the Caicos Islands by a 20-mile stretch of ocean water known as the Turks Islands passage; the Caicos Islands are surrounded by a shallow water reef. The islands generally are arid and stony.

The south-east trade winds blow constantly throughout the year, giving an equable and healthy climate. Rainfall is variable and tends to be higher in the Caicos Islands; on Grand Turk the annual average is about 21 inches. The mean annual temperature in 1951 was 79.1°. Severe hurricanes occurred in 1866, 1873, 1888, 1926, 1928 and 1945.

A United States weather bureau is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited at Grand Turk.

The towns and largest settlement are Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour (South Caicos) and Bottle Creek (North Caicos), with populations of 1,945, 940 and 1,850 respectively.

The Caicos Islands were settled by loyalist planters from the southern States of America after the War of Independence. After the abolition of slavery in 1834 the planters left the islands, their former slaves remaining in possession. In the meantime, in 1799, the islands were annexed by the Bahamas Government, but in 1848 a separate charter was granted to the islands divorcing them from the control of the Bahamas. After a period of severe financial stringency, the Legislative Council in 1873 petitioned Her Majesty that the islands might be annexed to the Colony of Jamaica and from 1874 to the present time they have been one of its dependencies.

During the second world war an anti-aircraft battery was stationed at Grand Turk. In March 1952 the United States Government began the construction there of a Guided Missile Observer Station under an extension of the Bahamas Agreement, and a 5,000-foot asphalt airstrip is expected to be completed by 1953.

An Order in Council of 1873 which annexed the islands to Jamaica made provision for the constitution of a Legislative Board for the Turks and Caicos Islands. This Board now consists of four official and four unofficial nominated members appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. The Commissioner is *ex-officio* President of the Board, which has full legislative and budgetary powers, but ordinances require the assent of the Governor of Jamaica before becoming law. Laws passed by the Legislature of Jamaica do not apply to the Dependency unless they are made applicable in express terms. The revenues and expenditure are independent from those of Jamaica.

Much of the land on the salt islands is held on private freehold title. The present policy is to limit grants of Crown land to a 99-year lease.

The main heads of taxation are Customs import duties, royalty on salt and export duties on crawfish and conchs.

The following is a table of public finance in the Dependency :—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1937-38 .. ..	14,359	14,660
1938-39 .. ..	9,780	13,830
1945-46 .. ..	46,994	48,255
1946-47 .. ..	61,701	69,945
1947-48 .. ..	55,225	66,773
1948-49 .. ..	71,132	51,810
1949-50 .. ..	101,477	107,040
1950-51 .. ..	77,297	91,588
1951-52 .. ..	121,767	143,213

The estimated ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1952-53 are £40,111 and £47,774 respectively. It is hoped to balance the budget by trading profits on sisal.

Up to March 31, 1952, the total assistance approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, 1940 and 1945, for the Dependency by way of grant amounted to £152,850, plus an interest-free loan of £50,000 towards the cost of taking over the salt industry from its previous owners. The main heads of expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds up to the end of 1955-56 are estimated to be as follows:—

	£
Agriculture and Minor Industries	18,710
Communications .. ..	17,786
Education .. ..	21,965
Miscellaneous .. ..	8,898
Public Health .. ..	40,602
Salt Industry .. ..	81,310
Social Welfare .. ..	3,062
Water Supplies .. ..	10,517
	<u>£202,850</u>

Ninety per cent. of the import trade of the Dependency in 1951-52 was handled by the Competent Authority, a department of the Government. The profits on a turn-over of some £130,000 were almost entirely devoted to food subsidization. All food subsidies ceased on 1st April, 1952, and arrangements to convert the Competent Authority's department into a government-owned trading corporation are well advanced. No further government sponsored development is envisaged, and great difficulty is being experienced in meeting the recurrent costs of the developments effected in recent years.

There are 12 Government Elementary Schools and one Senior School in the Dependency. In 1951 the Senior School had an average attendance of 40. There were 1,208 pupils on the rolls of the Elementary Schools and the average attendance was 1,124. Expenditure on education during 1951-52 amounted to £4,000, compared with £840 in 1935.

A 14-bed cottage hospital of modern design has just been completed at Grand Turk, together with a dental clinic. 5,000 cases were treated at the dispensary in 1951. Medical officers, seconded from Jamaica, are stationed at Grand Turk and at East Harbour on South Caicos. There is a maternity clinic at Bottle Creek on North Caicos. Total expenditure on medical services in 1951 was £8,000, compared with £990 in 1935.

There are airfields at Grand Turk and South Caicos. A weekly air mail service operates through Nassau in the Bahamas. There is a monthly mail, freight and passenger service to Jamaica by sea and ships call occasionally from England and the United States.

Grand Turk is an important junction of cables to Jamaica, Barbados and Bermuda. A radio

Telephone system connects Grand Turk with Salt Cay and the Caicos as well as providing a service with Jamaica and the United States.

Most of the population of the Turks Islands group and of South Caicos are engaged in the production (by solar evaporation) and shipping of salt. The remainder of the Caicos population are mainly fishermen, and do a limited amount of subsistence agriculture. A large proportion of the male population is usually absent from home working in the Bahamas lumber camps, the Inagua salt works or as crews on merchant ships.

Sisal is grown under conditions of peasant agriculture in the Caicos Islands, but the quality is poor, owing to the absence of fresh water for retting and washing. During 1951 about 60 tons were exported. Salt is the main product of the Dependency and the output over the past 25 years has averaged about 43,000 tons annually. Crawfish are exported frozen to Florida, and conchs are sold dried in Haiti.

		Imports	Exports
		£	£
1937	.. .. .	25,654	29,978
1938	.. .. .	25,974	23,052
1946	.. .. .	60,864	31,896
1947	.. .. .	72,244	55,501
1948	.. .. .	82,756	62,415
1949	.. .. .	102,524	70,772
1950	.. .. .	101,630	35,296
1951	.. .. .	127,125	56,923

In 1938, 8.1% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 21.8% from other Commonwealth countries, and 70.1% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 21.5%, 33.5% and 45.0%.

In 1938, 6.4% of total exports went to the United Kingdom, 57.7% to other Commonwealth countries, and 35.9% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were: Nil, 37.8% and 62.2%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Salt .. .. .	30,348	9,553	22,558
	£18,451	£16,212	£33,184
Conchs (dried) .. .. .	No. 599,451	2,735,900	3,126,000
	value £584	£6,600	£6,138
Conchs (frozen) .. .. .	lb. —	6,052	63,340
	value —	£24	£2,667
Crawfish .. .. .	808 cases	96,526 tails	73,920 lb.
	value £1,293	£5,383	£6,468
Sisal .. .. .	lb. —	184,442	134,400
	value —	£7,000	£8,470

The Grand Turk Credit Union, Limited, incorporated in 1947, has 80 members and share capital of £1,000.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE BOARD

The Commissioner (*President*).

The Magistrate.

The Treasurer.

District Commissioner, Caicos Islands.

F. C. Grant; W. R. Tatem; J. N. Morgan;

G. E. M. Ewing.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Commissioner—P. Bleackley, M.B.E.

Assistant Commissioner—F. H. Jones.

District Commissioner, Caicos Islands—J. W. Astwood.

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Postmaster and General Manager of the Government Savings Bank—E. T. Wood.

Assistant Treasurer—A. A. M. Tatem.

Magistrate, also acts as Judge of Supreme Court, Registrar-General and Registrar of Deeds—Vacant.

Mechanical Superintendent—A. Astwood.

Building Supervisor—A. L. Valentine.

Manager, Food Control—H. E. Sadler.

Manager, Turks Island Salt Company—B. D. Kelly.

#### KENYA

The territory comprised under the name of "Kenya Colony and Protectorate," previously known as the East African Protectorate, includes parts of the great African Lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Rudolf; the land area is approximately 219,730 square miles and the water area 5,230 square miles, making a total of 224,960 square miles.

At 31st December, 1951, the total population of the Colony and Protectorate was estimated at over 5.7 million persons, of whom over 5.5 million were Africans. The numerical importance of some main tribes of the Colony and Protectorate is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Kikuyu .. .. .	19.5
Luo .. .. .	14.4
Baluhya .. .. .	12.5
Kamba .. .. .	11.7
Meru .. .. .	6.2
Nyika .. .. .	5.6

The 1948 census showed a total non-African population of 154,846 of whom 90,528 were Indians, 29,660 Europeans and 24,174 Arabs. The non-African population at the end of 1951 has been estimated at about 200,000.

Physically, Kenya may be divided into four areas. The north-east is an arid, thorn-bush-covered plain (below 2,000 feet) with a small, nomadic population; the south-east is similar but practically uninhabited except along the banks of the Tana River and in the coastal strip and the Teita Hills (7,000 feet) where rainfall is adequate; the north-west is also generally low and arid

but includes Lake Rudolf (160 miles long) and many mountains (e.g. Kulal 9,200 feet). The south-west quarter, in which 85% of the population and practically all the economic production is concentrated, comprises a plateau rising to 10,000 feet and supporting the mountains Kenya (17,040 feet), Elgon (14,178) and the Aberdare Range (13,104). Much of the area between 7,000 and 11,000 feet is forest (5,000 square miles). The plateau is bisected from north to south by a part of the Great Rift Valley, 30-40 miles wide and 2,000-3,000 feet below the plateau on either side. The Rift floor rises from 1,280 feet at Lake Rudolf to 7,000 feet near Naivasha and falls again to 2,000 feet at Lake Natron. West

of the Rift the plateau falls to Lake Victoria (3,720 feet) and eastward the Tana (500 miles) and Athi Rivers flow to the Indian Ocean.

Mombasa is the centre of the coastal strip and the principal port in East Africa. The capital is Nairobi, altitude 5,500 feet and 320 miles from the sea.

The climate varies greatly. Three broad divisions exist:—

- (1) The coast and its immediate hinterland;
- (2) The low plain, 300-2,000 feet, extending from the borders of the Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia to the boundary of Tanganyika.
- (3) The Highlands, 3,000-10,000 feet.

*Temperature and Rainfall in the above Zones*

Station	Height above sea level Feet	Wettest Months	Mean Annual Rainfall Inches	Mean Annual Temperature °F.
Nairobi .. .. .	5,495	March-May .. .. . October-December	34	67
Nakuru .. .. .	6,024	April-August .. .. .	35	65
Eldoret .. .. .	7,050	April-August .. .. .	41	63
Kisumu .. .. .	3,769	March-May .. .. .	48	74
Voi .. .. .	1,837	March-April .. .. . November-December	20	77
Lodwar .. .. .	1,660	April-May .. .. .	6	85
Garissa .. .. .	600	April .. .. . November-December	10	84
Mombasa .. .. .	53	April-June .. .. .	48	80

The principal towns are:—

	Population at 1948 Census
Nairobi (capital)	118,976
Mombasa .. .. .	84,746
Nakuru .. .. .	17,625
Kisumu .. .. .	10,899
Eldoret .. .. .	8,193
Kitale .. .. .	6,338
Nanyuki .. .. .	4,090

The eastern and north-eastern boundaries of Kenya were originally defined along the Juba River by an agreement with Italy (1891) but upon the cession of Jubaland to Italy in 1925, a commission was appointed to adjust these boundaries. The northern boundary is defined by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1947 which supersedes the original agreement of 1908.

The Protectorate is a strip of land extending ten miles inland along the coast from Tanganyika to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago and consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in respect of which a rent of £10,000 per annum is paid to His Highness. The original concession was made to a company, subsequently called the Imperial British East Africa Company, but the territory was transferred in 1895 to Her Majesty's Government, and the whole Protectorate was placed under the control of a Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief. It was transferred in 1905 from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By Orders in Council of 1906 the Protectorate was placed under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief and executive and legislative councils were constituted. The frontiers were defined by agreements with Germany (1890 and 1893) and Italy (1891). All foreign consular jurisdiction was, during the year 1908, transferred to the British court.

By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland

dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were established as a Colony; the Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya.

Under Additional Royal Instructions of 1951 and 1952 the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the Chief Secretary and Member for Development, the Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order, the Financial Secretary and Member for Finance, the Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs, the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education and Labour, the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government, the Member for Commerce and Industry (all *ex-officio* members) and such other persons as the Governor may appoint, whether holding public office or not, who are styled "Appointed members" or appointed as temporary members, with the Governor as President. There are at present four such Appointed members, two being Europeans, one Asian and one African.

The Legislative Council of the Colony consists of the Governor, who is President, a Vice-President and Speaker, eight *ex-officio* members, 18 nominated members, 21 elected members and seven Representative members. The 21 elected members are: one Arab, 14 Europeans and six Indians. The Representative members are: one Arab and six Africans.

By the Kenya Protectorate Order in Council, 1920, it was provided that the Governor of the Colony should be Governor of the Protectorate, that the Executive Council of the Colony should be deemed to be the Executive Council of the Protectorate, and that it should be lawful for the Legislative Council of the Colony to legislate for the Protectorate. The Supreme Court is situated

at Nairobi, and sessions are also held at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Nyeri and various other places.

A General Election was held in 1952 for the constituencies established by the Legislative Council (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1951. This Ordinance defined the boundaries of the 14 European Electoral Areas, the four Indian non-Muslim Electoral Areas, the two Indian Muslim Electoral Areas and the one Arab Electoral Area. The six African Representative members were appointed from among the three names submitted by each of the electoral colleges set up in each of six areas of the Colony.

The African District Councils Ordinance, 1950, conferred on African local government bodies similar powers to those exercised by non-African Local Authorities. There are now 26 African District Councils exercising powers of raising their own revenues by rates, engaging staff, undertaking works and promoting the welfare of the inhabitants within their areas. They also possess powers of passing local legislation, regulating health, agriculture, law and order, public works, etc. The Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance, 1952, enables District Councils in the settled areas to prepare schemes for organizing the local government of their area into a County Council.

All land in Kenya falls into one of two categories :—

(a) Crown lands.

(b) Native lands.

“ Crown lands ” include not only the Highlands but also native leasehold areas, native reserves, temporary native reserves and native settlement areas.

“ Native lands ” are permanently reserved for Africans in so far as the occupation, use, control, inheritance, succession and disposal of the land are concerned and all the rights enjoyed under native laws and custom are preserved.

Crown land within a municipality or township, even in the Highlands, may be alienated to persons of any race for not more than 99 years. Crown land in the Highlands, outside a municipality, township or native reserve, may be alienated to Europeans only, except by consent of the Highlands Board, on 999-year leases in the case of agricultural land.

The forms of direct taxation are : income tax, which applies to all members of the community ; personal tax, which applies to Europeans and Asians ; poll tax, which applies to Africans, and hospital tax contribution, which applies to Europeans. Under the Income Tax law generous personal allowances are given and the rate of tax for resident individuals commences at Shs. 1/50 in the £ on the first £400 of chargeable income, and increases on a graduated scale to Shs. 11/- in the £ on incomes exceeding £50,000 per annum. Persons other than individuals, which includes companies, are liable at Shs. 5/- in the £. The maximum rate of the Personal Tax is £3 per annum and the amount of the Hospital Contribution is calculated on the amount of total income.

The other main forms of taxation are Customs and excise duties.

The following is a table of public finance in the Territory :—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1938 ..	3,776,030	3,876,952
1939 ..	3,811,778	3,808,079
1946 ..	9,057,390	8,795,237
1947 ..	9,877,196	9,023,624
1948 ..	11,411,664	10,966,893
1949 ..	13,030,651	10,761,676
1950 ..	13,244,019	12,503,798
1951 ..	17,468,204	16,436,801
1952 ..	16,618,216*	16,336,994*

\* Approved estimates.

The estimates of revenue for 1952 were :—

	£	Per cent.
Customs and Excise ..	7,445,000	44.8
Income Tax ..	3,400,000	20.4
African Poll Tax ..	842,400	5.1
Other Licences, Duties, Taxes, etc. ..	1,574,230	9.5
All Other Items ..	3,356,586	20.2
	<u>£16,618,216</u>	<u>100.0</u>

In the same year the main groups of expenditure were estimated at :—

	£	Per cent.
Services under the Member for Development ..	2,434,890	14.9
Services under the Member for Finance ..	4,043,965	24.7
Services under the Member for Education, Health, and Local Government	3,738,471	22.9

But at the end of 1952 actual revenue was estimated at £18,872,878 and actual expenditure at £17,570,000.

In addition to the expenditure mentioned above, £4,094,871 was spent by the Development and Reconstruction Authority in 1951.

The Public Debt of Kenya at the 31st December, 1951, was £20,191,091, made up as follows :—

	£
Funded Debt ..	16,280,600 (of which £6,696,061 was raised for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.)
2½% East African War Bonds ..	3,653,640
Loans from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote ..	256,851
Total	<u>£20,191,091</u>

The currency in circulation is an East African currency issued and controlled by the East African Currency Board in London. The standard coin is the East African shilling (cupro-nickel) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations : 50 cents (cupro-nickel) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). The note

issue consists of notes of the following denominations: Shs. 10,000/-, Shs. 1,000/-, Shs. 100/-, Shs. 20/-, Shs. 10/-, Shs. 5/- (Shs. 200/-, and Shs. 1/- notes previously issued are gradually being withdrawn from circulation and are no longer issued). The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par.

The programme of development and reconstruction adopted by the Government is based on the recommendations contained in the Development Committee's Report published in July 1946 as modified by the recommendations contained in the Report of the Planning Committee published in 1951. The total revised programme for 1946 to 1955 amounts to £35,489,500. The funds

required for this programme are to be provided by:—

Colonial Development Welfare Vote (Colony's block allocation) .. .. .	£	
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote (Inter-territorial and Central Research allocations) .. .. .		3,500,000
Loan Funds .. .. .		855,000
Kenya Revenue .. .. .		18,500,000
		12,634,500

The object of the programme is to use the natural resources of the country, including manpower, in a manner calculated to increase the national revenue, and so to raise the standard of living of the majority of the inhabitants, in the shortest space of time. The programme can be divided into the following parts:—

	£	Per cent.
Part I—Development of the Land .. .. .	11,419,400	32·1
Part II—Development of Communications .. .. .	7,117,000	20·1
Part III—Social Services .. .. .	9,125,600	25·7
Part IV—Provision of facilities for Industry .. .. .	300,000	0·9
Part V—General or Basic Developments .. .. .	7,527,500	21·2

#### *Development of the Land*

68·9% of the total allocation for this purpose will be spent on Agriculture and Veterinary Services and 24·9% on Water Development.

#### *Development of Communications*

78·6% of the total will be spent on Roads.

#### *Social Services*

21·1% of the total will be spent on Health and Hospital Services and 77·1% on Education.

#### *General or Basic Developments*

83% of the total is to be spent on Buildings.

The Colonial Development Corporation took over the operation of the Macalder Base Metal Mine, now renamed the "Macalder Nyanza Mines, Limited", in 1951 and production of copper concentrates has started. Soda ash ranked fifth in the list of the Colony's domestic exports. The production of kyanite and mullite continued to expand. New graphite and asbestos prospects showed promise and it is hoped that they will be developed on a commercial basis in the near future. Work on the Geological Survey continued and E.C.A. geologists reported that geological conditions in the Northern Province were not incompatible with the presence of oil.

Industrial development continued to make rapid progress. A new cigarette factory, two new flour mills, a brewery, a large brick and tile works, glassworks and a knitwear factory commenced to operate. An aluminium rolling mill, a cement factory, a factory for the manufacture of metal drums, a match factory, and a further brewery are nearing completion. Plans are under consideration for the setting up of a cotton textile mill and also factories for the manufacture of cotton blankets, bags from soft fibres, cement and mineral waters. The canning industry continues to make satisfactory progress. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of an oil refinery at Mombasa.

Education services are as follows (1951 figures):—

*African Education.*—There were 58 African Secondary Schools with 1,912 pupils. Of these 18 were Government schools with 611 pupils; 39 aided, with 1,292 pupils; and one unaided, with nine pupils. Primary and Intermediate

Schools number 2,860 with an enrolment of 261,419 pupils. Of these, 138 were Government schools with 20,237 pupils; 1,208 were aided, with 115,171 pupils; and 1,514 were unaided, with 126,011 pupils. Among these schools were 56 Teacher-Training Centres with 1,156 students and three Technical and Trade Schools with 898 trainees. There was in addition one post-graduate Teacher-Training Centre with 31 students.

*Asian Education.*—There were 18 Secondary Schools with 4,584 pupils. Of these eight were Government schools with 3,496 pupils; nine aided, with 992 pupils; and one unaided, with 96 pupils. Primary Schools number 93 with an enrolment of 22,892 pupils. Of these, 16 were Government schools with 12,113 pupils; 68 aided, with 10,646 pupils; and nine unaided, with 133 pupils. There were also three Teacher-Training Centres with a total of 103 students.

*European Education.*—There were seven Secondary Schools with 1,744 pupils. Of these, three were Government with 1,239 pupils; one aided, with 154 pupils; and three unaided, with 351 pupils. Primary Schools numbered 32 with an enrolment of 4,845. Of these, 11 are Government with 2,817 pupils; three aided, with 247 pupils; and 18 unaided, with 1,781 pupils.

*Arab and other Races.*—There was one Government Secondary School with 102 pupils, 9 Government Primary Schools with 1,250 pupils and one aided school with 154 secondary and 465 primary pupils.

The only institute for higher education in East Africa at present is Makerere College in Uganda, and during 1951 there were 86 students from Kenya attending courses. At the end of 1951 there were in the United Kingdom 424 students (of whom 104 were scholars or bursars) comprising 193 Europeans, 195 Asians and Goans, five Arabs and 31 Africans. The most popular courses of study were Engineering, Medicine and the Bar. In South Africa a small proportion of Europeans took courses, mainly in Surveying and Forestry, and five Africans were known to be attending educational institutions during the year. India naturally attracts a large number of Asian students, but a marked preference is now being shown for training in the United Kingdom.

Twenty-seven Africans, of whom seven were Government of India or Shah scholars, studied in India during the year.

Total Government recurrent expenditure on education in 1951 was £1,378,540, compared with £170,000 in 1935.

Total expenditure by the Medical Department on health services in 1951 was £1,010,277, compared with £203,451 in 1935. In 1951 beds available in hospitals (including maternity homes) totalled 7,874 (Government 6,116, Local Authorities 175, Mission 1,174 and private 409). In-patients at Government Hospitals totalled 187,308 and out-patients 1,101,188.

Nairobi (Eastleigh) is the main aerodrome used by international services. Internal scheduled services operated by E.A.A.C. are based on Nairobi West and operate services in Kenya to Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret and Kitale as well as connecting services to the neighbouring territories of Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar. A number of aircraft-operating companies are based at Nairobi West. Air Safety and Aeradio Services are provided by the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation and Meteorological services by the East African Meteorological Department. All air services operating into East Africa are licensed by the Air Transport Authority.

International schedules connect Kenya direct with the United Kingdom, Europe, India, South Africa, the Belgian Congo, Aden, Ethiopia and Madagascar.

There are approximately 20,500 miles of road, varying in standard from good bitumen surfaced highways to tracks in the more remote areas which

can be used only with difficulty by motor vehicles. The main roads, except during exceptional rains, are for the most part all-weather. They include part of the great North Road (Cape Town to Cairo) which passes through Kenya by way of Namanga on the Tanganyika border, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Busia on the Uganda border; the Mombasa-Nairobi road; the Mau Summit, Eldoret-Kitale road and the Nairobi-Nyeri-Nanyuki road.

(See also under "East Africa High Commission" for Railways and Harbours, Ports and Road, Marine and Air Services.)

A broadcast transmitting station is operated at Nairobi by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Limited, programme material being provided by the Information Service. Broadcasts to Africans, in Kikuyu and Swahili, from a studio in the Press Office, are transmitted throughout Kenya. Transmitters have a power of 5 kw. Local broadcasts in Swahili and Arabic are also given from a studio in Mombasa. The Press Office owns and maintains some 230 wireless sets, the majority of which are loaned to African coffee-shop owners. A wired service is also provided in the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, and the Nairobi Prison. There are at present about 15,500 licensed wireless receiving sets in use.

Most of the population of Kenya are occupied in peasant cultivation; a lesser number are pastoralists. Minorities are engaged in seafaring and fishing at the coast and on the Victoria and Rudolf Lakes. Many Africans in the Highlands also own forest plantations. The estimated numbers in employment in other occupations are shown in the following table:—

Race	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Mining and Quarry- ing	Building and Con- struction	Commerce	Transport	Manu- factures	Other	Public Service (including Govern- ment)
European	1,247	81	424	1,938	530	1,279	406	3,587
Asian	503	108	2,093	6,249	1,328	5,669	930	7,062
Africans	203,158	5,527	12,696	16,981	7,799	38,319	34,575	16,339

In March, 1952, 13 employees' and four employers' unions were registered under Trade Union legislation. The total membership was 20,811.

The main crops and products are sisal, coffee, tea, wattle extract, cotton, maize, wheat and pyrethrum.

Beef production, dairying, sheep, pigs and poultry play an increasingly important rôle in the general agricultural policy of the Colony and considerable quantities of meat, butter, hides and skins, wool and bacon are produced annually.

The forests of the Highlands provide the bulk of the Colony's timber supplies—softwoods such as *podo carpus* and pencil cedar as well as the hardwoods East African olive and camphor. Thinnings from exotic softwood and hardwood plantations, the bamboo forests up-country and the mangrove forests at the coast, provide well over 2,000,000 poles per annum.

Fishing is carried on both on the coast and on Lakes Victoria and Rudolf, etc., and apart from

seasonal shortages, an adequate supply is obtained for local consumption.

The chief minerals are gold, kyanite, mullite, diatomite and asbestos. The production of soda ash and salt is collectively of more value than that of gold. Kyanite and mullite have now, it is estimated, also equalled gold production in value. Other minerals worked are copper, lead and zinc; natural carbon dioxide gas of a high quality is also produced on a commercial scale. The total value of minerals won in 1951 was approximately £1,900,000.

There are some 80 main types of manufacturing and industrial activity, producing goods for local consumption and export. The main productions for export are aluminium holloware, bacon and pork products, base metals, boots and shoes, canned foodstuffs, cheese, cigarettes, diatomite products, dried milk, essential oil, gold, soda, hydrogenated oils, insecticides, kyanite and mullite, passion fruit juice and pulp, pyrites, pyrethrum extract, refractories, sisal products, tanned leather, wattle extract or bark, woollen blankets and textiles, pencil slats. Fancy leather goods and native curios are made by individual craftsmen for local consumption and export.

	Net Imports £000	Re- exports £000	Domestic Exports £000
1937 ..	6,381	578	3,735
1938 ..	5,229	410	3,597
1946 ..	15,046	1,314	6,302
1947 ..	20,798	1,637	8,874
1948 ..	30,248	2,095	10,312
1949 ..	38,944	3,030	10,964
1950 ..	34,078	3,554	17,182
1951 ..	53,867	3,294	24,068

(Including bullion and specie, excluding all inter-territorial trade with Uganda and Tanganyika.)

In 1951 42.1% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 21.0% from other Commonwealth countries, and 36.9% from foreign countries.

In 1951 29.7% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 26.7% to other Commonwealth countries, and 43.6% to foreign countries.

Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Sisal .. .. .	28,024	35,875	38,825
	£ 436,258	4,061,168	6,948,160
Coffee .. .. .	17,092	10,240	9,938
	£ 767,785	3,549,406	4,096,317
Tea .. .. .	4,211	4,126	4,123
	£ 501,099	1,333,854	1,397,278
Gold .. .. .	86,959	30,870	26,639
	£ 520,206	355,979	313,129
Maize .. .. .	58,800	30,854	20,324
	£ 258,877	720,235	666,850
Hides and skins .. .. .	3,241	5,864	4,720
	£ 187,457	1,938,906	2,156,057
Wood and timber .. .. .	139,417	1,010,572	1,571,144
	£ 32,859	501,500	849,584
Wattle bark extract .. .. .	5,953	24,126	22,223
	£ 83,917	978,945	1,263,848
Sodium carbonate .. .. .	29,246	100,904	124,254
	£ 132,843	860,511	1,183,543

The chief imports in 1951 were machinery, apparatus, appliances and vehicles, textiles, products for heating, lighting, power and lubricants, food products, beverages and tobacco, chemical and allied products, non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof.

The East African Tourist Travel Association was formed in 1948. No statistics of the tourist trade are at present available.

On 31st December, 1951, there were 257 registered co-operative societies, with a total membership of 28,200. Of these 218 were marketing societies, which handled produce to the value of £8,810,000 during the year.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
 Chief Secretary and Member for Development.  
 Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order.  
 Financial Secretary and Member for Finance.  
 Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs.  
 Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.  
 Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education and Labour.  
 Member for Health, Lands and Local Government.  
 Member for Commerce and Industry.  
 M. Blundell.  
 W. B. Havelock.  
 E. W. Mathu.  
 A. B. Patel, C.M.G.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President

The Governor.

Vice-President and Speaker

WK.. Horne.

Ex-Officio Members

Chief Secretary and Member for Development.  
 Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order.  
 Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education and Labour.  
 Financial Secretary and Member for Finance.  
 Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs.  
 Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.  
 Member for Health, Lands and Local Government.  
 Member for Commerce and Industry.

Nominated Members\*

T. F. Anderson, O.B.E. (Director of Medical Services).  
 D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.  
 F. W. Carpenter (Labour Commissioner).  
 M. H. Cowie.  
 E. N. Griffith-Jones (Solicitor-General).  
 S. D. Karve, O.B.E.  
 G. Maitland-Edye.  
 Chief U. Mukima.  
 I. Okwiry, M.B.E.  
 Sir Eboo Pirbhair, O.B.E.  
 J. L. Riddoch, O.B.E.  
 G. M. Roddan (Director of Agriculture).  
 Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said.  
 R. W. Taylor, O.B.E. (Director of Public Works).  
 W. J. D. Wadley (Director of Education).

European Elected Members

M. Blundell (Rift Valley).  
 Group Captain L. R. Briggs (Mount Kenya).  
 S. V. Cooke (Coast).  
 W. E. Crosskill (Mau).  
 Lt.-Col. S. G. Ghersi, O.B.E. (Naibori North).  
 Lt.-Col. E. S. Grogan, D.S.O. (Nairobi West).  
 N. F. Harris (Nairobi South).  
 W. B. Havelock (Kiambu).

\* There are three vacancies for nominated members outstanding.

Maj. A. G. Keyser, D.S.O. (*Trans Nzoia*).  
 L. R. Maconochie-Welwood (*Uasin Gishu*).  
 Lady Shaw (*Ukamba*).  
 Mrs. A. R. Shaw (*Nyanza*).  
 H. Slade (*Aberdare*).  
 C. G. Usher, M.C. (*Mombasa*).

*Asian Elected Members*

*Muslim*

S. G. Hassan (*East*).  
 I. E. Nathoo (*West*).

*Non-Muslim*

A. B. Patel, C.M.G. (*Eastern Area*).  
 J. S. Patel (*Western Area*).  
 Chanan Singh (*Central Area*).  
 C. B. Madan (*Central Area*).

*Arab Elected Member*

S. M. S. Mackawi.

*Arab Nominated Member*

Sheriff Abdullah Salim.

*African Representative Members*

M. Gikonyo.  
 J. Jeremiah.  
 J. M. O. Tameno.  
 E. W. Mathu.  
 W. W. W. Awori.  
 F. W. Odede.

**CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT**

**GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**  
 —The Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G.,  
 K.C.V.O.

Chief Secretary and Member for Development—  
 H. S. Potter, C.M.G.

Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education  
 and Labour—C. H. Hartwell.

Financial Secretary and Member for Finance—  
 E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.

Chief Native Commissioner and Member for  
 African Affairs—E. R. St. A. Davies, O.B.E.  
 Member for Commerce and Industry—A.  
 Hope-Jones.

Secretary, Commerce and Industry—H. L.  
 Adams.

Director of Establishments—J. M. Stow, C.M.G.

Secretary to the Treasury—E. J. Petrie.

Administrative Secretary—E. J. A. Leslie.

Provincial Commissioners—C. M. Johnston ;  
 R. G. Turnbull, C.M.G. ; C. H. Williams,  
 O.B.E. ; E. H. Windley ; D. O'Hagan (*Acting*).

Officer-in-Charge, Masai District—E. A. Sweat-  
 man.

Senior District Commissioners—L. E. Whitehouse ;  
 C. F. Atkins.

Accountant-General—(Vacant).

Assistant Accountant-General—R. W. Smith.

Director of Agriculture—G. M. Roddan.

Deputy Director—R. E. T. Hobbs.

Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources—  
 Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck C.M.G.,  
 M.C.

Secretary, Agriculture, etc.—R. O. Hennings.

Director of Audit—J. R. Cusack.

Deputy Director—H. D. D. Wilkinson.

Government Chemist—H. M. Nefdt.

Commissioner for Community Development—  
 T. G. Askwith.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—A. S.  
 Walford.

Chairman, Development and Reconstruction  
 Authority (Headquarters)—Chief Secretary  
 and Member for Development.

Secretary, Development and Reconstruction  
 Authority—J. L. H. Webster.

Director of Education—W. J. D. Wadley.

Deputy Director—B. A. Astley.

Secretary, Labour and Education—J. J. Adie.  
 Member for Health, Lands and Local Government  
 —Sir Charles Mortimer, C.B.E.

Secretary to Member for Health, etc.—R. J. C.  
 Howes, M.B.E.

Commissioner for Local Government—J. E.  
 Hunter.

Special Commissioner, Lands—Major-Gen. J. S.  
 Ballentine, C.B., C.I.E.

Assistant Commissioner, Lands—J. A. Rice.

Conservator of Forests—R. R. Waterer, C.B.E.

Senior Assistant Conservator—R. M. Graham.  
 Game Warden—W. H. Hale.

Senior Game Ranger—Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bt.

Principal Immigration Officer—J. A. Palfreman.

Deputy Principal Immigration Officer—I. H.  
 Aitken.

President, E.A. Court of Appeal—Sir Barclay  
 Nihill, Q.C., M.C.

Vice-President—Sir Newnham Worley.

Chief Justice—Sir Hector Hearne, Q.C.

Registrar, Supreme Court and E.A. Court of  
 Appeal—T. R. Penny.

Attorney-General and Member for Law and  
 Order—J. Whyatt, Q.C.

Secretary, Law and Order—J. W. Cusack, O.B.E.

Solicitor General—E. N. Griffith-Jones.

Puisne Judges—P. J. Bourke ; M. C. E. C. N. de  
 Lestang ; R. Windham ; G. B. W. Rudd ;  
 C. P. Connell ; T. H. Mayers.

Labour Commissioner—F. W. Carpenter.

Director of Medical Services—T. F. Anderson,  
 O.B.E.

Deputy Director—E. A. Trim.

Senior Surgeon Specialist—C. V. Braimbridge,  
 C.B.E.

Commissioner, Mines and Geology—W. D.  
 Harverson.

Chief Geologist—W. Pulfrey.

Commissioner of Police—M. S. O'Rorke, C.B.E.

Deputy Commissioner—D. D. M. McGoun.

Government Printer—T. L. Peet, M.B.E.

Assistant Government Printer—H. G. Lofting.

Commissioner of Prisons—J. H. Lewis (*Acting*).

Assistant Commissioner—B. B. Donald.

Director of Public Works—R. W. Taylor, C.M.G.

Deputy Director—D. H. Lawson.

Registrar-General—G. M. Lawton.

Deputy Registrar-General—D. J. Coward.

Director of Surveys—R. J. Butler (*Acting*).

Town Planning Adviser—H. T. Dyer.

Director of Veterinary Services—R. A. Hammond,  
 O.B.E.

Deputy Director—K. D. S. Macowan.

Chief Veterinary Research Officer—S. E. Piercey.

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Colony has a total area of 422 square miles, and consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the chain of the Lesser Antilles and partly (the Virgin Islands) to the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles. Anguilla, Sombbrero and the British Virgin Islands lie apart, to the north and north-west. St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat and Redonda form part of the volcanic chain of the Lesser Antilles, and Antigua and Barbuda form part of the eastern sedimentary series of the same chain.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor.

The total population of the Colony at the 1946 census and the 1951 mid-year estimate are shown in the following table.

	Census 1946	1951 mid-year estimate
Antigua .. ..	41,757	46,000
St. Kitts-Nevis .. ..	46,243	49,000
Montserrat . . .	14,333	13,600
Virgin Islands .. ..	6,505	(a)6,500
	<hr/> 108,838	<hr/> 115,110

(a) 1950.

The climate of the islands varies, but is usually dry and fairly healthy. Antigua is subject to drought, and has an average annual rainfall of about 45 inches; St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat have average rainfalls of from 50 to 60 inches. The mean temperature is about 80°, with but a slight range. The Virgin Islands are cooler. The hot season is from May to October; the rainy season from August to January.

The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and became British during the seventeenth century. They have been from the first associated politically as well as geographically. They were all colonized from St. Kitts as centre, all included in the Carlisle grant, and possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a humane slave amelioration Act.

By the Leeward Islands Act, 1871, an Executive Council and a legislative body styled the General Legislative Council, under one Governor, were constituted for the five (now four) Presidencies which comprise the Colony. There is a majority of elected (now called representative) members on the General Legislative Council, there being five representative members each from the Presidential Legislatures of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, two representative members from the Presidential Legislature of Montserrat and one representative member from the Presidential Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a total of 13 members. The representative members on the General Legislative Council are chosen by the unofficial members of the Presidential Legislatures from amongst the elected members of those Legislatures. Presidential members are also associated with the administration of their Presidencies by their appointment to Committees, dealing with such subjects as social services, public works and trade and production, under the chairmanship of elected members. The official members of the General Legislative Council are the Colonial Secretary, the Administrators of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, the

Attorney-General, the Commissioners of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, the Federal Treasurer and a person holding office under the Government of the Colony, appointed by the Governor, a total of eight members. There are also two nominated members, appointed by the Governor from amongst the nominated members of the Presidential Legislatures. The Governor is President of the Council and has a casting, but not an original, vote. There is also a Deputy President of the Council chosen from amongst its members.

The Federal Executive Council comprises four *ex-officio* members and ten appointed members, of whom three are official and seven unofficial.

The General Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act, such as matters of property, mercantile and criminal law, air, the law relating to status, the maintenance of a general police force and a common prison, establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, currency, audit, weights and measures, education, the care of lunatics, all matters relating to immigration, copyright and patents, and its own constitution and procedure. Any island legislature is, in addition, competent to declare other matters to be within the competency of the General Legislature. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the General Legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

The Council, the life of which cannot exceed three years, meets at least once a year, at a place notified by Proclamation. There are usually two sessions a year lasting several days on each occasion.

The expenses of the federal establishment are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies.

The General Legislative Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary Act, to be reserved for the Queen's pleasure, and the Queen has power, by Order in Council, at any time to include any other West Indian island in the federation, upon joint addresses from the legislative body of such island and from the Council, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed. This power has not actually been exercised, and the inclusion of Sombbrero, which had no legislative body, was effected as above mentioned under a different Act.

The British Caribbean Currency Board controls a unified decimal system of currency for the Eastern Group of the British Caribbean Territories, but only notes of denominations of \$1 and upwards are at present in circulation. Trinidad and Tobago notes are being withdrawn. Silver and bronze coins of the United Kingdom are still in common use and are accepted at face value. United States currency circulates freely in the Virgin Islands, where all values and prices are determined by it.

### FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
Colonial Secretary.  
Administrator of Antigua.  
Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.  
Attorney-General.  
C. Ross (*Commissioner, Montserrat*).  
J. A. C. Cruikshank (*Commissioner, Virgin Islands*).  
P. W. Beckwith (*Economic and Financial Adviser*).

V. C. Bird.  
E. H. Lake.  
R. L. Bradshaw.  
M. H. Davis.  
R. W. Griffith.  
H. R. Penn, M.B.E.  
S. T. Christian, O.B.E.

## GENERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

*Official Members*

Colonial Secretary.  
Administrator, Antigua.  
Administrator, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.  
Attorney-General.  
Commissioner, Montserrat.  
Commissioner, Virgin Islands.  
Federal Treasurer.  
P. W. Beckwith (*Economic and Financial Adviser*).

*Nominated Members*

S. T. Christian, O.B.E.  
W. E. L. Walwyn.

*Representative Members*

V. C. Bird.  
E. H. Lake.  
L. Hurst.  
B. T. Carrott.  
E. E. Williams.  
R. L. Bradshaw.  
M. H. Davis (*Deputy President*).  
J. N. France.  
R. J. Gordon.  
D. S. Lloyd.  
R. W. Griffith.  
W. H. Bramble.  
H. R. Penn.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

*(Federal)*

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir Kenneth Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Colonial Secretary—P. D. Macdonald.  
Economic and Financial Adviser—P. W. Beckwith.  
Assistant Colonial Secretary—E. H. M. Edwards.  
Attorney-General—J. C. Wooding, Q.C.  
Principal Auditor—(Vacant).  
Chief Justice (*Windward and Leeward Islands*)—  
D. E. Jackson.  
Geologist—P. H. A. Martin-Kaye.  
Commissioner of Police—J. R. A. Branch, M.B.E.  
Superintendents of Police—A. A. M. Hill ;  
R. A. Burnham.  
Superintendent of Printing Office—E. M. Blackman.

## ANTIGUA

The area of Antigua is 108 square miles, the Dependency of Barbuda 62 square miles, the Dependency of Redonda (uninhabited) half a square mile.

The western part of the island of Antigua is composed entirely of volcanic rocks (highest point Boggy Peak, 1,330 feet). The eastern and northern parts are of limestone, below 500 feet above sea level, and a central plain stretches diagonally across the island.

St. John's, the capital, has a population of about 11,000.

The first settlers were a few English who arrived in 1632. In 1663 Charles II made a formal grant to Lord Willoughby, who at once proceeded to send out large numbers of colonists. For a short time the island was in French occupation, but in 1666 it was declared an English possession in terms of the Treaty of Breda and has remained British from that date.

The Executive Council consists of the Administrator (when the Governor is present) the Crown Attorney and the Treasurer, as *ex-officio* members, and five other members appointed by the Governor. The Governor, and in his absence, the Administrator, presides over the Executive Council.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted in December 1951, is composed of the Administrator as President, two *ex-officio* members, three nominated and eight elected members. A Deputy President is elected by the unofficial members of the Council from among their number.

Land may not be alienated or leased to aliens without the consent of the Governor. Except in a few cases, alien occupation of land is confined to leases for not more than 99 years. There is a small amount of Crown land which, when not used for public purposes, may be leased or sold.

The main forms of taxation are income tax, trade tariffs and excise duties. The rates of individual income tax range from 6d. to 13s. 6d. per £ of chargeable income. Company's rate is 5s. 6d. per £ of chargeable income.

Provision has been made for double taxation relief with the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand and consideration is being given to extending the arrangements to other countries.

The following is a table of public finance in the Presidency :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£000 B.W.I.	£000 B.W.I.
1938	595	576
1939	611	731
1946	1,844	1,675
1947	1,848	1,739
1948	1,894	2,163
1949	1,953	2,144
1950	3,110	3,039
1951	3,673	3,483
1952(a)	4,474	5,160

(a) Estimate.

Antigua was originally allocated £499,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. Up to the end of 1951 the sum of £425,359 was spent, leaving a balance of £73,641. Another grant of £200,000 was made in 1952 and it is now intended that the amount shall be spent in the following proportions, with the sum of £48,716 held in reserve :—

	£
Public Works	39,800
Social Services	21,845
Productive Services	40,966
Housing	122,314

There are 27 Government elementary schools, one grant-aided and four recognized private schools, with a total enrolment of 9,756 pupils. The five Secondary schools—four grant-aided and one denominational—have a total enrolment of 1,022 pupils. A Teachers' Training College accommodates 32 female teachers from the four Presidencies of the Colony. The graduation

standard from this college approximates to that of the Cambridge Senior School Certificate. There are ten students studying in the United Kingdom, 12 in the United States and four at the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica. Government expenditure on education approximates to \$224,800 compared with \$21,650 in 1935.

The total expenditure on medical and allied services in 1952 was estimated at \$425,157 compared with \$86,318 in 1935. In 1950 the Hospital (94 beds) treated 2,260 cases. Apart from the dispensaries maintained at the residences of District Medical Officers, there are three health centres and 11 dispensaries.

Coolidge Airfield, which was constructed by the American Army Air Force as a military airfield in 1942, is now used by the local Government as a civil airfield. It is used mainly by Pan American Airways and British West Indian Airways with direct services to other West Indian Islands and to the United States of America. Travel to other parts of the world is made by connexions from Trinidad, Jamaica, and America.

There are 62 miles of main roads and 85 miles of secondary roads.

In 1950 the estimated number of persons employed was 14,400, 51% of them in agriculture and fishing.

The main products are sugar and cotton.

	Imports		Exports	
	5000	5000	5000	5000
	B.W.I.	B.W.I.	B.W.I.	B.W.I.
1938 .. ..	1,218	981		
1939 .. ..	1,108	1,058		
1947 .. ..	4,968	2,229		
1948 .. ..	3,825	1,935		
1949 .. ..	4,716	2,884		
1950 .. ..	6,407	5,621		
1951 .. ..	5,117	2,882		

*Principal Exports by Volume and Value*

		1938	1950	1951
		tons	31,817	16,478
Sugar ..	tons	20,844	31,817	16,478
	\$000	829	4,591	2,123
Cotton ..	lb.	174,842	765,548	831,148
	\$000	57	646	738
Molasses	gals (000)	1,054	12	439
	\$000	55	3	88

The chief imports are food, apparel, cotton piece goods, timber and non-edible oils.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

- The Administrator.  
 Crown Attorney.  
 Treasurer.  
 E. A. Thompson.  
 V. C. Bird.  
 E. H. Lake.  
 E. E. Williams.  
 A. Moody-Stuart, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Administrator (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

- Crown Attorney.  
 Treasurer.

*Elected Unofficial Members*

- V. C. Bird (*St. John Rural West*) (*Deputy President*).  
 E. H. Lake (*St. John's City (South) and Barbuda*).  
 E. E. Williams (*St. Paul*).  
 L. Hurst (*St. John's City (North)*).

- B. T. Carrott (*St. Mary*).  
 N. H. Richards (*St. John (Rural) South*).  
 D. W. Hurst (*St. John (Rural) North and St. George*).  
 D. M. Sheppard (*St. Phillip and St. Peter*).

*Nominated Unofficial Members*

- A. Moody-Stuart, O.B.E., M.C., J.P.  
 S. T. Christian, O.B.E.  
 R. Cadman.

*Clerk of Councils*—G. A. Thibou.

**CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT**

- Administrator—R. St. J. O. Wayne.  
 Administration Secretary—O. E. Henry.  
 Agricultural Superintendent—E. R. H. Martin (*Acting*).  
 Marketing Officer—L. M. F. Parris.  
 Senior Assessor of Income Tax—E. G. O'M. Berridge (*Acting*).  
 Labour Officer—(Vacant).  
 Crown Attorney—C. A. Kelsick.  
 Registrar and Provost Marshall—N. A. Berridge.  
 Senior Medical Officer—A. J. Keevill, M.B.E.  
 Surgeon Specialist (Resident Medical Superintendent)—N. J. L. Margetson.  
 Medical Officer, Institutions—H. A. A. Tomlinson.  
 City Clerk—W. L. Maguire.  
 Postmaster—R. E. Henry.  
 Keeper of Prisons and Superintendent of Training School—A. E. Peters.  
 Superintendent of Public Works—G. V. LaBarrie.  
 Treasurer and Collector of Customs—C. McA. Stevens (*Acting*).  
 Water Engineer—M. St. C. Batson (*Acting*).

**MONTSERRAT**

The area of the island is about 32 square miles. It is very mountainous and comprises three main hill masses—Silver Hill in the north (1,285 feet), Central Hills (2,450 feet) and Soufriere Hills (Chance Peak 3,002 feet) in the south. The area of land under forest and woodland is about 10 square miles.

Plymouth, the only town, has a population of about 2,500.

The island was colonized in 1632 when a number of Irishmen of Warner's company made their homes there. It was captured by the French in 1664, restored to England in 1668, capitulated to the French again in 1782, but was finally ceded to Britain in 1783.

The present constitution is defined by Ordinance No. 1 of 1952 which enlarges the elective element in the Legislative Council and creates four electoral districts in place of a single one. The Council is now composed of the Commissioner as President, two *ex-officio* members, two nominated members and five elected members. One of the elected members is also Deputy President of the Council. The Executive Council comprises the Commissioner (President), the Crown Attorney, the Treasurer and three unofficials appointed by the Governor.

Crown land comprises the Government Land Settlement, where occupation is confined to an annual lease, and a small area acquired for public purposes. All other land is privately owned.

The following forms of direct taxation are in force :—

Income Tax (ranging from 6d.-13s. 6d. per £ of chargeable income; companies 5s. 6d. per £ of chargeable income).  
Land and House Tax.  
Motor Vehicles Tax.  
Bicycles Tax.  
General Taxes.

The other main forms of taxation are import and export and excise duties.

The following is a table of public finance in the Presidency :—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	5000 B.W.I.	5000 B.W.I.
1938 ..	131	179
1939 ..	139	168
1946 ..	436	414
1947 ..	436	480
1948 ..	477	487
1949 ..	571	489
1950 ..	407	482
1951 ..	848	716
1952 (estimated)	695	888

It was estimated that in 1952, 24.5% of revenue was derived from Customs and excise and 4.5% from direct taxes.

Montserrat received an allocation of £124,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year development plan. This plan was revised at the end of 1951 and several useful projects are in process of execution or will be carried out in the next three years.

A private company, the Montserrat Company Limited, is working side by side with Government in the development of a livestock industry, and the establishment of an electric light and power plant for Plymouth is also projected.

Primary education and secondary education are both in the main government controlled. There are 12 Government elementary schools, one aided denominational school, and one elementary Primary school. There is one Government Secondary school, and a preparatory private school for children between the ages of 5 and 12 years. At the end of 1951, of an estimated school population of 4,000, 3,224 children were enrolled in Primary schools, with an average attendance of 2,773 (86.1%). The enrolment of the Secondary school at the end of the same period was 163.

During the year 1951 there were four students from the Presidency pursuing professional courses abroad under the Leeward Islands Scholarship award, three of them in the United Kingdom, and one in Jamaica. There were also two young women completing courses in Great Britain under the London County Council Training Scheme for Nurses and one doing an Arts Course under the Colonial £1,000,000 Scholarship Scheme. Three primary school teachers were training, one in Britain, and two in Trinidad.

Government expenditure on education in 1951 was \$126,000 compared with \$14,000 in 1935.

Total expenditure on medical and allied services in 1951 was \$75,509, compared with \$15,816 in 1935. There were 52 available beds at the

Glendon Hospital. In-patients at the hospital totalled 957, out-patients (first attendances) 8,919. There were two health centres and four out-posts at which ante-natal and infant welfare clinics are held.

The island's road system consists of three main public roads, total mileage 30 miles; and about 30 miles of secondary unsurfaced roads. There is no railway or airfield.

The Canadian National Steamship Company maintains a fairly regular service with the Canadian and North American ports and as far south as British Guiana. The Alcoa and the Harrison Steamship Companies' steamers call when freight offers. The island is linked with other islands of the Colony, and with Dominica and Barbados, by two motor launches which maintain a regular service between all the islands.

A local broadcasting service has recently been approved under a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

In 1946, the total population gainfully employed was found to be 6,617, 59.68% of them in agriculture. There is one trade union in the island which claims a membership of 450.

The main crops are cotton, limes, sugar cane and sweet potatoes.

	Total Imports	Total Exports
	5000 B.W.I.	5000 B.W.I.
1938 ..	284	245
1939 ..	237	275
1947 ..	788	243
1948 ..	678	329
1949 ..	703	868
1950 ..	724	441
1951 ..	961	702

*Principal exports by value (\$ B.W.I.)*

	1938	1950	1951
Cotton Lint ..	123,307	313,132	577,182
Lime Products ..	11,347	18,274	27,776
Tomatoes ..	26,726	..	43,504

The chief imports are food, apparel, cotton piece goods, timber and non-edible oils.

There are no co-operative organizations in Montserrat. The marketing of lime products is largely in the hands of a commercial firm. The Agricultural Department (Government Marketing Depot) act as agents for the Raw Cotton Commission in marketing the raw cotton lint crops.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Commissioner.  
Crown Attorney.  
Treasurer.  
M. S. Osborne.  
R. W. Griffith.  
W. H. Bramble.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Commissioner (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

Crown Attorney.  
Treasurer.

## Nominated Members

A. W. Griffin.  
M. S. Osborne.

## Elected Members

R. W. Griffith (*Deputy President*).  
W. H. Bramble.  
B. W. Edwards.  
M. Walkinshaw.  
E. T. Edgcombe.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Commissioner—C. Ross.  
Agricultural Superintendent—W. E. Bassett, M.B.E.  
Crown Attorney—Magistrate (Registrar, Provost-Marshal)—R. H. Lockhart.  
Medical Officer in Administrative Charge—W. B. R. Jones.  
Superintendent of Public Works—The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).  
Inspector of Works and Superintendent of Telephones—D. C. Todd.  
Treasurer and Postmaster—D. R. Walwyn.

## ST. CHRISTOPHER, NEVIS and ANGUILLA

The total area of the Presidency is 153 square miles (St. Kitts 68, Nevis 50 and Anguilla 35 square miles). St. Kitts has a range of lofty mountains traversing its central part (Mount Misery 3,711 feet). Nevis is nearly circular in form with a central mountain rising to 3,596 feet. Both islands are volcanic in origin. Anguilla is flat and composed of oligocene limestone and clay. Hot mineral springs with valuable medicinal properties are to be found near Charlestown, Nevis.

The principal towns are Basseterre, the capital of St. Kitts, with a population of 12,000, and Charlestown, the capital of Nevis, population 3,000.

St. Kitts, with the other islands of the Presidency, was colonized by Sir Thomas Warner in 1623, but for more than a century changed hands with the French as a result of constant warfare. It was finally restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, as was Nevis, and they have remained British possessions since that date. Anguilla has remained a British possession since its colonization.

The Executive Council for the Presidency consists of the Administrator (when the Governor is present) two other *ex-officio* members, and one other official member. There are five unofficial members, of whom one represents Nevis.

Under an Ordinance of 1952 the Legislative Council comprises the Administrator (President), two *ex-officio* members, eight elected members and three nominated members. An elected majority in the Legislative Council is thus provided for.

Aliens cannot own land except under licence from the Governor.

The main taxes in force are Customs duty and income tax. Income tax rates range from 6d. in the £ to 15s. in the £ upon the chargeable income of an individual. Companies pay a flat rate of 6s. 6d. in the £. Other taxes are house, land and trade tax.

The following is a table of public finance in the Presidency:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£000 B.W.I.	£000 B.W.I.
1938 ..	660	589
1939 ..	710	864
1946 ..	1,585	1,379
1947 ..	1,819	1,489
1948 ..	1,764	1,676
1949 ..	1,971	1,966
1950 ..	2,244	2,494
1951 ..	3,090	2,799
1952 (estimated)	3,360	3,180

A Ten-Year Plan of Development (1946-56) has been approved for £1,362,000. The main heads are:—

	£
Social Services .. .. .	78,990
Communications .. .. .	22,182
Public Utilities .. .. .	56,771
Agriculture and Forestry ..	42,220
Industrial and Commercial ..	18,750
Housing .. .. .	54,145
Miscellaneous .. .. .	10,834

The Plan is financed from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, loans and surplus funds.

There are 34 Primary schools with an enrolment of 10,564, four Secondary schools with an enrolment of 589, and about 18 students in the United Kingdom. The estimated expenditure on educational services for 1952 was \$372,385 compared with \$44,952 in 1938.

The total estimated expenditure on medical and health services in 1952 was \$225,976 compared with \$96,864 in 1938. A free grant of £33,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been made available for the construction and equipment of Health Centres in the Presidency and for training of Health Nurses in Jamaica. In 1952, beds available in two general hospitals totalled 159; those in two cottage hospitals, 21. There were 18 dispensaries for treatment of out-patients, 12 maternity and child welfare clinics, a tuberculosis ward, seven venereal disease clinics and a leprosarium.

One airport, about two miles north of Basseterre by road, serves the island. The runway is 4,125 feet by 300 feet and lies in a west-east direction.

The staple industry is sugar and 7,612 persons are employed on estates or in the sugar factory at Basseterre. In Nevis and Anguilla there is a high percentage of peasant ownership of land.

There are five organizations registered under the Trade Union Act, with a total membership of 5,062. The largest is the St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union, membership 4,789.

The main crops are sugar, sea island cotton and salt.

Livestock number: cattle 867, sheep 2,583, goats 1,964, pigs 1,401.

	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£000 B.W.I.	£000 B.W.I.
1938 ..	1,449	1,332
1939 ..	1,408	2,082
1947 ..	4,471	4,285
1948 ..	4,103	4,419
1949 ..	4,802	4,984
1950 ..	5,933	6,066
1951 ..	7,150	6,485

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

## Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Sugar .. .. . tons	26,481	38,647	38,542
	\$ 983,208	5,376,491	5,514,855
Salt .. .. . barrels (300 lb.)	28,870	43,609	51,399
	\$ 15,552	83,477	113,766
Molasses .. .. 000 galls.	504	1,008	1,224
	\$ 26,083	113,044	151,930
Cotton .. .. . 000 lb.	730	270	353
	\$ 216,926	213,576	298,244

The chief imports are food, drink, tobacco, non-edible oils, timber and cotton piece goods.

In Nevis, the marketing of peasants' canes, sea island cotton and other produce, such as maize, is handled by the Government Marketing Department. Marketing of sugar is done by the St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory through its London agents. This factory also provides storage space for sugar and molasses.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.

Crown Attorney.

Treasurer.

D. L. Matheson (*Education Officer*).

R. L. Bradshaw.

M. H. Davis.

J. N. France.

R. J. Gordon.

P. E. Ryan.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

Crown Attorney.

Treasurer.

*Elected Members*

St. Kitts—J. N. France (*Basseterre*); M. H. Davis (*Basseterre*); R. L. Bradshaw (*Cayum*) (*Deputy President*); F. T. Williams (*Capisterre*); C. A. Southwell (*Sandypoint*).

Nevis—R. J. Gordon (*Gingerland*); J. W. Liburd (*Lowland*).

Anguilla—D. S. Lloyd (*Anguilla*).

*Nominated Members*

P. E. Ryan.

W. E. Li. Walwyn.

W. E. Li. Wall.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administrator—H. Burrows.

Warden, Nevis—E. A. Evelyn.

Administrative Officer and Additional Magistrate,

Anguilla—J. D. Maloney.

Crown Attorney—W. E. Jacobs.

Magistrate—D. H. A. McNamara.

Agricultural Superintendent—R. E. Kelsick.

Agricultural Officer, Nevis—S. H. Abbott.

Education Officer—D. L. Matheson.

Chief Electrical Engineer and Manager—A. G.

Mills.

Labour Commissioner—E. H. A. Grell.

Medical Officer of Health—P. I. Boyd.

Medical Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital,

St. Kitts—C. E. Stevens.

Postmaster—(Vacant).

Registrar—D. S. Brookes.

Superintendent of Public Works—L. R. Volonterio.

Builder-Surveyor, Central Housing Authority—

R. H. Brand.

Water Engineer—H. Reynard.

Treasurer—W. O. Peters.

Veterinary Officer—A. W. Vaughan.

## BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The total area of the Presidency is 67 square miles. Excluding numerous small rocks, the islands number 36, of which 11 are inhabited. The largest are Tortola (20 square miles), Virgin Gorda (13 square miles), Anegada (11 square miles) and Jost Van Dykes (7 square miles). Except for the flat coral island of Anegada, they rise abruptly like the tops of submerged mountains from a submarine plateau in 20-30 fathoms of water. The highest elevation is 1,780 feet—Sage Mountain, Tortola. Road Town, Tortola, is the seat of the Presidential Administration.

These islands were settled by a party of English in 1666 and have been uninterruptedly British since then. The settlers were granted a charter in 1773 and the first House of Assembly was convened in that year.

The constitution of the Presidency is governed by the Virgin Islands Constitution Act, 1950, enacted by the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands. By that Act the power vested in the Governor from 1902 to 1950 to legislate for the Presidency was abrogated and a Legislative Council was reconstituted. It consists of three official members, including the Commissioner as President, two nominated unofficial members and four elected members. The whole Presidency constitutes one electoral district. The only qualification required of voters is the ability to subscribe their names on the registration form. There are property qualifications for candidates for election. There is an Executive Council consisting of the Commissioner as the *ex-officio* member when the Governor is present, two other officials and three unofficial members.

Aliens cannot hold land except under licence from the Governor. The total area of Crown Land is estimated at 18,000 acres and the total area in private ownership at 25,000 acres. Non-natives own approximately 2,626 acres. The prevailing type of tenure is the fee simple.

Taxes consist mainly of Customs duties and land, house, road and income taxes.

The income tax rate upon the chargeable income of every person other than a company, ranges from 6d. to 13s. 6d. in the £. Companies pay a flat rate of 7s. 6d. in every £.

Year	Revenue \$000 B.W.I.	Expenditure \$000 B.W.I.
1938	45	47
1939	45	53
1946	151	155
1947	83	135
1948	239	162
1949	260	254
1950	126	263
1951	353	248
1952	455*	427*

\* Approved Estimates.

A revised plan for development of the Presidency to be financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been drawn up. The amount allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds is £82,600. Expenditure to date has been undertaken mainly on school buildings, agricultural and livestock development, water supplies, and health projects. The revised plan is now under consideration.

There is one Secondary and post-Primary, and one Primary school, maintained by Government; 11 denominational schools, which receive grants from Government funds; and two private schools. In 1951, there were 851 male and 899 female pupils enrolled at all schools.

The cost of primary education, except the provision and maintenance of denominational school buildings, is met from Government funds and in 1951 the sum of \$43,915 was so expended, compared with \$2,875 in 1935.

The Tortola Cottage Hospital has 19 beds, and a total of 567 out-patients received treatment during 1951. There were 346 in-patients. The expenditure of the Medical Department in 1951 was \$28,429 compared with \$5,266 in 1935.

Launches maintain a mail and passenger service with St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, whence air, sea and cable communications exist to America and the Lesser Antilles. There is no broadcasting or radiocommunications service in the Presidency.

The principal occupation is stock-raising. Others are the production of charcoal, coconuts, fruit and vegetables, and fishing.

The main crops are coconuts, bananas, sweet potatoes and sugar.

Livestock production in 1951 was: Cattle 1,696, sheep 552, goats 1,999, swine 664. The fishing industry is unorganized.

	Total Imports \$000 B.W.I.	Total Exports \$000 B.W.I.
1938 ..	68	48
1939 ..	84	55
1947 ..	241	149
1948 ..	255	156
1949 ..	315	171
1950 ..	323	144
1951 ..	295	298

*Principal Exports by Volume and Value*

	1938	1950	1951
Livestock numbers	5,239	3,703	4,116
.. \$	26,218	86,476	265,593
Vegetables .. \$	2,482	10,368	3,294
Fish (fresh) .. lb.	37,448	48,700	36,909
.. \$	1,973	7,025	7,369
Fruit (fresh) .. \$	3,662	12,061	5,198
Charcoal .. barrels	n.a.	6,622	8,360
.. \$	7,018	15,683	16,178

The chief imports are food, timber, apparel, cotton piece goods and non-edible oils.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- The Commissioner (*ex-officio*).  
 A. A. Caines (*Acting Assistant Treasurer*) (*provisional*).  
 J. L. M. Winter (*Agricultural Officer*).  
 J. O. Georges, M.B.E.  
 H. R. Penn.  
 I. G. Fonseca.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Official Members*

- The Commissioner.  
 A. A. Caines (*Temporary*).  
 M. M. Todman (*Principal Clerk*) (*provisional*).

*Nominated Members*

- J. O. Georges, M.B.E.  
 B. A. Romney.

*Elected Members*

- I. G. Fonseca.  
 H. R. Penn.  
 C. L. de Castro.  
 J. C. Brudenell-Bruce.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Commissioner—J. A. C. Cruikshank. (*Is also Magistrate, Coroner, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Civil Marriage Officer, Treasurer and Registrar of Shipping.*)

Assistant Treasurer—(Vacant). (*Is also Postmaster Deputy Coroner, Provost-Marshal and Registrar of the Supreme Court.*)

Agricultural Officer—J. L. M. Winter.  
 Supervisor of Education—(Vacant).

Headmaster, Secondary School—(Vacant).

Medical Officers—J. D. Rosanelli; I. Rosanelli.  
 Surveyor of Works—(Vacant).

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation covers an area of approximately 50,850 square miles. The largest of its territories is the State of Pahang and the smallest is the State of Perlis.

The total estimated population at 31st December, 1951, was 5,420,738 :—

Malaysians ..	.. 49.3%	2,673,114
Chinese ..	.. 38.1%	2,067,027
Indians and Pakistanis ..	.. 11.1%	602,388
Europeans ..	.. 0.3%	12,810
Eurasians ..	.. 0.2%	11,433
Others ..	.. 1.0%	53,966

5,420,738

The Chinese predominate in the south-western States and in Penang, the commercial and industrial area, whereas there is a bigger percentage of Malaysians in the north and east and in Malacca.

New citizenship legislation which came into force on 15th September, 1952, confers citizenship by operation of law on all subjects of the rulers of the States and certain categories of Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies born in the Federation. It is impossible to make a very close estimate of the number of citizens by operation of law, but it is thought that they include almost all the Malays and about 60% of the Chinese community.

As a general rule, for non-Malays who are not Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies the qualification necessary for automatic citizenship

and State nationality is to have been born in the Federation and to have had one parent born there also. Non-Malays without this qualification may, under certain conditions, acquire citizenship by registration or naturalization. The policy behind the legislation is to make citizenship available (i) by operation of law to anyone who by birth can be assumed to be sufficiently assimilated to the life and loyalty of the country; and (ii) by registration or naturalization to others who have reasonable qualifications to be regarded as Malaysians.

The Federation occupies the southern section of the Kra Peninsula, which protrudes at the south-eastern corner of Asia between India and China. It is divided by mountain ranges, the main trend of which is north and south. The centre of the Peninsula is a series of parallel ridges separated by strips of low country, while to the east and west of the outside ranges are the coastal plains, which are mainly alluvial, and in the south a region of low land. Approximately 80% of the whole area remains under primeval jungle, mountain, or swamp. The coastline of the Malay Peninsula extends to over 1,000 miles; on the west lies a practically unbroken succession of mangrove and mud flat, with infrequent indentations of bays. On the east coast there are long unbroken stretches of sand. Within the territorial waters lie the Langkawi Islands (rising to over 2,000 feet) off the north Kedah coast and off the east coast, Tioman and other scattered islands.

The two principal rivers are the Perak and the Pahang, the latter some 200 miles long. It springs in the main range of mountains (highest Gunung Tahan, 7,000 feet). This and other peaks constitute some of the highest territory south of the Himalayas.

That part of the country free from forest and jungle has been developed into great rice-producing areas, as in the alluvial plains of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. Other areas, particularly the Kinta Valley, Perak, have been mined for tin.

The principal features of the climate are copious rainfall, high humidity and uniform temperature. The year is commonly divided into south-west and north-east monsoon seasons, which correspond roughly with the summer and winter of northern latitudes. The months between these two seasons, which correspond with spring and autumn of northern latitudes, are the wettest months over most parts of Malaya. Coastal districts, however, have their own peculiar rainy seasons. Rainfall averages about 100 inches a year. Jelebu in Negri Sembilan is the driest place in Malaya with an average of 65 inches, and Maxwell's Hill the wettest, with 198 inches a year.

The highest temperature recorded in the plains during 1951 was 98° and the lowest 65°. The average maximum is rather less than 90° and minimum about 70°. At Cameron Highlands the extreme temperatures recorded are 79° and 36° and at Fraser's Hill 81° and 53°. The nights are reasonably cool everywhere and although the days are frequently hot and, on account of the high humidity, somewhat oppressive, it very rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not possible at night. The effect of the heat and humidity is, however, cumulative and after a few years a change to a more bracing climate is desirable for Europeans if health is to be maintained.

The principal towns are :—

	Population (1947 Census)
Kuala Lumpur, seat of Federal Government	175,961
Penang	189,068
Ipoh	80,894
Malacca	54,507
Taiping	41,361
Johore Bahru	38,826
Seremban	35,274

In 1786 Francis Light obtained for the East India Company a grant of the almost uninhabited island of Penang, and in 1800 Province Wellesley was added. Malacca came into British hands in 1795 during the Napoleonic wars, but was handed back to the Dutch in 1814. The loss of Malacca caused Stamford Raffles to look for a site on which to build up a new trading centre as a rival to Malacca. His choice fell on the island where, four centuries before, had flourished the Malay city and port of Tumasik or Singapura, which after its sack in 1377 had disappeared from history. Raffles obtained a concession from the representative of the Malay ruler of Riau-Johore and on 29th January, 1819, the Union Jack was hoisted. As a free port Singapore at once began its phenomenal development as centre of the entrepôt trade. Malacca returned to British hands in 1824 when, by the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of London, Malaya was recognized as a British sphere of influence. The Straits Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Singapore passed from the control of the India Office to that of the Colonial Office in 1867. The extension of British authority into the Peninsula was hastened by unsettled conditions in the Malay States which had deteriorated in some cases into civil war and disorder. In 1873 the new Governor of the Straits Settlements came out with authority for more active intervention. The first result was the Treaty of Pangkor with Perak in 1874, and in the next decade there followed agreements with Selangor, with the States of Negri Sembilan and with Pahang. In 1909 Siam transferred to Great Britain her rights in the northern States and there resulted agreements in that year with Kedah, Kelantan and Perlis and in 1919 with Trengganu. Relations with Johore were regulated by a treaty made in 1914. All these treaties were in their main features similar. The Malay States agreed to accept British protection and to have no dealings with foreign powers except through Great Britain, and were in turn guaranteed protection against attack by foreign powers; to each State a British officer was appointed, as resident or adviser, whose advice the rulers agreed to follow in all matters except those of the Muslim religion or Malay custom. The foundations of good government and friendly relations laid by such early residents as Sir Hugh Low and Sir Frank Swettenham made possible the great economic development of this century, when European and Chinese capital built up the rubber and tin industries and made of Malaya one of the most prosperous territories in the Commonwealth. In the early years of the century Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang became a Federation (the Federated Malay States) with a resident-general as chief executive officer, and a system of centralized government was inaugurated. This system lasted in varying forms until 1932, when there was a measure of decentralization by which legislative powers were to some extent restored to the States and the authority of the rulers and residents was reinforced.

Progress and prosperity in Malaya were brought to an abrupt stop during the Japanese occupation from December 1941 to August 1945. On the liberation of the country, the Government of the Malayan Union was established, but this administrative system met with strong objections by the Malays and on the 1st February, 1948, a new Constitution came into force. The new Constitution allowed each State and Settlement to retain its individuality under a strong central government.

The Federation of Malaya which comprises the nine Malay states of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu and the two British Settlements of Penang and Malacca, was constituted on 1st February, 1948, by :—

(a) the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, between His late Majesty King George VI and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu ;

(b) the State Agreements between His Majesty and Their Highnesses the Rulers ; and

(c) the Federation of Malaya Order in Council, 1948.

The Federation of Malaya Agreement, as from time to time amended, provides for an Executive Council of 21 members, presided over by the High Commissioner, and for a Legislative Council of 75 members also presided over by the High Commissioner or his Deputy. (It is proposed in due course to appoint a Speaker.) Of the 75 Councillors, 50 are unofficial, representing various economic, commercial, professional and cultural interests, nine are Presidents of the Councils of State in the States, two represent the Settlement Councils of Penang and Malacca, three are *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary) and 11 are Members of the Federal Government, each responsible for certain departments and functions. Their " Portfolios " are Home Affairs, Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Health, Education, Industrial and Social Relations, Lands, Mines and Communications, Works, Railways and Ports, Chinese Affairs and Defence.

The Federation Agreement also establishes a Conference of Rulers consisting of the rulers of all the Malay States. The Conference meets the High Commissioner at least three times a year.

The State Agreements provide for the establishment of a State Executive Council and a Council of State in each State. The Council of State is the legislative body. In each of the Settlements of Penang and Malacca there is a Nominated Council and a Settlement Council. The Settlement Council, as the local legislative body, corresponds to the Council of State in a Malay State.

The Federation Agreement records the desire of His Majesty and Their Highnesses the Rulers that progress be made towards self-government, and their agreement that, as a first step to this end, legislation shall be introduced as soon as circumstances permit for the election of members to the various legislatures established under the Agreement.

Since June 1948 a state of Emergency has existed in Malaya. Special powers were assumed by the Government in that month to preserve law and order in the face of outbreaks of violence perpetrated by the Malayan Communist Party.

Communist terrorists have since then carried out guerrilla operations from jungle bases in an attempt, by ambush, murder and the destruction of property, to impose their will on the Malayan people. They have not succeeded in doing this, but they have caused a great deal of suffering to innocent people. The Government, with the assistance of its locally raised (and largely voluntary) Security Forces, as well as British and Commonwealth troops, and with the support of the large majority of the people of Malaya, has made great efforts to put down terrorism. After the murder in October 1951 of Sir Henry Gurney, the late High Commissioner and a devoted servant of the people of Malaya, General Sir Gerald Templer was appointed High Commissioner and Director of Operations and Mr. D. C. MacGillivray, Deputy High Commissioner. These appointments were the first steps in a widespread reorganization of the Security Forces and other Government machinery. By October 1952 terrorist activity was on the decline and the growing confidence of the people was demonstrated by the increasing flow of information about the terrorists given to the authorities.

The political and social policies of the Government are complementary to the arduous work of the Security Forces in countering the Emergency. The resettlement programme has brought nearly half a million former " squatters ", who had been easy prey for the terrorists, into the relative security of New Villages where they are given land, social services and a chance to run their own affairs. Government is very conscious of the need to help these people and others like them to play a fuller and happier part in the life of the Malayan community which must be the foundation of a Malayan nation. The Emergency has not been allowed to bring political progress to a standstill and the directive given to Sir Gerald Templer on his appointment as High Commissioner in February 1952 reaffirmed the determination of Her Majesty's Government to see law and order restored in Malaya, and to help the evolution out of her diverse races of a united nation fit for self-government.

The Torrens system of registration of title to land is in force in the Federation, except in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca where it is intended to introduce registration of title as soon as is practicable. Most alienated land is held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent to Government. It is now the usual practice, however, to alienate town land on 99-year leases. Malay Reservations have been created within which land may not be alienated to non-Malays. State land, not lying within Malay Reservations, and Crown land may be alienated to Federal citizens and non-Federal citizens.

The most important form of taxation is indirect by means of export duties on rubber and tin, and import duties on tobacco, beers, spirits, petrol and textiles. The main form of direct taxation is income tax. All persons not resident in the Federation are chargeable at a flat rate of 20%. There is provision for relief for a non-resident British subject or a non-resident British protected person. In the case of individuals resident in the Federation, \$3,000 is deducted from assessable income if the individual is unmarried. A further allowance of \$2,000 is made to a married man. Allowances are also made in respect of children up to nine in number, for life assurance premiums paid, and for obligatory or contractual contributions to approved pension or provident funds.

The rate of tax varies from 3% on the first \$500 of chargeable income to 30% on chargeable income in excess of \$50,000. The rate of tax payable by companies was raised to 30% in 1951. A double taxation relief arrangement with the United Kingdom is in operation.

The following is a table of public finance.

	Malayan Union	
	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$
1946 (April to December) ..	129,707,136	222,807,616
1947 ..	268,660,549	285,552,998
	Federation of Malaya	
	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$
1948 .. ..	280,499,090	335,876,818
1949 .. ..	394,710,238	396,861,595
1950 .. ..	502,575,080	399,210,636
1951 .. ..	811,091,868	624,381,495

The nine State and two Settlement Governments have their own budgets for local administration which are balanced by allocations from Federal funds. The figures given above represent the totals of Federal, State and Settlement revenue and expenditure in each year. The figures of revenue for 1949 and 1950 include contributions from His Majesty's Government in aid of defence expenditure of \$42,857,143 (£5 million) and \$25,714,286 (£3 million) respectively. Approximately 72% of the revenue in 1951 was derived from Customs and excise and 17% from income tax.

The Public Debt of the Federation of Malaya at the end of December 1951 amounted to \$261,767,856 (approximately \$49 per head of population) :—

	\$
External 3% F.M.S. Sterling Loan, 1960-70 .. ..	34,285,714
External 3% F.M.S. Sterling Loan, 1974-76 .. ..	69,000,000
Internal 4½% F.M.S. Local Loan, 1959 .. ..	16,000,000
Internal 3% F.M.S. Local Loan, 1956-66 .. ..	15,000,000
Internal 3% F.M.S. Local War Loan, 1952-59 .. ..	20,000,000
Internal 3% F.M. Local War Loan, 1953-60 .. ..	10,000,000
Internal 2½% M.U. Local Loan, 1954-56 .. ..	12,500,000
Internal 3% M.U. Local Loan, 1962-66 .. ..	54,000,000
Internal 3½% F.M. Local Loan, 1961-71 .. ..	14,800,400
Internal Victory Savings Certificates .. ..	619,203
Internal Premium Bonds, 1961 .. ..	712,910
Internal F.M. Share of S.S. Public Debt (34%) .. ..	14,849,629
	<hr/>
	261,767,856

The currency in circulation is that issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, and is exclusive legal tender in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei. It consists of the following :—

(i) Currency notes of denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5, \$1 and subsidiary notes of 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent, issued by :—

(a) The Straits Settlements Currency Commissioners.

(b) The Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya.

(ii) Silver dollars and half-dollars.

(iii) Subsidiary silver and other coin of various denominations below \$1.

The currency is linked to sterling and is fixed at 2s. 4d. to the dollar. The total amount of currency in circulation on 31st December, 1951, was :—notes \$764,109,202, coins \$44,603,301.

A six-year Draft Development Plan was prepared in 1950 and it is intended that its revision should be undertaken as soon as circumstances permit. The latest estimates of the cost of schemes in the Development Plan show expenditure up to 1957 of the following order :—

	\$ million	Per cent.
Basic Services .. ..	445	53.3
Social Services .. ..	246	29.5
Productive Services .. ..	144	17.2
Total .. ..	<hr/>	<hr/>
	835	100.0

*Basic Services.*—26.5% of the total expenditure will be devoted to the development of electricity, 12.0% to railways and 4.1% to water supplies.

*Social Services.*—11.3% of the total expenditure (up to 1952) will be spent on the resettlement of squatters in New Villages, 7.3% on education and 7.0% on housing.

*Productive Services.*—10.4% of the total expenditure will be allocated to the Rural and Industrial Development Authority for projects of all kinds directed towards the development of rural areas and 4.5% on drainage and irrigation works.

The sources of funds are :—

(a) the Malayan allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts \$42.8 million.

(b) the Colonial Development Corporation, which so far has provided over \$60 million towards the development of electric power ;

(c) Federation of Malaya Government Loans \$200 million ;

(d) Revenue ; and

(e) other sources not yet explored.

The University of Malaya, serving the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, has faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine. In the 1951-52 session there were 494 students from the Federation. The Technical College, Kuala Lumpur, had 220 students, and the Agricultural College, Serdang, 65 students. Government awards scholarships and bursaries for higher education, tenable at the University of Malaya or in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. There are now 300 students being trained as teachers at the Malayan Teachers' Training College, Kirkby, Liverpool, and in addition there are over 600 Malayan students at Universities and centres of higher learning overseas. In 1951 there were 119,006 pupils in 373 English Schools (schools for mixed races where the medium of instruction is English) 292,587 pupils in 1,778 Malay Schools, 207,133 pupils in 1,206 Chinese Schools and 37,817 pupils in 865 Indian Schools. Adult Education Associations have been formed in most of the States.

Expenditure on Educational Services in 1951 was about \$81,295,920 of which \$39,163 was contributed by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The sum expended from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds was on the first phases of a large programme. In 1947 the expenditure on Educational Services was \$29,167,466. It is not possible to make a comparison with the amount spent on Educational Services before the war as at that time the Federation of Malaya did not exist as such.

The total expenditure on Medical and Health Services in 1951 was \$38,693,817 compared with \$16,623,487 in 1947.

In 1951 Government maintained 70 hospitals with 13,143 beds: general 8,895, maternity 1,219 and infectious—including pulmonary tuberculosis—3,029. In addition, Government maintains four institutions with 3,476 beds for the treatment of leprosy and one mental hospital of 3,000 beds. Another mental hospital, with an accommodation of 1,200 when fully rehabilitated, will be in use in 1953. At Government hospitals the total number of in-patients treated was 241,716 (general 233,003, mental 5,056 and leprosy 3,657). On rubber estates there are 131 hospitals maintained privately with 5,858 beds. 81,937 in-patients were admitted during 1951. Treatment of the rural population is carried out through dispensaries (including mobile road and river boat units) and infant welfare centres. These number 107, 68, 14 and 211 respectively, and the total number of new cases treated was 3,346,095.

The principal diseases treated in Government hospitals throughout the Federation were malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis, dysentery, diarrhoea and enteritis, pneumonia, bronchitis, beriberi, venereal diseases, enteric fever.

The main anti-malarial measures in towns and villages are sub-soil drainage by permanent works, oiling and D.D.T. spraying of houses. Water supplies are treated according to modern methods, sanitation is either water-borne or by bucket system of removal in all the towns.

The main international air traffic for Malaya uses the airport at Singapore, passengers and cargo being carried to the Federation by Malayan Airways or the Federation Air Service. Two international airports are situated at Kota Bahru and Penang. Manned aerodromes for internal services are Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Alor Star, Kuantan and Malacca. There are a large number of unmanned and private aerodromes for feeder services. Internal services are run by Malayan Airways Limited who also operate the Government-owned Federation Air Service. Meteorological services are available and controlled by the Malayan Meteorological Service with headquarters in Singapore. Aircraft movements were 30,375 in 1951, carrying 19,357 passengers and 1,855 tons of cargo.

The railway route mileage open to traffic in 1951 was 912: the main-line runs from Singapore 488 miles north-westwards to Prai (opposite Penang Island); there are short branches to the west coast, and a longer branch (99 miles) from Bukit Mertajam northwards to the Thailand frontier at Padang Besar; the east coast line runs from Gemas (137 miles from Singapore) northwards 327 miles to Tumpat on the north-east coast of the peninsula, but 200 miles of track here were removed by the Japanese. At the end of 1951, 88 miles had been restored,

20 were open to construction trains, and a gap of 92 miles remained to be restored. There is connexion with the Royal Thai Railways both at Padang Besar and near Tumpat. Passenger journeys in 1951 totalled 6,735,000 and paying goods tonnage 2,038,000. Gross revenue reached the record figure of \$52.5 million; expenditure was \$45.7 million. Attacks by Communist terrorists seriously handicapped the operation of the railway.

The public road system covers 6,192 miles, 2,176 miles of which are classified as Federal roads, and the remainder as State roads. Details of construction are shown below:—

Class	Type	Mileage
A	Concrete surface .. .. .	21
	Metalled surface grouted or sealed with bitumen .. .. .	4,058
B	Metalled surface, waterbound ..	311
C	Hard surface, bitumen sealed ..	224
D	Hard surface, waterbound ..	897
E	Earth surface .. .. .	681
		<hr/> 6,192

The principal ports in the Federation are Penang and Port Swettenham, the sum of entrances and clearances and the net registered tonnages of ships of 75 tons and over which entered and cleared thereat during 1951 were:—

Penang .. .. .	3,642	9,671,657
Port Swettenham .. .. .	2,222	9,323,154

Tonnages of cargo discharged and loaded from and to vessels of over 75 tons net register were:—

	Freight tons
Penang .. .. .	1,608,434
Port Swettenham .. .. .	1,176,742

Navigational aids around the coast are maintained by the Marine Department.

Services to and from the United Kingdom are provided by the main shipping companies on the Far Eastern service. Local companies provide coastal services and services to ports in South-East Asia.

The Department of Broadcasting is pan-Malayan. It maintains stations of "Radio Malaya" at Kuala Lumpur (two 10 kw. medium wave transmitters, one 5 kw. shortwave), Penang (two 2 kw. medium wave), and Malacca (one 50 watt medium wave) but much of the Federation is served by "Radio Malaya," Singapore. There were 69,493 licence holders in the Federation on 31st December, 1951, including 8,730 subscribers to Redifusion (Malaya) Limited. Over 1,100 schools in the Federation are equipped with receivers for the reception of school broadcasts from Radio Malaya. Special rural broadcasts in Malay, Tamil, Hakka, Cantonese and Mandarin are heard on about 1,000 community receivers installed in rural areas by the Government and on receivers installed on several hundred mines and estates for the benefit of the workers.

Apart from the large numbers who are self-employed in peasant agriculture or fishing, the larger part of the working population is engaged directly or indirectly in the rubber industry.

Rubber plantations and estates ..	286,000
Rubber smallholdings .. (estimate)	200,000
Coconut, oil-palm and tea plantations ..	27,000
Tin industry .. .. .	44,000
Other industries .. .. .	66,000
Government Service .. .. .	60,000

These figures apply only to "labourers" as defined in the Labour Laws of the territory.

There are 218 registered trade unions of employers and employees, consisting of 120 Civil Servants' Unions, 91 Industrial Workers' Unions and seven Employers' Unions. Civil Servants' Unions have 39,702 members who are drawn from all races and from 20 different types of Government occupations. Industrial Workers' Unions have 80,605 members drawn from about 30 different categories of employment. The seven Employers' Unions have a membership of 1,076. The Rubber and Tin Employers' Unions are the most important. The total membership is 121,383. An approximate break-down by races is 74% Indians, 15% Chinese, 9% Malays and 2% others.

The main crops are rubber, rice, oil palm, coconut, pineapples and tea. 603,880 tons of rubber were produced in 1951.

The livestock population numbers: cattle

477,000, goats 252,000, sheep 22,000, swine 280,000, equines 500.

Exports of sawn timber in 1951 amounted to 4,314,000 cubic feet, of which 2,144,000 went to the United Kingdom. On 31st December, 1951, there were 254 sawmills, two plywood factories and three match factories in operation.

The coastal waters are heavily fished with a variety of gears, and there is extensive inland fishing from rivers, ponds and padi fields. Total landings are in the region of 160,000 tons, of which 25,000 tons are freshwater. The estimated value of the catch is \$240,000,000. Much of the available fish is pelagic fish, the most important being *Rastrelliger kanagurta* or Ikan Kembong, a Scombroid.

Tin is by far the most important mineral won. The 1951 output of concentrates from some 750 mines, had a tin content of 57,167 tons. Coal, gold, iron, bauxite, scheelite, wolfram, ilmenite, columbite and corundum are also produced.

#### Federation of Malaya and Singapore \*

Year	Imports S000 (Malayan)			Exports S000 (Malayan)		
	Singapore	Federation of Malaya	Total	Singapore	Federation of Malaya	Total
1947 ..	1,045,772	321,680	1,367,452	839,706	483,274	1,322,980
1948 ..	1,294,899	490,860	1,785,759	1,140,177	618,939	1,759,116
1949 ..	1,304,700	535,112	1,839,812	1,091,905	625,838	1,717,743
1950 ..	2,124,452	766,681	2,891,133	2,529,220	1,479,218	4,008,438
1951 ..	3,593,684	1,126,628	4,720,312	4,091,020	1,976,775	6,067,795

Excluding bullion, specie and parcel post.

In 1947, 19.3% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 24.7% from other Commonwealth countries, 19.2% from Indonesia, and 36.8% from other foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were, 16.7%, 20.0%, 30.3%, and 33.0%.

In 1947, 16.1% of total exports went to the United Kingdom, 19.7% to other Commonwealth countries, 33.9% to U.S.A., and 30.3% to other foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 20.3%, 19.5%, 19.9% and 40.3%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value \*

	1947	1950	1951
Rubber .. .. .	000 tons 953	1,116	1,155
	\$ million 781	2,455	3,951
Tin-metal .. .. .	tons 32,072	81,805	64,956
	\$ million 109	474	578
Palm Oil .. .. .	tons 37,222	51,205	46,548
	\$ million 22	33	40
Coconut oil .. .. .	tons 43,257	57,032	68,335
	\$ million 26	61	88
Pineapples (canned) .. .. .	tons 2,611	14,671	16,913
	\$ million 2	12	17
Pepper .. .. .	tons 15,567	3,843	3,449
	\$ million 27	43	44
Copra .. .. .	tons 7,166	124,763	90,021
	\$ million 2	82	68
Timber (sawn) .. .. .	tons 16,223	119,800	86,318
	\$ million 2	18	18

\* Excluding trade between the territories.

The chief imports are textiles, cement, foodstuffs, building materials, manufactured goods, chemicals, machinery, paper, motor fuel, rubber, and copra.

On 31st December, 1951, there were 1,392 co-operative societies with 181,716 members and working capital of \$18,543,000 (Straits Settlements).

Marketing and processing societies among smallholders increased from eight to 42. The majority of these were rubber marketing co-operative societies and rice milling co-operative societies.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The High Commissioner (President).

*Ex-Officio Members*

Deputy High Commissioner.  
Chief Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.

*Official Members*

Member for Home Affairs.  
Member for Economic Affairs.  
Secretary for Defence.  
Secretary for Chinese Affairs.  
Member for Agriculture and Forestry.  
Member for Health.  
Member for Education.  
Member for Lands, Mines and Communications.  
Member for Industrial and Social Relations.  
Member for Works and Housing.

*Unofficial Members*

Colonel H. S. Lee, C.B.E., J.P.  
V. M. N. Menon, O.B.E.  
Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
Leong Yew Koh.  
Tunku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-Marhum Sultan  
Abdul Hamid Halim Shah.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The High Commissioner (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

Chief Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.

*State and Settlement Members*

President of the Council of State, Perak (Tuan Haji Abdul Wahab bin Abdul Aziz, Dato Panglima Bukit Gantang, Menteri Besar, Perak).  
President of the Council of State, Kedah (Tuan Haji Mohamed Sheriff bin Osman, C.M.G., C.B.E., Mentri Besar, Kedah).  
President of the Council of State, Perlis (Raja Haji Ahmad bin Raja Endut, O.B.E., Mentri Besar, Perlis).  
President of the Council of State, Kelantan (Nik Ahmed Kamil bin Haji Mahmud, D.K., S.P.M.K., P.Y.G.P., C.B.E., Dato Seri Setia Raja, Mentri Besar, Kelantan).  
President of the Council of State, Selangor (Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, C.M.G., C.B.E., Mentri Besar, Selangor).  
President of the Council of State, Trengganu (Dato Perdana Mentri-di-Raja, Kamaruddin bin Haji Idris, M.C.S., Mentri Besar, Trengganu).  
President of the Council of State, Johore (Dato Syed Abdul Kadir bin Mohamed, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., Mentri Besar, Johore).  
President of the Council of State, Negri Sembilan (Dato Haji Abdul Malek bin Yusuf, Mentri Besar, Negri Sembilan).  
President of the Council of State, Pahang (Tengku Muhammad ibni Almarhom Sultan Ahmad, M.B.E., Tengku Panglima Perang, Mentri Besar, Pahang, *Acting*).  
Representative of the Penang Settlement Council (Chee Swee Ec, J.P.).  
Representative of the Malacca Settlement Council (S. Shunmugam).

*Official Members*

Member for Home Affairs.  
Member for Economic Affairs.  
Secretary for Defence.  
Secretary for Chinese Affairs.  
Member for Agriculture and Forestry.

Member for Health.  
Member for Education.  
Member for Lands, Mines and Communications.  
Member for Industrial and Social Relations.  
Member for Works and Housing.  
Member for Railways and Ports.

*Unofficial Members*

Tuan Haji Sheikh Ahmad bin Sheikh Mustapha, C.B.E., J.P., M.C.H.  
J. D. Mead, C.B.E., J.P.  
Yong Shook Lin, C.B.E., J.P.  
Colonel H. S. Lee, C.B.E., J.P.  
V. M. N. Menon, O.B.E.  
Khoo Teik Ec, C.B.E., J.P.  
M. P. Rajagopal.  
Kamil Mohamed Ariff, C.B.E., J.P.  
Toh Eng Hoe, J.P., M.C.H.  
Datoh Haji Mohamed Eusoff bin Mohamed Yusoff, O.B.E., Datoh Panglima Kinta.  
Leung Cheung Ling, J.P.  
Enche Mohamed Yusoff bin Mohamed Noor.  
P. P. Narayanan.  
Mrs. B. H. Oon, O.B.E.  
Datin Puteh Mariah binti Ibrahim Rashid, J.P.  
R. Ramani.  
Tan Siew Sin, J.P.  
D. T. Waring.  
Woo Ka Lim.  
Leong Yew Koh.  
Tuan Sheikh Ahmad bin Mohamed Hashim.  
H. H. Facer, C.B.E.  
Lim Khye Seng, O.B.E.  
S. O. K. Ubaidulla.  
Enche Nasaruddin bin Abdul Rais.  
P. C. Au-Yong.  
Dato Hamzah bin Abdullah.  
C. Thornton, C.B.E.  
Enche Hussein bin Onn, P.I.S., M.B.E.  
H. Munro Scott.  
Enche Chik Mohamed Yusuf bin Sheikh Abdul Rahman, J.P.  
D. A. MacKay, J.P.  
Major Haji Mahmood Mahyiddeen bin Tengku Abdul Kadir Kamaruddin, D.P.M.K., M.B.E.  
Dato Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussain, M.C.S., Orang Kaya Indera Shahbandar.  
Tuan Haji Mohamed Rejab bin Haji Darus. G. Shelley, J.P.  
Raja Musa bin Raja Mahadi.  
Enche Muhammad Yusof bin Ahmad.  
Yeap Choong Kong.  
Wong Pak Choy.  
Koh Sin Hock, J.P.  
Enche Abdul Aziz bin Ishak.  
Tuan Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar, S.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.  
Chedin Mohamed Hashim, J.P.  
Tuan Haji Ahmad Fuad bin Hasan.  
J. C. Mathison, O.B.E.  
Tunku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-marhom Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah.  
Che Rahmah binti Salleh (*temporary*).  
A. E. Duraisamy, J.P. (*temporary*).  
Ismail bin Datoh Abdul Rahman (*temporary*).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA—General Sir Gerald Templer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy High Commissioner—Sir Donald Charles MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Principal Staff Officer to High Commissioner, Major-Gen. W. P. Oliver, C.B., O.B.E.

- Chief Secretary to the Government—D. C. Watherston.  
 Attorney-General—M. J. P. Hogan, C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Financial Secretary—E. Himsworth.  
 Member for Home Affairs—Dato Onn bin Ja'afar, D.K., D.P.M.J.  
 Member for Economic Affairs—O. A. Spencer.  
 Secretary for Defence and Internal Security—A. H. P. Humphrey, O.B.E. (*Acting*).  
 Secretary for Chinese Affairs—R. H. Oakeley (*Acting*).  
 Member for Agriculture and Forestry—Tunku Ya'acob ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, C.M.G.  
 Member for Health—Dr. Lee Tiang Keng, C.B.E., J.P.  
 Member for Education—Dato E. E. C. Thuraisingham, D.P.M.J., C.B.E., J.P.  
 Member for Lands, Mines and Communications—Dato Mahmud bin Mat, C.M.G., O.B.E., Dato Setia Wangsa.  
 Member for Industrial and Social Relations—L. H. N. Davis.  
 Member for Works and Housing—R. B. Carey.  
 Member for Railways and Ports—J. O. Sanders, C.M.G.  
 British Adviser, Johore—J. D. Hodgkinson.  
 British Adviser, Kedah—A. B. Ramsay.  
 British Adviser, Kelantan—A. N. Ross.  
 British Adviser, Negri Sembilan—M. C. ff. Sheppard, M.B.E., E.D.  
 British Adviser, Pahang—W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.  
 British Adviser, Perak—I. W. Blelloch.  
 British Adviser, Perlis—F. M. Smith.  
 British Adviser, Selangor—H. G. Hammett.  
 British Adviser, Trengganu—M. J. Hayward.  
 Resident Commissioner, Penang—R. P. Bingham.  
 Resident Commissioner, Malacca—G. E. C. Wisdom.  
 Economic Secretary—O. A. Spencer.  
 Secretary to Treasury—J. E. Pepper.  
 Secretary to Member for Home Affairs—R. G. K. Thompson.  
 Secretary to Member for Health—T. E. Hughes.  
 Secretary to Member for Education—G. R. A. Turnbull (*Acting*).  
 Adviser on Aborigines—P. D. R. Williams-Hunt.  
 Accountant-General—E. A. Joy.  
 Deputy Accountant-General—J. H. Newbigging.  
 Director of Agriculture—O. J. Voelcker, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—R. G. Heath.  
 Director of Audit—C. W. S. Seed.  
 Deputy Director—C. Hunter (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Director of Broadcasting—F. N. Lloyd Williams.  
 Director of Chemistry—A. C. Brooks, M.C.  
 Chief Chemist—A. Jackson.  
 Assistant Director of Civil Aviation—M. N. Oxford.  
 Civil Defence Commissioner—G. W. Somerville, O.B.E.  
 Assistant Civil Defence Commissioner, N. Region—Brig. W. H. Bordass, O.B.E., M.C.  
 Assistant Civil Defence Commissioner, Selangor Region—Col. J. D. Stewart.  
 Commissioner for Co-operative Development—T. F. Carey.  
 Comptroller of Customs—D. G. Hall.  
 Deputy Comptroller—D. P. Stokes.  
 Custodian of Enemy Property—V. S. Kelly.  
 Director of Drainage and Irrigation—P. McNee.  
 Deputy Director—D. S. Ferguson.  
 Director of Education—L. D. Whitfield.  
 Deputy Director—G. Woods.  
 Officer-in-Charge, Detention and Rehabilitation Camps—L. S. Greening, O.B.E., M.C.  
 Director of Fisheries—D. W. Le Marc.  
 Assistant to the Director of Fisheries—M. K. Soong.  
 Director of Forestry—J. P. Edwards, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Director of Forestry—E. J. Shrubshall.  
 Chief Research Officer—A. V. Thomas.  
 Chief Game Warden—A. H. Fetherstonhaugh.  
 Director of Geological Survey—Dr. F. T. Ingham.  
 Deputy Director—H. Service.  
 Controller of Immigration—A. B. Roche.  
 Deputy Controllers of Immigration—C. E. Hopkins (Vacant).  
 Comptroller-General of Income Tax—R. B. Heasman.  
 Deputy Comptroller-General—W. A. T. Morton.  
 Director-General of Information Services—A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E.  
 Comptroller of Inland Revenue—A. W. Hodges.  
 Chief Justice—C. Mathew, C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Puisne Judges—E. O. Pretheroe, M.C.; C. T. Abbott; J. B. Thomson; E. N. Taylor T. C. Spenser-Wilkinson; R. D. R. Hill P. Storr; F. A. Briggs; H. W. Wilson C. H. Whitton; Abdul Hamid bin Mustapha W. Bhugiar (*Acting*).  
 Registrar, Supreme Court—D. H. Shackle (*Acting*).  
 Solicitor-General—T. V. A. Brodie, Q.C.  
 Commissioner for Labour—F. V. Duckworth.  
 Deputy Commissioner—W. M. Young (*Acting*).  
 Commissioner for Lands—A. Glencross (*Acting*).  
 Malayan Establishment Officer—H. G. Turner.  
 Director of Marine and Harbour Master, Penang and Province Wellesley—Capt. A. A. Martur D.S.O., D.S.C.  
 Director of Medical Services—H. M. O. Lester O.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—R. D. Gross.  
 Director, Institute for Medical Research—J. W. Field, C.M.G.  
 Chief Inspector of Mines—G. F. Gripper.  
 Deputy Chief Inspector—W. L. Stapleton (*Acting*).  
 Chief Inspector of Machinery—T. W. Wilson.  
 Official Assignee and Registrar of Companies, Societies and Trade Unions—J. B. Prentis, T.L.  
 Commissioner of Police—W. L. R. Carbonel.  
 Deputy Commissioners—P. H. D. Jackson (Vacant).  
 Senior Assistant Commissioners—J. N. M. Nicholls, O.B.E.; R. C. Catling, O.B.E. I. S. Wylie, O.B.E.; G. C. Madoc; H. Shaw, O.B.E.  
 Postmaster-General—D. Smith.  
 Director of Posts—W. G. Griffiths (*Acting*).  
 Director of Posts (Finance)—J. B. Stoddard.  
 Government Printer—H. T. Ross, O.B.E., E.I.  
 Deputy Government Printer—G. A. Smith.  
 Commissioner of Prisons—O. V. Garratt, O.B.  
 Deputy Commissioner—T. P. Robinson.  
 Public Trustee—H. Shepherd (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Public Trustee—G. H. Summerfield.  
 Director of Public Works—D. M. McDiamm C.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—J. W. S. Anderson.  
 General Manager, Railway—J. O. Sande C.M.G.  
 Chief Engineer, Way and Works—D. G. Mac.  
 Chief Mechanical Engineer—C. G. Harris.  
 Traffic Manager—G. S. Warren.  
 Chief Port Manager, Railway—H. J. Shaw M.B.E.  
 Chief Accountant, Railway—W. L. Mussett.  
 Chief Registration Officer—T. M. King (*Acting*).

Commissioner for Road Transport—A. A. Forward, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Commissioner—J. F. Draper, D.S.O., M.C.  
 Chairman, Rural and Industrial Development Authority—Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar.  
 Deputy Chairman—Dato' Zainal Abidin bin Haji Abas.  
 Chief Social Welfare Officer—M. J. Bessell (Acting).  
 Deputy Chief Social Welfare Officer—Miss K. M. Ibbotson (Acting).  
 Principal Probation Officer—L. F. Morling.  
 Registrar of Statistics—H. L. Barnett.  
 Trade Registrar of Statistics—H. Fell.  
 Controller of Supplies—A. W. Nicholson.  
 Deputy Controller—A. J. H. Dempster.  
 Surveyor-General—A. G. Billing.  
 Deputy Surveyor General—C. Noble.  
 Director-General of Telecommunications—R. Gibson.  
 Deputy Director-General—L. F. Wilkinson.  
 Town Planner—T. A. L. Concannon.  
 Assistant Town Planner—J. A. Buck.  
 Trade Union Adviser—J. A. Brazier, M.B.E., J.P.  
 Director of Veterinary Services—W. E. Lancaster.  
 Deputy Director—C. W. Wells.  
 Chief Animal Husbandry Officer—H. H. Tunku Abu Bakar of Johore.  
 Senior Research Officer—R. S. T. Bowden.  
 President, Municipal Commissioners, Penang—L. R. F. Earl.  
 President, Municipal Council, Kuala Lumpur—E. C. G. Barrett.

## MALTA

The total area is 122 square miles made up of the three main islands as follows : Malta 94·876 square miles, Gozo 25·899 square miles and Comino about one square mile. Filfla and Cominotto are mere islets.

On 31st December, 1951, the population was estimated at 312,646, divided as follows : Malta 284,537, Gozo and Comino 28,109. The population is European. The islands are over-populated, hence the policy of the Administration to encourage and assist emigration. During 1951 a total of 7,687 emigrants left the islands to settle overseas, principally in Australia.

Malta consists of a plateau with a hard core of coralline limestone on the west side which descends by gentle steps to a plain composed of a thick stratum of soft globigerine limestone on the south-east. The highest point on the Island, situated near Dingli, is just over 800 feet above sea level. The Grand Harbour and Marsamxett Harbour are excellent ports of call, while safe anchorages are also provided by Marsaxlokk Bay, St. Paul's Bay and Mellicha Bay. There are no rivers, lakes or forests. In low-lying places the soil, which contains a high percentage of lime and is rich in phosphates, is deep, but elsewhere it is shallow. Cultivation is mainly in terraced fields where the soil is held by rubble walls.

The climate is very healthy. There are no excessive periods of hot or cold weather. The lowest temperature in 1951 was 47° recorded on the 1st February and 14th December, while the highest, 96·3°, occurred on the 11th August. The mean annual temperature is 66° and the mean annual rainfall is 17 inches. Rain is rare in June, July and August. In July the heat at sea level approaches that experienced in sub-tropical countries. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the scirocco wind which blows from the south-east.

The principal towns are :—

	<i>Estimated Population</i>
Valletta (capital)	23,007
Rabat	14,775
Sliema	25,211
Hamrun	18,734
Birkirkara	16,884
Pawla and Tarxien	19,824
Qormi	14,448
Zabbar and Marsaskala	11,740
Marsa	12,909

From Roman times until 1530 Malta was subjected successively to Arab and Sicilian domination. In 1530, the Emperor Charles V gave the Island to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who held it until 1798, when Napoleon Bonaparte invested it on his way to Egypt, having prepared the ground by intrigue and revolutionary propaganda. On 12th July, 1798, Ferdinand de Hompesch, the last Grand Master in Malta, capitulated without any resistance, and the Order was dispersed. The French installed themselves in the islands, but their interference with Maltese laws and customs brought about a sharp reaction, and the Maltese drove the French troops within the fortified towns and, with the help of the British fleet, held them closely blockaded for two years, after which the French, reduced to extremities, surrendered to the British.

In 1800 the Government was placed in the hands of Great Britain. The Treaty of Amiens provided that the islands should be restored to the Knights, but this was prevented by the recommencement of the war, and they were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was a vital point in allied strategy in the Second World War, and the Island was subjected to heavy enemy air attacks between the entry of Italy into the war in 1940 and the liberation of North Africa in 1943. In 1942, Malta was awarded the George Cross in recognition of the part she had played in the War.

Letters Patent granting self-government to the Island came into force in 1947. They provide for a Legislative Assembly of forty members, elected by universal suffrage by proportional representation. The Legislative Assembly passes Bills for "the peace, order and good government of Malta", subject to certain limitations regarding "reserved matters". The Ministry consists of the Prime Minister and not more than seven other Ministers. The Executive Council consists of the Cabinet presided over by the Governor. Legislative and administrative powers in regard to defence and various matters related or incidental to defence and external relations, are reserved to the Governor, advised by the Nominated Council, which consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary and three officers (one from each of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air

Force). The Privy Council consists of the Executive Council and the Nominated Council sitting together, and affords an opportunity for joint consultation in matters in which action proposed to be taken by one side of the dyarchy may affect the other side.

The English language and the Maltese language are the official languages of Malta.

There is no restriction on the alienation of land to non-Maltese, but the Mortmain Law restricts the alienation of land to religious bodies or institutions under certain circumstances.

The principal forms of taxation are income tax, import duties, excise duties, stamp duties, entertainment duties, tombola duty, licence duties, and succession and donation duties.

Income tax, introduced in 1949, is levied on all personal incomes, with certain exceptions, at the following rates:—

- 2s. for every pound of the first £200.
- 3s. for every pound of the next £300.
- 4s. 6d. for every pound of the next £400.
- 6s. 6d. for every pound of the remainder.

The tax on companies is at the rate of 5s. on every pound of the chargeable income.

A surtax is also levied on incomes exceeding £2,500 at the following rates:—

- 2s. for every pound of the first £500.
- 2s. 6d. for every pound of the next £500.
- 3s. for every pound of the next £500.
- 3s. 6d. for every pound of the remainder.

Personal deductions:—

	£
Single persons .. ..	240
Husband and wife .. ..	420
First child .. ..	80
Second child .. ..	60
Other children .. ..	40 per child.

There are also deductions for dependants and allowances in respect of contributions to pensions funds, insurance policies, etc.

The following is a table of public finance:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1937-38 ..	1,301,858	1,349,297
1938-39 ..	1,343,015	1,353,762
1945-46 ..	4,007,474	3,362,381
1946-47 ..	4,890,748 (a)	4,540,263
1947-48 ..	5,233,877 (b)	4,739,082
1948-49 ..	5,309,097 (c)	4,969,037
1949-50 ..	5,557,243	5,910,628
1950-51 ..	5,720,191	5,802,106
1951-52 ..	6,146,661	7,211,766

(a) Includes a grant by His late Majesty's Government for commodity subsidies, £900,000.

(b) Includes a grant by His late Majesty's Government for commodity subsidies, £450,000.

(c) Includes a grant by His late Majesty's Government for commodity subsidies, £300,000.

In 1951-52 the main items of revenue were:—

	Per cent.
Customs and Excise .. ..	52.50
Licences, taxes, etc. .. ..	17.05
Sale of water and electric current .. ..	8.92
Lotteries .. ..	6.90
Government Savings Bank .. ..	2.52
Rents from Government Lands .. ..	1.00
Miscellaneous .. ..	11.11

During the same year, the following were the main heads of expenditure:—

	Per cent.
Medical and Health and Social Services .. ..	21.96
Food Subsidies .. ..	20.49
Police .. ..	5.49
Pensions .. ..	3.15
Administration .. ..	5.70
Public Works and Reconstruction .. ..	6.40
Education .. ..	8.76
Agriculture .. ..	1.89
Emigration .. ..	2.62

Interest at 2½% is paid by the Government on £79,081 outstanding balance on 31st March, 1938, of the debt known as "Massa Frumentaria" incurred by the Municipality of Valletta under the Government of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in connexion with the monopoly of the wheat trade. The funds of the "Massa Frumentaria" were in 1798 appropriated by the French Government then in occupation of the Island.

By the Temporary Borrowing Act, 1951, the Government was enabled to borrow an amount up to a maximum of £500,000 by way of an overdraft on the Public Account in order to meet the cost of consignments of wheat and other essential commodities imported by the Government. The Act which provided for the repayment of any sum borrowed not later than 31st March, 1953, has now lapsed.

Under the Malta Treasury Bills Act, 1952, the Government may, whenever authorized by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, raise money not exceeding the amount specified in such Resolution by means of three months Treasury Bills. On 30th June, 1952, the amount so raised was £1,100,000.

The currency of Malta consists of notes of 20s. and 10s., issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, together with British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, and local notes in denominations of 5s. 2s. 6d., 2s. and 1s. Bank of England notes cease to be legal tender in the Island in 1949. Maltese £1 and 10s. notes are on a par with sterling, and £ for £ coverage is maintained at the Bank of England. The amount of local currency in circulation on 31st March, 1952, was £16,157,882 10s. 0d.

Free grants totalling £361,554 have been received under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 for various schemes connected with the development of the water resources.

A new underground electric power station of capacity of 15,000 kw. is being built out of a grant of £2,302,000 made available to the Island by the Economic Co-operation Administration. The station will generate current of the standard 50 cycle three phase type. The current at present in use is 100 cycle single phase.

The Colonial Development Corporation do not operate in the Island. There are no known mineral resources in Malta and raw materials are nearly all to be imported. The Government grants monopolies for from 5 to 15 years to the setting up of industrial undertakings.

Compulsory education was introduced in 1919. Elementary education is carried on principally in free Government schools which are Roman Catholic. There are 114 Primary schools, both Maltese and English are the only languages

instruction, with an average enrolment of 18,548 pupils, and six Secondary schools (one of them preparatory) with 2,562 pupils. The Royal University of Malta, founded in 1769, has an average attendance of 300 students and grants degrees in divinity, law, medicine, architecture, engineering, dental surgery, pharmacy, arts and science. The number of Maltese studying or attending post-graduate courses in United Kingdom Universities or colleges during 1952 was five. There are 26 evening classes for languages and commercial subjects with an attendance of 648, and 95 literacy classes for illiterates and semi-illiterates with an attendance of 1,221. Two technical schools and one tailoring school cater for 358 students, while 240 pupils attend 23 evening classes for handicraft. Forty-seven trade classes for emigrants have an attendance of 661 pupils. There are two Government orphanages with a total of 173 inmates. The total number of private (elementary and secondary) schools is 73, with an attendance of about 13,928 pupils. In 1951-52 the amount spent on Education was £587,876 19s. 8d. compared with £149,521 in 1935.

The principal diseases during 1951 were:—

Disease	No. of Cases	Deaths
Influenza .. .. .	283	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	81	14
Bronco-pneumonia .. .. .	184	61
Scarlet-fever .. .. .	40	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	29	1
Enteric Fever .. .. .	180	4
Undulant Fever .. .. .	613	6
Murine Typhus .. .. .	43	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis .. .. .	43	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	171	68

Vaccination of all infants against smallpox is compulsory on attaining the age of two months.

There are eight hospitals in Malta with a total of 2,563 beds, and six in Gozo, with 494 beds. During 1951 in-patients numbered 11,648, out-patients 16,712. There are in addition 40 District Medical Officers, 38 Health Visitors (district nurses) and three subsidized Midwives. In the village dispensaries the number of attendances by the public in 1951 was 92,906.

During 1951-52 the amount spent by the Medical and Health Department was £1,120,583, as compared with £202,268, in 1935.

The commercial airport of Malta is Luqa Airfield, which is also a Royal Air Force Station, but there are other airfields at Hal Far and Ta Qali. British European Airways operate the following services:—(a) a daily service to and from the Island to the United Kingdom, stopping at Rome and Nice; (b) a twice-weekly service to Sicily (Catania); (c) a service to Tripoli, Benghazi and Cairo three times a week; and (d) a monthly service to Tunis, Algiers and Gibraltar. In addition the Italian Air Line Alitalia operates a service to Tripoli and Rome, three times a week. During 1951, 2,392 aircraft, of a total tonnage of 42,003, off-loaded 12,009 passengers while 2,388 aircraft, of a total of 41,905 tons, took off 10,575 passengers; 21,779 passengers passed through Malta in transit.

The size of the Island does not provide scope for internal air services and the only railway line ceased to operate in 1931.

Five miles of road have so far been surfaced with sheet asphalt and 237 miles with full grouting, semi-grouting and surface asphalt dressing.

The chief port is the Grand Harbour, which in 1951 handled 1,680 steamships of a total tonnage of 2,059,655 and 296 sailing vessels of an aggregate total of 21,564 tons. There is no regular passenger line between Malta and the United Kingdom. A twice-weekly service to Syracuse is operated by the *Siar of Malta*, a locally registered vessel. The Italian Tirrenia Line runs a service calling at Naples, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Malta, Tripoli, every ten days. A ferry service running between Marfa and Mgarr links the two Islands of Malta and Gozo.

There are no broadcasting stations in Malta. The number of wireless receiving sets on 31st March, 1952, was, however, 12,130. Messrs. Broadcast Relay Service (Malta) Limited operate a rediffusion station situated at Hamrun. The number of rediffusion subscribers is 28,844.

The gainfully-occupied population (85,700) was engaged in 1951 in the following occupations: agriculture (12,140), fishing (800), stone quarrying and clay pits (760), manufacturing and mechanical (8,820), construction (5,380), wholesale and retail trade (11,450), communications (4,170), community, recreation and personal services (7,380), Government (13,320), dockyard and Service Departments, including local servicemen (21,480). On 30th June, 1952, there were 23 registered trade unions with a total membership of 16,630, seven combinations of employers with a membership of 2,230 and two combinations of employers and employees with a total of 249 members.

The main crops are potatoes, vegetables, grapes, wheat, barley and forages. Fresh vegetables and potatoes are the main cash crops. In 1951 21,329 tons of potatoes and 25,898 tons of vegetables were produced.

The livestock population in 1951 was:—cattle 3,505, horses 2,160, donkeys 3,306, mules 2,392, sheep 21,943, goats 47,559, pigs 19,154.

During 1950 20,442 cwts. of fish were landed by local fishermen (mainly during the months between May and November) with a wholesale value of £137,654.

There are no heavy industries in the islands, but a growing number of light industries produce flour, flour-paste, meat products (sausages, mortadella and salami), tomato paste, beer, wine, aerated waters, cigarettes, smokers' pipes, shirts, footwear, handbags, furniture, cement tiles, marble works, bitumen, basketware, soap, candles, crown corks, gloves, mirrors, homespun cloth, buttons and tanned leather; lace and homespun are village industries.

	Total Imports (a)	Re-exports	Domestic exports
	£	£	£
1937 ..	4,019,089	444,013	250,566
1938 ..	3,866,138	468,273	219,114
1946 ..	12,880,507	592,117	114,661
1947 ..	14,365,578	767,940	238,780
1948 ..	16,142,890	1,014,127	242,331
1949 ..	15,260,365	711,773	325,728
1950 ..	16,687,132	842,340	818,419
1951 ..	19,584,128	1,038,806	1,047,115

(a) Excluding bullion and specie.

In 1938 28% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 10% from other Commonwealth countries, and 62% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were:—44%, 8% and 48%.

In 1938 45% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 4% to other Commonwealth countries,

and 51% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were:—25%, 15%, and 60%.

*Principal Exports (£000)*

	1938	1950	1951
Potatoes .. ..	117	291	204
Beer .. .. .	8	11	67
Hides and Skins ..	18	58	57
Scrap Metal .. ..	5	285	445
Manufactured articles	26	141	189

Practically the whole needs of the population are imported, chief amongst which are:—foodstuffs, spirits, tobacco, textiles, chemicals, vehicles, electrical goods, petroleum and coal.

The marketing of agricultural produce is controlled by the Government Department of Agriculture. Vegetables and fruits are sold at six marketing centres through farmers' co-operative societies and "Pitkali". The former charge a commission of 8½%, the latter 10%, of which 3½% is passed to the Government to meet the expenses in connexion with marketing control. The sales during 1951 amounted to £499,213.

On 31st March, 1951, there were registered 14 agricultural co-operative societies, one craftsman's supply society and three consumers' societies, with an aggregate total membership of 2,092 and a total share capital of £17,005.

In pre-war years an average of 27 cruising steamers carried to the Island 11,700 tourists every year. During 1951 the number of visitors who travelled to Malta by air was 8,800 and by sea 5,030.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

The Governor.

Prime Minister.

Minister of Health and Social Services.

Minister of Finance.

Minister of Posts and Agriculture.

Minister of Emigration and Labour.

Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Minister of Education.

Minister of Justice.

Clerk—V. A. Dillon, M.B.E.

**NOMINATED COUNCIL**

The Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Legal Secretary.

Air Vice-Marshal B. V. Reynolds, C.B.E. (*Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, Malta*).

Major-General W. E. G. Hemming, C.B.E.

(*General Officer Commanding, Malta Garrison*).

Rear-Admiral J. S. C. Salter, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Flag Officer, Malta*).

**MINISTERS**

Prime Minister and Minister of Works and Reconstruction—Notary G. Borg Olivier.

Minister of Health and Social Services—P. Boffa, O.B.E.

Minister of Finance—J. Frenco Azopardi.

Minister of Posts and Agriculture—C. Caruana.

Minister of Emigration and Labour—J. Cole.

Minister of Industry and Commerce—T. Caruana Demajo.

Minister of Education—C. Schembri.

Minister of Justice—J. Cassar.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

*Representing First Electoral Division*

Mrs. F. Attard Bezzina.

P. Boffa, O.B.E.

R. Borg.

G. Degiorgio.

J. Salinos.

*Representing Second Electoral Division*

Miss A. Barbara.

J. F. Cassar Galea.

N. Laiviera.

D. Mintoff.

D. Piscopo.

*Representing Third Electoral Division*

E. Attard Bezzina.

N. Dalli.

C. Caruana.

J. Cassar.

J. Cole.

*Representing Fourth Electoral Division*

Notary J. F. Abela.

Notary G. Borg Olivier.

G. G. Ganado.

A. Pullicino.

Miss M. Strickland, O.B.E.

*Representing Fifth Electoral Division*

F. Bonaci.

J. Ellul Mercer.

J. Frenco Azopardi.

R. V. Galea, O.B.E.

F. Mizzi.

*Representing Sixth Electoral Division*

G. M. Camilleri.

T. Caruana Demajo.

J. Flores.

A. Hyzler.

E. C. Tabone.

*Representing Seventh Electoral Division*

G. Attard Montalto.

M. Pulis.

Notary G. Sammut.

C. Schembri.

A. Schembri Adami.

*Representing Eighth Electoral Division*

A. Cauchi.

G. Cefai.

Mrs. C. de Trafford Strickland.

G. Galea.

C. Refalo.

Clerk—V. A. Dillon, M.B.E.

**ECCLESIASTICS**

Mgr. M. Gonzi, K.B.E. (*Archbishop of Malta*).

Mgr. Can. E. Galea (*Vicar-General*).

Mgr. J. Pace (*Bishop of Gozo*).

**CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT**

**GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**

—Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

*Colonial A.D.C.*—Major W. L. Bonello.

Private Secretary—Lieut. J. R. Rumble, R.N.

*Confidential Clerk*—G. A. Bonello, M.B.E.

**MALTESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT**

Lieutenant-Governor—(Vacant). (A. G. Lowe *Acting*).

Legal Secretary—A. G. Lowe.

Secretary, Maltese Imperial Government—Lieut.

Col. V. G. Vella, O.B.E.

Director of Civil Aviation—F. H. Menham.

## THE MALTESE GOVERNMENT

Official Secretary—C. Thake, O.B.E.  
 Director of Establishments—S. Mizzi.  
 Director of Agriculture—R. Biasini.  
 Director, Approved School—M. A. Saliba, M.B.E.  
 Auditor—E. Fiorini Lowell.  
 Chief Examiner—J. E. Darmanin.  
 Commissioner for Gozo—E. G. Montanaro.  
 Collector of Customs—A. Camilleri.  
 Assistant Collector—W. Caruana.  
 Director of Education—J. P. Vassallo.  
 Assistant Director—(Vacant).  
 Electoral Registrar—C. Agius Gilibert.  
 Director of Emigration—J. Axisa, M.B.E.  
 Controller of Fisheries—J. Axiak.  
 Food and Commerce Control Officer—F. Agius, O.B.E.  
 Commissioner of Inland Revenue—Notary V. Gatt.  
 Assistant Commissioner—O. Calleja.  
 Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal—L. A. Camilleri.  
 Judges—A. J. Montanaro Gauci ; W. Harding ; T. Gouder ; A. V. Camilleri ; J. Caruana Colombo ; A. Magri.  
 Magistrates—H. Borg Cardona ; G. A. Camilleri ; A. Gauci Maistre ; E. Grima ; V. Refalo ; J. Formosa ; G. F. Gouder ; J. Salomone Reynaud ; G. D. Refalo.  
 Registrar, Superior Courts—J. Vella.  
 Assistant Registrar—C. Vella.  
 Registrar, Courts of Judicial Police—L. Pace.  
 Registrar, Courts of Judicial Police (Gozo)—V. Borg Grech.  
 Director of Labour—F. E. Amato-Gauci, M.B.E.  
 Attorney-General—L. Galea, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Attorney-General—A. J. Mamo.  
 Chief Government Medical Officer—J. Galea, M.B.E.  
 Manager, Milk Marketing Undertaking—Major L. C. Fenech.  
 Assistant Manager—R. Bonnici Enriquez.  
 Director, Museum—J. G. Baldacchino.  
 Notary to Government and Keeper of Notarial Archives—Notary C. Farrugia.  
 Assistant Notary—Notary V. Miller.  
 Commissioner of Police—H. F. Grech.  
 Deputy Commissioner—G. M. Cachia.  
 Postmaster-General—A. C. Crockford.  
 Director, Printing Office—J. Zammit.  
 Director of Prisons—G. J. Ransley.  
 Director, Public Lotto—J. Mifsud.  
 Director, Public Registry—J. Scicluna.  
 Assistant Director—Notary V. Formosa.  
 Public Relations Officer—A. Castillo.  
 Director of Public Works—C. Micallef, O.B.E.  
 Assistant Director—E. Borg Cardona.  
 Registrar of Co-operative Societies—V. A. Trapani.

Librarian, Royal Malta Library—Rev. Dom M. Inguanez, O.S.B.  
 Director of Social Welfare—J. G. Borg Cardona.  
 Statistician—O. Paris, M.B.E.  
 Treasurer—E. Cuschieri, O.B.E.  
 Senior Assistant Treasurer—J. Mifsud Bonnici, M.B.E.  
 Secretary, War Damage Commission—C. J. Mallia.  
 Manager, Water and Electricity—A. A. Falzon.  
 Assistant Manager—O. Busuttill.

## MAURITIUS

The area of Mauritius is approximately 720 square miles, that of Rodrigues 40 square miles and the area of the Lesser Dependencies, viz., the Chagos Archipelago (the largest islet is Diego Garcia), Agelega and the Cargados Carajios or St. Brandon Isles, approximately 47½ square miles.

The population is: Mauritius 495,000; Rodrigues 15,000; and Lesser Dependencies 2,000. It is divided into three groups: (1) General population (33%) comprising Europeans and descendants of Europeans and people of African and mixed origin; (2) Indo-Mauritian population proper (64%) made up of immigrants from India and their unmixed descendants; and (3) Chinese population (3%) consisting of immigrants from China and their unmixed descendants.

The island lies in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar. It is chiefly of volcanic formation but almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs. There are several small chains of mountains, the principal peaks reaching about 2,700 feet. There are numerous rivers and streams; none of them is navigable beyond a short distance from the sea. The land rises gradually from the coasts, and the centre of the island is composed chiefly of a fertile plateau varying in altitude from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet.

The south-east trade winds blow during most of the year and the climate is generally humid. The coastal regions are quite warm in summer but the central plateau is comparatively cool all the year round. Rainfall increases from an annual average of about 50 inches at or near sea level, to nearly 200 inches on the highest part of the plateau. There is no real distinction between dry and wet seasons. January to March are the months of greatest cyclonic activity. Tropical cyclones, which usually occur between November and May, affect Mauritius to a small extent in most years but to a serious extent only about once in ten years.

## Temperature and Rainfall for Selected Areas—1951

Stations	Height above Sea level (Feet)	Average temperature Maximum °F.	Minimum °F.	Rainfall (Inches)
Pamplemousses (coastal area NW)	180	80·6	67·1	49·75
Curepipe (central plateau)	1,830	73·2	61·7	123·25
Plaisance (coastal area SE)	184	81·5	67·5	64·34

The principal towns are—

	Estimated population in 1951
Port Louis (capital) .. .. .	65,000
Curepipe .. .. .	32,000
Beau Bassin-Rose Hill .. .. .	31,000
Quatre Bornes .. .. .	13,000

Mauritius was probably first visited by Arab sailors and by Malays during the Middle Ages. During the early sixteenth century Portuguese sailors visited the island several times and the first European to discover it is believed to have been Domingos Fernandez. The Portuguese used it merely as a port of call without making any settlement. The first settlers were the Dutch who landed in 1598 and gave the island the name of Mauritius in honour of their ruler, Prince Maurice of Nassau. The settlement never developed and the island was abandoned in 1710. In 1715, the island was formally taken possession of by the French, but was not actually occupied till 1722 when a small party of colonists were sent out on behalf of the French East India Company. The Island was then named Isle de France. From 1722 till about 1767 it was governed by that Company. From 1767 to 1810, apart from the brief period of independence under the Colonial Assembly during the French Revolution, it was in charge of officials appointed by the French Government.

During the long war between England and France, French men-of-war and privateers based on the Isle de France were a source of great mischief to the English merchant vessels. The British Government decided to capture the island and in 1810 a strong British expedition was eventually successful. The former name of Mauritius was then restored to it, and with its dependencies, including Rodrigues, it was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

The Government is vested in a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council. In accordance with Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Order in Council dated the 9th December, 1947, the Legislative Council is composed of three *ex-officio*, 12 nominated unofficial, and 19 elected members, under the Presidency of the Governor. The Executive Council consists of three officials (the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Procureur-General) and four members selected by the Legislative Council from amongst the non-official members. The Royal Instructions provide for the appointment of other members to Executive Council and, in October 1951, the Governor appointed one elected member and one nominated member to serve for the remaining period of the Council as at present constituted. The tenure of office of appointed members is three years.

Under the new constitution, a British subject, male or female, of 21 years of age or upwards, who has been ordinarily and *bona fide* resident in the Colony for a period of two years preceding an election, and

- can pass a simple literacy test; or
- has an armed forces qualification; or
- has a business premises qualification;

is entitled to vote, unless debarred under the specific disqualifications listed in section 17 of the Order in Council.

Roughly one-sixth of the area of the island is owned by the Crown and consists of (a) Crown lands proper made up of unconceded lands and

lands re-acquired by the Crown, and (b) "Pas Geometriques" being reserved land lying on the sea coast between the high water mark in spring tides and a line drawn parallel to the general contour of the coast at a distance of 81.21 metres. Alienable Crown lands may be sold only by public auction, except in the case of lands required for religious, charitable, educational or for public utility, when a nominal price is charged. The deeds of sale do not alienate the right of the Crown in respect of any mines of precious stones or metals or any layer of mineral oil or the right of the Crown of entering the property for the purpose of mining or of boring and collecting mineral oil but no other restrictive clause is inserted in the deed of conveyance. Crown lands ("Pas Geometriques" excluded) may be leased by private contract or public auction. Portions of "Pas Geometriques" not exceeding two hectares may be leased by private contract after publication of notices. In the case of portions exceeding two hectares, the lease must be by public auction.

The remaining five-sixths are privately owned lands of which the holders are free to dispose as they think fit.

Income tax rates for individuals are:—

Chargeable Income	Rate of tax cents
For every rupee of the first Rs. 5,000 .. .. .	10
For every rupee of the next Rs. 5,000 .. .. .	15
For every rupee of the next Rs. 5,000 .. .. .	25
For every rupee of the next Rs. 10,000 .. .. .	40
For every rupee of the next Rs. 25,000 .. .. .	50
For every rupee of the next Rs. 50,000 .. .. .	60
For every rupee of the remainder of the chargeable income .. .. .	75

In ascertaining the chargeable income a number of deductions are allowed.

Company tax is at the rate of 40%.

The other main forms of taxation are the Customs tariff and excise duties.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

	Revenue Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1937-38 .. .. .	17,259,849	26,640,959
1938-39 .. .. .	17,850,838	24,000,941
1945-46 .. .. .	42,898,113	43,587,755
1946-47 .. .. .	50,511,566	52,513,055
1947-48 .. .. .	39,856,646	49,147,491
1948-49 .. .. .	46,271,893	44,000,755
1949-50 .. .. .	55,100,214	50,199,181
1950-51 .. .. .	60,315,772	55,809,011
1951-52 (estimated)	78,985,028	70,734,611
1952-53 (estimated)	80,717,283	79,686,221

It is estimated that in 1952-53, 36% of revenue will be derived from income tax, 23% from excise and licence duties and 22% from Customs duties. In 1952-53 the main heads of expenditure are:

	Per cent
Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .	7
Education .. .. .	11
Health .. .. .	10
Police .. .. .	5
Public Assistance .. .. .	34
Public Works .. .. .	17
Railways (Expenditure in excess of Revenue) .. .. .	4

The Public Debt at the end of June 1951 amounted to Rs. 44,880,000 (approximately Rs. 93 per head of population) and comprised :—

	Rs. (000)
Mauritius Loan 1922 6% interest ..	5,000
Hurricane Loan 1931 3% interest ..	7,813
Agricultural Bank Loans 1937 No. 1, 3½% interest ..	1,720
Agricultural Bank Loans 1937 No. 2, 3½% interest ..	1,600
Agricultural Bank Loans 1937, No. 3 3½% interest ..	6,373
Mauritius War Loan 1941, 3% interest War Savings Certificates (no fixed rate of interest) ..	4,000 253
Mauritius Loan 1961, 3% interest ..	3,160
Imperial Government (Assistance to Sugar Industry), Free of interest ..	8,560
Development and Welfare Loan 1971- 81, 3% interest ..	3,067
Development and Welfare Loan 1965- 68, 3½% interest ..	3,333

The currency in circulation consists of notes of Rs. 1,000 (legal tender between banks and Government only), Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Re. 1; cupro-nickel coins of Re. 1, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents and bronze coins of 5 cents, 2 cents, and 1 cent. The fixed rate of exchange is 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

The Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten-Year Plan provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 108,829,500 (£8,162,212) to be financed from the following sources :—

	Rs.	£
I. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945 :		
(a) Colony's Allocation ..	23,333,300	1,750,000
(b) Other Grants under Central Schemes (Estimated) ..	2,611,500	195,860
II. Local funds ..	22,384,700	1,678,852
III. Loan funds ..	60,500,000	4,537,500

This total is to be spent as follows :—  
Social Services 26% (Health, Education, Housing Loans).

Basic Services 24% (Roads, Water supplies, Sewerage).

Economic 37% (Agriculture, Irrigation and Hydro-electricity, Forestry, Fisheries, Secondary Industries).

Other [13%] (Administration, Research, Loan interest, Reserve).

Since 1946 costs of materials and labour have increased appreciably and it is accordingly proposed to review the Plan in January 1953.

Mauritius depends entirely on the production of sugar. The possibilities of setting up new industries which would make use of the by-products of sugar are being studied. The production of cement is also under consideration.

There are 274 educational establishments in Mauritius. Of this total, 227 are Primary schools, 46 Secondary and one post-Secondary, with a total of 73,000 pupils. The Government institutions comprise 67 Primary schools, three Secondary schools, one training college for teachers and a College of Agriculture. Nine Secondary and 76 Primary schools within the total given above are State-aided. There are also a number of private day and evening schools teaching such subjects as the Koran, Urdu and Hindi. The

development of technical education is under review; at present it is limited to a number of apprenticeships in the Railway Department. The Government awarded 13 scholarships in 1951 for higher education overseas. Mauritians in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland Universities numbered 226, of whom 70 were scholarship holders.

A start has been made on adult education by the appointment of an Adult Education Officer, and the launching of public lectures, continuation classes and science extension classes.

In the financial year 1950-51 expenditure on education was Rs. 5,149,258, of which Rs. 455,216 were from Imperial sources. In 1935 expenditure was Rs. 1,347,201.

Since the successful Malaria Eradication Scheme, malaria has ceased to be a disease of economic importance. In 1951 the main causes of morbidity were diseases due to helminths, dysentery, influenza and anaemias.

The health inspectorate works from health offices of which there are 13 throughout the island. The total number of beds available in 1951 was 1,180 in general hospitals, 653 at the Mental Hospital, 210 at the Orthopaedic Centre and 62 at the Leper Asylum. In addition, sugar estates provided 738 beds for the treatment of their employees. There were 45 static dispensaries and four mobile dispensaries. The Maternal and Infant Welfare Service provided ten static centres and one mobile antenatal clinic. Admissions to hospitals numbered 30,747; attendances at dispensaries 476,160.

The expenditure on medical services amounted to Rs. 4,475,201, under the General Estimates and Rs. 1,926,684 under the Development and Welfare Plan during the financial year 1950-51, compared with Rs. 1,283,430 in 1935.

The airport (Plaisance) is run by the Colonial Government and the meteorological services are under the control of the Director, Royal Alfred Observatory. Air France operate a twice-weekly "Constellation" service between Paris and Mauritius through Cairo, Nairobi, Madagascar and Reunion. Qantas Empire Airways operate a scheduled service between Sydney and Johannesburg via Melbourne, Perth, Cocos Islands and Mauritius. No internal services exist.

The railway carried 2,395,264 passengers and 482,209 tons of freight in 1950-51. Track mileage totalled 100.25, plus 9.55 miles of narrow gauge.

There are 700 miles of road, bituminous surface 298.5 miles, gravel surface 401.4 miles.

Port Louis, the capital of the island, is also the only port; it can accommodate ten ocean-going vessels at any one time, and four small vessels. Regular cargo services are provided from the United Kingdom by the Clan Line of steamers, Union-Castle Line and Bullard King Limited and from continental ports by the French companies Messageries Maritimes Limited and Nouvelle Cie Havraise Peninsulaire; a frequent service is also provided by a combined French and Swedish Company, Svedel Lines. Passenger services from the United Kingdom direct to Mauritius are infrequent; the French vessels direct from Marseilles to Mauritius provide the better service. The Dutch Royal Inter-ocean Lines vessels call at Port Louis regularly on their Far East-South Africa-South America service, providing a regular passenger and cargo service to and from South

Africa. During the year 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1952, a total of 271 vessels entered Port Louis giving a total nett tonnage of 923,366.

Government runs the Mauritius Broadcasting Service, which has a monopoly in the Colony. The station operates on 220 metres, 1,364 kc/s medium wave and 19.90 metres, 15,075 kc/s short-wave with powers of 5 kw. and 1½ kw. respectively. In June 1952, there were 11,949 wireless licences in force in the Colony, with an estimate of five listeners per receiver. Work has started on a new studio and a new transmitting building in connexion with a scheme of technical improvements.

Cane plantations and sugar manufacture give employment to some 4,000 skilled and some 51,000 unskilled workers. Other industries are tea planting and manufacture, employing some 1,200 workers; tobacco 1,800; aloe fibre 800. The docks give employment to about 1,000 workers; the building trade over 900; Government and public services 10,800.

The main crops are sugar cane, "aloe" (*Furcraea*) fibre, tea, tobacco, and food crops.

The livestock population at a census in 1950 was: dairy cattle, kept mainly by Indian peasants, 32,100; estate cattle and draught oxen, 8,200; goats, 53,500; pigs, 4,000; sheep, 2,000.

The catch of fish in coastal waters is approximately 2,000 tons a year. The Indian Ocean Trading Company operates one large vessel which fishes the distant banks between Mauritius and the Seychelles.

Approximately 1,000,000 sugar sacks a year are produced at the Government Sack Factory from "aloe" fibre. Cigarettes are manufactured from local and imported tobacco by the British American Tobacco Company (Mauritius) Limited. Coconut oil is extracted from copra obtained from the dependencies known as the Oil Islands, at a factory in Port Louis. The only by-product of sugar cane is alcohol. 99,792 hectolitres were produced in 1951.

Year	Total Imports	Re-Exports	Domestic Exports
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1937 ..	34,226,522	832,542	36,081,479
1938 ..	33,830,015	778,366	33,249,199
1946 ..	66,700,209	1,192,449	60,836,026
1947 ..	113,833,412	2,257,916	93,961,192
1948 ..	136,189,339	3,196,824	136,506,669
1949 ..	153,139,958	2,351,789	160,723,412
1950 ..	175,802,374	1,727,211	145,881,307
1951 ..	203,062,064	3,623,690	227,833,883

In 1938, 34.4% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 41.4% from other Commonwealth countries and 24.2% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 37.6% from the United Kingdom, 36.1% from other Commonwealth countries and 26.3% from foreign countries.

In 1938, 96.9% of total exports went to the United Kingdom, 1.6% to other Commonwealth countries and 1.5% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 56.0% to the United Kingdom 43.6% to other Commonwealth countries and 0.4% to foreign countries.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Sugar .. .. .	metric tons	292,873	359,107
	Rs.	32,777,092	142,152,126
Colonial Spirits .. .. .	hectol.	1,450	43,964
	Rs.	45,264	2,638,407
Aloe Fibre .. .. .	metric tons	243	380
	Rs.	31,760	567,272
Sugar Molasses .. .. .	metric tons	—	79
	Rs.	—	5,316

The chief imports are grain and flour, edible oils and fats, petroleum products, textiles, machinery and vehicles, iron and steel, coal, cement, and fertilizers.

The whole of the production of sugar which forms the bulk of the export trade of the Colony is at present sold through the medium of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate to the Ministry of Food in England. All producers thus receive the same price. On the 30th April, 1951, 118 of the 138 agricultural credit co-operative societies had members who marketed sugar cane through the agency of their societies. One ginger marketing society had 284 members.

On the 30th April, 1951, there were 233 registered co-operative societies with 16,830 members. The share capital was Rs. 614,558 and reserve funds were Rs. 471,375.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Governor.  
Colonial Secretary.  
Procureur and Advocate-General.  
Financial Secretary.  
S. Ramgoolam.  
C. E. Millien.

A. G. Sauzier.  
P. G. R. Rault.  
A. M. Osman, O.B.E.  
R. Seeneevassen.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

##### Ex-Officio Members

Governor (President).  
Colonial Secretary.  
Procureur and Advocate-General.  
Financial Secretary.

##### Elected Members

H. R. Vaghjee (Vice-President).  
S. Ramgoolam.  
C. E. Millien.  
P. G. R. Rault.  
L. R. Rivet, C.M.G., M.B.E.  
J. M. J. L. M. J. Koenig.  
R. Seeneevassen.  
R. Balgobin.  
J. Bedaysee.  
A. Beejadhur.  
S. Bissoondoyal.  
S. B. Emile.  
J. G. Forget.

B. Gujadhur.  
D. Luckeenarian.  
Mrs. L. M. E. Rochecouste.  
J. Roy.  
J. G. Rozemont.  
V. Ringadoo.

#### Nominated Members

A. G. Sauzier.  
H. G. Robinson, C.B.E.  
P. F. A. Gelle, Q.C.  
A. M. Osman, O.B.E.  
A. E. de Chazal, O.B.E.  
J. M. Curé.  
J. E. M. L. Ah-Chuen.  
Mrs. L. M. D. de Chazal, M.B.E.  
P. N. A. Harel.  
K. S. Macdonald.  
M. A. D. R. Maigrot, O.B.E.  
G. M. D. Atchia.  
Clerk to Councils—L. Rex Moutou.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—J. D. Harford, C.M.G.  
Financial Secretary—H. J. Hinchey.  
Development Commissioner—C. H. Newland,  
O.B.E.  
Deputy Colonial Secretary—J. S. Rennie.  
Deputy Financial Secretary—D. A. Kain.  
Principal Establishment Officer—Vacant.  
Registrar, Co-operative Societies—W. G.  
Alexander, M.B.E.  
Accountant-General—A. R. Harvais.  
Director of Agriculture—W. Allan, O.B.E.  
Deputy Directors of Agriculture—N. Craig,  
O.B.E.; A. North-Coombes.  
Principal Auditor—J. Cartmell, M.B.E.  
Director of Statistics—M. V. M. Herchenroder.  
Flying Control Officer, Airport and Marine  
Airport Manager—H. L. Rouillard.  
Comptroller of Customs (and *Grainary Superintendent*)—W. G. Peasley, M.B.E., I.S.O.  
Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Landing  
Surveyor and Commissioner of Excise—A. F.  
Ward.  
Civil Commissioner (North)—J. L. Bradshaw.  
Civil Commissioner (South)—Lt.-Col. A. Love-  
lace, M.B.E., M.C.  
Civil Commissioner (Moka-Flacq)—M. H. M.  
Roussel.  
Anglican Bishop of Mauritius—Right Revd.  
H. V. L. Otter-Barry  
Roman Catholic Bishop of Port Louis—Right  
Revd. D. Liston.  
Church of Scotland Presbyterian Minister—  
Revd. D. S. MacGillivray.  
Director of Education—C. J. Opper.  
Deputy Director of Education—R. H. Ardill.  
Director of Electricity and Telephones Depart-  
ment—R. T. Stevens (*Temporary*).  
Conservator of Forests—L. F. Edgerley, O.B.E.  
Harbour Master—Lt.-Comdr. E. A. Crosse,  
R.C.N.(R).  
Director of Medical Services—J. A. R.  
Lavoipierre.  
Deputy Directors of Medical Services—J. A. H.  
Andre, M.B.E.; L. M. J. R. Pilot.  
Commissioner of Income Tax—Lt.-Col. I. T. W.  
Cownie, T.D.  
Chief Justice—Sir Francis Herchenroder, Q.C.  
Puisne Judges—J. G. Espitalier-Noel; A. R. M.  
Osman; E. B. Simmons.

Master and Registrar, Supreme Court—J. J. M.  
Lavoipierre.  
Labour Commissioner—J. Stirling.  
Procureur and Advocate-General—R. Espitalier-  
Noel, Q.C.  
Substitute Procurcur and Advocate-General—  
R. Neerunjun, O.B.E.  
Director, Mauritius Institute—R. E. Vaughan,  
O.B.E.  
Commanding Officer, Mauritius Naval Volunteer  
Force—Comdr. C. R. E. de Jersey, O.B.E.,  
R.N. (Retd.).  
Director, Observatory—N. R. McCurdy, O.B.E.  
Commissioner of Police (and *Controller, Fire  
Services*)—N. P. Hadow.  
Deputy Commissioner of Police—R. M. Desvaux.  
Postmaster-General—F. H. Buckeridge, M.B.E.  
Government Printer—J. E. Felix.  
Commissioner of Prisons and Industrial School—  
Captain O. W. Jackson, M.B.E.  
Public Assistance Commissioner and Social  
Welfare Adviser—Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E.  
Director of Public Works and Surveys—R. M. A.  
Berenger.  
Deputy Director of Public Works and Surveys—  
J. L. Nairac.  
Registrar-General—R. Brouard.  
General Manager, Railways—P. R. J. Cantin.  
Chief Architect—J. L. Lumsden.

#### NIGERIA

Of the total area of 373,250 square miles, the  
Colony comprises 1,381 and the Protectorate  
371,869 (including 34,081 in the Cameroons  
Trust Territory). The country is divided into three  
Regions whose areas are :—Northern 281,782,  
Eastern 46,065, Western 45,403 square miles.

A census of the territory is being undertaken  
in 1952-53 and preliminary results for the  
Northern Region are available. The full census  
results are likely to show a total population  
approaching 30 millions, nearly 17 millions being  
in the Northern Region, 7 millions in the Eastern  
and 5 millions in the Western. Apart from about  
15-18,000 Europeans, the population is African.  
In 1931 the sizes of the main tribes were estimated  
as follows :—

Fulani 10%, Hausa 18%, Ibo 16%, Yoruba  
16%.

Half the people in the North were Hausas or  
Fulani; in the East 62% were Ibos and in the  
West 65% were Yorubas. Population is densest  
between Lagos and Ibadan in the West, and around  
Kano in the North.

Geographically there are four main zones, each  
stretching across the country from east to west  
and corresponding closely to the annual rainfall.  
This falls from as much as 200 inches in the  
south-east to as little as 20 inches in the north.  
The four zones are :—

(i) A belt of creeks and mangrove swamps  
along the coast, which includes the Niger delta.  
It extends anything from 10 to 60 miles inland.

(ii) A well-watered belt of dense tropical forest from 50 to 100 miles wide. It is rich in oil palms and cacao.

(iii) A belt of park-like land with savannahs of high grass, and largely uninhabited because of tsetse-fly.

(iv) A vast undulating plateau about 2,000 feet high, with occasional hills of granite and sandstone sometimes rising to over 5,000 feet. The northern half of this is free of tsetse-fly, and carries a heavy stock of nomadic cattle. This area also produces groundnuts and cotton.

The Cameroons Mountain (13,350 ft.) is a volcano, and was last active in 1922.

There is a dry season, roughly from November to April and a rainy season, which is longer in the south than the north and later in the east than the west. The wettest months in the north are August and September and in the south, June, July and August. Average annual rainfalls are:—Kaduna 52, Enugu 71, Ibadan 48 inches. The annual average temperature is everywhere about 80°. In the south the temperature varies very little; in the north it may rise as high as 110° but the nights are cool.

Lagos is the capital. The Regional capitals are Kaduna (Northern), Ibadan (Western), Enugu (Eastern). Nearly all the large towns are in the Western Region where there are at least ten towns of over 50,000 population, and two—Ibadan and Lagos—of well over a quarter of a million. In the north, Kano has over 100,000 and Ilorin over 50,000. There are few large towns in the East—only Onitsha, with more than 50,000—and the other large towns such as Enugu and Port Harcourt are mainly artificial settlements.

As far back as the seventeenth century British traders had mercantile depôts on the mouths of the Niger and adjacent rivers and creeks, trade until the nineteenth century being mainly in slaves. Journeys were not undertaken into the interior, however, until the era of exploration which began with the formation in London of an African Association in 1788. The Association directed its attention to solving the mystery of the "Great River" which was known to flow through much of West Africa. Thanks to the journeys of Mungo Park, Hugh Clapperton and the Lander brothers, it was demonstrated in 1830 that the many rivers flowing into the Bight of Benin were, in fact, the delta of the Niger.

Under the inspiration of MacGregor Laird and others efforts then began to use the Niger as a commercial highway into the interior. They were not on the whole successful, but British and other firms maintained stations in the delta chiefly to trade for palm oil. The energy and vision of Sir George Goldie led to an amalgamation of the British firms into a single company, and the new company developed its trade to such effect that opposing interests were all bought out. At the Berlin conference in 1885 the British claim to a sphere of influence over the Niger districts was accordingly recognized.

The British company, now given a charter and re-named the Royal Niger Company, proceeded to extend its influence into the interior by treaties with local rulers. There was friction with French interests but in 1898 the British and French Governments signed a convention regulating boundaries. In 1900 the administrative rights and powers of the Royal Niger Company were taken over by the Crown.

Until 1914 the country was administered in two parts—the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria and the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The Colony comprised a small area around Lagos which had been annexed in 1862 as a base for operations against the slave trade. From 1900 to 1903 the authorities in Northern Nigeria were engaged in bringing under control the powerful emirates of the Hausa states and the Kanuri kingdom of Bornu which maintained large standing armies used for slave raiding.

In 1914 Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated to form a Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. At the end of the 1914-18 war part of the adjacent territory of the German Cameroons (which had been occupied by Anglo-French forces) was placed by the League of Nations under British Mandate and has since been administered as part of Nigeria (following the formation of the United Nations the Cameroons became a Trusteeship Territory).

Under a constitution introduced in June 1951 there is a Central Council of Ministers presided over by the Governor and comprising six *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Lieutenant-Governors of the three Regions, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary) and 12 Ministers, four from each Region; and there is the House of Representatives comprising in addition to the President, 148 members—68 from the Northern Region, 34 each from the Western and Eastern Regions, six *ex-officio* members and six members appointed by the Governor to represent interests or communities not otherwise adequately represented. In the Regions, there are Regional Executive Councils presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of each Region, and comprising 6-9 Regional Ministers (7-9 in the East, to include one from the Southern Cameroons), three *ex-officio* members and not more than two other official members. The Regional Legislatures consist of a House of Assembly in the East, and a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly in the North and West. The Northern House of Chiefs comprises a President, three official members, all first-class chiefs, 37 other chiefs and the Adviser on Moslem Law (who has no vote). The Northern House of Assembly comprises a President, 90 elected members, four official members and ten special members. The Western House of Chiefs comprises a President, three official members, and not more than 50 chiefs. The Western House of Assembly comprises a President, 80 elected members, four official members and three special members. The Eastern House of Assembly comprises a President, 80 elected members, five official members and three special members.

Except in Lagos, where elections to the Western House of Assembly are direct, elections to the Regional Houses of Assembly are through electoral colleges. In the Eastern and Western Regions all adult taxpayers who are British subjects or British protected persons are qualified to vote. In the Northern Region, only males with these qualifications are entitled to vote. The Regional bodies select from their numbers those who are to sit in the House of Representatives.

In the Protectorate land may not be alienated or leased to non-natives without the consent of the Governor. Except in a few cases, non-native occupation of land is confined to leases for not more than 99 years. In the Colony individual ownership is recognized and there is no restriction

on alienation to non-natives. There is a small amount of Crown land acquired mainly for public purposes.

Two forms of direct taxation are in force: income tax and general tax. The Income Tax Ordinance provides for non-natives throughout Nigeria, and natives in the township of Lagos, to pay a graduated income tax ranging in 1950-51 from 4*d.* in every £ of the first £200 to 1*s.* in the £ for every £ exceeding £10,000. There are special rates for incomes which do not exceed £150. Companies pay a flat rate of 9*s.* in the £. In 1948 an arrangement was concluded with the United Kingdom Government for the avoidance of double taxation.

General tax is paid by natives outside the township of Lagos, assessed in a variety of ways from the individual assessment of wealthy traders in large towns to a flat rate in backward areas.

The other two main forms of taxation are the trade tariffs and excise duties.

The following is a table of public finance in the territory.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1937-38 ..	7,342,450	7,375,570
1938-39 ..	5,811,087	6,867,409
1945-46 ..	13,200,425	10,692,776
1946-47 ..	14,832,438	14,051,688
1947-48 ..	18,404,163	17,185,940
1948-49 ..	23,811,381	23,898,427
1949-50 ..	30,764,681	28,253,090
1950-51 ..	32,793,633	30,388,203
1951-52 ..	50,326,501	43,672,899
1952-53 ..	44,048,260*	43,205,270*

\* Approved Estimates.

In 1951-52 64% of revenue was derived from Customs and excise and 13% from direct taxes. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were Social Services, Administration, Public Works and Development.

The Public Debt at the end of August 1952 amounted to £23,851,848 (approximately 18*s.* 4*d.* per head of population) comprising:—

	£
1923-4% Loan (1963) .. ..	5,700,000
1935-3% Loan (1955) .. ..	4,188,000
1946-3½% Loan (1956-61) .. ..	300,000
1947-2½% Loan (1966-71) .. ..	1,250,000
1949-3% Loan (1975-77) .. ..	3,000,000
1951-3½% Loan (1964-66) .. ..	6,800,000
Loan from Cocoa Marketing Board	2,613,848
	<hr/>
	£23,851,848

The currency in circulation is issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of the four British West African territories. It consists of notes of 20*s.* and 10*s.*; yellow metal alloy coins of 2*s.*, 1*s.* and 6*d.*; nickel coins of 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.* and tenth-penny. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par. In view of the need to conserve nickel supplies, new bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenths are also being introduced.

Nigeria received an allocation of £23,000,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year development plan. In 1951 the plan was revised

and it is now proposed to spend about £34 million between 1951 and 1956. The money is to be found from the following sources:—

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare	
Grant .. .. .	16,212,584
Nigerian Revenue .. .. .	8,020,557
Loan funds .. .. .	9,950,450

This total is to be spent in the following proportions:—

Basic Services .. .. .	£15,537,931 (45·4%)
Social Services .. .. .	£10,338,082 (30·3%)
Productive Services .. .. .	£8,307,638 (24·3%)

*Basic Services.*—14·09% of the total will be spent on buildings and 9·29% on roads.

*Social Services.*—13·08% of the total will be spent on medical and health services and 8·63% on general education.

*Productive Services.*—8·96% of the total will be spent on agriculture.

The Regional Production Development Boards are devoting large sums of money to the improvement of production methods for both food and export crops which is so essential to the well-being of the country. They include the operation of oil mills in the west and east, the distribution of artificial fertilizers, particularly in the north, a survey of cocoa soils, the establishment of a 20,000 acre cattle ranch in the east and a scheme for mechanizing rice cultivation in Sokoto. They are also spending large sums on roads. The Government has also set up a Development Board at Lagos to provide roads and services near Apapa Wharf to which the Colonial Development Corporation is lending £1¼ million. The most important new industrial establishments were a new fruit-canning factory at Ibadan financed by the Western Regional Production Development Board and textile weaving mills at Lagos and Kano owned by Nigerian companies and being operated on their behalf by the Department of Commerce and Industries.

There is a University College at Ibadan with faculties of arts, science, medicine and agriculture. In the 1950-51 session there were 346 students. A Nigerian College of Technology opened at Ibadan in January 1952. Other branches will be opened at Zaria and Enugu. Other technical education is available at the Yaba Technical Institute which has 232 full-time students, and the Yaba, Kaduna, Enugu and Ombe River Trade Centres, which have between them 432 students. The Government awarded 113 scholarships for higher education in 1951, tenable at the University College or in the United Kingdom, United States or Canada. There were some 1,700 Nigerian students in the United Kingdom, of whom over 420 were women, and some 350 in North America. In 1951 there were 110 Secondary Schools with an enrolment of 24,425 students, 120 Teacher Training Colleges and Centres with an enrolment of 4,522 and 9,477 Primary Schools with an enrolment of 1,002,533. There were 77 adult literacy campaigns providing instruction for 108,453 pupils.

Expenditure on education services was some £4½ million in 1950-51 of which about £1½ million was contributed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. In 1938 expenditure was £269,152.

Total expenditure on medical and allied services in 1950-51 was £1,473,452 compared with £462,629 in 1938. In 1951 beds available in

hospitals (including maternity homes) totalled 9,229 (Government 5,002, Native Administration 1,655, Mission 1,488, private 1,084). In-patients at Government and Native Administration Hospitals totalled 131,850 and out-patients 1,270,788. There were 758 rural dispensaries at which 2,336,211 new cases were handled.

Kano, Lagos and Maiduguri are international airports and there are 15 other airfields used by the internal services of West African Airways Corporation. The Corporation also operates services connecting Lagos with the other British West African territories, Dakar and Khartoum. International services of B.O.A.C., K.L.M. and Air France connect Nigeria with London, Western Europe, the Union of South Africa and French West Equatorial Africa. A connexion to New York is available by the Pan American Service through Accra. The total number of aircraft movements in Nigeria for the year ending 31st March, 1951, was 20,292. Full meteorological forecasting offices are established at Kano and Lagos under the control of the British West African Meteorological Service with headquarters in Lagos.

The Nigerian Railway carried 5,585,043 passengers in 1950-51 and 1,225,209 tons of freight. Route mileage totals 1,904 and track mileage 2,218, plus 133 miles of narrow gauge.

There are 28,042 miles of road (1950); bituminous surface 1,024 miles, gravel or earth surface 27,018 miles.

The main ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt, and there are smaller ports at Calabar, Burutu, Sapele, Warri, Victoria and Tiko. Services for passengers and cargo from the United Kingdom are provided by Elder Dempster Lines Limited, which operates a regular fortnightly passenger service, and Palm Line Limited and John Holt Line Limited. Cargo and limited passenger services are also provided from the United States of America by the Barber West Africa Line, Farrell Lines and Delta Lines, from Holland and Germany by Holland West Africa Lijn, from Germany by Woermann Lines and from Mediterranean ports by various lines for which French West Africa Lines Limited act as agents. Cargo services are also operated from Scandinavian ports by Høgh Line and Scandinavian West Africa Line.

The river Niger and its chief tributary, the river Benue, are the principal inland water highways. The Niger is navigable for a distance of 537 miles upstream to Jebba and the Benue for 547 miles from Lokoja to Garua in the French Cameroons. Although the Benue and the upper reaches of the Niger are only navigable during a limited season at high water, both rivers provide an important alternative to the Nigerian Railway for the evacuation of produce. In all there are approximately 4,000 miles of navigable inland waterways in Nigeria.

The Government runs broadcasting stations at Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu. It is intended to train Nigerians to do as much of this work as possible. There were 2,743 licence holders in 1951 with an estimated four listeners per receiver. A Government wired broadcast service operates in the Northern and Eastern Regions.

Most of the population is engaged in agriculture, and retail trade. Substantial numbers are

engaged in Government and local government service, transport, mining, civil and constructional engineering, and in building.

The main crops are yams, cassava, guinea corn and millet, cocoyams, groundnuts, oil palms, maize, cocoa, rice and cotton.

The livestock population (rough estimate) is: goats 10,738,000, cattle 5,860,000, sheep 5,622,000, horses 212,000, swine 221,000, asses 941,000.

Timber exports in 1951 totalled over 18,000,000 cubic feet.

Despite extensive fishing in inland and coastal waters, the supply of fish does not meet the demand. At sea, improved methods of fishing by canoe and motor boat are being developed. The Colonial Development Corporation are operating two large trawlers. Inland reservoirs are being stocked and village fishing ponds started. One fish farm of 500 acres is being constructed in the north.

The chief minerals are tin, all of which is exported, and coal which is used almost entirely by the railway. Small quantities of columbite, lead, zinc and gold are also produced. Tin production runs at about 12,000 tons a year and coal at about 550,000 tons.

Apart from hand methods of expressing ground nut and palm oil, there are 57 palm oil mills operated mainly by Regional Production Development Boards; five groundnut oil mills, three of which are privately owned; three soap factories at Apapa, Aba and Kano; a cigarette factory at Ibadan; a brewery at Lagos; several small plants producing fruit juices, minerals and soda water; a cannery; an up-to-date plywood and veneer factory at Sapele, several small sawmills elsewhere; two 50-loom weaving mills, one near Lagos, the other at Kano; some light engineering works; tyre re-treading plants; a ceramic factory; and several rice mills, some being Government-operated.

	Total Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	£	£	£
1937 ..	14,625,000	193,968	19,242,000
1938 ..	8,632,000	239,469	9,462,000
1946 ..	19,773,453	891,088	23,755,000
1947 ..	32,641,349	1,213,341	43,110,000
1948 ..	41,949,273	1,307,829	61,165,052
1949 ..	58,235,140	1,868,210	79,201,150
1950 ..	61,868,104	1,735,203	88,487,561

(Including bullion and specie)

The distribution of trade is as follows:—

	United Kingdom	Other British Countries	Foreign Countries
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports			
1938 ..	55	9	36
1950 ..	61	8	31
Exports			
1938 ..	50	3	47
1950 ..	80	1	19

## Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1949	1950
Cocoa .. .. . tons	97,100	103,638	99,947
£	1,566,684	14,697,228	18,983,933
Bananas (fresh) .. .. tons	55,206	64,952	57,025
£	277,550	1,935,044	1,746,130
Groundnuts .. .. . tons	180,136	378,320	316,862
£	1,305,828	18,916,050	15,237,359
Palm Kernels .. .. . tons	312,047	375,835	410,263
£	2,168,366	16,912,575	16,693,636
Palm Oil .. .. . tons	110,243	170,145	173,010
£	981,330	11,910,091	12,072,052
Raw Cotton .. .. . tons	5,729	9,984	12,623
£	246,857	1,447,680	2,975,387
Tin Ore .. .. . tons	10,486	12,676	11,417
£	1,435,157	5,513,974	6,020,258
Timber, logs .. .. . cu. ft.	1,518,894	4,201,281	9,217,559
£	106,418	845,798	2,226,616
Goatskins .. .. . tons	2,261	3,330	4,258
£	322,296	2,264,782	3,516,188
Cattle Hides .. .. . tons	3,164	5,732	8,124
£	153,547	1,131,958	2,112,563
Rubber .. .. . tons	3,135	6,858	13,406
£	135,797	591,119	2,834,098

The chief imports are cotton piece goods, rayon piece goods, bags and sacks, salt, beer, tobacco, corrugated iron sheets, machinery, bicycles, motor vehicles, petrol and cement.

Four independent Marketing Boards handle the five main export crops—cocoa, palm kernels and palm oil, groundnuts and cotton. They ensure orderly marketing, aim to improve the quality of the products, guarantee prices to producers by announcing minimum buying prices before each season, spend money on research and finance schemes for the economic benefit of the people in the producing areas. The Government and the Marketing Boards have a common policy of developing co-operative organizations. Its success is indicated by the fact that the tonnage of cocoa marketed by the Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exports was valued last season at nearly £2,000,000 which represents a very large proportion of all cocoa sold to the Board by Nigerian licensed buying agents. The Government also finances the Department of Co-operative Societies whose activities and scope have expanded steadily. On the 30th June, 1952, there were 1,183 co-operative societies with a total membership exceeding 65,000. Their assets aggregated more than £650,000.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Governor (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

Chief Secretary to the Government.  
Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Region.  
Lieutenant-Governor, Western Region.  
Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.

*Ministers*

Minister of Labour—S. L. Akintola.  
Minister of Works—Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, O.B.E.  
Minister of Communications—A. E. Prest.  
Minister of Transport—Bode Thomas.  
Minister of Commerce and Industry—A. C. Nwapa.  
Minister of Mines and Power—E. Njoku.  
Minister of Natural Resources—Mohammadu Ribadu, M.B.E. (Hon.).

Minister of Social Services—Shettima Kashim, M.B.E. (Hon.).

Minister of Lands, Survey and Local Development—O. Arikpo.

Ministers without Portfolio—Usaman Nagogo, C.B.E.; Emir of Katsina; Sir Adesoji Aderemi, K.B.E., C.M.G., Oni of Ife; E. M. L. Endeley.

## CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

See under CONSTITUTION on page 136 for the composition of the Central Legislature.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary to the Government—A. E. T. Benson, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Region—Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-Smith, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

Lieutenant-Governor, Western Region—H. F. Marshall, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Region—C. J. Pleass, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary—A. R. W. Robertson, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Commissioners on Special Duties—C. Raeburn, C.B.E.; Sir Sydney Phillipson, C.M.G.

Administrative Secretary—L. H. Goble, C.M.G.

Civil Service Commissioner—T. V. Scrivener.

Development Secretary—R. F. A. Grey, O.B.E.

Commissioner for the Cameroons—E. J. Gibbons, C.B.E.

*Administrative Officers, Staff Grade—*

Administrator of the Colony—E. A. Carr, C.M.G.

Civil Secretaries, Eastern, Northern and Western Regions—J. G. Mackenzie; H. R. E. Browne, O.B.E.; T. M. Shankland.

Community Development Secretary, Eastern Region—E. R. Chadwick, O.B.E.

C. R. Niven, M.C.; D. A. F. Shute; P. V. Main; C. J. Mayne; M. V. Backhouse, M.B.E.; J. S. Smith; V. K. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. V. Williams; T. B. Bovell-Jones; D. F. H. MacBride.

- Deputy Financial Secretary—R. W. C. Baker-Beall, M.B.E.  
 Financial and Development Secretary, Northern Region—(Vacant).  
 Deputy Civil Service Commissioner—T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.  
 Financial Secretary, Eastern Region—A. E. Cook.  
 Financial Secretary, Western Region—A. G. R. Mooring.
- Administrative Officers, Class I—*  
 Administrative Secretary, Northern Region—A. R. Bailey.  
 Secretary to the Council of Ministers—A. F. F. P. Newns.  
 Development Secretaries, Eastern and Western Regions—H. F. P. Wetherell, M.B.E.; H. Spottiswoode.  
 J. G. C. Allen; G. B. G. Chapman; H. L. M. Butcher; H. C. Gill; R. H. Maddox; C. K. Wreford; R. A. Vosper; R. L. B. Maiden; H. J. S. Clark; I. F. W. Schofield; C. W. Cole; F. Humphreys; K. P. Maddocks; A. T. Wetherhead; W. D. Spence; L. R. Delves-Broughton; H. K. Robinson; C. J. Mabey.
- Administrator-General—E. G. Fitt.  
 Inspector-General of Agriculture—(Vacant).  
 Regional Directors of Agriculture—(East), M. Park; (North), J. D. Brown; (West), R. Johns, O.B.E.  
 Research Adviser—A. F. W. Sheffield.  
 Director of Audit—J. K. Buchanan.  
 Deputy Director of Audit (Headquarters)—J. E. Barker.  
 Director of Civil Aviation—Wing Comdr. E. H. Coleman, A.F.C.  
 Director of Broadcasting—T. W. Chalmers.  
 Government Chemist—J. A. R. Stoyle.  
 Director of Commerce and Industries—H. B. Cox.  
 Deputy Director—J. E. B. Hall.  
 Deputy Director (Industries)—T. F. Griffin.  
 Adviser on Co-operatives—(Vacant).  
 Comptroller of Customs and Excise—F. Bishop.  
 Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise—C. E. Leembruggen.  
 Inspector-General of Education—R. A. McL. Davidson, C.M.G.  
 Regional Directors of Education—(East), C. T. Quinn-Young; (North), H. R. Phillips; (West), W. T. Mackell, O.B.E.  
 Adviser on Technical Education—J. Harris.  
 Adviser on Women's Education—Miss C. M. Walker, M.B.E.  
 Chief Inspector of Education—R. J. Mason, O.B.E.  
 Inspector-General of Forests—D. R. Rosevear.  
 Regional Chief Conservators of Forests—(East), N. S. Stevenson, O.B.E.; (North), J. R. Lockie; (West), J. C. Mallam.  
 Director of Geological Survey—R. R. E. Jacobson.  
 Deputy Director—(Vacant).  
 Commissioner of Income Tax—F. G. Selby.  
 Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax—S. Wilson.  
 Chief Justice—Sir John Verity, Kt.  
 Senior Puisne Judge—J. H. M. de Comarmond.  
 Puisne Judges—O. Jibowu; A. G. B. Manson; H. M. S. Brown; J. R. Gregg; P. C. Hubbard; V. R. Bairamian; A. A. Ademola; M. J. Abbott; G. F. Dove-Edwin; J. S. Manyo-Plange, O.B.E.; H. S. Palmer; F. W. Johnston; L. N. Mbanefo; R. Y. Hedges.  
 Commissioner of Labour—A. H. Couzens, C.B.E.
- Deputy Commissioner of Labour—P. H. Cook.  
 Adviser on Lands—C. W. Rowling.  
 Regional Land Officers—C. H. S. R. Palmer; J. K. Brownless; C. S. Clover.  
 Attorney-General—A. McKisack.  
 Solicitor-General—L. Brett.  
 Legal Secretaries—(East), G. G. Briggs; (North), H. H. Marshall; (West), N. G. Hay.  
 Director of Marine—A. Skinner.  
 Deputy Director of Marine—Lt.-Comdr. F. W. J. Skutil.  
 Director of Marketing and Exports—A. H. Young, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—R. A. Crofts.  
 Inspector-General of Medical Services—S. L. A. Manuwa, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Deputy Inspector-General—G. M. M. Menzies.  
 Regional Directors of Medical Services—(East), R. H. Bland, O.B.E.; (North), E. C. Gilles; (West), J. H. Pottinger.  
 Adviser on Rural Health—J. L. McLetchie, O.B.E.  
 Leprosy Adviser—T. F. Davey, O.B.E.  
 Director of Meteorological Services—J. R. Clackson.  
 Chief Inspector of Mines—(Vacant).  
 Deputy Chief Inspector—W. P. Gaskell.  
 Inspector-General of Police—R. J. P. McLaughlan.  
 Regional Commissioners of Police—(East), S. P. George; (North), (Vacant); (West), R. D. V. White; (H.Q.), J. A. Macdonald.  
 Director of Posts and Telegraphs—P. A. Courtney, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Director and Engineer-in-Chief—J. W. Jchu.  
 Deputy Director, Posts and Accounts—L. R. Langridge.  
 Government Printer—(Vacant).  
 Director of Prisons—R. H. Dolan.  
 Deputy Director—M. C. M. K. Carew.  
 Public Relations Officer—H. Cooper.  
 Inspector-General of Public Works—A. McDonald.  
 Directors of Public Works—(East), W. A. Dow; (North), K. P. Humpidge; (West), D. H. Lawson.  
 Chief Architect—T. Scott, O.B.E.  
 Chief Engineers—P. I. O'Connor; A. G. Boorman; E. H. W. Biggs; D. S. Bulbin.  
 Government Statistician—S. B. Chambers.  
 Inspector-General of Surveys—H. A. Stammers-Smith.  
 Regional Directors of Surveys—(East), J. H. Keast; (North), K. H. Hunter; (West), W. G. Wookey.  
 Accountant-General—H. R. Hirst.  
 Deputy Accountant-General—E. C. G. Fuller.  
 Regional Treasurers—(East), J. A. O. Robertson; (North), N. Turner, O.B.E.; (West), K. H. Wilson-West.  
 Inspector-General of Animal Health—R. S. Marshall.  
 Director, Northern Region—S. G. Wilson.  
 Principal Veterinary Officers—(East), J. McCulloch; (West), H. K. Littlewood.  
 General Manager, Nigerian Railway—D. C. Woodward, C.M.G.  
 Chief Superintendent—C. W. Putsey.  
 Chief Engineer—W. T. P. Perkins.  
 Chief Mechanical Engineer—T. B. Welch.  
 Assistant General Manager (Staff and Organization)—H. F. P. Plumridge.

## NORTH BORNEO

The territory, which includes the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo, is divided into three Residencies: East Coast, 16,545 square miles; Labuan and Interior, 7,648 square miles and West Coast, 5,195 square miles (total 29,388 square miles).

The population was 334,141 at the 1951 census. The native population numbered 243,009, the Chinese 74,374, the Europeans (including Eurasians) 1,213.

Central mountain ranges from 4,000 to 10,000 feet in height, rise somewhat sharply from low hills nearer the coast and culminate in Mount Kinabalu (13,455 feet) the highest mountain in the East Indies. The coastline is formed mainly of alluvial flats, with many creeks and swamps. Hills and valleys in most cases are covered with dense forest and there are many rivers. The most extensive plain is that on the east coast, irrigated by the river Kinabatangan and its tributaries, believed to contain some 4,000 square miles of rich and fertile soil. In the interior are found the Keningau and Tambunan plains which are traversed by the Pegalan River. The Keningau plain consists of wide stretches of grassland, while Tambunan maintains a large padi-planting population.

Labuan, which now forms part of the colony, is an island, 35 square miles in area, lying 6 miles off the mainland. It has an excellent, well-sheltered harbour.

The climate is relatively cool for a place situated so near the equator. The rainfall and mean temperatures are as follows:—

	1951		
	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall.
	(inches)		
Jesselton .. ..	88°	72°	91·89
Sandakan .. ..	88°	75°	122·66
Tambunan (situated in the high land in the interior) ..	86°	66°	n.a.

Humidity is relatively high in most places although there are a few comparatively drier belts. The wet season extends from October to February but the rain is not incessant. The north-east monsoon begins about the middle of October and continues to the middle of April; the south-west monsoon lasts from April till October. Moderately strong gales are common during the north-east monsoon but Borneo lies outside the typhoon belt. The main towns are situated on the coast, and all have good harbours:—

	Population	
Jesselton (capital) .. ..	..	11,704
Sandakan .. ..	..	14,499
Tawau .. ..	..	4,282
Victoria, Labuan .. ..	..	2,526
Kudat .. ..	..	1,895

Early in the sixteenth century the Sultan of Brunei was the overlord of the territories which now comprise Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries European intrusion reduced the power of Brunei. An era of lawlessness ensued, and by the middle of the nineteenth century piracy had become such a scourge that charts warned

merchants against trading in those waters. British and American traders endeavoured to get a firm footing in North Borneo, but it was not until 1847 that Labuan was ceded by the Sultan of Brunei. In 1872, after protracted negotiations, a large area on the mainland was ceded by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu to Mr. Alfred Dent and his associates, in return for annual payments. The cession conveyed full rights over the territory, and was made in perpetuity. In November 1881, the British Government granted a charter to the British North Borneo Provisional Association, Limited, which had taken over the concessions from Mr. Dent and his associates, and the company assumed charge of the territories under the title of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company in 1882. This Company governed British North Borneo until January 1942, when it fell to the Japanese, and was the last of the chartered companies to administer an area of the British Empire. The territory was liberated by the Australian 9th Division in September 1945, and was under military administration until 15th July, 1946, when it became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo.

The Island of Labuan, formerly administered as a separate colony from 1846 until 1890 and later as a settlement of the Straits Settlements, also became part of the new Colony of North Borneo on the same date under the Labuan Order in Council.

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent under which a governor and commander-in-chief of the Colony is appointed. Under this instrument full sovereign rights are assumed over British North Borneo, following the North Borneo Cession Order in Council. The three instruments bear the date 10th July, 1946.

Authority was given under Letters Patent of 1950, for the establishment of a Legislative Council and Executive Council in and for the colony, in place of the Advisory Council which had existed hitherto, and an Order in Council brought into force on the 17th October, 1950, provides for the establishment of a Legislative Council. It is presided over by the Governor and consists of three *ex-officio* members, nine official members and ten nominated members. The Executive Council consists of three *ex-officio* members, two official members and four nominated members.

Government's policy is to protect the interests of natives, who are given grants in perpetuity instead of leases for limited periods up to 99 years. There are two forms of land tenure: leases available to all, and Native Titles available to natives (who include all aboriginal inhabitants). No lease for town land may be for more than 99 years. The area opened up by natives (excluding village reserves) is approximately 128,695 acres, almost all on individual title. All unalienated land is the property of the Crown.

The two main forms of direct taxation in force are income tax and residents' tax. The scope of income tax is restricted to companies incorporated or registered in the colony or elsewhere and the rate of tax payable is 30%. With effect from 1st January, 1950, an arrangement was concluded with the United Kingdom Government for the avoidance of double taxation. The residents' tax legislation provides for all residents whose annual taxable incomes exceed \$3,000 to pay tax

ranging from 1% on incomes in excess of \$3,000 to 12% on those exceeding \$100,000.

A poll tax of \$1.50 per annum is paid by natives who do not pay to Government \$3 or more annually by way of rent or boat or fishing licences.

The other main source of taxation is Customs import and export duties. The highest general rate on imports is 30% *ad valorem* on motor vehicles, the preferential rate being 10%. Manufactured goods are usually charged 10% and textiles and clothing 15% with a preferential rate of 7½%. The free list includes essential food-stuffs, building materials, and passengers' personal and household effects. Essential machinery and plant of British manufacture is also free of duty. The majority of goods exported are dutiable; 10% of the f.o.b. value is an average charge, but certain items are given special attention, e.g. rubber is charged 5% on the first \$30 per pikul, 10% on the next \$5 per pikul and 15% on the balance, allowance being made for freight, handling charges, etc. In addition a cess of ¼ cent per lb. is levied on all rubber exported, this revenue being utilized for the development of the rubber industry. Most of the timber exported is charged a royalty, but other timber is charged export duty in accordance with the Timber Roll.

From the re-establishment of civil government following the liberation from Japanese occupation in July 1946, to the end of 1951, local revenue was in excess of recurrent expenditure. (Grants-in-aid totalling \$16,642,858 and loans-in-aid amounting to \$2,057,142 were provided by His Majesty's Government up to the end of 1951 for purposes of reconstruction.) In addition grants-in-aid totalling \$4,700,000 have been made for ex-gratia war damage compensation.

	Ordinary Revenue(a)	Total Expenditure
	\$	\$
1938 .. ..	3,270,142	1,882,080
1939 .. ..	3,527,522	1,942,848
15th July, 1946 to 31st December, 1946 .. ..	1,719,613	2,437,051
1947 .. ..	6,777,055	11,525,356
1948 .. ..	8,043,016	10,856,092
1949 .. ..	11,085,254	17,010,242
1950 .. ..	16,729,510	17,185,527
1951 .. ..	24,975,351	18,649,053
*1952 .. ..	21,316,170	31,183,346

\*Revised estimates.

(a) Excluding grants-in-aid, loans-in-aid, and Colonial Development and Welfare Grants.

(Expenditure excludes war damage compensation and Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. The 1952 expenditure figure includes a non-recurrent item of \$3.4 millions for buying up existing timber rights.)

The principal sources of revenue in 1952, expressed in millions of dollars, were estimated to be Customs 12.10, licences and internal revenue 3.36, forests 1.23.

The currency in circulation consists mainly of Malayan currency, which was introduced by the British Military Administration immediately

after the liberation of the territory, with a small quantity of British North Borneo Chartered Company notes and coin issued before the Japanese occupation. Chartered Company currency still remains legal tender but when handed into banks or offices of the Treasury it is redeemed at its face value for Malayan currency. The buying and selling rates of the Malayan dollar fluctuate slightly in accordance with the Singapore market. For the purpose of conversion to sterling, the value of a dollar is taken at 2s. 4d.

A plan covering the reconstruction and development of North Borneo up to 1955 was drawn up in 1947 and totalled \$19,138,989 for reconstruction and \$28,382,375 for development. This plan was revised in 1950 and was linked to the Colombo Plan, the present position being that the total estimated cost of reconstruction will be \$34,702,963 and for development, up to 1957, \$74,168,949. The cost of reconstruction is being met mainly from Colony revenues with assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the form of a grant-in-aid. Up to the present \$857,143 have been provided by Her Majesty's Government for this purpose. The financing of the development costs will be carried out with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, loans, Colony surpluses and assistance from E.C.A. The provisional amount allocated to North Borneo from Colonial Development and Welfare funds is \$20,357,143. The development programme is made up as follows:—

	\$	%
Agriculture and multi-purpose projects ..	26,468,511	35.7
Transport and Communications ..	23,423,983	32.0
Mining .. ..	199,586	0.3
Social Services .. ..	24,076,869	32.0

Under Agriculture the money will be spent on irrigation schemes, experimental stations, soil surveys, mechanical rice cultivation and livestock disease control. Under Transport and Communications improvements to the railway and the building of new roads, to open up new agricultural areas and improved communications around the main centres, are proposed. Under Social Services a new Teachers' Training College, new hospitals, housing, town planning, water supplies and reclamation are planned.

Over and above work being undertaken by Government, the Colonial Development Corporation, in partnership with a local firm, are developing ex-Japanese hemp and rubber estates on the east coast.

In July 1952, the original timber concession which covered some 80% of the forest of the country, and which had existed for many years was terminated, and a number of companies will now undertake logging operations on new concessions under the control of the Forest Department.

Primary education in the Colony is provided by four categories of schools: (1) school maintained by Government, (2) Mission school aided by block grants, (3) Chinese school maintained by local Chinese communities, and (4) private and estate schools. The total school population is 21,388, compared with 10,485 in 1939. The number of Government schools is

increased from 48 in 1941 to 71 in 1952. All are in the primary stage (six years) and are designed by suitable curricula to meet the needs of an agricultural community. There are 17 Secondary schools with an enrolment of 650 children. The pupils in the Secondary schools are for the most part Chinese and future policy will aim at providing secondary education for children of all races in more equal proportions. A Teachers' Training College was opened in 1952 with accommodation for 96 students. Training in woodwork is available at the Government Trade School and the curriculum is to be extended to include a course in metalwork.

Government expenditure on educational services in 1951 amounted to \$790,276 (of which \$372,276 was contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds).

There are 11 hospitals with a total of 835 beds. Subordinate to each hospital are the dispensaries, of which there are 32. These are situated in the outlying districts and provide medical care and first-aid treatment to the smaller communities. They are staffed by senior dressers, who are under the supervision of the medical officer, and draw their supplies of drugs and other requirements through him.

There is a mental hospital at Sandakan and a leper settlement on Berhala Island near Sandakan, which accommodates all lepers from the Colony. There are at present 57 in the settlement.

A health visitor is responsible for the supervision of the training and work of native midwives. A midwives' hostel is maintained, and after a hospital training and practical work in the districts under the health visitor, the pupils are returned to their villages as trained village midwives.

Expenditure on all medical services in 1951 was \$1,099,278.

There are airfields at Jesselton, Sandakan and Labuan. External services are provided by Malayan Airways from Sarawak and Singapore, Cathay Pacific Airways from Manila and Hong Kong, Qantas Empire Airways from Australia and Hong Kong, Air France from Indo-China and New Caledonia and Garuda Indonesian Airways from Djakarta and Manila. An internal feeder service is planned linking Labuan, Keningau, Ranau, Jesselton, Sandakan, Lahad Datu and Tawau.

Over half a million passengers were carried on the railway in 1951, and the weight of freight hauled reached the record total of 35,450 tons. The total length of the railway, which is of metre gauge, is 116 miles.

There are 144 miles of metalled roads with bitumen-sealed surface; 91 miles of other metalled roads; 146 miles of earth roads, and 603 miles of bridle paths.

The chief ports are Labuan, Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, Tawau and Lahad Datu. Thirteen shipping lines run services to and from the Colony as well as numerous other miscellaneous chartered vessels loading timber at Labuan and east coast ports. Coastal shipping includes a regular feeder service to all ports in the Colony, Brunei and Sarawak by five North Borneo-based Straits Steamship Company vessels, apart from the main line vessels, together with some 600 small craft.

Nearly 2½ million gross tons of shipping used the ports of the Colony in 1951 and the quantity of cargo handled was over 580,000 tons.

An experimental broadcasting station has been established ("Radio Sabah") which provides a regular lunch-time broadcast including news items in Mandarin, Hakka, Malay and English. Plans are in hand for setting up a more adequate service with assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. There are some 2,000 licence holders.

The 1951 census showed that 82,998 persons were engaged in smallholding agriculture, the bulk of whom were natives engaged in padi planting on their own account. Figures for other occupations were: rubber production 20,331; commerce 6,037; fishing 5,452; Government services (not including Railway Department) 4,225; timber 3,637; coconut, copra and coconut oil production 3,373; transport and communications 2,345; firewood and cutch 1,821; building 1,642.

The main crops are rubber, coconuts, rice and hemp.

The estimated livestock population is: pigs 62,690; buffalo 53,157; cattle 11,402; goats 7,383; sheep 50.

The total output of timber in 1951 amounted to 7,112,725 cubic feet. The volume of logs exported was 3,701,926 cubic feet, and of sawn timber 362,698 cubic feet. The total export expressed as round timber equivalent was 4,318,311 cubic feet, with a total value of \$10,146,681.

Investigations are being carried out into the possibility of increasing fish production and several concerns have already shown an interest in deep-sea fishing off the North Borneo coasts. A total of 1,253 tons of marine products valued at \$1,032,332 was exported during 1951.

A geological survey is being undertaken by a team of experts to determine the mineral wealth of the country and a large oil company is prospecting for oil.

Year	TRADE	
	Imports \$ million	Exports \$ million
1939 .. .. .	6.5	13.5
1947 .. .. .	20.5	17.0
1948 .. .. .	25.4	30.0
1949 .. .. .	34.0	37.7
1950 .. .. .	46.0	92.0
1951 .. .. .	70.2	113.7

There is also a considerable transit trade along the whole coast of the colony, the total value of which was estimated to have been about \$35,000,000 in 1951.

In 1951, 66% of the total exports went to Asia, 21% to the United Kingdom, 8% to Europe, 2% to the U.S.A., 2% to Australia and 1% to other countries.

In 1951, 25% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 25% from Australia, 18% from Europe, 29% from Asia, 1% from the U.S.A., and 2% from other sources. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were 20%, 25%, 18%, 34%, 1%, and 2% respectively.

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

## Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1939	1950	1951
Rubber .. .. tons	11,864	23,893	21,698
S000	8,055	59,863	86,194
Timber .. '000 cu. ft.	5,420	3,751	4,065
S000	2,436	6,534	10,184
Copra .. .. tons	9,138	31,702	12,456
S000	359	17,198	8,436
Firewood .. .. tons	64,936	67,868	58,741
S000	327	1,574	2,441
Tobacco .. .. '000 lbs.	314	255	224
S000	300	1,740	1,674
Cutch .. .. tons	4,066	4,120	4,577
S000	471	1,236	1,372
Dried and Salt Fish .. tons	1,865	790	833
S000	531	582	650
Hemp .. .. tons	2,087	650	150
S000	420	1,158	277

The chief imports are provisions, textiles and clothing, rice, tobacco, sugar and vehicles.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Governor (*Chairman*).  
Chief Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.

*Official Members*

Chief Secretary.  
Resident, East Coast.  
Development Secretary.

*Nominated Members*

P. Lee Tau Sang, O.B.E.  
J. Mitchell, C.B.E.  
O. K. K. Awang Besar bin Ong Kiat, M.B.E.  
J. C. Bryant, O.B.E.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

Chief Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.

*Official Members*

Chief Secretary.  
Resident, East Coast.  
Resident, West Coast.  
Deputy Assistant District Officer.  
Director of Medical Services.  
Development Secretary.  
Director of Agriculture.  
Director of Public Works.  
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.  
Resident, Labuan and Interior.

*Nominated Members*

J. C. Bryant, O.B.E.  
P. Lee Tau Sang, O.B.E.  
O. K. K. Awang Besar bin Ong Kiat, M.B.E.  
J. Mitchell, C.B.E.  
O. K. K. Mohamed Ugi bin Ali.  
Chan Tian Joo, O.B.E.  
B. S. Willie, M.B.E.  
Chung Chao Lung.  
J. C. Macpherson.  
G. S. Sundang.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir Ralph Hone, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D.

Chief Secretary—B. J. O'Brien, C.M.G.  
Financial Secretary—C. D. Todd, C.B.E.  
Deputy Chief Secretary—G. L. Gray.  
Development Secretary—L. R. Barnett-Smith.  
Senior Resident—G. Robertson, O.B.E.  
Residents—R. G. P. N. Combe, M.C.; D. Heady.  
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei—Vacant.  
Puisne Judge—L. D. Smith.  
Attorney-General—C. E. Purchase.  
Commissioner of Immigration and Labour—H. O. E. Sykes.  
Conservator of Forests—A. B. Walton.  
Director of Agriculture—J. L. Greig.  
Director of Medical Services—W. J. L. Neal, O.B.E.  
Deputy Director of Medical Services—T. K. Abbott.  
Director of Public Works—R. M. Wood.  
Deputy Director of Public Works—G. Borough-Copley.  
Director of Education—J. M. Wilson.  
Director of Posts and Telegraphs—R. W. Stephens.  
Commissioner of Police—J. B. Atkinson.  
Deputy Commissioner of Police—E. O. Plunkett.  
Accountant-General—C. B. Pretious, M.B.E.  
Principal Auditor—R. Rodway.  
Surveyor-General—T. W. Wignall.  
General Manager, Railway—H. Gatford.  
Commissioner of Trade and Customs—(Vacant).  
Commissioner of Lands—D. K. Ingle.  
Government Printer—W. A. Spradbrow.  
Marine Superintendent—Lt.-Comdr. W. Gibson, R.N.R.  
Administrator-General—T. McHoul.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa. Its area is 288,130 square miles.

The European population on the 8th May, 1951, numbered 37,221, comprising 20,153 males and 17,068 females. There were also 1,092 coloured persons and 2,529 Asiatics. The estimated African population at the 30th June, 1951, was 1,883,000.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography with elevations varying from 3,000-5,000 feet above sea level, rising in the north-eastern districts to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the great escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these,

individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet. There are three great lakes: Lake Bangweulu in the northern district and Lakes Mweru and Tanganyika on the northern boundary of the Territory. Lake Bangweulu and its swamps cover an area of about 3,800 square miles. On the southern boundary lie the Victoria Falls, the largest waterfall in the world, and on the northern boundary the second highest waterfall in Africa, the Kalambo Falls, 703 feet high. A large proportion of the Territory is covered with forest.

There are three distinct seasons—the rainy season from November until April, the winter season from about May to September and the hot season between September and November. The rainfall averages from 25 inches a year in the southern areas to over 50 inches in the north. In the hot season day temperatures may run from 80°-100°, but at night there is a very distinct drop in the temperature. The following tables indicate the mean maximum and minimum hot season temperatures and annual rainfall at certain places in the Territory:—

Station	Altitude in feet	Mean Annual Temperatures		Mean Annual Rainfall in inches
		Mean Max. °F.	Mean Min. °F.	
Abercorn .. .. .	5,440	83·3	59·7	45·65
Broken Hill .. .. .	3,902	89·3	64·0	34·90
Fort Jameson .. .. .	3,386	89·1	67·0	40·34
Fort Rosebery .. .. .	3,759	88·5	59·3	41·42
Kasama .. .. .	4,544	87·5	61·7	50·28
Livingstone .. .. .	3,230	94·5	66·5	26·15
Lusaka .. .. .	4,191	87·9	64·3	32·67
Mongu .. .. .	3,459	93·0	65·4	37·16
Mpika .. .. .	4,598	85·8	61·4	43·20
Mwinilunga .. .. .	4,447	85·9	58·7	52·02
Ndola .. .. .	4,163	83·5	58·8	45·66
Petauke .. .. .	3,389	93·0	67·5	36·48

The principal towns are:—

	European Population	Estimated African Population
Lusaka (capital) ..	4,660	56,000
Kitwe .. .. .	5,458	53,900
Ndola .. .. .	5,120	33,600
Mufulira .. .. .	3,818	32,100
Livingstone .. .. .	2,317	25,000
Luanshya .. .. .	4,727	49,400
Broken Hill .. .. .	3,326	28,760
Chingola .. .. .	2,740	31,100

Two early travellers in Northern Rhodesia deserve notice. The first was the Portuguese governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, who visited Chief Kasembe's capital on the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June 1798. The second was Dr. Livingstone who travelled through Barotseland to Angola in 1851 and returned via Tete to Portuguese East Africa in 1855, discovering the Victoria Falls en route. He died at Chitambo, south of Lake Bangweulu, in May 1873. In the early part of the nineteenth century the Territory, sparsely occupied by Bantu tribes, was invaded

by the Arabs from the north, the Ngoni branch of the Zulus from the south and the Kalolo who migrated from Basutoland. The Kalolo conquered what is now Barotseland but the indigenous Lozi later revolted and under Lewanika imposed their rule again.

In 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his indunas and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

The first task of the administration was the eradication of the slave trade conducted by the Arabs. In 1898 the last caravan was intercepted and the slaves freed, and by 1906 Lewanika had agreed to the emancipation of the conquered tribes, whose status had been a mild form of slavery.

Before 1899 the whole Territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis. It was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. The capital was at Livingstone. In that year the administration of the Territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, was appointed on 1st April, 1924. In 1935 the capital was moved to Lusaka.

The constitution has been modified considerably since 1924. It provides for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. There is a majority of unofficial members over official members in the latter. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, six *ex-officio* members, three nominated official members, two nominated unofficial members appointed to represent the interests of the African community, ten elected members and two African members. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and in 1951 consisted of seven official members and four unofficial members. One of the unofficial members is a nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council representing African interests.

Land is divided into (i) Native Reserves vested in perpetuity in the Secretary of State in trust for the African population; (ii) Native Trust Land also vested in the Secretary of State for the benefit of Africans but which may on certain conditions be temporarily alienated to non-natives; (iii) Crown Land. Crown Land is alienated on leasehold tenure by the Land Board which insists on certain standards of finance and farming skill. There is in certain areas freehold land held by private persons who obtained title in the early days.

Native tax is paid by all adult male Africans, unless exempted, and varies between 6s. and 17s. 6d. per annum. There are, in addition, certain levies generally varying between 1s. and 5s. per annum made by Native Authorities. Those who are liable to pay native tax do not pay income tax, but otherwise income tax is paid on all income accruing in Northern Rhodesia. In assessing the amount payable, unmarried persons are allowed a deduction from chargeable income of £350 and married persons a deduction of £700, the rates of tax being graduated from 1s. in the £ on the first £250 to 7s. 6d. on every £ of chargeable income in excess of £1,750; and from 1s. in the £ on the first £250 to 7s. 6d. on every £ in excess of £2,300 respectively. A deduction of £150 from chargeable income is allowed in respect of each child. Companies pay 7s. 6d. in the £.

Customs tariffs and excise duties are the main forms of indirect taxation.

In 1951 revenue accruing from income tax amounted to 62% of the total revenue (excluding Development Fund) and revenue from Customs and excise duties amounted to 15%. Expenditure may be classified as follows:—

General Administration .. ..	£	4,327,498
Law and Order (including Military)		947,143
Education, Health and Local Government .. ..		1,506,707
Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Service, etc. .. ..		695,717
Public Works and Stores .. ..		2,367,616
Public Debt Charges .. ..		463,599
Loans to other bodies .. ..		633,844
Revenue producing:—		
	£	
Posts and Telegraphs .. ..	344,209	
Lusaka Electricity and Water Supply .. ..	82,223	
		426,432
Appropriation to Development Fund		1,500,000
Appropriations to Reserve and other Funds .. ..		2,962,204
		<u>£15,830,760</u>

The Public Debt of Northern Rhodesia is as follows:—

3½% stock 1955/1962 .. ..	£1,097,000
3% stock 1963/1965 .. ..	£3,540,000
*3½% stock 1970/1972 .. ..	£7,730,000
*For lending to Rhodesia Railways Limited.	

The following is a table of public finance in the Territory:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1938 ..	1,593,504	1,417,776
1939 ..	1,674,369	1,382,363
1946 ..	3,362,141	2,898,788
1947 ..	4,534,132	4,534,132
1948 ..	6,715,517	6,208,455
1949 ..	10,583,863	10,600,457
1950 ..	13,977,707	11,930,614*
1951 ..	15,836,186	15,830,760

\*Excluding loan expenditure.

Expenditure includes the following appropriations:—

	To Reserve Fund	To Development Fund
	£	£
1948 ..	—	3,000,000
1949 ..	500,000	1,500,000
1950 ..	300,000	1,535,035
1951 ..	1,500,000	1,500,000

Summary of Development Fund Receipts (including appropriations from Territorial funds, C.D. and W. grants and loan receipts)

	£	£
1947 ..	10,215	634,870
1948 ..	3,137,459	1,333,569
1949 ..	4,129,622	2,589,074
1950 ..	1,919,259	3,554,084
1951 ..	1,886,123	3,226,937

The currency normally used is issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board and is common to the neighbouring territories of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The present denominations are 5s., 10s., £1 and £5 notes, cupro-nickel or copper halfpennies and pennies and cupro-nickel or silver threepenny pieces, sixpences, shillings, florins and half-crowns. A small amount of United Kingdom silver coin is circulating, but is gradually being withdrawn.

The Ten-Year Development Plan, 1947-56 (revised in 1951) is to cost £36 million. This sum is derived as follows :—

	£
Loans .. .. .	9,000,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Grant .. .. .	2,778,000
Northern Rhodesia Development Account .. .. .	24,500,000
It is allocated for expenditure as follows :—	
	£
Social Services .. .. .	6,329,012
Economic Services .. .. .	2,537,230
Public Works, including African houses .. .. .	11,493,000
Communications .. .. .	6,853,530
African Rural Development .. .. .	1,000,000
Basic .. .. .	7,383,789
Miscellaneous .. .. .	681,439
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£36,278,000</b>

The Colonial Development Corporation and the Northern Rhodesia Government are jointly financing the Chilanga Cement Company which started in 1951. The works are designed to produce 55,000 tons of cement a year and plans for trebling production have been approved.

Investigations are continuing into the proposed Kafue Hydro-Electric Scheme. Northern Rhodesia is also interested in the project for harnessing the Zambezi River at the Kariba Gorge. One new copper mine is to be opened in the near future and it is expected that three more will be opened later. There is an Industrial Loans Board financed by the Government which assists in the establishment of new industries and in the expansion of existing industries in Northern Rhodesia.

There are 22 Government schools, two Government-aided and seven private schools providing education for European children. Seven of the Government schools provide education up to Form IV. There are five Government hostels where 360 children board. The enrolment in 1938 in Government schools was 1,048 and in 1951 was 5,732 ; in Government-aided and private schools it was 200 and 933 respectively. Technical training is given in conjunction with correspondence courses. Government assistance in the form of scholarships, bursaries and loans is given to those who proceed to higher education centres outside Northern Rhodesia. There were 87 students in receipt of such assistance in 1951.

There is one Coloured school, and financial assistance is given to those who cannot attend there. Similar assistance is given to Indian children who cannot attend the five Indian day schools.

Of the 333,000 African children of school age some 163,000 were in the following schools in 1951 :—

	No. of schools	No. of pupils, etc.
Aided or maintained primary schools .. .. .	1,335	144,751
Unaided primary schools .. .. .	310	16,107
Secondary schools .. .. .	6	337
Teacher training schools .. .. .	19	717
Trades schools .. .. .	13	597
Other vocational schools .. .. .	—	507

The only post-secondary course within the Territory is for the training of teachers in upper primary schools. Bursaries are awarded for students to attend various higher courses outside the Territory : 27 such bursaries were awarded

in 1951. A comparison of recurrent expenditure is made below.

	African Education	European Education
	£	£
1935 .. .. .	24,871	29,017
1945 .. .. .	149,450	75,289
1951 .. .. .	441,044	360,077

Health Department expenditure over the last 25 years has shown a very great increase, being estimated at £657,886 in 1951, compared with £34,687 in 1926 and £60,429 in 1935.

There are eight Government European hospitals in the Territory. During 1951 6,256 patients were admitted, while there were 36,890 attendances at the out-patient departments. The principal causes for admission were diseases of the respiratory system, infectious and parasitic diseases (excluding malaria), diseases of the digestive system, and malaria.

Approximately 34,000 persons were admitted during 1951 to the 14 African hospitals run by the Government, and there were 387,540 attendances at the out-patient departments. The principal causes of admission were infectious and parasitic diseases (excluding malaria), accidents, malaria, and venereal disease.

In addition to the hospital facilities described above, there are 79 Government Rural Health Centres. In 1951 there were approximately 11,000 in-patients, 300,000 out-patients and over 1,000,000 out-patient attendances.

There is an international airport at Livingstone and national airports at Lusaka, Ndola and Kasama, all of which lie on the north and south corridor through the Territory. There are 30 other airfields, 14 of which are all-weather. Internal services are operated by Central African Airways. External services are operated by B.O.A.C. and Springbok Airways.

The Rhodesia Railways line runs north and south from the Congo Border (at Sakania) to the Victoria Falls. Branch lines serve the copper mines from Ndola. The total length of permanent way is 632 miles. In the year ended 31st March, 1951, the railways carried 2,420,800 passengers, 6,242,733 tons of freight and 297,324 head of livestock.

There are 10,356 miles of roads in the Territory, of which 175 miles are of first-class bituminous standard. The total mileage is made up of 4,477 miles of main roads, connecting towns or districts ; 4,422 miles of district roads and 1,457 miles of branch roads.

The Zambezi River Transport Service Board of Control operates a transport service from Livingstone to Mongu (in Barotseland) which uses the Zambezi River for part of the route. The remainder is covered by road and railway. The amount of freight carried in 1951 was 1,479 short tons.

A Government-operated studio and transmitter is situated in Lusaka. Signals are sent out on 15 kw. and 2½ kw. transmitters. Programmes in six African vernaculars and in English are radiated to Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for four hours each night and at certain times during the day. Licences are not issued to listeners. It is estimated that most Europeans listen to some programme and about 80,000 Africans to the Lusaka broadcast. Re-diffusion sets have been set up in their location by the Lusaka Management Board.

The following figures show the main occupations in 1951:—

	European	African
Agriculture .. .. .	1,000	37,000
Building .. .. .	700	17,000
Domestic Service .. .. .	—	30,000
Factories .. .. .	475	10,250
Government Service .. .. .	2,750	7,700*
Mining .. .. .	6,170	42,150
Railways .. .. .	1,380	4,400
Distributive Trades .. .. .	1,450	10,000

\*Casual labour estimated at 12,000

Particulars of trade unions (employees') are as follows:—

#### European—

250-1,000 membership: Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union (H.Q. in Southern Rhodesia); Amalgamated Engineering Union.

1,000-5,000 membership: European Civil Services' Association; Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union; Northern Rhodesia Mine Officers and Salaried Staff Association.

#### African—

200-1,000 membership: Northern Rhodesia African Civil Service Association; Northern Rhodesia African Hotel and Catering Workers' Trade Union; Northern Rhodesia African Teachers' Association.

1,000-5,000 membership: Northern Rhodesia African Drivers' Trade Union; Northern Rhodesia African General Workers' Union; Northern Rhodesia African Railwayworkers' Trade Union; Northern Rhodesia African Shop Assistants' Trade Union.

Over 20,000 membership: Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Union (26,000).

The main crops are maize, wheat, tobacco and rice.

The approximate livestock population is cattle 920,000, sheep and goats 126,000, and pigs 47,000. During 1951 some 36,000 cattle were slaughtered.

Output of sawlogs, poles, and firewood amounted to 1,443,216 tons in 1951.

The chief minerals are copper, zinc, lead, and cobalt. Also produced are vanadium pentoxide, limestone, tin, manganese and gold. Total mineral production in 1951 was valued at over £71 million.

	Imports £'000	Exports £'000
1937 .. .. .	4,052	12,022
1938 .. .. .	5,168	10,131
1946 .. .. .	8,131	13,124
1947 .. .. .	10,680	21,408
1948 .. .. .	15,751	28,623
1949 .. .. .	21,266	33,283
1950 .. .. .	26,710	50,071
1951 .. .. .	35,377	67,087

In 1942 23·4% of imports came from the United Kingdom, 32% from South Africa, 20·1% from Southern Rhodesia, 8·5% from other Commonwealth countries and 16% from foreign countries. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 34·9% 29·6%, 13·1%, 5·9% and 16·5%.

In 1942 72·5% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 8·9% to South Africa, 13·5% to other Commonwealth countries and 5·1% to foreign countries. In 1951 the corresponding figures were 58·5%, 13·6%, 4·5% and 23·4%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Copper (blister) .. short tons	206,850	243,579	209,312
£	7,306,161	31,587,537	35,004,852
Copper (electrolytic) .. short tons	37,647	71,927	77,769
£	1,503,215	9,816,222	13,756,893
Lead .. .. . cents	—	277,296	259,124
£	—	1,334,208	1,926,210
Zinc .. .. . cents	149,694	507,915	498,821
£	90,941	2,630,553	5,699,444
Tobacco (unmanufactured) .. lb.	—	6,308,416	10,466,753
£	—	1,004,222	1,638,523

The chief imports by value in 1951 were food, stuffs, textiles and fibres, metals and manufactures, oils and paints, and timbers.

Under the guidance of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies there are now 15 European co-operative societies with a turnover in 1951 of £1,039,845. Of these societies three were marketing and six consumer. The territorial tobacco crop, maize and wheat, and dairy products are all marketed through these societies. On the African side there are 13 thrift, 20 consumer and 48 produce marketing societies with a total turnover in 1951 of £141,197.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
The Chief Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.  
The Secretary for Native Affairs.  
The Administrative Secretary.  
The Economic Secretary.  
L. F. Leversedge (*Development Secretary*).  
J. S. Moffat, O.B.E., M.L.C.

R. Welensky, C.M.G., J.P., M.L.C.  
G. B. Beckett, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Lt.-Col. E. M. Wilson, M.B.E., J.P., M.L.C.

Clerk of the Council—K. J. Knaggs.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker—T. S. Page, C.B.E., J.P.

#### Ex-Officio Members

The Chief Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.  
The Secretary for Native Affairs.  
The Administrative Secretary.  
The Economic Secretary.

#### Nominated Official Members

Three persons holding office of emolument under the Crown in the Territory and appointed first time to time.

#### Nominated Unofficial Members

J. S. Moffat, O.B.E. (*African Interests*).  
The Rev. E. G. Nightingale (*African Interests*).

*Elected Unofficial Members*

- R. Welensky, C.M.G., J.P. (*Broken Hill*).
- G. B. Beckett, C.M.G. (*South-Western*).
- Lt.-Col. E. M. Wilson, M.B.E., J.P. (*Ndola*).
- J. F. Morris (*Mufulira-Chingola*).
- E. W. Sergeant, J.P. (*Lusaka*).
- A. A. Davies, J.P. (*Luanshya*).
- G. W. R. L'Ange, M.B.E. (*Nkana*).
- H. J. Millar, J.P. (*Livingstone*).
- F. B. Robertson, M.C., J.P. (*North-Eastern*).
- G. F. M. van Eeden (*Midland*).

*African Members*

- P. Sokota.
- D. L. Yamba.
- Clerk of the Council*—K. J. Knaggs.
- Elected Unofficial Members in charge of Departments*—
- G. B. Beckett, C.M.G., Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources ;
- Lt.-Col. E. M. Wilson, M.B.E., J.P., Member for Health and Local Government.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

- Sir Gilbert Rennie, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Private Secretary*—J. Rose, D.F.C. (*District Officer seconded*).
- Aide-de-Camp*—Capt. T. V. Barbour.

- Chief Secretary*—A. T. Williams, C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Financial Secretary*—R. M. Taylor.
- Secretary for Native Affairs*—R. P. Bush, O.B.E.
- Administrative Secretary*—S. R. Denny.
- Development Secretary*—L. F. Leversedge.
- Economic Secretary*—R. A. Nicholson.
- Provincial Commissioner (seconded to Secretariat)*—W. F. Stubbs, C.B.E.
- Chief Establishment Officer*—K. V. Macquire, O.B.E.
- Deputy Financial Secretary*—H. McL. McDowell.
- Native Courts Adviser*—R. L. Moffat.
- Commissioner for Native Development*—G. S. Jones, M.B.E.
- Senior Provincial Commissioner*—G. E. F. Smith.
- Provincial Commissioners*—G. Howe, C.B.E. ; W. F. Stubbs, C.B.E. ; A. F. B. Glennie ; N. S. Price, O.B.E. ; J. P. Murray ; M. G. Billing.
- Accountant General*—A. J. Austin.
- Deputy Accountant General*—W. V. Banting.
- Administrator-General and Official Receiver*—N. J. G. Ramsay.
- Director of Agriculture*—C. W. Lynn, M.B.E.
- Deputy Director of Agriculture*—M. Halcrow, O.B.E.
- Director of Audit*—R. P. Green.
- Director of Civil Aviation*—D. W. Burnett-Rac.
- Chairman of Committees*—N. C. A. Ridley.
- Registrar of Co-operative Societies*—J. B. W. Wilkinson, M.B.E.
- Comptroller of Customs*—W. G. O. Owen-Smith.
- Deputy Comptroller of Customs*—A. T. K. Otty.
- Director of European Education*—T. Williams.
- Deputy Director of European Education*—J. R. Chadwick.
- Director of African Education*—J. A. Cottrell, O.B.E.
- Deputy Director of African Education*—G. H. Rusbridger.
- Conservator of Forests*—C. E. Duff, O.B.E.

- Director of Game and Tsetse Control*—T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones.
- Director of Geological Survey*—W. H. Reeve.
- Director of Medical Services*—P. B. Robinson.
- Deputy Director of Medical Services*—W. C. B. Harrison.
- Silicosis Commissioner*—Major W. J. Donnelly, C.B.E.
- Commissioner of Income Tax*—K. C. Johnson.
- Director of Information and Public Relations*—W. V. Brelsford.
- Director, Joint Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland*—G. H. Wilson.
- Chief Justice*—A. W. Lewey, Q.C.
- Puisne Judge*—J. Woodman, O.B.E.
- Attorney-General*—E. I. G. Unsworth, Q.C.
- Solicitor-General*—W. M. McCall.
- Commissioner of Local Government*—T. C. Colchester.
- Commissioner for Labour and Mines*—C. E. Cousins.
- Deputy Labour Commissioner*—P. J. Law, O.B.E.
- Commissioner of Police*—J. P. I. Fforde.
- Deputy Commissioner of Police*—G. C. Smith.
- Postmaster-General*—N. A. Thomson.
- Deputy Postmaster-General*—C. J. Chambers.
- Price Controller*—M. A. McLaren.
- Government Printer*—W. F. J. Hobbs.
- Commissioner of Prisons*—D. C. Cameron.
- Deputy Commissioner of Prisons*—D. Phillips.
- Commissioner of Works*—V. Kenniff, C.B.E.
- Deputy Director of Public Works*—R. A. Tennant.
- Special Commissioner*—Sir Geoffry Follows, C.M.G.
- Controller of Stores*—F. W. Bailey.
- Director of Surveys and Land*—S. F. Turner, O.B.E.
- Deputy Director of Surveys and Land*—P. W. M. Allin.
- Director of Trade, Transport and Industry*—J. Paterson.
- Deputy Director of Trade, Transport and Industry*—B. Lewis.
- Director of Veterinary Services*—J. H. N. Hobday, O.B.E.
- Deputy Director of Veterinary Services*—G. F. Elliott.
- Director of Water Development and Irrigation*—T. W. Longridge.
- Director of Welfare and Probation Services*—W. G. M. Lugton.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The area is approximately 48,444 square miles of which approximately 10,000 square miles is water (Lake Nyasa).

The estimated population at the end of 1951 was 2,401,352.

Europeans .. .. .	4,073
Asiatics .. .. .	5,248
Africans .. .. .	2,392,031

The main tribal groups of the Africans are as follows :—

	Per cent.
Chewa (Chipeta) .. .. .	28
Yao .. .. .	14
Nyanja .. .. .	15
Nguru .. .. .	19
Ngoni .. .. .	9
Tumbuka .. .. .	6
Chikunda .. .. .	3
Nkhonde .. .. .	3
Tonga .. .. .	2
Others .. .. .	1

Nyasaland may be divided into the following four main zones :—

(a) The dominant feature of the deep trough-like depression which is part of the Great Rift Valley of Eastern Africa, and the greater part of which is occupied by Lake Nyasa. The Lake is 360 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide. The water level is about 1,550 feet above sea level. The deepest part of the Lake is near its northern end and is about 2,300 feet.

(b) The high tableland separating Lake Nyasa from the basin of the Luangwa River ranging from an altitude of 4,500 feet in the Central Plateau to 8,000 feet in the Nyika Plateau in the north of the Territory.

(c) The Southern or Shire Highlands Plateau, surmounted by Mount Mlanje (10,000 feet) in the south and Zomba Mountain (7,000 feet) bounded on the west by the Shire River and on the south-east by the Ruo River.

(d) The lowlands of the Lower River Shire Basin in the extreme south much of which is liable to extensive flooding and contains much marshland.

Three smaller and shallow lakes, Lakes Malombe, Chirwa and Chiuta lie to the south of Lake Nyasa. There are no large areas of primary forest.

There is a dry season roughly from April to November. Rainfall has been very variable in past years; the following figures are given as an example of temperature and rainfall in selected areas :—

Station	Height above sea level Feet	Mean Annual Temperature °F	Average Annual Rainfall Inches
Zomba .. .. .	3,141	69·4(4)	53·83(50)
Chileka .. .. .	2,530	71·3(10)	34·58(10)
Cholo .. .. .	2,960	68·0(5)	54·75(25)
Ft. Johnston .. .. .	1,589	74·4(5)	30·04(40)
Karonga .. .. .	1,596	75·6(10)	47·85(30)
Kota Kota .. .. .	1,641	74·6(4)	54·61(30)
Lilongwe .. .. .	3,417	67·0(10)	32·78(10)
Livingstonia .. .. .	4,498	65·9(5)	61·60(25)
Mlanje .. .. .	2,061	70·0(5)	73·44(5)
Mzimba .. .. .	4,445	66·0(5)	33·29(25)
Ncheu .. .. .	4,200	66·4(4)	39·43(30)
Port Herald .. .. .	190	78·4(10)	35·19(20)

Note.—Figures in brackets are the number of years over which the averages have been calculated.

The principal towns are—	Population (approx.)
Zomba—capital .. .. .	7,000
Blantyre—Chief commercial centre .. .. .	8,000
Lilongwe—Headquarters of the Central Province .. .. .	2,000

The modern history of Nyasaland begins with the discovery by David Livingstone of Lake Nyasa on 16th September, 1859. British interest in the area was sustained by various missionary societies, the Universities Mission to Central Africa (Anglican), the Church of Scotland and Free Church of Scotland Missions. The country during these years was occupied by migrant tribes warring with one another and selling their prisoners to Arab and half-caste slave dealers. The missionary pioneers were followed by other Europeans—traders, hunters, and planters—and in 1883 a British Consul resident at Blantyre was accredited to "The King and Chiefs of Central Africa." Shortly afterwards a second Consul established himself at Zomba, now the seat of Government. Access to Nyasaland from the coast was difficult during the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1889 a Portuguese expedition under Major Serpa Pinto came into conflict with one of the Makololo Chiefs, in consequence of which the Acting Consul, a pioneer planter named Buchanan, proclaimed a British Protectorate over the Shire country on the 21st September, 1889. In 1891 an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. H. H. (later Sir Harry) Johnston, Mr. (later Sir) Alfred Sharpe and others and a Protectorate

was proclaimed over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa. In 1893 the name of the Territory was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate" but in 1907 a further Order in Council revived the old name of "The Nyasaland Protectorate." The Northern Angoni in what is now the Northern Province did not come fully within the sphere of British administration until 1904.

There was one internal disturbance, the Chilembwe Rising, in the year 1915 when a native pastor, at the instigation of the German authorities, rose with his followers in the Blantyre neighbourhood and murdered several Europeans against whom the rebels had personal grudges. Rapid counter-measures were taken and the rising came to an end.

During the war years 1939-45 the Protectorate was able to aid the war effort both in men and materials. The two regular Battalions of the King's African Rifles were expanded to twelve and added Abyssinia, Madagascar and Burma to the list of campaigning grounds which already covered Africa from British Somaliland to Ashanti. In all some 30,000 of all races in Nyasaland served in the Armed Forces during these years.

The present constitution became effective in 1907. There is an Executive Council presided over by the Governor and comprising three *ex-officio* members, two official members and two unofficial members, a total of seven. The Legislative Council comprises 18 members—three *ex-officio* members, six other official members and nine unofficial members. Five of the unofficial

members of Legislative Council are selected from nominations by public bodies representing European interests; one is nominated by the Governor; two African members are selected from nominations made by the African Protectorate Council, and one Asian member from nominations made by an Asian public body. There is an African Protectorate Council which advises Government in regard to matters concerning Africans and in each Province there is also an African Provincial Council.

Land policy is controlled by the Nyasaland Protectorate (African Trust Land) Order in Council, 1950. African trust land, which represents approximately 95% of the total area of the Protectorate, may at the discretion of the Governor be leased for terms up to 99 years. The Secretary of State's sanction is required to the grant of any greater estate. The remainder of the land, apart from a small proportion used for public purposes, or falling within certain minor categories defined in the governing Order in Council, is held in freehold in private ownership.

Three forms of direct taxation are in force: non-native poll tax, income tax and surtax, and native tax. A non-native poll tax is payable by all non-native males over 18 years of age who are resident in the Protectorate. The tax is £4 per year, or £2 per half year. Income tax is payable by Companies at a flat rate of 7s. 6d. in the £. Income tax and surtax, where appropriate, are payable by individuals except Africans. Surtax is imposed on chargeable incomes in excess of £1,500. Rates of income tax begin at 1s. 3d. in the £ and reach the maximum rate of 5s. in the £ on chargeable incomes in excess of £1,100. Rates of surtax begin at 1s. 3d. in the £ and reach a maximum rate of 9s. 6d. in the £ on chargeable incomes in excess of £29,500. A native tax varying in amount from year to year is paid by all male Africans over 18 years of age. An automatic increase of a percentage of this tax is levied if the tax has not been paid by the 1st October in any year. The rate in 1952 was 17s. 6d. and the additional penalty was 7s. 6d.

The following is a table of public finance in the Protectorate.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1938 .. ..	842,410	810,260
1939 .. ..	817,485	805,637
1946 .. ..	1,287,081	1,136,883
1947 .. ..	1,631,467	1,375,645
1948 .. ..	2,048,732	2,104,893
1949 .. ..	2,587,664	2,745,295
1950 .. ..	3,545,763	3,598,195
1951 .. ..	3,793,449	4,077,297
1952 (estimate)	3,964,593	4,157,187

It is estimated that in 1952, 35-34% of revenue will be derived from Customs and excise and 43.09% from direct taxes.

The Public Debt at the end of December 1952 amounted to £4,970,000 composed of the following:—

	£
East Africa Guaranteed Loan 3% 1954/74 .. ..	1,570,000
H.M.G. Interest-free Loan .. ..	1,340,000
Development Loan 4½% 1971/78 .. ..	2,060,000

The currency in circulation is issued by the Southern Rhodesian Currency Board in Salisbury on behalf of the three Central African Territories. It consists of notes of £5, £1, 10s. and 5s.; cupro-nickel coins of 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.; cupro-nickel and bronze coins of 1d. and ½d.; and is interchangeable with sterling at par. United Kingdom currency is also legal tender.

The Development Programme as revised in 1950 provides for the expenditure of £12 million over the ten-year development period from 1946. Works to the value of £3,275,000 had been carried out up to 1950 and the balance of the programme is to be carried out from 1950 to 1956. The chief categories of expenditure are as follows:—

Economic Development ..	3,800,000
Communications Development ..	3,700,000
Social Services .. ..	2,300,000
Administrative Services .. ..	2,700,000

The sources of finance are:—

Allocation from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund .. ..	2,700,000
Development Loan .. ..	3,000,000
Nyasaland Revenue .. ..	6,300,000

A further allocation of £500,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds was made in 1952 for economic works; a grant of £150,000 has also been made from the same source to meet part of the cost of the Shire Valley Survey Project for exploring the possibilities of controlling the flow of the Shire River, generating hydro-electric power and irrigating large areas of the Lower River. Various research schemes are being financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Central Funds, the most notable being a scheme for agricultural experimentation conducted near Lilongwe in the Central Province and a scheme for the geological mapping of the Territory. Grants from the same source provide for the expansion of aeronautical-telecommunications, and for meteorological services.

The Colonial Development Corporation is at work on the Vipya Plateau in the Northern Province for the production of tung oil for export; export will be undertaken through the new port of Nkata Bay which is being constructed by Government to develop a route by lake steamer and rail to Beira. Development is concentrated at present on the expansion of export crops, and attention is also being given to forest resources.

In 1951 there were 4,582 African, nine Asian, one Eurafrican and five European Primary Schools in the Protectorate, accommodating 240,624 African, 577 Asian, 96 Eurafrican and 330 European pupils. There is a Government African Secondary School at Dedza, where technical and commercial studies are being developed. Including enrolment at Blantyre and Zomba Secondary Schools, 170 Africans were pursuing a course of secondary education. European children generally proceed to Southern Rhodesia for post-primary education.

There are 12 assisted Teacher Training Centres, and a Government Jeanes Centre at Domasi. They catered for 206 African teacher trainees during the year. During 1951 four Africans were granted scholarships to Makerere University College, Uganda, eight to Fort Hare, South Africa, and one to the United Kingdom. Thirteen Europeans gained scholarships of which five were tenable in the United Kingdom and the remainder in the Union of South Africa. Two Africans were studying for degrees in India. The Government of India gave a further scholarship to an African tenable in India.

Expenditure on education for the year 1951 was £375,307, including estimated expenditure by voluntary agencies. In 1934 expenditure was some £67,000.

In 1951 the medical facilities, including maternity beds, made available by Government were : 34 beds for Europeans in three hospitals, 1,115 beds for Africans and Asians in 19 hospitals. There were 96 rural health units, which treated 1,056,660 patients of whom 31,212 were admitted to hospital. Mission hospitals provided 623 beds. Estimated Government expenditure on health in 1951 was £259,664, of which £91,000 was defined as expenditure on development. Expenditure in 1935 amounted to £40,808.

The main airfield is at Blantyre. There is a secondary airfield at Lilongwe and ten out-station airfields to which Central African Airways Corporation operate internal scheduled services. The meteorological services are controlled by the Director of Civil Aviation, and a personal briefing service is available at Blantyre and Lilongwe. Air services to, from and within Nyasaland are under the direction of the Central African Air Transport Authority which body is also responsible for the control of air services within Northern and Southern Rhodesia. External services to South Africa are provided by Central African Airways Corporation, and to East Africa and the United Kingdom by B.O.A.C. from Nairobi. Central African Airways operate a twice-weekly feeder service between Blantyre and Nairobi via Dar es Salaam.

The length of line within Nyasaland operated by the Nyasaland Railways Limited is 289 miles. There is only one route, from the southern extremity of Nyasaland via Limbe, Blantyre, to the lake shore at Chipoka. In 1951, 228,671 tons of freight and 285,266 passengers were transported by the railway.

The total road mileage is approximately 5,000, of which only some 100 miles have a bituminous carpet.

A lake service is operated by the Nyasaland Railways Limited. Routes operate between the following lake shore stations :—

Monkey Bay—Chipoka—Kota Kota—Likoma Island—Chinteche—Nkata Bay—Mbamba Bay (Tanganyika)—Ruarwe—Florence Bay—Deep Bay—Ngara—Kaporo (for Karonga) and Mwaya (Tanganyika).

During 1951, 8,255 tons of freight and 3,629 passengers were transported by the lake service.

There is no broadcasting station or wired rediffusion service in Nyasaland, but there are about 3,000 receivers in the Protectorate with an estimated average of eight listeners per receiver.

Accurate statistics are not available but principal occupations are in the following trades or professions :—

*Europeans.* Government service, religious missions, tobacco, tea, tung production, cotton farming, wholesale and retail trading, engineering contract work.

*Asians.* Wholesale and retail trading.

*Africans.* The bulk of the population is engaged in agriculture ; the remainder are employed in the following occupations : Government service, transport services, tobacco and cotton cultivation, retail trading.

The main crops are maize, millet, cassava, groundnuts, tea, tobacco, rice, cotton, tung-oil, soya beans.

Timber production includes supplies for a plywood factory.

There is extensive fishing in Lake Nyasa but very little organized trade : fishery research is being undertaken.

The export of manufactured articles is very restricted but local needs of plywood, soap, cigarettes, and mineral waters, are largely met from factories in the Protectorate.

	Imports*	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	£	£	£
1937 ..	746,575	14,867	887,015
1938 ..	833,324	14,919	959,811
1946 ..	2,050,176	38,397	2,326,577
1947 ..	3,583,054	51,555	2,708,833
1948 ..	4,340,468	50,323	4,162,101
1949 ..	5,592,100	40,731	4,689,733
1950 ..	7,543,323	72,122	4,979,919
1951 ..	7,293,956	129,633	5,769,033

\* Including Government imports.

In 1938, 45.7% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 5.9% from other Commonwealth countries and 48.4% from foreign countries. In 1951, 50.29% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 22.98% from other Commonwealth countries, and 26.73% from foreign countries.

In 1938, 90.6% of total exports went to the United Kingdom, 3.4% to other Commonwealth countries, and 6% to foreign countries. In 1951, 66.5% went to the United Kingdom, 18.8% to other Commonwealth countries and 14.7% to foreign countries.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938		1950		1951	
	lb.	value £	lb.	value £	lb.	value £
Tobacco .. .. .	13,463,463	392,683	24,354,577	2,766,731	27,281,037	2,733,411
Tea .. .. .	10,218,821	448,477	15,157,065	1,690,712	15,724,987	2,028,861
Cotton .. .. .	6,853,894	99,953	3,450,623	335,073	2,476,907	330,000
Fibres .. .. .	293,953	1,575	675,252	21,529	394,408	12,360
Rubber .. .. .	159,165	3,316	87,935	4,399	89,382	10,880
Soya beans .. .. .	476,956	806	472,706	6,385	977,763	21,300
Tung oil .. .. .	—	—	770,380	46,431	515,590	64,160
Tea, Tobacco and Rubber Shooks .. .. .	—	—	3,672,134	32,412	2,752,701	24,200
Maize .. .. .	161,041	180	—	—	29,682,705	359,810

The marketing of the two principal African trust land crops, tobacco and cotton, is handled by two Statutory Boards, whose aim is to ensure a steady remunerative price to the producer, to secure improvement of the quality of the product and to build up reserves. The Boards help to finance schemes for the benefit of Africans by means of an annual contribution from profits to the Native Development and Welfare Fund. The Maize Control Board aims at an equitable distribution to industry of supplies of maize surplus to the subsistence needs of producers. Tea and tung, which are mainly European-grown crops, are marketed by the industries themselves, while tobacco, whether grown on African trust land or alienated land, is sold on auction floors.

On the 31st December 1951 there were 79 Co-operative Societies, with 3,097 members and total working capital of £11,815 of which £4,100 consists of loans provided by the Commissioner for Co-operative Development from the Native Development and Welfare Fund of the Protectorate.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-Officio Members*

- The Governor.
- The Chief Secretary.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Financial Secretary.

*Nominated Members*

- V. Fox-Strangways, C.B.E.
- R. W. Kettlewell.
- M. P. Barrow, C.B.E.
- G. G. S. J. Hadlow, C.B.E.
- M. N. Gandy (Clerk).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-Officio Members, as above, and Official Members*

- V. Fox-Strangways, C.B.E. (*Secretary for African Affairs*).
- D. J. M. Mackenzie, O.B.E. (*Director of Medical Services*).
- C. H. F. Apthorp, M.V.O. (*Commissioner of Police*).
- R. W. Kettlewell (*Director of Agriculture*).
- N. F. Richards (*Director of Public Works*).
- (One Vacant).

*Unofficial Members*

- M. P. Barrow, C.B.E.
- G. G. S. J. Hadlow, C.B.E.
- Mrs. R. Sharpe, M.B.E.
- P. Dayaram.
- K. E. Mposa.
- E. A. Muwamba.
- Rev. A. B. Doig.
- A. C. W. Dixon.
- L. F. Hunt.
- M. N. Gandy (Clerk).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir Geoffrey Colby, K.C.M.G.  
*Aide-de-Camp*—J. A. G. Corrie, M.C. (*seconded from District Administration*).

Chief Secretary—C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G.  
Financial Secretary—K. W. Simmonds.  
Secretary for African Affairs—V. Fox-Strangways, C.B.E.  
Deputy Chief Secretary—A. C. T. Edwards.  
Development Secretary—T. S. Bell.

Development Secretary (Supernumerary)—H. E. I. Phillips, M.B.E.  
Chief Establishment Officer—V. H. K. Littlewood  
Provincial Commissioners—R. H. Keppel-Compton; E. C. Barnes; W. H. J. Rangeley; G. C. D. Hodgson, M.B.E.  
Deputy Provincial Commissioner—A. J. Olivier.  
Senior District Commissioner—T. D. Thomson.  
Accountant-General—H. Heys.  
Director of Agriculture—R. W. Kettlewell.  
Deputy Director of Agriculture—H. Gillman.  
Assistant Director of Agriculture—E. Williams.  
Director of Audit—H. C. V. Barnes.  
Director of Aviation—H. M. Johnston, D.S.O., D.F.C.  
Commissioner for Co-operative Development—H. F. Bingham, O.B.E.  
Comptroller of Customs—T. S. Hinds, O.B.E.  
Assistant Comptroller of Customs—G. M. Fidler.  
Director of Education—Vacant.  
Deputy Director of Education—A. G. Fraser.  
Director of Electrical Services—E. W. Bechevarise.  
Conservator of Forests—R. G. M. Willan.  
Director, Game, Fish and Tsetse Control—H. J. H. Borley.  
Director of Geological Surveys—W. G. G. Cooper, O.B.E.  
Commissioner of Income Tax—W. Kaye.  
Chief Justice—R. O. Sinclair.  
Assistant Judge—J. C. C. Rigby.  
Attorney-General—J. B. Hobson, Q.C.  
Solicitor-General—(Vacant).  
Labour Adviser—H. H. Armstrong.  
Land Settlement Officer—H. V. McDonald.  
Lands Officer—J. P. Feeny, O.B.E.  
Director of Medical Services—D. J. M. Mackenzie, O.B.E.  
Commissioner of Police, Principal Immigration Officer, and Director of Intelligence and Security—C. H. F. Apthorp, M.V.O.  
Deputy Commissioner of Police—G. J. Morton.  
Postmaster-General—H. O. Ellis, O.B.E.  
Government Printer—F. Stansfield.  
Commissioner of Prisons—P. H. H. Bayly.  
Public Relations Officer—M. J. Morris.  
Director of Public Works—N. F. Richards.  
Deputy Director of Public Works—D. B. O'Shea.  
Registrar-General—P. M. Hitchin.  
Director of Surveys—B. A. McArthur-Davis, O.B.E.  
Director of Veterinary Services—D. E. Faulkner.

ST. HELENA

The island is 10½ miles long and 6½ miles broad, covering an area of 47 square miles.

The estimated population at the 31st December, 1951, was 4,748. It is largely descended from settlers and others of British origin and persons of Asian or African blood who were introduced by the East India Company. The language of the island has always been English and the English way of life has become firmly established.

St. Helena is in the South Atlantic Ocean, 760 miles south-east of Ascension and 1,200 miles from the south-west coast of Africa. It is rugged

and mountainous and of volcanic origin, the highest peaks being about 2,700 feet. There are no rivers or streams, but there is a good supply of fresh spring water.

The cool South Atlantic trade winds blow throughout the year. The climate is mild and varies little, the temperature in Jamestown, on the sea-coast, ranging in summer between 70° and 85°, and in winter between 65° and 75°. Inland it is some 10° cooler. The annual rainfall varies from an average of about 8 inches in Jamestown to between 22 and 38 inches inland.

Jamestown, the capital, is the only town and has a population of about 1,600.

St. Helena, then uninhabited, was discovered by the Portuguese commander, Juan de Nova Castella, in 1502. Its existence appears to have remained unknown to other European nations until 1588 when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from a voyage round the world. Soon afterwards the island became a port of call for ships of various nations voyaging between the East Indies and Europe. In 1633 the Dutch formally annexed it but made no attempt to occupy it. In 1659 it was annexed and occupied on behalf of the East India Company but the first official authorization of the Company's occupation occurs in a charter dated 1661. In January 1673 the Dutch seized the Island but were driven out again in May by the English navy. A Charter to occupy and govern the Island was issued by Charles II to the East India Company in December 1673 and it remained under that Company until April 1834 when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament of 1833. Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled in St. Helena from 1815 until his death in 1821.

Letters Patent of 1939 provide for an Executive Council consisting of the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex-officio* members and such other nominated members as may be approved, and for an Advisory Council consisting of six persons not holding any office under the Crown, two members being nominees of the Friendly Societies and one representing the interests of the phormium flax industry. The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to Her Majesty in Council to legislate by Order.

Individual ownership of land is recognized and there is no restriction on alienation. Crown land may be leased on conditions approved by the Governor.

It is planned to introduce a simple form of direct taxation during 1953. Import duties and an import tax are levied on a large range of goods and an export tax is charged on flax products. There are also taxes on motor vehicles, shops and entertainments.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1938 .. ..	26,912	29,930
1939 .. ..	15,096	33,363
1946 .. ..	98,594	88,823
1947 .. ..	60,668	124,756
1948 .. ..	126,813	99,626
1949 .. ..	130,023	115,441
1950 .. ..	91,478	97,405
1951 .. ..	119,557	101,615

The revenue derived from import and export duties in 1951 (£27,840) was about 39% of the

revenue (excluding grant-in-aid). In the same year the main heads of expenditure were:—

	Per cent
Public Health .. ..	10.4
Education .. ..	9.7
Public Works .. ..	13.0

The Colony's currency consists of Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins which are legal tender in the United Kingdom. South African currency is also accepted in the Colony. The amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1951, including South African notes and coins, was estimated at £40,000.

St. Helena's ten-year development programme is financed entirely from an allocation of £200,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. The programme was revised in 1951, and the main heads of expenditure over the ten-year period, with percentages of total expenditure, are now as follows:—

	Per cent
Agriculture and Forestry .. ..	10.0
Housing .. ..	10.0
New Hospital, Mental Asylum and Poor House .. ..	10.0
Education .. ..	10.0
Water Supplies and Sanitation .. ..	10.0
Port and Road Improvements .. ..	10.0

The main activities of the Agricultural and Forestry Department are directed towards the prevention of further soil erosion, which has reached a serious stage throughout the island, and the rehabilitation of the soil and the lands which have for some years been over-stocked and over-grazed. Until progress has been made in these two directions there can be little real development work.

Education is compulsory and is provided for all children between the ages of 5 and 13. There are 11 primary schools and one secondary school, and the total number of scholars at the end of 1951 was 1,251.

The estimated expenditure on education services during 1951 was £11,350, of which was contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. In 1935 the expenditure was

The Island is very healthy and none of the ordinary tropical diseases are endemic. There is one hospital in Jamestown with 34 beds. There are five out-patient dispensaries at various centres in the Island which are regularly visited by the doctors and the Health Sister. A medical station is situated a little way out of Jamestown. There are three adult patients.

£10,000 was spent on medical services during 1951, compared with £2,637 in 1935.

Under normal conditions ships of the Castle Line call at intervals of four weeks on their way from England to South Africa on their journey from South Africa to the Cape. These are the only regular mails. Air mail is carried by sea to Cape Town or to London thence by air to their destinations. There is an internal telephone system. The Wireless, Limited, operate a cable station connecting with Cape Town and Ascension linking the Colony with all parts of the world through the Company's system. There is a broadcasting service in the Colony. There are miles of roads in the Island are all-weather for motor traffic.

In 1951, 28 merchant ships with a total tonnage of 213,340 called at St. Helena.

Most of the population who are not in regular employment by Government or in the flax mills are engaged in agriculture. There are no trade unions. The principal categories of employees are :—

Workers in the flax industry .. ..	205
Agricultural labourers .. ..	165
Skilled and general labourers .. ..	350
Mechanics, engine- and motor-drivers	70
Building tradesmen and apprentices	85
Fishermen and boatmen .. ..	50

The main crops are flax, common and sweet potatoes, and vegetables.

The livestock population is: horses 44, donkeys 1,240, cattle 996, sheep 2,780, goats 2,216, pigs 210, and poultry.

Fish of many kinds are plentiful in the waters around St. Helena but the catch is usually insufficient to meet the demand.

The only industry is the manufacture of fibre, tow, rope and twine. Eight flax mills are normally in operation.

	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1937 .. ..	37,828	25,943
1938 .. ..	37,613	6,781
1946 .. ..	94,375	31,790
1947 .. ..	107,459	48,043
1948 .. ..	118,204	73,260
1949 .. ..	135,080	106,881
1950 .. ..	120,132	140,212
1951 .. ..	163,605	214,537

In 1938 63% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 16% from other Commonwealth countries and 21% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were United Kingdom 59%, other Commonwealth countries 26% and foreign countries 15%.

In 1938 88% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 7% to other Commonwealth countries and 5% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were United Kingdom 92%, other Commonwealth countries 6% and foreign countries 2%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Fibre .. .. tons	248	1,200	1,130
	£ 4,006	103,912	158,973
Tow .. .. tons	200	643	573
	£ 1,891	31,132	43,748
Rope and Twine	tons 14	36	53
	£ 337	3,611	8,523

The main imports are food, drink, tobacco, cotton piece goods, timber, hardware, motor vehicles, machinery and building materials.

During 1951 the legislation relating to co-operative societies was amended and Rules similar to those in force in other territories were promulgated. The St. Helena Growers' Association, which for many years has been engaged in the marketing of garden produce, is now run as a co-operative society. The total sales of the society during 1951 were £2,125. The society also assists its members by supplying vegetable seeds, seed potatoes and agricultural implements.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.  
Government Secretary.  
Colonial Treasurer.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Governor.  
Major E. J. Moss, M.C.  
F. J. Broadway.  
J. H. Jameson.  
R. F. Broadway.  
L. B. Young.  
H. J. Corker, Junior.  
Clerk of Councils—H. G. Richards.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir George Joy, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Aide-de-Camp (Honorary)—N. Catterall.

Government Secretary and Magistrate—C. W. T. Johnson, C.B.E.  
Agricultural and Forestry Officer—N. Humphrey.  
Auditor—N. Catterall.  
Education Officer—R. C. Thompson.  
Acting Chief Justice—The Governor (*ex-officio*).  
Justices of the Peace—The Government Secretary ;  
E. J. Warren ; E. J. Moss ; R. F. Broadway ;  
E. A. Thorpe.  
Superintendent of Police and Gaol and Registrar,  
Supreme Court—C. W. D. Ogborn.  
Postmaster—C. J. George.  
Senior Medical Officer—J. R. Macintyre.  
Medical Officer—E. Rombejko.  
Senior Nursing Sister—Miss L. G. Till.  
Superintendent of Works—G. F. Gammer.  
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs—  
W. H. J. Andrew-Blamey.

#### ASCENSION

The island of Ascension, 34 square miles in area, lying in the South Atlantic, latitude 7° 53' S. and longitude 14° 18' W., was taken possession of in 1815, and until 1922 it was under the supervision of the Admiralty and a small naval station was maintained there.

Population in 1951 was 174, of whom 127 were St. Helenians.

By Letters Patent dated 12th September, 1922, it was made a Dependency of St. Helena and placed under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ascension is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point (2,870 feet), but has been cultivated to an extent permitting the maintenance of about 800 sheep and cattle. It is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which visit between December and May.

Cable and Wireless Limited own and operate an important cable station which connects the Dependency with St. Helena, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, and through these places, over the Company's system, with all parts of the world.

In 1942 the Government of the United States of America, by arrangement with His Majesty's Government, established an air base which became of considerable importance during the period of hostilities.

Under normal conditions the Government of St. Helena is represented in the Dependency by the local manager of Cable and Wireless Limited, who is appointed Resident Magistrate for this purpose and has the aid of another employee of the Company who is appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Resident Magistrate—F. B. Stephens.

## TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Tristan da Cunha lies in latitude 37° 6' S., longitude 12° 17' W., about midway between South Africa and South America. It is an extinct volcano, nearly circular in shape, covering an area of 40 square miles, and rising like a cone to 6,760 feet.

The island was taken possession of in 1816 during Napoleon's residence on St. Helena. When the garrison was withdrawn in the following year, three men, headed by Corporal William Glass, elected to remain and became the founders of the present settlement. For the next 65 years the colony thrived, largely because of its position on a main sailing route. New settlers, mostly from shipwrecks, included Dutch, St. Helenian, Italian and American elements. In the 1880's, however, a period of decline set in, due to the replacement of sail by steam, the infestation of the island by rats, and a boat disaster in which 15 able-bodied islanders were lost. Nevertheless attempts to move the inhabitants to South Africa at the beginning of the present century were only partially successful.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has maintained a missionary teacher on the Island since 1922; a number of missionaries had also served on the Island prior to this. In 1932 the missionary was officially recognized as Honorary Commissioner and Magistrate.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938, Tristan da Cunha, and the neighbouring uninhabited Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands were made dependencies of St. Helena, though as a matter of practical convenience the administration of the group has continued to be directly supervised by the Colonial Office.

In 1937-38 a Norwegian Scientific Expedition visited the group, studying the natural science of the islands and the sociology and health of the community.

In 1942 a detachment of the South African Defence Force built a meteorological and wireless station which was manned for the rest of the war by the Royal Navy. The station is now operated by the South African Government and is in daily contact with passing shipping.

The coming of the Navy re-introduced the islanders to the outside world and marked their emergence from a state of dependence on charity, for it was a naval chaplain who recognized the possibilities of a crayfish industry at Tristan. Towards the end of 1948 an agreement was entered into between the Governor of St. Helena and a South African fishing company, permitting the latter to establish a fishing and canning industry on certain conditions, which include the maintenance on the island at the Company's expense of a doctor, nurse, agriculturist, and teacher. Provision was thus made for basic services, and the way was open for the islanders to earn regular wages and convert them into goods in the Company's canteen. Following on this, the office of Administrator was created; the first assumed duty early in 1950. The Administrator is also the Magistrate.

At the end of 1951 there were 270 people on the Island, of whom 242 were islanders.

The main crop grown on the island is potatoes. There are about 300 head of cattle and 700 sheep, as well as small stock. Fish is plentiful, and the eggs of albatross and penguin are gathered.

In 1951 exports of frozen crayfish tails by the fishing company were 218,415 lb., valued at £57,000. The company operates two vessels and the voyage between Cape Town is made at approximately six-weekly intervals during the fishing season of September to May. This is normally the only means of visiting the island.

There is a partially elected Island Council, which has power to levy local rates and taxes and to make and enforce by-laws. It administers a local government fund whose revenue depends almost entirely on a contribution from the fishing company. There is also a Trust Fund in South Africa. The main revenues, however, are held in London in the Tristan Administration Fund. In the past this has been dependent on royalties from the fishing company; in 1952, however, revenues were augmented by the first issue of postage stamps. At the end of 1951 this Fund had a balance of £226. There is no income tax.

In 1952 a grant was made from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds providing the salary of a second teacher for three years. There are nearly 60 children in the school, between the ages of 5 and 15.

Administrator—J. P. L. Scott.  
Medical Officer—G. F. B. Ritchie-Fallon.

## SARAWAK

The area of the Colony is approximately 47,000 square miles.

The population was 546,385 at the 1947 census (570,000 was the 1951 mid-year estimate). The following are the figures given for the various groups in 1947:—

European .. ..	691	(0.1%)
Malay .. ..	97,469	(17.9%)
Melanau .. ..	35,560	(6.5%)
Sea Dayak (or Iban) ..	190,326	(34.8%)
Land Dayak .. ..	42,195	(7.7%)
Other indigenous .. ..	29,867	(5.5%)
Chinese .. ..	145,158	(26.6%)
Other non-indigenous ..		
Asian .. ..	5,119	(0.9%)
	<u>546,385</u>	

The Colony consists of a coastal strip some 450 miles long and varying from 40 to 120 miles wide on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. A broken range of mountains runs south-west through the middle of the island, and Sarawak lies between this range and the sea. The southern border, with West, or Indonesian Borneo, is formed by another range of mountains running westerly from about the centre of the main range. The country is divided into three main zones. Firstly, an alluvial and swampy coastal plain in which isolated mountains and mountain groups rise to 2,000 feet or more, then rolling country of yellow sandy clay intersected by ranges of mountains, and finally a mountainous area in the interior. The highest peak is Murud, 7,900 feet.

feet. The Rejang and Sarawak Rivers are navigable for ocean-going ships for 170 and 22 miles respectively. Others are navigable by coastal steamers or launches. Most of the rivers have shallow bars which limit the size of the vessels entering. In the Trusan, Limbang, Baram and Rejang rivers, gorges and dangerous rapids occur well below the sources. Lowland tropical rain forest covers approximately 34,000 square miles, or 72% of the land area of the Colony. Much of this forest is inaccessible until the internal communications of the country can be improved.

The climate is humid, day temperatures averaging 85°. October to March is the season of the north-east monsoon, with heavy rains, strong winds and high seas. Except for a transitional month, the remainder of the year has less rainfall, with occasional droughts lasting up to three weeks.

In the coastal area from Miri to Labuan most of the rainfall is between midnight and dawn. In 1951 at Kuching 157.26 inches were recorded; the maximum monthly rainfall was 18.45 inches in October, the minimum 8.30 inches in June.

The principal towns are:—

	Approximate Population
Kuching (capital) .. .. .	38,000
Sibu .. .. .	10,000
Miri .. .. .	9,000

Miri owes its existence to the Sarawak oilfields. It was almost entirely destroyed as a result of the war but reconstruction is now far advanced.

The history of Sarawak as an integral State begins with the first landing of James Brooke in 1839. At that time Sarawak was the southern province of the Brunei Sultanate. The oppression of the Sultan's viceroys, Makota, had goaded Malays and Land Dayaks into revolt. James Brooke interceded in the dispute, brought about a settlement and was rewarded for his services by being installed in 1841 as Rajah of the territory from Cape Datu to the Samarahan River. Thereafter Rajah Brooke devoted himself to the suppression of piracy and head-hunting, often with the assistance of ships of the Royal Navy, which performed almost incredible feats of navigation and endurance. Sarawak was recognized as an independent State by the United States of America in 1850, and by Great Britain in 1864. In 1861 the territory of Sarawak was enlarged by the Sultan's cession of all rivers and lands from the Sadong River to Kidurong Point.

At his death in 1868, Sir James Brooke bequeathed to his nephew and successor, Charles Brooke, a country paternally governed, with a solid foundation of mutual trust and affection between ruler and ruled. In 1882 the frontier was advanced beyond the Baram River. In 1885 the valley of the Trusan River was ceded and in 1890 the Limbang River was annexed at the request of the inhabitants. In 1905 the Lawas River area was purchased from the British North Borneo Company, with the consent of the British Government. British protection was accorded to Sarawak in 1888.

The third Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, succeeded his father in 1917, and progress continued in all spheres. In 1941, the centenary year of Brooke rule, the State was in a sound economic position with large reserves. To celebrate the centenary, the Rajah enacted a new constitution, and set his people on the first stage of the road to democratic self-government.

During the Japanese occupation, social services and communications were neglected; education ceased to exist; health precautions were ignored; sickness and malnutrition spread throughout the State.

After the surrender of Japan, the Australian forces entered Kuching on the 11th September, 1945, and Sarawak was for seven months administered by a British Military Administration, as a result of whose efforts supplies of essential commodities were distributed, the constabulary re-formed and the medical and educational services reorganized. The Rajah resumed the administration of the State on the 15th April, 1946. It was, however, evident to him that great resources and technical and scientific experience were needed to restore to Sarawak her former prosperity. He therefore decided to hand the country over to the British Crown, and a Bill to this effect was introduced into the Council Negri in May 1946 and passed by a small majority. By an Order in Council the State became a British Colony on the 1st July, 1946.

The constitution grants legislative and financial jurisdiction to the Council Negri, a body consisting of 25 members, 14 of whom are official members appointed from the Sarawak Civil Service and 11 of whom are unofficial members representative of the several peoples dwelling within the Colony and of their various interests. The unofficial members are appointed by the Governor in Council and hold office for a period of three years. The Council Negri has the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony and no public money may be expended except with the consent of the Council Negri. The Constitution Ordinance also provides for a Supreme Council composed of not less than five members, a majority of whom shall be members of the Sarawak Civil Service, and of the Council Negri.

All powers conferred upon the Rajah or the Rajah in Council by any written law enacted before the date of operation of the Cession of Sarawak to His Majesty are vested in the Governor in Council. In the exercise of his powers and duties the Governor shall consult with the Supreme Council, except in making appointments to the Supreme Council and in cases of immediate urgency or of slight importance.

All the land in the Colony is classified under one of the following headings: mixed zones; native areas; interior areas; reserved lands. Alienation to non-natives is permitted only in mixed zones, which may be created from time to time by the Governor in Council. In native areas only natives of Sarawak may obtain rights to land. Any land occupied in the interior areas consists entirely of native farming lands lying away from the main centre of trade and plantation industry and only general administrative control is exercised. Land may be alienated in large or small holdings, but small holdings predominate and the policy is one of encouragement for the smallholder to own his land.

The only direct taxes levied on the native population by Government are the Dayak "door tax" of \$1 per family per year, and the Malay "head tax" of \$1 per year which is levied on all males of working age. These taxes are transferred to local authorities, where existent, who may in certain circumstances levy a cess of a similar amount on other indigenous races.

Income tax is levied on limited liability companies.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1938 .. ..	4,261,899	4,272,140
1939 .. ..	4,762,532	4,200,269
1946 (9 months)	5,569,690	6,046,991
1947 .. ..	12,879,213	10,986,633
1948 .. ..	15,783,896	13,025,257
1949 .. ..	15,349,662	17,945,155
1950 .. ..	30,170,617	16,536,527
1951 .. ..	47,349,365	22,517,207

Approximately two-thirds of the revenue is derived from Customs import and export duties; other sources are excise duties, licences and taxes, which include income tax on limited liability companies, and revenue from Government property. The main heads of expenditure in 1951 were: contribution to Development, Welfare and Reconstruction Fund \$3,774,135; Medical and Health Services \$2,064,975; Constabulary \$1,756,879; Administration \$1,752,762; Public Works Non-Recurrent \$1,030,086; War Damage Claims Commission \$1,476,237.

The Colony has no Public Debt.

By virtue of the Currency Ordinance, 1951, Sarawak notes and coins are being withdrawn from circulation as quickly as possible and will cease to be legal tender at a date to be proclaimed in the near future. After that date the only coins and notes which will be legal tender in Sarawak will be those which are issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo. The Malayan dollar = 2s. 4d. sterling.

The amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1951 was estimated to be:—

Malayan .. ..	\$38,710,956.42
Sarawak .. ..	\$1,598,043.57

Sarawak's Development Plan, covering the period 1951-57, is estimated to cost \$73,438,000 (£8,567,700). The Plan is to be financed by Colonial Development and Welfare grants (\$15,488,000), Local Revenues (\$52,450,500) and Loan Funds (\$5,500,000). The total is to be spent as follows:—

	\$
Agriculture .. ..	3,294,147
Forestry .. ..	392,694
Fisheries .. ..	146,720
Communications .. ..	38,899,828
Fuel and Power .. ..	1,500,000
Education .. ..	6,137,212
Medical and Health .. ..	9,930,265
Miscellaneous .. ..	16,150,073

The provision for Communications, which accounts for over 50% of the Plan, is to be spent on roads, port development, and aviation.

Other forms of development are mainly in the hands of private enterprise, notably the oil and timber industries. The Government has also spent large sums since the war on reconstruction and restoration.

At the end of 1951 there were 435 schools in Sarawak, 24 of which provided secondary education. The number of children in school, which in 1941 was 22,344, had risen by 1951 to 42,284, of whom 39,734 were at the primary stage and 2,550 at the secondary stage. Of the total enrolment, 30,783 were Chinese pupils. Schools are under the management of Government, Local Authorities, Christian Mission bodies, Committees of Management of Chinese Schools, and Village School Committees. Twelve students were awarded scholarships in 1951 for higher education

overseas. In 1951 there were altogether 31 Sarawak students taking higher education courses at the University of Malaya or elsewhere overseas. Teacher-training is carried on at a single Centre at Batu Lintang, near Kuching, where teachers are trained for all types of schools. The principal scheme of Community Development is at Kanowit where young married couples from the indigenous peoples receive a two-year residential course which aims at improving their methods of agriculture and raising their general standards of living. Expansion of educational services since the end of the war has largely been made possible by the encouragement of "self-help" methods on the part of local communities, particularly with regard to the provision and maintenance of primary school buildings and furniture. Estimated expenditure on education from public funds in 1951 was \$1,132,711 (£132,155) of which \$212,773 was contributed by the United Kingdom from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Expenditure on the Medical and Health Department during 1951 was \$2,064,975. This represented about 10% of the annual budget.

The following are the principal diseases: tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, yaws, diphtheria, venereal diseases, typhoid, scrub typhus, deficient diseases and poliomyelitis. The diseases of greatest economic consequence are tuberculosis in urban areas, and helminthiasis (especially ankylostomiasis) in rural areas.

Total beds available for the Colony are 60 of which 100 are reserved for tuberculosis cases. There are four hospitals, the largest, at Kuching, having 395 beds; 24 static outstation dispensaries at which 120,705 patients were seen during 1951 and 1,003 admitted. In addition 16 travelling dispensaries, consisting of long-hulled boats powered by outboard engines, serve the river and remote population (112,380 patients). 7.8 patients received attention at the travelling road dispensary. The total numbers treated in the Colony in 1951 were:—

Out-patients .. ..	385,238
In-patients .. ..	9,794

Ante- and post-natal clinics have been initiated and are now developing throughout the Colony in the larger centres of population. There was total attendance of 22,124 in 1951.

There are two airfields, one at Kuching and the other at Sibul. Malayan Airways Limited operates five services weekly in each direction between Singapore, Kuching and North Borneo except three of these services call at Sibul.

The road system is not extensive, owing largely to the nature of the terrain. The total mileage is about 470, approximately 80 miles having bitumen or concrete surface, 77 miles metal and 313 miles being dry weather earth roads and tracks.

The sea and rivers remain the chief means of surface communication. Regular steamship services are maintained, by the Sarawak Steamship Company and the Straits Steamship Company between Singapore and the ports of Kuching, Sibul and Miri. There is also a local service calling at these ports and other centres up the coast. A large number of launches and small powered craft, mainly Chinese, ply up and down the main rivers and between ports, carrying passengers and cargo. The number and tonnage of overseas vessels calling at Sarawak ports (including timber ships and oil tankers) in 1951

was: arrivals 1,117 vessels with a tonnage of 2,443,552 and departures 1,056 vessels of a total tonnage of 2,406,871.

Funds have been granted by Her Majesty's Government and supplemented by the Sarawak Government for the opening, in 1953, of a Government broadcasting system, providing medium and short wave programmes from Kuching on a 5 kw. transmitter.

Approximately 51% of the total population works at some gainful occupation and of this 45% are employed in some form of agriculture. The Chinese are to a large extent pepper and rubber planters. The Dayaks, Kayans and Kenyah are also farmers, employing primitive methods and engaged mainly in planting padi. The Melanaus, a coastal tribe, engage mainly in working sago and fishing. Sarawak Oilfields Limited employ 2,485, mostly Chinese, the balance Malays, Dayaks and Indians. The 48 sawmills in operation employ approximately 616 workers, the majority of them Dayaks, the others Malays and Chinese. The logging industry employs about 400, the majority being Dayaks, the balance Burmese, Indians and Malays, and there are about 276 cutch factory workers.

Sago, arrack, biscuit and soap manufacturing, pottery, brick-making and gold-mining are the other principal industrial occupations; communications and transport and rubber-packing also employ considerable numbers.

Twenty trade unions, with a total membership of 3,583, are registered.

The main crops produced for export are rubber, sago, pepper and copra. Those produced for domestic consumption are padi, tapioca, maize, fruit and vegetables. (Local padi produc-

tion is inadequate to meet local demands for rice, the staple diet, and there are considerable imports of rice.)

Animal husbandry plays only a small part at present in rural economy. About 6,000 head of buffaloes are kept, mainly in the north.

Both marine and freshwater fisheries are of considerable importance, but production is inadequate to meet local needs and there are considerable imports of dried, salted and tinned fish. Fish-farming is becoming of increasing importance.

The Colony's mineral products are oil, gold, coal, antimony, mercury, diamonds, limestone, clay used for bricks and tiles, building stone and phosphate. Oil and gold have received the closest examination but, in common with the other minerals, a large amount of work remains to be carried out before their potentials are known.

The only major industry is the refining of oil. There are many small factories processing rural products scattered throughout the more accessible parts of the country—particularly padi mills and rubber smokehouses; sago factories are mainly confined to the sago-growing areas. There are 48 sawmills, a match factory, a cutch factory, a jelutong refinery, and two distilleries specializing in the products of the nipah palm; all these are privately owned.

	Imports	Exports
	\$	\$
1937 ..	22,899,415	32,691,247
1938 ..	22,371,939	26,135,097
1947 ..	72,254,705	103,138,575
1948 ..	98,769,885	171,250,887
1949 ..	109,969,460	187,628,559
1950 ..	289,330,704	374,586,491
1951 ..	383,745,457	508,349,436

#### Direction of trade in 1951

	From/to Singapore	From/to Brunei	From/to U.K.	From/to other British Colonies	From/to other countries
Imports .. ..	23.54%	*69.16%	2.48%	1.08%	3.74%
Exports .. ..	48.63%	0.76%	4.73%	10.95%	34.93%

\*Crude oil for refining, re-exported from Sarawak. Other material is available in and can be taken from the Annual Report on the Trade and Customs Department for the year 1951.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

		1938	1950	1951
Rubber ..	tons	17,988	55,475	42,521
	\$000	7,969	113,942	158,865
Pepper ..	tons	3,013	282	1,209
	\$000	634	4,107	17,925
Sago Flour ..	tons	15,213	38,243	23,945
	\$000	571	9,278	7,988
Copra ..	tons	3,594	4,230	3,864
	\$000	149	2,651	2,654
Timber ..	tons	n.a.	44,133	54,528
	\$000	38	2,840	4,728
Mineral Oil(a) tons(000)		897	4,056	4,948
	\$000	11,385	230,309	303,186

(a) Crude oil is piped to the refinery in Sarawak from the adjoining territory of Brunei, and constitutes most of the output. Crude oil from wells in Sarawak (57,000 tons in 1950 and 51,000 tons in 1951) is also treated at the same refinery and both crude and refined petroleum are included in the total exports.

The chief imports, other than oil from Brunei, are foodstuffs, textiles, tobacco, beverages, and manufactured goods.

There are no marketing boards, although control is exercised by Government over the grading of sago and pepper for export. Co-operative development commenced in 1949 and since then steady progress has been shown. By 31st August, 1952, there were about 100 societies in existence; rural credit totalled 24, thrift 25, consumer 20, and padi-milling 14, the balance being urban credit, padi savings and various others. The strongest support for co-operation is found in the rural areas among the Sea Dayaks, Malays, Melanaus and Land Dayaks in that order, but the Chinese are also represented. The demand is much greater than the present capacity of the Department of Co-operation to supply supervisory assistance; but staff is being trained as rapidly as possible.

## COUNCIL NEGRI

*Official Members*

The Chief Secretary.  
 The Financial Secretary.  
 The Resident, First Division.  
 The Resident, Second Division.  
 The Resident, Third Division.  
 The Resident, Fourth Division.  
 The Resident, Fifth Division.  
 The Secretary for Native Affairs.  
 The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.  
 Abang Haji Mustapha, O.B.E. (Datu Bandar).  
 G. E. Strickland (*Attorney-General*).  
 H. Earnshaw, O.B.E. (*Director of Education*).  
 R. W. R. Miller (*Director of Agriculture*).  
 C. F. Birt (*Director of Public Works*).

*Unofficial Members*

Abang Haji Abdulrahim.  
 Edward Jerah.  
 Ong Hap Leong.  
 M. Sockalingam.  
 Tan Kui Choon.  
 A. T. Wedgwood.  
 Khoo Peng Loong.  
 Ignatius Klumai.  
 Penghulu Jugah anak Barieng.  
 Penghulu Barat.  
 Yew Khay Sian.

*Standing Members*

Datu Pengiran Haji Matussin.  
 Datu Tuanku Haji Mohamad, M.B.E.  
 Datu Abang Zin, M.B.E.  
 Datu Abang Yan, M.B.E.  
 Abang Mustapha.  
 Abang Samsudin, M.B.E.  
 Abang Openg.  
 Abang Ahmat.  
 Abang Ali bin Haji Daud.  
 Haji Nawawi (Mufti).

## MEMBERS OF SUPREME COUNCIL

The Chief Secretary.  
 The Financial Secretary.  
 Abang Haji Mustapha, O.B.E. (Datu Bandar).  
 Edward Jerah.  
 G. E. Strickland.  
 H. Earnshaw, O.B.E.  
 D. C. White.  
 Tan Kui Choon.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

—Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G.  
*Private Secretary*—A. M. Phillips.

Chief Secretary—R. G. Aikman, C.M.G.  
 Deputy Chief Secretary—J. H. Ellis.  
 Financial Secretary—C. J. Thomas, C.M.G.  
 Development Secretary—B. A. St. J. Hepburn.  
 Secretary for Native Affairs—D. C. White.  
 Senior Resident—J. C. H. Barcroft.  
 Residents—W. P. N. L. Ditmas ; L. K. Morse ;  
 J. O. Gilbert ; J. C. B. Fisher.  
 Chairman, Kuching Municipal Board—W. S. B.  
 Buck.  
 Accountant-General—H. M. Cockle.  
 Director of Agriculture—R. W. R. Miller.  
 Attorney-General—G. E. Strickland.  
 Principal Auditor—A. G. Taylor.  
 Senior Auditor—T. D. Towers, M.B.E.  
 Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Protector of  
 Labour—T. P. Cromwell, O.B.E.

Deputy Secretary for Chinese Affairs and  
 Protector of Labour—D. J. Chandler.  
 Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary—G. S.  
 Wilson.  
 Deputy Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary—  
 C. O. Adams.  
 Commissioner, Co-operative Development—J. L.  
 Noakes, M.B.E.  
 Director of Education—H. Earnshaw, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Director of Education—M. G. Dickson.  
 Controller of Essential Commodities—G. T.  
 Bates, O.B.E.  
 Conservator of Forests—F. G. Browne.  
 Director of Geological Surveys—F. W. Roe.  
 Chief Justice—(Vacant.)  
 Puisne Judges—L. D. Smith ; D. R. Lascelles  
 A. S. Bodley ; J. R. Blagden, O.B.E., T.D.  
 M. R. F. Rogers.  
 Director of Lands and Surveys—D. L. Leach.  
 Superintendent, Lands and Surveys—F. R. M.  
 Kitto.  
 Director of Medical Services—W. G. Evans.  
 Deputy Director of Medical Services—L. J.  
 Clapham.  
 Curator, Sarawak Museum and Government  
 Ethnologist—T. H. Harrisson, D.S.O.  
 Postmaster-General—H. E. Cornish.  
 Superintendent, Government Printing Office—  
 W. J. Chater.  
 Superintendent of Prisons—(Vacant).  
 Director of Public Works—C. F. Birt.  
 Deputy Director of Public Works—H. S. Roe.  
 Shipping Master and Surveyor of Ships—D. I.  
 Matheson.  
 Chairman, Social Welfare Council—R. H.  
 Hickling.  
 Commissioner of Trade and Customs—L. I.  
 Kennedy.  
 Superintendent of Customs—G. A. C. Field.

## SEYCHELLES

The Colony lies in the Indian Ocean 970 miles  
 east of Zanzibar. Its area is 156½ square miles.

The estimated population at 31st December  
 1951, was 36,613.

The Colony's 92 islands are divided into two  
 groups of entirely different geological formation  
 (1) granitic islands (2) coral islands. The former  
 about a third of the total number, are pre-  
 dominantly mountainous. In some of them are  
 particularly in Mahé, the principal island, a  
 narrow coastal belt of level land surrounds the  
 granitic mountain massif, and from this the land  
 slopes steeply up the mountain side to a  
 elevation at Morne Seychellois, the highest peak  
 of 3,000 feet. The coral islands are flat, elevated  
 coral reefs at different stages of formation. Over  
 fourteen square miles are under forest and  
 woodland.

In spite of proximity to the equator the climate  
 is healthy. The shade temperature seldom  
 exceeds 85° and during the coolest months drops  
 to 75°. At higher levels the temperature is slight-

lower and the air fresher. The hot months are from December to May. From June to November, during the south-east monsoon, the temperature is slightly lower and the atmosphere less humid. The rainfall varies in different parts of Mahé from 70-135 inches; the greater part falls in the hot months during the north-west monsoon, and then the climate is humid and somewhat enervating. Malaria is unknown. The islands are outside the hurricane zone and thunder storms are rare. The average annual rainfall in Victoria up to 1951 was 99.86 inches and the mean temperature was 82°.

Port Victoria, the capital, is on the island of Mahé. It is the only town of consequence and has a population of over 9,000.

The Seychelles Islands were uninhabited until 1768 when the French commenced serious occupation, having explored them in 1742 and 1744, and set up their "Stone of Possession" on Mahé in 1756. The first capitulation to an English naval force took place on 17th May, 1794, when the Colony surrendered to Captain Newcome of H.M.S. *Orpheus*. The capitulation was only transitory in effect and when the English squadron had sailed M. de Quincy, the French Commandant of the Colony, continued his administration in the name of the Republic. Between that date and the final surrender in 1810, there were no less than six separate capitulations. The Treaty of Paris in 1814 finally ratified the status of the archipelago as a British possession together with the Isle de France: Mauritius and Seychelles, as the two now became, continued to be administered as a single Colony and, even more remarkably, de Quincy continued in office as Civil Agent, Commandant and Judge until his death in 1827, having served the French for twenty and the British for eighteen years. A series of Civil Agents and Civil Commissioners under the tutelage of Mauritius administered the Seychelles from 1811 to 1888, but some degree of separation was effected in 1872, when a Board of Civil Commissioners was appointed with financial autonomy. The powers of this Board under a Chief Civil Commissioner were extended by another Order in Council of 1874. In 1888 the importance of the islands warranted a further change in the constitution, and an Order in Council was passed creating an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council as from 1889. In 1897 the separation from Mauritius became more marked, when the Administrator was endowed with the full powers of Governor. Six years later, by Letters Patent of 31st August, 1903, this separation was completed and Seychelles became a Crown Colony with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils.

The elective principle was introduced into the Colony for the first time in 1948. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, as President, six official members, four elected and two nominated unofficial members. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, three official members and four unofficial members three of whom are elected members and one a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

All land, other than Crown land, is held in freehold. Individual ownership is recognized, but aliens may purchase land only with the approval of Government.

The principal form of direct taxation is income tax which up to 31st December, 1952, was levied on all income other than that derived from

coconuts, vanilla, cinnamon, patchouli or their products—which were subject to export duty. As from 1st January, 1953, income tax will be levied on all sources of income. Rates of tax, subject to the usual allowances, are:—

2½%	on first Rs. 3,000 taxable income.
5%	on next Rs. 3,000 then increasing by 2½% for each Rs. 1,000 of taxable income up to Rs. 15,000.
Rs. 15,000—Rs. 25,000,	30%.
Rs. 25,000—Rs. 40,000,	40%.
All taxable income over Rs. 40,000,	50%.

Companies pay a flat rate of 30%.

A land tax of 40 cents per acre is also charged.

The principal sources of indirect taxation are Customs duties at varying rates, and export duties. Licensing exists for most trades and professions. There is also a succession duty at a graduated scale.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1938 .. ..	892,540	834,733
1939 .. ..	1,167,764	1,105,822
1946 .. ..	3,376,382	1,863,549
1947 .. ..	2,576,553	2,283,987
1948 .. ..	2,950,528	3,038,787
1949 .. ..	3,366,431	4,025,269
1950 .. ..	5,025,346	3,240,903
1951 .. ..	4,908,588	4,211,892
1952 .. ..	4,757,267	5,101,957

In 1952 62% of revenue was derived from Customs and 0.90% from direct taxes. The Public Debt of Seychelles at the end of December 1950 amounted to Rs. 390,215.78 in respect of a loan from His late Majesty's Government in 1938, repayable in 30 years, to finance the Seychelles Agricultural Bank. The accumulated Sinking Fund to date amounts to Rs. 154,878.61.

The currency in circulation consists of notes of denominations of Rs. 50, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, 1 rupee and 50 cents. Coinage comprises silver pieces of 1 rupee, ½ rupee, ¼ rupee and 10 cents and cupro-nickel pieces of 5 cents, 2 cents and 1 cent. The rupee is sterling-backed and worth 1s. 6d.

A Development Plan for the years 1946 to 1956 is in operation for the building of new roads, schools, hospitals and clinics, housing, reforestation, and health development, towards the cost of which an allocation of £250,000 was made from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The original ten-year plan is practically completed and further capital works are being financed from local funds.

A fishing development scheme financed and run by the Colonial Development Corporation (Seychelles Fisheries) was wound up during 1952. The Company left a fish-drying and processing factory at St. Anne Island.

Educational institutions number 41 in all, including continuation classes, teacher training, student nurses, etc. There are 2,328 boys and 2,286 girls in the Primary schools and 151 boys and 165 girls in the Secondary schools, and 18 technical apprentices. There is no higher education in the Colony. Thirteen students are studying in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Government expenditure on education in 1952 was Rs. 503,380, compared with Rs. 27,528 in 1935.

Although within the tropics, Seychelles has few of the diseases usually associated with tropical climates. Filariasis and leprosy are uncommon and malaria completely absent. The main diseases are in three groups: intestinal parasitic infestations; venereal diseases; tuberculosis. The first two are common and affect approximately one half of the population but the incidence of tuberculosis is not high. The enteric fevers are very rare. Preventive medicine and public health measures include a quarantine service mainly directed against imported disease from India and Africa and particularly against malaria. Six Health Inspectors are in charge of environmental sanitation, food inspection including locally slaughtered meat, and the control of communicable disease. A scheme to control the incidence of venereal disease commenced in August 1952. On the curative side there are: four hospitals (and four out-patient clinics) providing a total in-patient accommodation of 152 beds; a mental hospital; and a settlement on Curieuse Island for the treatment of leprosy; 3,531 in-patients and 42,291 out-patients were treated in 1951, the mental hospital treated an average of 43 patients and the leprosy settlement an average of 47 cases. Seychelles Hospital, Victoria, is a modern hospital with children's and maternity sections, a full laboratory service, and limited X-ray facilities.

Expenditure on health and medical services by the Government was Rs. 494,900 in 1951, compared with Rs. 72,682 in 1935. The medical expenditure per head of population was Rs. 2.32 in 1935 and Rs. 13.51 in 1951.

There are 86 miles of motorable all-weather roads in Mahé, with a width of 15-20 feet, earth-surfaced. Tarmac surfacing is in progress in Victoria and suburbs.

There are at present no landing grounds for aircraft.

A bi-weekly service of Government motor launches carrying some 25-40 persons is in operation between Victoria, Mahé and the islands of Praslin and La Digue. British India Steam Navigation Company vessels on the Bombay-Mombasa service call at Seychelles monthly from Mombasa and about seven times a year from Bombay. Direct loading cargo steamers from the United Kingdom call quarterly.

The Seychelles Broadcasting (transmitting and re-diffusion) station broadcasts nightly for one hour on a wavelength of 52 metres, 5770 kc/s. with an output of 100/130 watts. Wireless receiving licences are being re-introduced in January 1953 to finance expanded broadcasting services. The management is carried out voluntarily by the Director of Education, and Messrs. Cable and Wireless provide the technical services and maintenance.

Most of the population is engaged in agriculture. The estimated number in employment in this industry is 19,800. Other occupations are:—

Domestic Service .. ..	2,580
Artisans .. ..	2,340
Public administration and the professions .. ..	440
Trade and Commerce .. ..	200

There are three Trade Unions—

(1) The Stevedore and Lighterage Workers' Union membership	153
(2) The Seychelles Building Union membership	230
(3) The General Workers' Union membership	118

The main crops are coconuts, cinnamon, patchouli and vanilla; breadfruit, bananas, cassava, yams and sweet potatoes are grown for local consumption.

In 1950 livestock numbered: cattle 2,122 pigs 2,328; goats 1,200; poultry 40,000.

Inshore fisheries' estimated production is 1,000-1,500 tons per annum. The fishing industry is mainly confined to local needs but there is a small export of salt fish to East Africa.

Deposits of sea-bird guano are worked on the distant coral islands of the Aldabra and Farquhar groups. Some 10,000 tons of this phosphatic fertilizer are exported annually.

Copra manufacture is carried out in locally made copra kilns. There are about 50 essential oil distilleries, mostly cottage stills. Two small coir factories produce rope and coir mattress fibre for local use. Two coconut farms produce soap from coconut oil for local use.

	Imports	Exports
	Rs.	Rs.
1937 ..	1,263,351	1,503,310
1938 ..	1,137,134	944,008
1946 ..	3,261,060	5,527,795
1947 ..	5,087,106	4,163,626
1948 ..	4,792,877	5,177,926
1949 ..	5,089,418	5,421,350
1950 ..	5,885,963	8,310,996
1951 ..	7,324,257	10,149,507

In 1951 37.2% of the total imports came from the United Kingdom, 55.7% from other Commonwealth countries and 7.1% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1938 were 36.5%, 41.2% and 22.3%.

In 1951 23.1% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 46.9% to other Commonwealth countries, and 30% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1938 were 32.4%, 47.9% and 19.7%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Copra .. ..	tons 4,681	5,959	6,336
	Rs. 459,945	5,793,187	7,138,869
Cinnamon Leaf Oil .. ..	tons 64	97	99
	Rs. 179,206	1,175,679	2,211,775
Guano .. ..	tons 21,703	9,847	4,475
	Rs. 217,030	300,372	155,672
Patchouli Oil .. ..	tons 3	5	2
	Rs. 25,505	769,929	332,300

The chief imports are grain and flour, sugar, butter, cheese, vehicles, petroleum and cotton piece goods.

There are as yet no true co-operative societies in the colony. Agricultural credit is available from the Seychelles Agricultural Bank. A Copra Producers' and Shippers' Committee is responsible for the marketing of copra. The Copra Price Stabilization Ordinance, 1949, provides for a cess of 6% of the f.o.b. price of copra. These funds may be used to subsidize prices to the producer should world-prices decline.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).  
The Secretary to Government.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Treasurer.  
A. Deltel, J.P.  
A. Savy.  
N. P. F. Bonnetard.  
M. Lemarchand.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*Official Members*

The Governor (*President*).  
The Secretary to Government.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Treasurer.  
The Senior Medical Officer.  
The Director of Education.  
The Director of Agriculture.

*Nominated Unofficials*

J. Arissol, O.B.E.  
N. P. F. Bonnetard.

*Elected Members*

A. Deltel, J.P.  
M. Lemarchand.  
Dr. Hilda Stevenson-Delhomme.  
A. Savy.  
Clerk—M. Hoarau.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Frederick Crawford, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Justice—M. D. Lyon.  
Secretary to the Government—G. M. Hector  
(*seconded from Kenya*).  
Attorney-General—J. E. Thomas.  
Treasurer and Collector of Customs—S. Mathiot,  
O.B.E.  
Senior Medical Officer—J. Taylor.  
Director of Education—W. D. Gregg.  
Director of Agriculture—F. Durocher Yvon.  
Chief Inland Revenue Officer—P. G. Harris.  
Civil Engineer and Architect—K. J. Tomlin.  
Principal Auditor—P. K. Bond.  
Superintendent of Police and Excise—A. E. Burt.  
Port Officer and Pilot—Captain A. D. Sauvage,  
M.B.E.  
Postmaster—O. J. W. Horner.  
Superintendent of Public Works—(Vacant).  
Welfare and Labour Officer—P. Georges.  
Deputy Treasurer—M. Boulle.

## SIERRA LEONE

The total area is 27,925 square miles (Colony 2,505, Protectorate 27,669). The Protectorate is divided into three Provinces (Northern 13,925, South-Western 7,868 and South-Eastern 5,876 square miles).

The mid-1951 estimate of population was 2,005,000 (Colony 130,000; Protectorate 1,875,000). Twenty-five per cent. of the Africans in the Colony are settlers and their descendants. Apart from these, and about 2,000 Europeans and Asiatics, the population is tribal, mainly Mende and Temne.

Geographically the territory falls into three main zones:—

(i) The Colony Peninsula, 25 miles long and ten miles wide, is mostly mountainous and the highest point is almost 3,000 feet above sea level. Rivers rising in this area are mountain torrents and not navigable.

(ii) A belt of plains, with mangrove swamps on its sea margin, extends to a width of 50 miles. There are many rivers traversing this belt almost all of which are navigable for at least part of their length.

(iii) Rising ground in the east and north-east of the Protectorate, which rises to 6,000 feet, forms an upland plateau in which most of the Sierra Leone rivers have their source. Agriculture tends to give way to cattle in the remoter parts of this area.

There are two distinct seasons: the dry season from November until April, and the wet season, which extends over the rest of the year. Rain is heaviest on the coast, especially on high ground. Most of the rain falls in the three months July–September. The mean temperature is approximately 80°, but whereas on the coast the mean range of temperature is approximately 10°, inland it is approximately 20° on the eastern boundary. Relative humidity also has a much larger range inland, approximately 12% on the coast, and 25–30% inland.

*Temperature and Rainfall for Selected Areas, 1950*

Station	Height above sea level Feet	Mean Annual Temperature °F.	Rainfall (inches)
Freetown (Falconbridge) ..	37	80.1	138.19
Lungi (Freetown Airport) ..	82	79.5	134.74
Makeni ..	275	80.6	117.45
Bo ..	302	79.6	115.63
Bonthe ..	10	80.0	159.64
Daru ..	624	80.2	95.60

The principal towns are—

	Population
Freetown, capital .. ..	70,000 (mid-1952 estimate)
Bo, S.W. Province .. ..	15,610
Kenema, S.E. Province ..	4,000
Makeni, N. Province .. ..	7,500

The Colony of Sierra Leone originated in the sale and cession of a portion of land by "King" Naimbana and his subordinate chiefs to Captain John Taylor in 1788 on behalf of the "free community of settlers, their heirs and successors, lately arrived from England, and under the protection of the British Government". This

portion of land was described in the treaty as extending from the bay commonly called Frenchman's Bay, but of which the name was changed to St. George's Bay, coastwise up the River Sierra Leone to Gambia Island, and southerly or inland from the riverside 20 miles.

The main purpose of the Colony in its inception was to secure a home on the African continent for a number of natives of Africa, and some others, who, due to various circumstances, had been separated from their countries of origin, and were destitute in and about London. Subsequently the settlement was used for Africans rescued from slave ships and also for Africans repatriated from North America. The territory received additions from time to time by various concessions from the native chiefs. Thus, in 1807, "King" Farima and "King" Tom ceded all the land they possessed in the peninsula of Sierra Leone lying to the westward of the settlement and on 1st January, 1808, the whole settlement became a Crown Colony; in 1861 Bai Conteh, "King" of Koya, with his chiefs, ceded a portion of the Koya country abutting on the Colony of Sierra Leone. In 1825 the Governor made a treaty of cession with various chiefs in, and in the neighbourhood of, Sherbro Island, for the purpose of adding these countries to the territories of the Colony. The treaty, not immediately ratified by the Crown, was revived by a new agreement made in 1882. Other treaties of cession were made from time to time.

On 31st August, 1896, a proclamation was issued declaring a Protectorate over the hinterland of Sierra Leone, and Ordinances were passed providing for the administration of this Protectorate.

Royal Instructions of 1951 provide for an Executive Council of four *ex-officio* members and not less than four unofficial members appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council. An Order in Council of 1951 provides for a Legislative Council consisting of 32 members, including the Governor (who is President) and a Vice-President. There are seven *ex-officio* members, seven members elected from the Colony districts, twelve members elected from the Protectorate District Councils, two members elected from the Protectorate Assembly, and two nominated members appointed by the Governor. This Order in Council contains provisions in connexion with legislative procedure which previously were included in the Letters Patent. It does not, however, contain the procedure for the election of members to the Legislative Council. This is now provided for in a local Statute, the Legislative Council (Elections) Ordinance, 1951.

With regard to the Protectorate, in 1951, under the provisions of the District Councils Ordinance, 1950, the basis of representation of Chiefdoms in the District Councils was broadened by the addition of three members who may be either appointed by the Chiefdom representatives in the District Council or elected for a particular area. By the same Ordinance executive and financial responsibilities were vested in the Councils to enable them to take their full part in the development of the Protectorate. Their revenues are derived from Native Administrations and from grants made by Government and by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board.

In the Protectorate land may not be alienated though it may be leased for a term not exceeding 50 years to non-natives with the consent of a Tribal Authority and the approval of the District

Commissioner. In the Colony individual ownership is recognized and there is no restriction of alienation to non-natives.

There are three forms of direct taxation in force: income tax, poll tax, and house tax. Income tax was chargeable on individuals in 1952-53 at graduated rates (beginning at 6d. in the £) subject to personal reliefs and other deductions. An unmarried man was granted £300, and a married man £500 as an initial relief. Companies paid a flat rate of 9s. in the £ and an arrangement has been concluded with Her Majesty's Government for the avoidance of double taxation. Poll tax is payable by non-natives at the rate of £4 a year and is offset against an individual's liability for income tax. A house tax of 5s. a year is payable in the Protectorate by all adult native males, and a Settler's Fee of £1 by non-natives.

The two main forms of indirect taxation are the trade tariffs and excise duties.

The following is a table of public finance—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1937 ..	1,025,709	919,266
1938 ..	886,149	910,077
1946 ..	2,195,474	1,833,483
1947 ..	2,109,500	2,119,500
1948 ..	2,648,983	2,172,031
1949 ..	2,730,340	2,457,661
1950 ..	3,268,530	2,978,819
1951 ..	3,850,713	3,904,374

In 1951, 46.65% of total revenue was derived from Customs and 29.49% from taxes. In the same year, the main heads of expenditure were

	Per cent.
Social Services .. ..	14.83
Public Works .. ..	18.37
Administration .. ..	4.95
Development Schemes .. ..	16.01

The Public Debt at the end of December 1951 amounted to £3,448,841 (approximately £115s. per head of population) and comprises—

	£
Sierra Leone Government 4½% inscribed Stock 1955 .. ..	57,000
Sierra Leone Government 4½% inscribed Stock 1955 .. ..	202,000
Sierra Leone Government 4½% inscribed Stock 1955 .. ..	151,000
Sierra Leone Government 3½% inscribed Stock 1954 .. ..	306,000
Sierra Leone Government 3½% inscribed Stock 1958-63 .. ..	570,000
Sierra Leone Government 3% inscribed Stock 1968 .. ..	81,000
Sierra Leone Government 3% inscribed Stock 1968 .. ..	49,000
Sierra Leone Government 3½% inscribed Stock 1968-70 .. ..	2,030,000

The currency in circulation is issued by West African Currency Board in London on behalf of the four British West African territories. It consists of notes of 20s. and 10s.; yellow metal alloy coins of 2s., 1s. and 6d.; nickel coins of 3d., 1d. and ½d. In addition bronze coins are being introduced. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par.

"An Outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Sierra Leone" was published in 1946. The Plan provided for the development of the following three main services at a total cost of £5,256,575 in the ten-year period:—

	£
Communications .. ..	1,155,500
Development of Natural Resources .. ..	1,015,000
Social and Basic Services .. ..	3,086,075
	£5,256,575

As a contribution towards this expenditure, an allocation of £2,600,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 was made.

Owing to difficulties in obtaining the requisite supervisory staff and materials it was not possible to work strictly to the outline plan referred to above, and a comprehensive review of the economic potentialities of the country was therefore undertaken in 1949 and "A Plan of Economic Development for Sierra Leone" was produced and published. The purpose was to indicate the measures necessary to achieve a substantial increase in economic production in the next five years. The Plan envisaged the expenditure of £5,000,000 to be raised by loans, as and when required, to finance the following projects:—

	£
Deep Water Quay .. ..	1,350,000
Railway .. ..	1,250,000
Roads and Bridges .. ..	800,000
Inland Waterways .. ..	20,000
Civil Airport at Lungi .. ..	165,000
Freetown Electricity Supplies .. ..	550,000
Guma Valley Hydro-Electric Scheme	500,000
Water and Electricity Supplies in the Protectorate .. ..	300,000
	£4,935,000

Under the provisions of the Development of Industries (Assistance) Ordinance, 1946, the Government has established the Development of Industries Board. This Board may grant loans, either with or without interest or security, from monies voted for the purpose by Legislative Council, which may not in aggregate exceed £10,000 in any one year, to assist in the establishment of new, or the development of existing, industries which, in the view of the Board, will contribute to the economic development of Sierra Leone. Since the inception of the Board loans totalling £20,768 have been granted for the establishment or extension of certain industries including the manufacture of soap, mineral water, furniture and boot and shoe making, weaving and spinning, fishing, rice-milling and nut-cracking, timber-sawing, motor repairing and market gardening.

University courses in Divinity, Arts and Commerce are provided at Fourah Bay College (University of Durham), Freetown. At the beginning of 1951-52 session, 122 students were in attendance at these courses. Thirty scholarships for higher education were awarded in 1951 (11 for study overseas, six for degree courses and 13 for General Certificate of Education courses at Fourah Bay College). Forty Sierra Leone scholarship students and about 200 Sierra Leone private students were known to be studying in the United Kingdom. About 50 private students were known to be studying in the United States of America.

There are three Teacher Training Colleges and two Teacher Training Departments in the territory; 345 students were in training in 1951.

There are two Government Secondary Grammar Schools, two Government Secondary Central Schools and nine assisted Secondary Schools in the territory; 2,749 students were enrolled in 1951. There are also two unassisted Secondary Schools, which had 208 pupils. Five Government, 183 assisted and 101 unassisted Primary Schools had an enrolment of 37,297 pupils.

Literacy campaigns were conducted by the Protectorate Literature Bureau in 15 chiefdoms and 1,429 reading certificates were issued during 1951.

Expenditure from all sources on education was approximately £571,500 in 1951 of which £135,000 was contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and £67,000 by the Missions. In 1935 expenditure amounted to £38,518.

Expenditure on medical and allied services in 1951 was £246,816 from Colony resources and £38,690 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. By comparison expenditure in 1935 was £63,923. In 1951 beds available in hospitals (including maternity homes) totalled 1,100 (Government 830, Missions 196 and Mining 74). In-patients at Government hospitals totalled 7,377 and out-patients 409,806. There were 31 rural dispensaries at which 145,705 new cases were handled.

Special measures to control malaria, yaws and sleeping sickness are undertaken by Government.

Freetown Airport (Lungi) is the only international airport in the territory and is operated by the Government Department of Civil Aviation. Air services are operated through Freetown Airport by West African Airways Corporation which connect Sierra Leone to the other three British West African territories and provide a twice-weekly service to the United Kingdom connecting with the B.O.A.C. South African trunk route at Dakar. Other operators using Freetown are Air France and, occasionally, Transporte Aeres Portuguese. Meteorological services are available and are a part of the British West African Meteorological Service with headquarters at Lagos.

The railway carried 1,214,951 passengers and 114,725 tons of freight in 1951. The gauge of the railway is 2 ft. 6 in. and the mileage maintained (including sidings) totalled 315. This mileage included a branch line covering a distance of 82½ miles. The Marampa railway (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) is operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company Limited for the purpose of carrying iron ore from Marampa to Pepel, a distance of 57½ miles.

There are 2,212 miles of road (1951)—bituminous surface 95 miles, gravel or earth surface, 2,117 miles.

Freetown is a port of British Shipping Registry, four miles up the Sierra Leone River and has one of the finest harbours in Africa. Smaller ports are at Pepel, Bonthé and Sulima. Freetown handled 1,386,702 and 1,476,983 tons of shipping in 1950 and 1951 respectively. Pepel is a loading port for iron ore from the Marampa mines; Bonthé and Sulima are loading ports for local produce such as palm kernels, palm oil and piassava. Passenger and cargo services to the United Kingdom are provided by Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, and Palm Line, Limited, and to the Continent by Holland West Africa Line. A limited cargo service to the east coast ports of America is provided by Elder Dempster Lines,

Limited, and the Barber Steamship Lines, and to South Africa by J. P. Holmen, Limited, and Elder Dempster Lines, Limited.

The total of inland waterways is approximately 493 miles but several of these rivers are only navigable for three months of the year when the rivers are in flood. A considerable amount of local produce is transported to Freetown by launches from the Great and Little Scarcees River in the north and Bonthe River to the south.

There is no direct broadcasting, but Government operates a wired broadcasting system in Freetown to which there were 2,503 subscribers in August 1952. In the same month the number of licences issued to owners of private sets was 568. The operation and maintenance of the station is in charge of the Posts and Telegraphs Department while the redistribution programmes are arranged by the Public Relations Department. This Department also issues the publication "Weekly Bulletin" which has a circulation of 5,000.

It is estimated that over half the population are engaged in agriculture. Returns from employers of six or more workers show the numbers employed in the main industrial groups as follows:—Building and construction 11,434; mining 7,486; transport (road, rail and air) 3,930; maritime and waterfront 4,781; Army and Navy services 1,624; commercial and miscellaneous 5,579; Government and Native Administration (excluding workers in other groups) 12,544. Smaller employers provide employment for an estimated additional 30,000 workers of whom a large proportion are domestic servants. The total number of workers in wage-earning employment is therefore approximately 80,000.

There were at the beginning of 1952, 11 registered workers' unions with a total membership of 16,659.

The main crops and products are palm kernels and palm oil, piassava, rice, cocoa, coffee, groundnuts, cassava, benniseed, kola-nuts, bananas and ginger.

The livestock population (rough estimate) is: cattle 69,000, goats 21,000, sheep 10,000, pigs 4,000.

Inshore fishing is extensive but insufficient to meet the demand in Freetown. Trawler fishing, operated by Government, has not proved successful and the venture has been closed down. The West African Fisheries Research Institute has

a station at Kissy, near Freetown. Their research trawler *Cape St. Mary* is operated from this station.

The chief minerals are iron-ore, diamonds and chrome ore. Gold is also found, mainly by dredging. There are also deposits of ilmenite.

Seven pioneer oil mills for the expressing of palm oil are operated by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board. An oil-expressing plant for the production of groundnut and kernel oil is expected to be in operation by mid-1953. It will be operated by Government. A hammer-mill will be incorporated in the plant to produce pig feed. Government operates one small and two large rice mills and there are a few privately owned mills, all on a small scale. Furniture making is carried on by Government and private enterprise. A privately owned soap factory produces approximately 100 tons of soap per year and is also being fitted with a "glycerine" recovery plant. Village industries include weaving, hand methods of expressing palm oil, and cracking of palm nuts to obtain the kernel.

	Imports £	Re- exports £	Domestic Exports £
1937 ..	1,691,930	160,521	2,820,178
1938 ..	1,367,038	149,535	2,344,197
1946 ..	3,911,336	662,902	1,840,620 (a)
1947 ..	4,586,870	734,298	3,648,000
1948 ..	4,979,180	558,128	4,809,167
1949 ..	5,809,584	421,467	6,120,912
1950 ..	6,745,749	287,298	7,204,034
1951 ..	8,206,420	236,803	9,854,813

(a) Excludes value of diamonds.

Note.—Imports and re-exports exclude bullion and specie. Domestic exports include locally produced gold, and for the years 1947-50 adjustments have been made to include re-valuation of centrally marketed products.

In 1938, 68·8% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 17·1% from other Commonwealth countries and 14·1% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were: 62·8%, 16·6% and 20·6%.

In 1938 61·5% of total exports went to the United Kingdom, 1·3% to other Commonwealth countries, and 37·2% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were: 83·6%, 3·9% and 12·5%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Palm Kernels .. .. tons	63,697	71,269	75,102
£	457,031	2,955,752	4,549,777
Ginger .. .. 000 lb.	6,059	5,043	7,282
£	60,680	563,936	772,388
Cocoa .. .. tons	384	1,620	1,811
£	5,849	305,212	525,974
Piassava .. .. 000 lb.	8,492	11,978	13,704
£	40,369	273,336	283,010
Palm Oil .. .. tons	1,066	1,940	3,191
£	16,025	109,411	260,844
Groundnuts .. .. tons	—	3,465	3,619
£	5	125,011	189,416
Kola-Nuts .. .. 000 lb.	3,247	2,397	3,404
£	29,785	106,244	181,979
Diamonds .. .. carat	(a)	638,312	477,130
£	858,055	(a)	(a)
Iron Ore .. .. 000 tons	861,955	1,143	1,185
£	646,421	(a)	(a)
Chrome Ore .. .. tons	497	13,909	11,930
£	(a)	93,800	115,619

(a) Information not available.

The chief imports are cotton piece goods, artificial silk manufactures, cement, machinery, iron and steel and manufactures, petroleum products and unmanufactured tobacco.

The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board was set up under Ordinance No. 1 of 1949, the objects being to secure the most favourable arrangements for the purchase, marketing and export of Sierra Leone produce, and to assist, by all possible means, in the development of the agricultural industry in Sierra Leone and of secondary industries connected with it. To this end the Board has erected seven pioneer mills for the extraction and processing of palm oil.

On 30th April, 1951, there were 43 Co-operative Societies, with 3,125 members and subscribed capital of £2,576. Government authorized the advance of up to £2,000 in loans to Co-operative Societies.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

#### *Ex-Officio Members*

The Colonial Secretary.

The Chief Commissioner.

The Attorney-General.

The Financial Secretary.

#### *Appointed Members*

M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E.

A. M. Margai.

M. S. Mustapha.

A. G. Randle, M.B.E.

S. P. Stevens.

Bai Farima Tass II.

*Clerk*—W. W. Wallace, D.S.C.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

S. Patterson (*Nominated Member*).

Alimami Jaia Kai Kai (Pujehun).

H. C. Bankole-Bright (Freetown Central).

J. C. O. Crowther, J.P. (Waterloo and British Koya).

Rev. P. L. Dunbar (Kono).

Alimami Dura II (Bombali).

C. S. T. Edmondson (*Nominated Member*).

Rev. W. H. Fitzjohn (Moyamba).

Kenewa Gamanga (Kenema).

I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson (Wilberforce and York).

Lansana Kamara (Koinadugu).

R. B. S. Koker (Bo).

Bai Kur (Tonkolili).

A. M. Margai (*Protectorate Member*).

M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E. (Bonthe).

Alikali Modu III (Port Loko).

M. S. Mustapha (Freetown East).

A. G. Randle, M.B.E. (Sherbro).

A. B. Samba (Kailahun).

Siaka P. Stevens (*Protectorate Member*).

Bai Farima Tass II (Kambia).

C. M. A. Thompson (Freetown West).

J. Rogers Williams (Kissy and Mountain).

*Clerk*—S. V. Wright.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND

VICE-ADMIRAL—R. de Z. Hall, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—A. R. Macdonald, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary—K. C. Jacobs, O.B.E.

Administrative Secretary—F. A. Montague.

Development Secretary—D. H. Hodgson.

Chief Assistant Colonial Secretaries—T. C.

Luke, M.B.E.; (Vacant.)

Deputy Financial Secretary—F. W. Essex.

Chief Commissioner—H. Childs, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Provincial Commissioners—N. M. MacRobert, C.M.G.; J. L. W. Hodgson; E. A. Waldo.

Accountant-General—R. A. J. Lazard.

Director of Agriculture—G. W. Lines, M.B.E.

Deputy Director of Agriculture—A. F. Mackenzie.

Director of Audit—F. P. L. Derriman, O.B.E.

Controller of Civil Aviation and Airport Manager

—G. A. Fuller-Quin.

Director of Commerce and Industry—S. M. Taylor.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—K. A. L. Hill.

Comptroller of Customs—R. P. M. T. Barrett, E.D.

Director of Education—P. S. Tregear.

Deputy Director of Education—(Vacant).

Chief Conservator of Forests—A. K. F. Nicol.

Conservator of Forests—R. S. Pelly.

Director of Geological Survey—J. D. Pollett, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Income Tax—N. L. Gordon.

Chief Justice—Sir Allan Chalmers Smith, M.C.

Puisne Judges—E. S. Beoku-Betts, M.B.E.;

H. H. Kingsley.

Attorney-General—G. M. Paterson, O.B.E., Q.C.

Solicitor-General—P. G. Dickinson.

Commissioner of Labour—(Vacant).

Director of Medical Services—E. A. Renner, O.B.E.

Deputy Director—A. J. Johnson.

Assistant Director—T. P. Eddy.

Meteorologist—(Vacant).

Chief Inspector of Mines—F. R. H. Green.

Commissioner of Police—W. G. Syer.

Harbour Master—Capt. G. E. A. Tinnock.

Postmaster-General—T. R. C. Raikes.

Government Printer—E. A. F. Brandon, O.B.E.

Superintendent of Prisons—J. A. Dudley-Nigg.

Public Relations Officer—W. G. Ash.

Director of Public Works—T. W. Shaw.

Deputy Director—K. H. B. Collier.

Assistant Director—(Vacant).

General Manager, Railway—W. Venner.

Traffic Manager—A. R. G. Saunders.

Chief Engineer—S. D. M. Robertson.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—J. R. Best.

Manager, Road Transport—J. W. Stobart.

Social Welfare Officer—J. R. Bell.

Director of Surveys and Lands—J. Stevenson,

M.B.E., E.D.

Director of Veterinary Services—J. D. Birkett.

## SINGAPORE AND DEPENDENCIES

The area of Singapore, including inland waters and adjacent islands, is 224.5 square miles.

The area of Christmas Island is 64 square miles and of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, a group of 27 small coral islands, 5 square miles.

The estimated population at 1st July, 1951, was :—

	Singapore	
Chinese .. ..	..	806,690
Malays .. ..	..	127,063
Indians .. ..	..	75,601
Europeans .. ..	..	12,785
Eurasians .. ..	..	10,451
Others .. ..	..	9,343
Total .. ..	..	1,041,933

The population of Singapore City is about 732,000.

Christmas Island			
Chinese	**	**	1,138
Malays	**	**	303
Indians	**	**	4
Europeans	..	..	77
Total	**	**	1,522

The population of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, which numbered 1,217 in July 1951, has since been reduced by emigration to about 400.

The highest point on Singapore Island is 581 feet above sea level. The largest permanent stream is the Sungei Seletar which is nine miles long. Forest and Nature Reserves, including mangrove swamps, total about 15 square miles.

The greater part of Christmas Island is a central plateau 600-700 feet above sea level, rising to low hills up to 1,170 feet. Most of the island is densely wooded: it contains extensive deposits of mixed phosphates. The island lies about 190 nautical miles south of the western extremity of Java.

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a low-lying coral atoll, thickly covered with coconut palms; the highest point above sea level is 25 feet. The islands lie about 700 nautical miles south-west of Java.

There are no well-defined dry and wet seasons. Rain falls throughout the year, temperature is uniform, humidity high. The mean maximum temperature is 87°, the mean minimum 74°; average annual rainfall is 95 inches.

A prosperous commercial centre flourished at Singapore under the name of Singapura (the "Lion City") in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; this was destroyed by the Javanese in 1377. In 1819, Sir Stamford Raffles signed an agreement with the Sultan of Johore Lingga which gave the British the right to establish a factory, and under which the Sultan agreed that no land was to be alienated to, or treaty concluded with, any other foreign power. The Island's population, 150 when Raffles landed in January 1819, had risen by August to 5,000 and the Settlement developed rapidly into a trading centre. By the Treaty of London, 1824, Holland withdrew its former objections to the occupation of Singapore and ceded Malacca, while Britain surrendered Bencoolen and all the East India Company's possessions in Sumatra. In the same year a treaty was signed with the Sultan by which he ceded to the East India Company the island of Singapore in full sovereignty and property. By this time Raffles had endowed the island with a magistracy, a code of laws and police force, trading regulations, a town-planning scheme, and an English school (the Raffles Institution). From 1824 the phenomenal progress of Singapore continued. The value of trade in 1864 was £13,252,175. The population had risen by 1860 to 81,734 of all nationalities, but with a significant majority (over 50,000) of Chinese. Singapore had completely overshadowed its sister Settlements of Malacca and Penang, with which it had been incorporated in 1826 as the Straits Settlements, and it was natural that the seat of Government should be transferred from Penang to Singapore in 1832.

The Straits Settlements was brought under the Presidency of Bengal in 1830 and transferred to the direct control of the Governor-General in 1851. With the abolition of the Company's monopoly of the China trade in 1834 India lost interest in the Straits: it was difficult to find

suitable officials for the territory and protection in war was impossible. The Viceroy, Lord Canning, had no objection to the transfer of the Settlements to the Colonial Office, which in 1860 was agreed to in principle. In 1866 an Act was passed to transfer the control of the Settlements from the Indian Government to the Colonial Office. This was formally put into effect in 1867 when the Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony.

Though the adjacent islands of Blakang Mati and Pulau Brani had been fortified, the garrison in 1914 consisted only of the equivalent of two battalions, while from the naval point of view Singapore was no more than a port of call and coaling station. With the emergence of Japan as the third naval power in the world the Imperial Government decided in 1921 that Singapore should become the headquarters of a battle fleet and by 1938 a first-class naval base had been constructed with graving and floating docks to accommodate the largest capital ships. The defences of the island were, however, designed for resistance to attack by sea and in February 1942 it fell to a Japanese land attack down the Malay Peninsula and across the Johore Strait. For three and a half years it was occupied by the Japanese, but was recovered on the 5th September, 1945, without opposition, by forces under the command of Lord Louis (now Earl) Mountbatten, and was constituted a separate Colony.

Despite the despoliation it suffered during the occupation, and the post-war unrest which culminated in 1948 in the Malayan Emergency, Singapore entered a new phase of prosperity which was accentuated by the increased world demand for rubber. In 1951 imports were valued at \$3,625,000,000 and exports at \$4,095,000,000.

The Malayan Emergency has had its inevitable effect on Singapore, particularly in 1950 when there were many terrorist outrages. In December 1950 occurred the tragic riots arising from the "Bertha Hertogh" case, in which 18 people were killed. Public security was greatly improved during 1951, but must remain a constant concern of the Government so long as the Emergency lasts.

The Colony of Singapore is constituted by the Singapore Colony Orders in Council 1946-50. These together with the Royal Instructions of 27th March, 1946, as amended from time to time, provide for:—

(a) a Governor and Commander-in-Chief appointed by Commission under Her Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet.

(b) an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor as Chairman; four *ex-officio* members (namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and the President, City Council); two nominated official members; four nominated unofficial members; two elected members elected by the nominated unofficials and elected members of the Legislative Council from among themselves.

(c) a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President; four *ex-officio* members (as for the Executive Council); five nominated official members; and not more than twelve elected members of whom three are severally elected by the European, Chinese and Indian Chambers of Commerce, and the remainder by popular franchise from single-member Electoral Districts.

From the foundation of the Settlement of Singapore there has never been any restriction on the alienation of land to non-natives. Alienation is now invariably by leases for periods up to 99 years. Statutory grants and grants in fee simple are issued only in special circumstances affecting old titles. The supply of vacant Crown land within the City area is practically exhausted and large areas are in process of acquisition for public purposes, particularly housing.

Income tax is levied on income accruing in or derived from the Colony or received in the Colony from outside. Companies are chargeable at 30% and resident individuals at a sliding scale ranging from 3% on the first \$500 of chargeable income and rising to 30% on incomes exceeding \$50,000. Non-resident individuals are chargeable at 20%, but British subjects and British Protected Persons may be entitled to a proportion of the personal allowances and reduced rates applicable to resident individuals. A double taxation arrangement with the United Kingdom is in force.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony:—

	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$
1946 (9 months)	29,498,716	24,352,910
1947 .. ..	77,967,858	51,824,007
1948 .. ..	81,270,049	74,241,605
1949 .. ..	108,782,253	94,257,156
1950 .. ..	114,016,040	97,117,474
1951 .. ..	166,377,773	113,320,317

In 1951 38.54% of revenue was derived from Customs and excise and 42.32% from income and other taxes.

In the same year the main heads of expenditure were:—

Administration—general 10.15%, Social Services 23.85%, Judicial, Police and Prisons 16.16% and Miscellaneous Services 20.38%.

The Public Debt of the Colony of Singapore at the 31st December 1951 amounted to \$115 million or approximately \$110 per head of the population. The Public Debt comprises:—

	S million
(a) S.S. 3% Loan, 1962-72 .. ..	30
(b) S.S. 3% War Loan, 1952-59 ..	25
(c) S.S. 3% War Loan, 1953-60 ..	10
(d) Singapore Rehabilitation Loan, 1962-70 .. ..	50

of which (a) is repayable by the Singapore and Penang Harbour Boards.

The currency in circulation is that issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, and is exclusively legal tender in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei. It consists of the following:—

- (i) Currency Notes issued by
  - (a) The Straits Settlements Currency Commissioners;
  - (b) The Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya.
- (ii) Silver dollars and half dollars.
- (iii) Subsidiary silver, nickel, etc., coin of various denominations below \$1.

(i) above consists of notes of the denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5, \$1 and subsidiary notes. The total amount of currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1951, was \$764,109,202 and of coins \$44,603,301. The currency is linked to sterling and is fixed at 2s. 4d. to the dollar.

The Singapore Development Plan envisages a probable expenditure of some \$87.75 million over a period of ten years ending in 1960. The Plan under main headings is as follows:—

	Schemes already started		Schemes as proposed	
	Cost £000	Percentage of total	Cost £000	Percentage of total
Agriculture .. ..	957	1	95	1
Multipurpose Projects .. ..	12,694	17	2,475	16
Transport and Communications .. ..	6,509	9	11,450	77
Fuel and Power .. ..	15,891	22	—	—
Social Capital .. ..	36,617	51	786	6
Research .. ..	310	—	—	—
	72,978	100	14,806	100

Total expenditure envisaged = £87,784,000.

Schemes already started include provision of a new power station (£15,500,000), the ten-year Education Plan (£14,000,000), a water supply extension scheme (£8,000,000), housing programmes (£6,000,000), Medical Services development (£6,500,000) and a new airport (£6,000,000). Projects in prospect include wharf extension (£10,000,000) and a land reclamation scheme (£2,500,000). The schemes started are due for completion at varying times between 1952 and 1960. They are the concerns of the Singapore Government, the Singapore City Council, the Singapore Improvement Trust and the Singapore Harbour Board, and it is estimated that the cost will be distributed in the following proportions

(subject to any changes which increased revenue makes possible):—

	Per cent.
Local Funds .. ..	20
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds .. ..	2
Loans .. ..	78
	100

An Industrial Estate has been started by the Colonial Development Corporation on a 53-acre site. This is subdivided into factory sites, and several factories are near completion. Industrial commodities produced will include textiles and

edible oil. The Corporation also owns the Federal and Colonial Building Society Limited, set up to assist in alleviating the housing shortage. The authorized capital is \$50 million (£5,833,333) of which \$7,750,000 (£904,167) has been issued. During 1950 and 1951, 833 applications were accepted and advances made of £1,535,295. The Society is pan-Malayan in character, but 80% of the borrowers live in Singapore.

The 567 schools in the Colony provide education for some 150,000 students of whom 62,000 are taught in English and the remainder in the main vernacular languages (Chinese, Malay and Tamil). 4,500 teachers are employed, about 40% of them being trained. Approximately 7% of the students are in Secondary Classes. The Junior Technical School provides for 170 boys following day courses, and 600 students in evening classes. 750 men and 350 women students are under training in the Teachers' Training College, the majority on part-time courses while working as student probationer teachers in the schools. The University of Malaya has 265 men and 85 women students from Singapore. Fifty-one Government Scholarships are held at the University of Malaya or at Universities and Colleges overseas. Adult Education Classes are expanding and are now attended by 8,000 persons. The Singapore Education Committee advises Government on all aspects of education, and the Education Finance Board scrutinizes and approves the Departmental estimates before their submission to Government. The net cost of Education in 1951 was \$15 million compared with \$2.15 million in 1947. Both figures are exclusive of capital expenditure on buildings.

The total expenditure on Medical and Health Services in 1951 amounted to \$12.75 million, compared with \$6.3 million in 1947.

The Government Medical Department in its nine hospitals provides 4,500 beds: of these 1,200 are available for treatment of acute illness. For the rural population there are three main static dispensaries and six travelling dispensaries. There is a Medical Faculty in the University of Malaya where the qualifications of M.B. and B.S., registrable in the United Kingdom, can be obtained after a full course of training lasting six years. Training is also given for the B.D.S. (Bachelor of Dental Surgery: also registrable in the United Kingdom), the Diploma of Pharmacy and the Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

A new Out-patients' Department and a Nurses' Hostel to accommodate 250 nurses at the General Hospital and two infant welfare centres have recently been built. In the field of tuberculosis out-door treatment is provided at a clinic presented by the Rotary Club: domiciliary relief and assistance by the Almoners' Department is rapidly expanding: a hospital of 500 beds forms part of this organization. A B.C.G. campaign was successfully started in 1951. If the average incidence of tuberculosis from 1939-41 is taken as 100, the index, which rose to 170 during the Japanese occupation, fell to 46 in 1951. The problem remains one of the most urgent, however, and plans for more beds and a Chest Unit are in hand. The Singapore Anti-Tuberculosis Association with its own clinic and treatment centre gives valuable co-operation to the Government and this Association is also greatly extending its accommodation. Hospital out-patient attendances, which were under 100,000 in pre-war years, rose to over 500,000 in 1951; tuberculosis out-patients have increased from a negligible

number to 58,970; rural and maternity clinics have increased from 11 to 40 in 1951 and yearly attendances in the same period from 85,000 to 165,000. Homes visited by nurses now total 21,000, and by midwives 42,000; 66% of rural births are dealt with, while the Maternity Hospital deals with nearly 18,000 maternity cases in its 200 beds, or 25% of the total births of the Colony. In-patients in the main acute hospitals total over 40,000 per annum, compared with 26,000 before the war. Leper services are being rapidly modernized.

Health figures for the Colony continue to improve. Although the population is increasing by some 30,000 a year, the number of deaths dropped from 20,425 per million in 1939 to 11,883 per million in 1951. The infantile death rate fell from 130.4 per thousand in 1939 to 75.15 in 1951. With no outbreak of any of the major infectious diseases Singapore remains one of the healthiest city ports in the Far East. A ten-year Medical Plan approved by the Legislative Council aims to provide the most up-to-date services for the whole population by 1960.

Kallang Airport, on the southern side of Singapore Island, is the international civil airport for Malaya. The Air Traffic Control Centre based at Kallang serves all aircraft flying within the Singapore Flight Information Region. Regional and internal (Singapore-Malaya-Sarawak-North Borneo) scheduled services are provided by Malayan Airways Limited with a fleet of 11 Dakota and six Beaver aircraft. Major external international passenger, airmail and cargo services operating through Singapore are:—

Qantas Empire Airways/ British Overseas Airways Corporation ..	London-Sydney
K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines .. .. .	Amsterdam-Djakarta
Pan American Airways Incorporated .. .. .	Manila-New York
Cathay Pacific Airways Limited .. .. .	Bangkok-Hong Kong
Garuda Indonesian Airways .. .. .	Djakarta-Borneo
Air Ceylon .. .. .	Colombo-Sydney
Bharat Airways .. .. .	Djakarta-Calcutta

The Malayan Railway system is owned by the Government of the Federation of Malaya, and serves Singapore also. The track is of metre gauge. The Railway enters the Colony at the Johore Causeway and continues for a distance of 16 miles to the terminal station near Keppel Harbour. There are four railway stations in the Island of Singapore.

At the end of 1951, 221.61 miles of bituminous and 8.93 miles of gravelled surface roads were maintained by the Public Works Department.

There is only one port in the Colony, which has several safe anchorages administered by the Master Attendant, the alongside berthing facilities being controlled by the Singapore Harbour Board. 50,131 merchant ships and native craft (net tonnage 35,405,701) entered and cleared during 1951. The port is served by passenger and cargo lines from Europe, the U.S.A., and other countries in the Far East, and there is a regular freight and passenger service to South Africa via East African ports, and to South America.

Several coasting lines are engaged in trade to Indonesia and in conveying transit cargo to Thailand, Borneo and Sarawak.

"Radio Malaya", operated by the Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, broadcasts programmes over three networks in English, Chinese (seven dialects), Malay and Tamil, totalling 176 hours a week, of which schools' programmes take up some thirty hours. The transmitter station at Jurong radiates on short wave with a power of 5 kw. and on medium wave with a power of 10 kw. A commercial company, Rediffusion (Singapore) Limited, operates a rediffusion service to nearly 25,000 subscribers in Singapore. Nearly 34,000 licences have been issued.

The estimated numbers of employees in the chief occupations are: transport and communications (including port and lighterage) 52,000, commerce and finance 83,000, light industries 67,000, agriculture (largely market gardening) 24,000, public administration (central Government, Defence Services and Local Authorities) 58,000. There are 163 registered trade unions, having a membership of 67,652.

The main crops and products are rubber, coconut oil, copra and pineapples.

Livestock number: buffaloes 476, oxen 4,071, goats and sheep 1,358, swine 195,684.

The forests of Singapore are practically non-productive, and the sawmilling and allied industries rely entirely on imports for their raw material.

There is extensive fishing in local waters but the catch is insufficient to meet demands and is supplemented by imports.

Industrial development is not extensive and apart from the important rubber-milling concerns, of which there are 14, is mainly confined to the production of consumer goods. Rubber manufactures consist of footwear, sheeting, tubing and hose, and rubber compounds. There are six major and a number of minor biscuit manufacturers, two breweries, three pineapple canneries and a footwear factory. Two factories produce commercial gases, chiefly oxygen, acetylene, and nitrous oxide, and during the year production started on plywood and cane products, and the high speed manufacture of metal containers. Production of building bricks continued to increase in 1951.

(See *Federation of Malaya* for details of pan-Malayan trade.)

Singapore participates on a pan-Malayan basis with the Government of the Federation of Malaya in legislation concerning the marketing of rubber and pineapples. The Malayan Rubber Export Registration Board is concerned with regulating the packing, grading and shipping of rubber and with measures for ensuring that the quality of rubber to be exported is of the standard required. The Pineapple Joint Industrial Council is concerned with the negotiation of agreements on prices and grades of fruit, the regulation of production, and the marketing of canned pineapples.

Forty-three co-operative societies were registered on 31st December, 1951. They had a membership of 22,930, a working capital of \$3,781,132 and reserve funds of \$159,370: they include 37 Thrift and Loan, and Thrift, Societies and four Housing Societies.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Governor (*Chairman*).  
The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.  
The President, City Council.

*Official Members*

A. Gilmour, C.M.G. (*Secretary for Economic Affairs*).  
Maj.-Gen. A. G. O'Carroll Scott, C.B., C.B.E. (*G.O.C., Singapore District*).

*Unofficial Members*

E. M. F. Fergusson, J.P.  
Tan Chin Tuan, C.B.E., J.P.  
M. J. Namazie.  
R. Jumabhoy, J.P.  
C. C. Tan.  
Thio Chan Bee, J.P.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

The Colonial Secretary.  
The Attorney-General.  
The Financial Secretary.  
The President, City Council.

*Nominated Official Members*

W. J. Vickers, C.M.G. (*Director of Medical Services*).  
G. W. Davis (*Commissioner for Labour*).  
J. A. Harvey (*Commissioner of Lands*).  
C. H. Butterfield, Q.C. (*Solicitor-General*).  
A. Gilmour, C.M.G. (*Secretary for Economic Affairs*).

*Elected Members*

E. M. F. Fergusson, J.P. (*Singapore Chamber of Commerce*).  
Tan Chin Tuan, C.B.E., J.P. (*Chinese Chamber of Commerce*).  
R. Jumabhoy, J.P. (*Indian Chamber of Commerce*).  
John Laycock, M.C. (*Katong*).  
C. C. Tan (*Tanglin*).  
N. A. Mallal (*City*).  
Thio Chan Bee, J.P. (*Balestier*).  
Lim Yew Hock (*Keppel*).  
C. R. Dasaratha Raj (*Rochore*).  
(*Vacant*) (*Seletar*).  
C. J. P. Paglar (*Changi*).  
H. J. C. Kulusingha (*Bukit Timah*).

*Nominated Unofficial Members*

P. F. de Souza.  
A. McLellan, J.P.  
Inche Ahmed bin Mohamed Ibrahim.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Choy, O.B.E.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir John Nicoll, K.C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary—W. A. C. Goode, C.M.G.  
Financial Secretary—W. C. Taylor.  
Secretary for Economic Affairs—A. Gilmour, C.M.G.  
Under Secretary—J. D. Higham (*Seconded from Colonial Office*).  
Secretary for Defence and Internal Security—C. R. Forsyth (*Acting*).  
Organization Secretary—(*Vacant*).

- Singapore Establishment Officer—H. W. Nightingale.  
 Deputy Financial Secretary—M. C. Compton (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Secretary for Economic Affairs (Administration)—T. Van der Gaast (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Secretary for Economic Affairs (Control)—I. R. M. Willis (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Secretary for Defence and Internal Security—I. L. Phillips (*Acting*).  
 Principal Assistant Financial Secretary—H. Shaw, M.B.E. (*Acting*).  
 Principal Assistant Secretary, Social Services—L. C. Goh (*Acting*).  
 Public Relations Secretary—G. G. Thomson.  
 Agricultural Officer—J. W. Ewart (*Acting*).  
 \*Director of Audit—C. W. S. Seed.  
 Deputy Director of Audit—E. H. C. Lillicrup.  
 \*Director of Broadcasting—H. W. Jackson.  
 Deputy Director of Broadcasting—A. T. Read (*Acting*).  
 Director of Engineering, Broadcasting—G. S. Miller.  
 \*Director of Chemistry—A. C. Brooks.  
 Chief Chemist—A. W. Burt.  
 Secretary for Chinese Affairs—C. W. Lyle (*Acting*).  
 \*Director of Civil Aviation—A. W. Savage.  
 Comptroller of Customs—J. A. Parker (*Acting*).  
 Senior Assistant Comptroller of Customs—R. S. Tufnell.  
 Civil Defence Commissioner—Col. L. T. Firbank, O.B.E.  
 Director of Education—R. M. Young (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Director of Education—R. E. Ince (*Acting*).  
 Commissioner of Estate Duties and Stamps—W. G. Alcock.  
 Official Film Censor, Malaya—J. Evans.  
 Deputy Director of Fisheries—T. W. Burdon.  
 \*Controller of Foreign Exchange—W. C. Taylor.  
 Deputy Controller of Foreign Exchange—M. W. Himsforth.  
 Forest Officer—C. Cairns.  
 Director of Botanical Gardens—M. R. Henderson.  
 \*Director of Immigration—S. E. King.  
 Controller of Immigration—J. L. J. Haxworth.  
 Controller of Imports and Exports—W. H. Walker.  
 Comptroller of Income Tax—D. H. Tudor.  
 Chief Justice—Sir Charles M. Murray-Aynsley.  
 Puisne Judges—T. A. Brown; C. Knight.  
 Registrar, Supreme Court—Tan Thoon Lip.  
 Commissioner for Labour—G. W. Davis.  
 Deputy Commissioner for Labour—R. Middleton-Smith (*Acting*).  
 Commissioner of Lands—J. A. Harvey.  
 Attorney-General—E. J. Davies, Q.C.  
 Solicitor-General—C. H. Butterfield, Q.C.  
 Senior Crown Counsel—M. Buttrose.  
 Master Attendant, Marine Department—Commander L. P. Lane, O.B.E., R.N. (*Retired*).  
 Deputy Master Attendant—W. H. Walmsley.  
 Surveyor-General of Ships—D. D. Graham.  
 Director of Medical Services—W. J. Vickers, C.M.G.  
 Deputy Director of Medical Services—J. Coutts-Milne.  
 \*Director Meteorological Services—C. A. Lea.  
 Assistant Director of Meteorological Services—I. G. John.  
 Director of Raffles Museum and Library—M. W. F. Tweedie.  
 Official Assignee—W. G. Alcock.  
 Commissioner of Police—N. G. Morris.
- Deputy Commissioner of Police—D. K. Broadhurst.  
 Director of Posts—W. A. Cooper, E.D.  
 Government Printer—F. S. Horslin.  
 Deputy Government Printer—F. R. Vine.  
 Commissioner of Prisons—Maj. W. C. P. Sochon.  
 Chairman, Public Services Commission—A. W. Frisby, C.B.E., E.D.  
 Director of Public Works—A. Wear (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Director of Public Works—J. V. T. Campbell (*Acting*).  
 Secretary for Social Welfare—T. E. Smith (*Acting*).  
 Deputy Secretary for Social Welfare—(Vacant).  
 \*Registrar of Malayan Statistics—E. J. Phillips.  
 Chief Surveyor—H. L. Ward.  
 Deputy Chief Surveyor—R. B. McVilly.  
 Director of Telecommunications—G. C. O'Farrell.  
 Controller of Telecommunications—R. J. Boast.  
 Registrar of Trade Marks—A. H. Harrison.  
 Trade Union Adviser—A. G. D. Simpson.  
 Accountant-General—N. M. Kennedy.  
 Chief Veterinary Officer—R. A. Wright.  
 President, City Council—T. P. F. McNeice, O.B.E.  
 Deputy President—J. T. Rea (*Acting*).

*Pan-Malayan Departments are shown thus \**

## SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The area of the Protectorate, which extends along part of the southern shore of the Gulf of Aden, is 68,000 square miles.

No complete census has yet been possible but the mainly nomadic Somali population is estimated to be 640,000. There are a small number of Arab and Indian traders, and a few European representatives of commercial firms based on Aden.

The country consists of four main features—the coastal plain, the maritime plain (both known as the Guban), the escarpment, rising in parts to 6,000 and 7,000 feet (the Golis), and a gently sloping plain or plateau to the south (the Ogo). The Haud, the empty waterless plains, the greater part of which lie to the south of the Protectorate frontier, constitute the principal pastures of the country.

Except for the intense heat of the coast and an irritating dust-laden wind during the south-west monsoon from May to September, the climate is healthy and pleasant.

The temperature varies from 70°-108° in the coastal areas, and in the highlands from occasional slight local frosts (32°) to between 80° and 99°. The rainfall varies from an average of 2 inches at Berbera on the coast, to 5 inches at Burao and 15 inches at Hargeisa.

The capital is Hargeisa—population about 20,000; Burao has about 4,000, Berbera, the principal port, about 7,500. The population of these towns varies considerably at different times of the year.

When the Egyptian garrisons were withdrawn in 1884 a British Protectorate was established

over the tribes on the Somaliland coast from Zeila to Berbera. By 1887 a series of treaties guaranteeing British protection had been concluded with various Somali tribes and in the following year the limits of the British and French spheres of influence were defined. The other inland boundaries of the Protectorate were defined by agreements with Italy in 1894 and Ethiopia in 1897.

Until 1898 the Somaliland Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the Foreign Office and in 1905 to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 until 1920 the Government was engaged in sporadic operations against the Mullah, Mohamed Abdulla Hassan. In 1910 the Government withdrew to the coast for three years but it was not until 1920 that the Mullah's power was finally broken.

In August 1940 Italian Forces from Ethiopia invaded and occupied the Protectorate but in March 1941 the British Forces drove out the Italians and a Military Government was established. The Protectorate remained under military administration until 1948 when the Civil Government was reconstituted.

The constitution is based on the Somaliland Order in Council, 1929. There is no Executive or Legislative Council and the power to make Ordinances is vested in the Governor. A Protectorate Advisory Council, consisting both of elected and of selected Somali representatives of all sections of the people, was established in 1947: there is also a non-statutory Governor's Council of official members.

Government recognizes, or grants, individual title to land only in the towns. Apart from a small number of old freehold and waqf\* titles, land in the towns is held on lease from the Government. Outside the towns there is no alienation of land.

The principal form of taxation is indirect, i.e. Customs import and export duties, which in the financial year 1951-52 yielded 72.6% of the total ordinary revenue. There is no direct taxation other than a house tax payable by owners or occupiers of property, which is assessed at 10% of the annual rental value of the property. In addition, a municipal sales tax, or *octroi*, exists on certain commodities, e.g. livestock and cereals brought for sale into specific townships.

The following is a table of public finance in the Protectorate.

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1938 .. .. .	196,885	155,555
1939 .. .. .	165,487	237,188
1945/46 .. .. .	522,787	587,823
1946/47 .. .. .	518,925	712,564
1947/48 .. .. .	525,495	680,791
1948(a) .. .. .	145,986	267,787
1948/49(b) .. .. .	191,313	236,378
1949/50(c)(d) .. .. .	422,811	1,118,435
1950/51(d) .. .. .	494,096	1,093,798
1951/52(d)(e) .. .. .	714,825	1,326,295
1952/53(d) (approved estimates) .. .. .	628,225	1,227,652

(a) Period 1st July-14th November, 1948, only.

(b) Period 15th November, 1948-31st March, 1949, only.

(c) Financial year is 1st April to 31st March.

\* Religious endowment.

(d) Includes revenue and expenditure in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

(e) Includes revenue and expenditure from Currency Conversion Loan; £102,750 and £113,290 respectively.

*Note.*—During the period of Military Administration (April 1941 to 15th November, 1948) the financial year ran from the 1st July to the 30th June.

The territory receives a deficit grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government which in 1951-52 amounted to £567,000.

It was estimated that in 1952-53 some 76% of the entire local revenue would be derived from Customs duties. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were estimated at:—

Social services .. .. .	12.1%
Administration .. .. .	13.2%
Public Works .. .. .	26.8%
Development .. .. .	15.9%

There is no Public Debt of the Protectorate apart from the liability to repay loans-in-aid amounting to £236,000 received from the United Kingdom Government during the years 1921-34 should circumstances permit.

The currency in circulation is the East African currency issued by the East African Currency Board in London. The rupee currency of India, which was legal tender until 31st October, 1951, was withdrawn in that year. The East African currency is interchangeable with sterling at par.

The Protectorate received an allocation of £839,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts (1940 and 1945). The territory, being substantially grant-aided, cannot provide additional development funds from its own resources or by raising loans. Of the £839,000 mentioned above £163,199 was expended, largely during the period of military administration, on a "General Development" programme embracing a wide variety of minor basic services, social services and productive services. The balance of £675,801 is distributed as follows:—

	£	(%)
Basic Services .. .. .	182,567	(27%)
Social Services .. .. .	161,332	(24%)
Productive Services .. .. .	285,729	(42%)
Reserve .. .. .	46,173	(7%)

#### Basic Services

Twenty-nine per cent. of the total will be spent on roads, 18.5% on buildings, 30.5% on a general economic survey and 22% on port development.

#### Social Services

Fifty-nine per cent. of the total will be spent on educational services and 40% on medical services.

#### Productive Services

Forty-two per cent. of the total will be spent on animal husbandry, the territory's chief productive industry, and 27% on food production schemes.

The Colonial Development Corporation recently carried out an investigation into the possibilities of a camel abattoir but the project has been abandoned. There has been a recent revival of interest in oil exploration by various oil companies.

Expenditure on education in 1935-36 was £500. The estimate for 1952-53 is nearly £50,000. Before the war, Government's contribution to education was confined to the payment of small grants to Koranic schools and to the provision of a few scholarships for schooling in Aden or the Sudan. There are now 38 grant-aided private

or Koranic schools (1,200 pupils in 1951), nine Elementary schools (639 pupils in 1951), two Middle or Intermediate schools (274 pupils in 1951). Twenty-seven boys are maintained in Secondary schools outside the Protectorate and a small number of Somalis have been sent for further education in the United Kingdom. A boys' Junior Secondary school, a boarding school for girls and a trades school are nearing completion. There are small kindergarten schools for European and Indian children.

Expenditure on medical and health services in 1935-36 was £11,000. The estimate for 1952-53 is £94,000.

There are hospitals in each of the Administrative Districts, and a central hospital at Hargeisa with a total capacity of 600 beds. Hospital admissions rose from 8,642 in 1950 to 12,884 in 1951. Out-patients increased from 88,496 to 108,867 in the same period. There are also dispensaries in a number of the interior villages and the Protectorate now has a portable X-ray unit for radiological work. The principal diseases are tuberculosis and other chest complaints, seasonal malaria and eye troubles.

Regular air services are maintained by Aden Airways between Hargeisa, Berbera and Aden, and with East Africa. There are no internal services nor railways.

There are approximately 3,000 miles of gravel or earth roads.

An irregular weekly steamer service operates between Aden and Berbera. Other sea communications are maintained by dhow. The Brocklebank Line maintains a monthly service from the United Kingdom to Berbera during the months October to April.

The Government Information Office maintains a broadcasting station known as Radio Somali, which transmits on a wavelength of 7.125 mc/s for an hour a day. Receiving sets are installed in schools and community centres throughout the Protectorate.

Government service and public works provide, in effect, the only source of local employment and numbers of Somali emigrate in search of work. The large majority of the people are nomads with camels, sheep and goats. The growing of crops, though still on a small scale, is increasing.

The main crops and products are millet, hides, skins, gums and guano. A rough estimate of the livestock population is: camels 1,200,000, sheep 2,355,000, goats 1,645,000. There are also some cattle and horses.

	Total Imports	Domestic Exports
	£	£
1938 .. ..	550,310	196,403
1939 .. ..	455,606	194,945
1946 .. ..	804,209	374,562
1947 .. ..	1,130,237	480,812
1948 .. ..	1,051,291	449,686
1949 .. ..	844,334	578,726
1950 .. ..	1,217,448	691,632
1951 .. ..	1,635,656	894,422

In 1938, 23.8% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 50.9% from other Commonwealth countries and 25.3% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 23.2%, 59.6% and 17.2%.

In 1938, 75.6% of exports went to Commonwealth countries and 24.4% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 94.1% and 5.9%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Sheep .. .. head	83,113	92,113	106,027
£	43,934	148,839	225,191
Goats .. .. head	34,037	26,186	29,433
£	14,324	33,591	44,645
Skins (sheep and goat) .. Nos.	1,699,883	1,547,982	1,646,274
£	92,872	463,153	488,587
Cattle .. .. head	1,087	1,311	2,100
£	2,196	4,389	7,362
Guano .. .. cwt.	9,787	6,060	13,600
£	1,101	2,060	4,080
Gums and Resins .. .. cwt.	11,698	14,617	9,585
£	16,198	18,174	18,054

The principal imports are cotton manufactures, foodstuffs, cigarettes and tobacco, and motor spirits.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
—Sir Gerald Reece, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Chief Secretary to the Government and Commissioner for Native Affairs—E. P. S. Shirley, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Assistant Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs—(Vacant).

Financial Secretary—K. M. Walmsley, O.B.E.

Accountant-General—T. F. Forbes.

Director of Agricultural and Veterinary Services—E. F. Peck.

Principal Auditor—R. Fisher (shared with Government of Aden).

Comptroller of Customs and Excise—H. Forrester.

Director of Education—C. S. Thompson.

Judge of the High Court—R. H. Keatinge.

Attorney-General—J. S. R. Cole.

Director of Medical Services—D. A. Baird.

Commissioner of Police—E. H. Halse, M.B.E.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—A. J. B. Temple.

Postmaster-General—F. Wood (shared with Aden).

Commissioner of Prisons—N. A. Cameron.

Director of Public Works—D. McVean.

## TANGANYIKA

The total area of the territory is 362,688 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of inland water. The land area (in square miles) of the eight Provinces into which the Territory is divided is as follows :—

Central 36,410, Eastern 42,094, Lake 39,134, Northern 32,165, Southern 55,223, Southern Highlands 45,472, Tanga 13,803 and Western 78,405.

The population is as follows :—

Eight million African (1952 estimate), 17,885 European, 56,499 Indian, 3,240 Goan, 13,025 Arab, 2,060 Somali, 1,576 coloured, 1,209 others—total non-African population in 1952, 95,494. Among the Africans some 120 tribes can be distinguished. Some of these number only a few thousand persons, while the largest tribe in the Territory, the Sukuma, represents 12% of the African population and numbers nearly 900,000. Other large tribes in numerical order are the Nyamwezi, Ha, Makonde, Gogo, Haya and Chagga. These seven tribes together comprise 35% of the African population, and added to a further six smaller tribes next in order make just 50% of the total African population.

The two extremes of topographical relief of the whole continent of Africa lie within the boundaries of the Territory—Kilimanjaro, with a permanent ice-cap rising to 19,565 feet above sea-level, and the deep trough-like depression filled by the waters of Lake Tanganyika, the world's second deepest lake. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to the great central plateau, which for the most part maintains an altitude of some 4,000 feet, is sharply defined along both its eastern and western margins by a series of steep-sided and deeply eroded escarpments, and falls sharply to the west to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika 2,534 feet; Nyasa 1,568 feet)\* which lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley. Along both the eastern and western escarpment-edges the plateau has been elevated to form long but relatively narrow belts of high country, rising in several places to over 7,000 feet. In the west this belt is cut by the valley of the Malagarasi River. This valley provides a drainage inlet to Lake Tanganyika from a large part of the central plateau, and thus extends the Congo-Atlantic drainage basin to within about 350 miles of the Indian Ocean. The escarpment to the east of Lake Nyasa is broken by the Ruhuhu River. The valley of the Ruhuhu is of importance as forming possibly the only practical alignment for a rail connexion between the coast and Lake Nyasa. Approximately half of the two great lakes, Victoria and Tanganyika, lie within the Territory's borders, and lakes Natron, Manyara, Eyasi (in the north) and Rukwa (in the south-west) account for most of the remainder of the 20,000 square miles of inland water.

Roughly, three climatic zones can be distinguished :—

(i) The coast region with the immediately adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical, the temperature seldom going below 80° during the period October–May, when the two rainy seasons occur, but between June and September it is much cooler. Average temperature is 76°; average rainfall 40 inches.

(ii) The central plateau, with an altitude varying between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. Its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, small rainfall (20–40 inches annually) and a fairly high mean temperature (over 70°) with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 30° daily. The nights are almost invariably cool.

(iii) The semi-temperate regions round the slopes of Kilimanjaro (19,565 feet) and Meru (14,490 feet) in the northern part of the Territory, the "Winter Highlands" further west, the Usambara Highlands in the north-east, the Fipa Plateau in the south-west, and the mountainous areas to the north and east of Lake Nyasa and extending northwards to Iringa (5,000 to 10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes and the nights are cold. These areas enjoy a bracing climate and comprise the only really healthy parts of the Territory.

Generally speaking, the rainfall is low for a tropical country. Except for the northern and middle sections of the coastal belt, where the advent of the rain is dependent on the south-east and the north-east monsoon currents, and the areas around Lake Victoria and the north of Lake Nyasa—where there are two distinct rainy seasons—the greater part of the Territory has generally a one-season rainfall, beginning in November or December and continuing more or less unbrokenly to the end of April or May.

The principal towns are :—

	Province	Population at 1952 census
Dar es Salaam (capital)	Eastern	99,140
Tanga	Tanga	22,136
Tabora	Western	14,011
Mwanza	Lake	13,691
Dodoma	Central	12,262
Morogoro	Eastern	11,501
Lindi	Southern	10,784
Moshi	Northern	9,079
Mtwara	Southern	8,074
Iringa	Southern Highlands	8,013
Arusha	Northern	7,698
Mikindani	Southern	7,308
Mbeya	Southern Highlands	5,566

The country now known as Tanganyika came under German influence largely through the initiative of Dr. Karl Peters. In 1884 he journeyed into the interior and concluded twelve treaties with chiefs whose chiefdoms were then declared to be German territory. In 1885 the land he had acquired was placed under the protection of the Imperial German Government. A ten-mile belt along the coast was regarded as belonging to Zanzibar, but in 1888 Germany acquired the right of collecting duties on the coast and in 1890 took over the coastal strip on payment of £200,000 to the Sultan of Zanzibar. For some time after their acquisition of the territory the Germans were engaged in quelling risings, and in 1905 there broke out a serious rebellion, known as the "maji-maji" rising, in the southern areas and extending from Lake Nyasa in the interior to Kilwa on the coast.

Soon after the outbreak of the 1914–18 war clashes took place between British and German forces on the northern frontier of the Territory, but the serious attempt to occupy the country did not begin until 1916. By the end of that year all the country north of the Central Railway was occupied by British or Belgian forces and a

\*Lake Victoria is 3,717 feet above sea level.

provisional Civil Administration was established for that area on the 1st January, 1917. In November 1917 the German forces were driven across the Ruvuma River into Portuguese East Africa and the occupation of the whole of the Territory was then completed. By the Treaty of Peace with Germany, signed at Versailles in 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including her East African colony. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed that His Britannic Majesty should exercise a mandate to administer this former German colony, except for the areas of Ruanda and Urundi, for which the mandate was given to the Belgian Government. In 1920 the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory was constituted. Since then the administration of the Territory has continued to be carried out under the terms of the Mandate until the establishment of the Trusteeship System under the Charter of the United Nations.

The basis of the administration of the Territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946. The basis of the administration in domestic constitutional law is in Orders in Council under the United Kingdom Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council consisting of *ex-officio*, nominated official and unofficial members. The function of this Council is to advise the Governor on all matters which the law prescribes should be dealt with by the Governor in Council and on such other matters as he may see fit to refer to the Council. If in any matter the Governor takes action contrary to the advice of the Council, he must report the circumstances to the Secretary of State, giving the grounds and reasons for his action.

The Legislative Council as at present constituted, consists of the Governor as President, 15 *ex-officio* and nominated official members and 14 unofficial members.

In the field of local government two Provincial Councils have been established—in the Lake and Southern Highlands Provinces. These Councils, which are composed of official members and of non-official members representative of the several races, are intended to serve as models for similar bodies in the other provinces. Further consideration of this question now awaits the result of the investigations recommended by the Constitutional Development Committee.

All public lands and all rights over them are under the control of and subject to the disposition of the Governor to be held and administered for the use and common benefit, direct or indirect, of the natives of the territory and no title to the occupation and use of any such lands is valid without the consent of the Governor who, in exercise of his powers, is obliged to have regard to the customary laws and customs of the indigenous inhabitants. Freehold title over public land may not be created or granted except in giving effect to any contract or undertaking by the former German Government or in substitution thereof. The Governor may make grants of rights of occupancy over public land to both native and non-native persons for terms not exceeding 99 years, to demand a rental and to revise the rental at stated intervals.

Subject to the foregoing, non-African utilization of land, by suitably selected persons of the right type and under conditions of proper Government

control, is encouraged as being likely to be conducive to the economic development of the territory.

The tax system includes indirect taxation in the form of import, export and excise duties, stamp duties, and miscellaneous licence fees. Import duties continue to represent the largest single item in the Territory's revenue, considerably exceeding the total collection from all forms of direct taxation.

Particulars of direct taxation are set out below.

(a) *Native House and Poll Tax.* House tax is payable in respect of every "native dwelling"; poll tax by every able-bodied male member of the indigenous population of the age of 18 and over who is not liable for house tax, other than those specifically exempted.

(b) *Non-Native Poll Tax* is payable by all males of the age of 18 and over who are not liable for taxes leviable under the native tax laws; it is graded in relation to individual incomes.

(c) *Non-Native Education Tax* is payable by every male non-native over 18 resident in the Territory, and assessed on poll tax payable.

(d) *Municipal House Tax* is levied on owners of houses in townships, not including native dwellings, at rates not exceeding 15% of the net annual value of the house. The tax is not normally leviable in townships where local rates are in force.

(e) *Estate Duty* is payable at graduated rates on any deceased estate of a value exceeding £100.

(f) *Income Tax.*—Resident individuals pay Shs. 1/50 on each £ of the first £400 of chargeable income. Where this exceeds £400, upon the whole chargeable income at the rate of Shs. 1/50 in the £ with the addition of one-eighth of a cent for every £ of chargeable income in excess of £400 up to a total of £1,600, at which point the rate is Shs. 3/- in the £. On chargeable income in excess of £1,600 the rate is Shs. 5/- in the £. Where the total income exceeds £2,000 a surtax of Shs. —25 cents, increasing by one-eighth of a cent up to a total income of £3,500, and thereafter by one-twentieth of a cent up to a maximum rate of surtax of Shs. 9/-.

Non-resident individuals pay at the rate of Shs. 2/- where chargeable income does not exceed £800. Where it exceeds £800 the rate is the same as for residents.

The income of individuals is subject to their personal allowances.

Limited companies pay at the rate of Shs. 5/- in the £.

The following is a table of public finance in the Territory, including both Territorial and Development Plan Accounts.

	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£	£
1938 ..	2,113,244	2,223,896
1939 ..	2,133,345	2,388,821
1946 ..	5,146,761	5,140,443
1947 ..	6,012,732	5,944,371
1948 ..	7,602,291	7,092,545
1949 ..	10,067,407	9,199,540
1950 ..	12,567,039	12,804,231
1951 ..	15,096,770	14,952,640
1952 ..	†18,524,247	†16,804,412

\* Contributions from Territorial to Development Funds are excluded from the former's expenditure and the latter's revenue.

† Approved estimates.

In 1952 it was estimated that the sum of £5½ million would be received from Customs and excise duties, £4½ million from licences and taxes and £6½ million on Development Plan Account. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were £6½ million on Development Plan Account, £1½ million Public Works, £1 million Education, £1 million Medical Services, with over £500,000 for East Africa High Commission, and between £300,000 and £500,000 for each of the following:—Pensions and Gratuities, Agriculture, Miscellaneous Services, Police, Prisons, Provincial Administration, Temporary Allowances and Subventions.

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1951, amounted to £3,524,057 (approximately 8s. 6d. per head of population) and comprises:—

	£
Loans from Imperial Funds .. .. .	1,064,057
Guaranteed Loan 1952-72 .. .. .	500,000
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan .. .. .	210,000
Inscribed Stock 1970-73 .. .. .	1,750,000
	£3,524,057

The currency is issued by the East African Currency Board in London. The British East Africa shilling is the standard coin. Subsidiary coins are of the following denominations:—1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents and 50 cents. There are 100 cents to the shilling. Currency notes are issued in the following denominations:—Sh. 5/-, Sh. 10/-, Sh. 20/-, Sh. 100/-, Sh. 200/- and Sh. 1,000/-.

There has been a sustained increase in development from 1948 onwards, as is indicated by the following expenditure figures—1948, £851,000; 1949, £1,687,000; 1950, £3,438,000; 1951, £3,830,000. The 1952 budget provides for an expenditure of £6,614,000 (revised estimate £5,233,000).

Tanganyika received an allocation of £5,250,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year development plan. In 1952 the plan was revised and it is now proposed to spend about £15 million between 1952 and 1956. The money is to be found from the following sources:—

	£
Colonial Development and Welfare Territorial Grant .. .. .	2,994,000
Other Colonial Development and Welfare, Economic Co-operation Administration, and East African Pool Grants .. .. .	860,000
Tanganyika Revenue .. .. .	5,895,000
Loan Funds .. .. .	5,316,000

This total is to be spent in the following proportions:—

	£	
Basic Services .. .. .	10,749,000	(71%)
Social Services .. .. .	1,733,000	(12%)
Productive Services .. .. .	2,583,000	(17%)

*Basic services*—24% of the total will be spent on buildings and 55% on roads.

*Social Services*—64% of the total will be spent on medical and health services and 30% on general education.

*Productive Services*—67% of the total will be spent on agriculture.

It is now evident that in Songea District there is sufficient coal of fair quality to meet the total East African requirements for many years, and

to permit of exploitation of the large titaniferous iron ore deposits at Ligainga. The question of rail and road communications to these mineral fields is under consideration. Work on the gold-fields in the Musoma and Bukoba districts is still in the preliminary stage. Progress continues on the development by the Colonial Development Corporation of the wattle scheme in the Njombe District. A total area of 13,000 acres has been cleared, of which 5,000 acres have been planted. In full production, the scheme will enable 3,000 acres per year to be cut. In 1950, a revised and modified programme was approved for the Overseas Food Corporation. The revised programme, which covers a period of seven years, provides for operations on a much smaller scale than was envisaged in the original scheme. At Nachingwea in the Southern Province where the main activities are now taking place, 60,000 acres were chain-felled ready for the subsequent clearing operations, mechanized root-cutting and soil conservation. In the Southern Province, where the ancillary services to support the full farming effort are now complete, most important contributions to economic advancement are the new port installations at Mtwara and the railway communications between the coast and the development area.

In the several Overseas Food Corporation areas the ancillary services include aerodromes, roads, water supplies, workshops, hospitals, schools and new townships.

Facilities for higher education are provided by the University College of Makerere at Kampala in Uganda. African students from Tanganyika who qualify for entrance to Makerere at present are required to pay fees of only £40 towards the cost of tuition and residence at the College, the balance being met from Government funds; provision exists for the remission of these fees in cases of need. The number of students in residence from Tanganyika in 1951 was 49. The present target is for 200 students from Tanganyika to attend Makerere in 1956. At the end of 1951 there were 11 Africans and about 50 Asians from Tanganyika studying in the United Kingdom.

An increasing number of Africans are completing the full Secondary school course and 57 passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in 1951. The system of African education has been revised under the Ten-Year Plan for African Education which provides for three stages of education up to the secondary level; the Primary school covers Standards I-IV; the Middle school V-VIII and the Secondary school IX-XII inclusive. It is hoped that there will be, by 1956, 310,000 Primary pupils, 32,100 Middle school pupils and 3,720 Secondary pupils. One trade school accommodating 500 pupils is already in being and the building of a second should be commenced in the near future. The sum of £50,000 has been contributed to the Royal Technical College of East Africa at Nairobi which is intended to provide advanced technical training for East African students of all races.

Facilities for European, Indian and other non-native education are provided by the European and Indian Education Authorities and the Advisory Committee on other Non-native (including Goan) Education respectively. Each of these Authorities has its own fund to which Government makes a substantial contribution annually. There are six Government Primary schools, one with a Secondary school attached, ten assisted schools and five unassisted schools

together with a Government Correspondence School giving education to 1,655 European pupils. 10,667 Indian pupils are attending one Government Primary school and 60 assisted Primary schools, and 2,930 Indians are receiving secondary education at two Government schools and 33 assisted schools.

Expenditure on educational services during 1951 amounted to approximately £1,305,000, of which £112,300 was contributed from Development Funds and £128,300 by Native Authorities. In 1935 the total expenditure was £81,100.

Total expenditure on medical and allied services in 1951 was £1,144,925, of which £182,826 was contributed from Development Funds. In 1935 expenditure amounted to £193,930. These figures exclude such items as medical building works provided for in the Public Works estimates and public health measures undertaken by the various township authorities or the expenditure on medical services by industry and voluntary agencies. There are 411 dispensaries in Tanganyika maintained by Native Authorities, 10 by Government, 101 by Missions and 270 by private bodies and industry. The Native Authority maintains 31 maternity and child welfare clinics, Government 14 and Missions 59. In addition both Government and Missions maintain 27 leprosaria and 11 sleeping sickness dispensaries. There are 167 hospitals containing 8,266 beds and 23 cots and during 1951, 155,680 in-patients and 4,291,733 out-patients were treated at Government and Mission hospitals and other medical centres, and at Native Authority rural medical centres.

There are 21 scheduled aerodromes of which three—Dar es Salaam, Tabora and Lindi—are capable of taking large aircraft in all weathers. Internal air transport is conducted by the East African Airways Corporation. The Corporation operates a network of scheduled services connecting the main administrative and commercial centres of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar. The Central African Airways Corporation operates services between Nairobi and Southern Rhodesia. Small charter aircraft are based at Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Bukoba. Meteorological services are available and are controlled by the East African Meteorological Department with a territorial office in Dar es Salaam. External services connect with the services of the East African and Central African Airways Corporations.

The railways of the Territory are under the control of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration (see under "East Africa High Commission").

There are 417 miles of roads in townships, 87 in other settlements, 3,039 miles of main roads, 3,074 miles of Grade A District roads, 10,923 miles of Grade B District roads and approximately 8,000 miles of village roads.

Six lines operate services from and to Europe and South Africa, two lines operate services to India and South Africa, one line operates to Portuguese East Africa, two lines operate from Europe to and from Indonesia, five lines operate services to and from the United States of America and one line to and from France and Madagascar. Coastal services between Tanganyika, Kenya and Zanzibar are operated by six lines.

Passenger and freight services are operated on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and on Lake Nyasa by Nyasaland Railways Ltd.

These steamer services connect the railways of Tanganyika with those of Kenya and Uganda and the transport systems of the Belgian Congo, Ruanda Urundi and Northern Rhodesia.

With the aid of capital grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, preliminary experimental broadcasting from Dar es Salaam has been in operation from July 1951. It is now proposed to proceed to the second stage of development which is aimed at obtaining territory-wide cover. Five rediffusion stations and the 250-watt transmitting station, all in Dar es Salaam, are operated by Government.

Most of the self-employed indigenous inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. Africans employed in industries (1951) are: Government service 17,415; local government service 13,797; ginning 2,403; forestry and fishing 4,364; transportation 24,120; wholesale and retail trade 19,949; manufacturing (including electricity) 26,022; mining and quarrying 18,329; construction 45,034; agriculture 232,481; other services 51,484; a total of 74,350 casual and 381,048 regular workers.

There is one registered trade union in Tanganyika with 372 members, three staff associations of Government servants and six staff associations of East Africa High Commission servants.

The main crops are bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, millet, sorghums, sisal, beans and pulses, paddy, cotton, groundnuts, coffee, sugar, copra, wheat and tea.

Livestock at a 1951 census numbered: cattle 6,112,967, sheep 2,445,055, goats 3,280,638, pigs 15,642, donkeys 78,854, horses 222, mules 23.

Timber exports (gross) in 1951 totalled 1,095,951 cubic feet valued at £623,475. Minor forest products exported were valued at a further £595,000.

There is extensive fishing in inland and coastal waters and fish-farming is being actively encouraged.

The principal minerals exported in 1950 and 1951 were gold (unrefined bullion), diamonds, tin concentrates, lead concentrates, mica (sheet ground and waste), salt and tungsten concentrates.

There were in 1951, 2,275 premises, including all establishments covered by the definition of factories under the Factories Ordinance, employing 45,641 persons 95% of whom were Africans. The industries employing most labour were sisal and sansevieria processing (207 premises), saw-milling (45), general woodworking including carpentry, joinery and cabinet making (166), tailoring and dressmaking (986), and motor vehicle repairs (114). Among the industries are 17 manufacturing soap, 24 sugar, 7 curing tobacco, 101 pulping coffee, 20 cotton ginning, 22 generating electricity and 106 milling flour, oil or rice.

	Net Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	£000	£000	£000
1937	2,991	347	4,770
1938	2,995	186	3,479
1946	6,291	142	8,525
1947	12,156	141	10,522
1948	19,858	245	16,011
1949	26,635	551	19,233
1950	24,000	1,287	23,768
1951	28,121	1,003	39,343

(These figures include bullion and specie, but exclude all inter-territorial trade with Kenya and Uganda.)

In 1938 26.9% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 19.8% from Commonwealth countries, and 53.3% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 44.5%, 20.0% and 35.5%.

In 1938 32.3% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 33.5% to other Commonwealth countries, and 34.2% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 40.6%, 21.0% and 38.4%.

*Principal Exports by Volume and Value*

	1938	1950	1951
Sisal .. .. .	£ 1,425,192	11,855,651	23,696,132
	tons 101,400	119,041	142,230
Coffee .. .. .	£ 385,576	4,471,528	4,557,274
	tons 13,730	15,347	16,816
Cotton .. .. .	£ 380,304	1,446,278	2,767,630
	centals 198,705	157,759	186,367
Hides and Skins .. .. .	£ 202,396	1,361,372	1,529,287
	tons 3,595	5,317	3,545
Gold .. .. .	£ 589,135	881,022	815,194
	ozs. 112,267	70,984	65,224
Diamonds .. .. .	£ 3,608	1,371,057	85,511
	carats 3,590	131,271	8,598

The chief imports are piece goods, vehicles and parts, machinery, clothing and footwear, iron and steel, petroleum, cement, cigarettes and tobacco.

There are 128 African, 5 Asian, 2 European and 3 inter-racial co-operative organizations with a total membership of 105,762 persons, of which details are as follows:—Bulk purchase (Butchers), 1 society, 123 African members; Bulk purchase (Traders), 4 societies, 494 African members; Consumers, 2 societies, 2,873 European members; Credit (loan), 5 societies, 2,787 Asian members; Marketing (including agricultural requisites supply), 126 societies, 99,017 African members, 13 Asian members, 455 European members.

Saving deposits may be accepted by nearly all marketing societies but only the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has so far received deposits. These amount to nearly £10,000 deposited by over 200 members of 18 primary societies.

There are four main groups of primary marketing societies affiliated to four unions, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Limited, the Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Marketing Union Limited, the Rungwe Co-operative Union Limited, and the Bukoba Co-operative Union Limited. The largest is the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Limited, to which 29 societies with over 32,000 members are affiliated. In 1951 this Union handled 4,100 tons of mild coffee of the approximate f.o.b. value of £1,200,000, supplied agricultural requisites to the value of about £15,000 and marketed beans, sunflower, hides and skins.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

The Governor (*President*).  
 The Chief Secretary to the Government.  
 The Attorney-General and Member for Legal Affairs.  
 The Financial Secretary and Member for Finance and Economics.  
 The Member for Local Government.  
 The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.  
 The Member for Lands and Mines.  
 The Member for Social Services.

The Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning.  
 E. C. Phillips, C.B.E.  
 C. W. Carnegie Brown, O.B.E.  
 Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C.  
 V. M. Nazerali, O.B.E.  
 Chief Kidaha Makwaia.  
 P. F. Campbell, O.B.E. (*Clerk to the Council*).

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

The Governor (*President*).

*Official Members*

*Ex-Officio*

The Chief Secretary to the Government.  
 The Member for Legal Affairs.  
 The Member for Finance and Economics.  
 The Member for Social Services.  
 The Member for Local Government.  
 The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.  
 The Member for Lands and Mines.  
 The Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning.

*Nominated*

Director of Medical Services.  
 Director of Agriculture.  
 Director of Education.  
 Labour Commissioner.  
 Director of Veterinary Services.  
 Director of Public Works.  
 Senior Provincial Commissioner.

*Unofficial Members*

E. C. Phillips, C.B.E.  
 V. M. Nazerali, O.B.E.  
 C. W. Carnegie Brown, O.B.E.  
 Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C.  
 Chief Kidaha Makwaia.  
 I. C. Chopra, O.B.E., Q.C.  
 Chief Adam Sapi, M.B.E.  
 A. Y. A. Karimjee.  
 G. N. Houry, Q.C.  
 I. C. W. Bayldon.  
 R. W. R. Miller, C.M.G.  
 Liwali Yustino Mponda.  
 F. C. Mhina.  
 F. Hinds.  
 T. R. Pogson (*Clerk to the Council*).

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

—Sir Edward Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

*Private Secretary*—Col. R. A. Hay.*Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Private Secretary*—G. H. T. Spring.

Chief Secretary and Governor's Deputy—

A. M. B. Hutt, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Attorney-General and Member for Legal Affairs—

A. J. Gratten-Bellw, Q.C.

Financial Secretary and Member for Finance and

Economics—S. A. S. Leslie, C.M.G.

Member for Social Services—B. Leechman,

C.M.G., O.B.E.

Member for Local Government—(Vacant.)

Member for Lands and Mines—N. H. Vicars-

Harris.

Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources—

A. E. Trotman.

Member for Communications, Works and

Development Planning—J. F. R. Hill.

Political Liaison Officer—Sir John Lamb, C.M.G.

Director of Establishments—W. Wenban Smith.

Secretary for Finance—C. E. Tilney.

Secretary for Trade and Economics—J. O.

Talbot-Phibbs.

Assistant Chief Secretary (and Public Relations

Officer)—G. K. Whitlamsmith.

Senior Provincial Commissioners—A. A. Oldaker,

C.B.E.; F. H. Page-Jones; A. H. Pike, O.B.E.;

J. F. R. Hill; H. H. McCleery; E. G. Rowe.

Provincial Commissioners—H. S. C. Gill; T. O.

Pike; S. A. Walden; L. M. Heaney

Accountant-General—E. J. Thompson.

Deputy Accountant-General—R. T. Spencer.

Administrator-General—J. H. Webster.

Director of Agriculture—C. E. J. Biggs.

Deputy Director—J. R. P. Soper.

Director of Audit—F. E. L. Carter, O.B.E.

Deputy Director—D. P. Uttley.

Commissioner for Co-operative Development—

R. S. W. Malcolm.

Commissioner for Development—Col. W. L.

Rolleston, O.B.E.

Director of Education—J. P. Attenborough,

O.B.E.

Deputy Director—R. E. Ellison, E.D.

Custodian of Enemy Property—P. H. Hutchison.

Chief Conservator of Forests—W. J. Egging.

Deputy Chief Conservator—L. G. T. Wigg.

Game Warden—G. H. Swynnerton.

Director of Geological Survey—C. B. Bisset.

Assistant Director—A. M. Quennell.

Government Chemist—W. E. Calton.

Director of Grain Storage—G. H. Rulf.

Principal Immigration Officer—S. C. Sinclair.

Chief Justice—Sir Herbert Cox, Q.C.

Puisne Judges—R. O. Sinclair; G. M. Mahon;

J. S. Abernethy; E. D. W. Crawshaw, Q.C.

Solicitor-General—Sir James Henry, Bt., M.C.

Labour Commissioner—M. J. B. Molohan,

M.B.E.

Deputy Labour Commissioner—K. L. Sanders,

O.B.E.

Director of Lands and Surveys—G. M. Gibson,

O.B.E.

Land Officer—E. T. Haywood.

Chief Surveyor—A. F. M. Smith.

Chief Aviation Officer—J. H. Tanner.

Registrar-General—J. F. Spry.

Director of Medical Services—A. T. Howell.

Deputy Director—R. E. Barrett.

Commissioner for Mines—V. T. Hockin.

Assistant Commissioner—A. F. Skerl.

Mining Consultant—J. Spalding.

Commissioner of Police—R. E. Foulger, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner—(Vacant).

Government Printer—H. C. Kelly, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Prisons—F. H. C. Dawson.

Director of Public Works—G. Morgan.

Deputy Director—F. H. Woodrow, O.B.E.

Commissioner for Social Development—C. A. L.

Richards.

Chief Town Planning Officer—F. S. White.

Director of Tsetse Survey and Reclamation—

H. M. Lloyd.

Director of Veterinary Services—N. R. Reid,

M.B.E.

Deputy Director—E. C. S. Dawe.

Director of Water Development—E. L. Smith.

Assistant Director—W. P. Steele.

## KINGDOM OF TONGA

The area is 269 square miles, including inland waters.

The population numbers 49,000 (1951 mid-year estimate).

There are three main groups of islands: Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. The islands on the eastern side are of coral formation while the chain on the west are volcanic. There are active volcanoes on four of the islands.

The climate is healthy, though humid from January to March; during the rest of the year, pleasantly cool. The mean annual temperature is 73°; the mean annual rainfall 70 inches on Tongatapu, 110 inches on Vava'u.

The principal town is Nuku'alofa on Tongatapu (capital); population 5,500.

In 1826 Wesleyan missionaries landed on Tonga and by the middle of the century practically all the chiefs and people had embraced Christianity. Not until the last decade of the century, however, were questions regarding freedom of worship and the relationship of Church and State peaceably settled. In 1900, by a Treaty of Friendship and Protection, Tonga became a British Protected State, while remaining self-governing.

The present constitution is based, with relatively little amendment, on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign (at present Queen Salote Tupou, G.B.E.) a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Premier and Ministers of the Crown (including the Governors of Vava'u and Ha'apai) seven representatives of the nobles elected by their peers, and seven representatives of the people elected by popular franchise, every male Tongan of 21 years of age who pays taxes and can read and write being qualified to vote. Elections are held every three years. The President of the Legislative Assembly is the Speaker, appointed by the Sovereign. The courts consist of a Supreme Court, a Magistrate's Court and a Land Court.

By Order in Council No. 458 of 1952 the responsibilities of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in respect of the Kingdom of Tonga were transferred with effect from the 1st April, 1952, to the Governor of Fiji who acts through Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Agent in Tonga. British and foreign nationals charged with any offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or imprisonment for over two years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tonga courts. In other respects they are for the time being subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific but his jurisdiction will be transferred to the Supreme Court of Fiji in due course, as provided by the Order in Council referred to above.

Every male Tongan on reaching the taxable age of 16 years is entitled to 8½ acres of land for cultivation in addition to a small village allotment for his dwelling.

For the allotments described in the preceding paragraph an annual tax of 8s. a year is paid and in addition an annual tax of 32s., for which free education, medical, hospital and dental treatment are provided. Indirect taxation includes import duties (general tariff 33½% *ad valorem*, British preferential tariff 15% *ad valorem*) and a Port and Customs Service tax on imports of 5%. There is also an export duty on copra of £5 per ton.

The following is a table of public finance.

	Revenue £ Tongan	Expenditure £ Tongan
1937-38 .. .. .	69,242	62,742
1938-39 .. .. .	60,441	69,612
1946-47 .. .. .	159,256	107,907
1947-48 .. .. .	251,095	157,264
1948-49 .. .. .	246,893	206,187
1949-50 .. .. .	401,473	287,275
1950-51 .. .. .	344,550	313,786
1951-52 .. .. .	470,173	346,936

Sixty per cent. of revenue accrues from Customs duty. There is no Public Debt.

The Tonga £ has the same official exchange value as the Australian £. The note issue is of denominations of £5, £1, 10s. and 4s.; the main tender status coinage in use is Australian, though United Kingdom, New Zealand and Fiji coins are also in circulation.

There are 132 primary schools (69 State schools and the remainder run by Missions); secondary education is provided by one Government and five Mission Colleges. There is a training school for Government and Mission primary school teachers. In 1951 the total attendance at primary schools was 10,805; at secondary schools approximately 1,836. Government expenditure on education (exclusive of buildings and building maintenance) amounted to £29,485 in 1951-52 compared with £5,835 in 1934-35.

The Government of Tonga Medical Department operates three public hospitals, two subsidiary hospitals and a number of dispensaries. In 1951, 1,364 in-patients and 25,908 out-patients were treated.

Government expenditure on medical services (exclusive of buildings and building maintenance) amounted to £41,307 in 1951-52 as compared with £7,280 in 1934-35.

There is a first-class aerodrome on the island of Tongatapu, and limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and Vava'u harbours. There are no regular air services. Military aircraft make occasional calls.

There are approximately 60 miles of metalled road in Tongatapu and 18 miles in Vava'u suitable for motor traffic. There are 150 miles of graded earth roads which are only usable by motor traffic in dry weather.

The chief ports, which are also ports of entry, are Nuku'alofa and Vava'u. In 1951 Nuku'alofa entered 37,125 and cleared 36,982 tons of shipping, and Vava'u entered 27,449 and cleared 17,294 tons of shipping. A regular monthly passenger and cargo service from New Zealand via Fiji is maintained by the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand. Regular cargo services are maintained by vessels of the Bank Line and the Union Steam Ship Company. The former lift copra and the latter discharge general cargo from Australia and United Kingdom transshipment cargo from Fiji. Occasional vessels call to discharge timber from Canada or oil from Singapore.

Sea communication within the group is maintained by Government auxiliary vessels, and sailing vessels.

There are no local broadcasting services.

Tonga is essentially an agricultural country, and, in general, a land of peasant proprietors. The recruitment and employment of labour may, therefore, be said not to exist. A minute proportion of the population seek employment in the Government Services, in the stores and European leaseholds.

The main crops are coconuts, bananas, kumalas, yams, taro, cassava, groundnuts, candlenuts, maize and fungus. In 1950, 16,703 tons of copra and 61,045 cases of bananas were produced.

Livestock number (rough estimate): horses 6,200, cattle 1,680, goats 1,800, pigs 25,000.

Limited areas of forest lands are found in the islands of 'Eua and Vava'u, but there are no exports of timber.

There is an abundance of fish in the waters of the Group which provides a constant fish diet for the inhabitants.

There are no manufactures in Tonga, apart from two minor industries which are both in the experimental stage. These are the expressing of juices from citrus, pineapple and passion fruits, and the extraction of oil from candlenuts.

	Total Imports £ Tongan	Total Exports £ Tongan
1937 .. .. .	137,365	164,620
1938 .. .. .	83,026	86,196
1946 .. .. .	273,125	230,117
1947 .. .. .	391,240	748,109
1948 .. .. .	688,443	842,127
1949 .. .. .	685,168	881,929
1950 .. .. .	880,817	1,090,842
1951 .. .. .	889,373	1,388,564

In 1938 18.74% of imports came from the United Kingdom, 59.42% from Commonwealth countries and 21.84% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were United Kingdom 33.27%, Commonwealth countries 52.68% and foreign countries 14.05%.

In 1938 90.62% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 7.42% to Commonwealth countries and 1.96% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were United Kingdom 91.26%, Commonwealth countries 8.74% and foreign countries Nil.

## Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1949	1950
Copra .. .. . tons	12,428	13,786	16,703
£	79,799	814,073	995,514
Bananas .. .. cases	10,825	46,510	61,048
£	3,507	40,391	54,270
Fungus .. .. . tons	9	—	—
£	256	—	—
sacks	—	1,425	1,964
£	—	2,209	4,711
Candlenuts .. .. tons	—	256	—
£	—	1,346	—
drums	—	—	18
£	—	—	109
Pineapples .. .. cases	517	1,592	2,638
£	124	799	2,155
Fruit Juice .. .. containers	—	1,556	779
£	—	2,156	862
Coconuts .. .. . sacks	222	1,393	1,237
£	23	839	936

The chief imports are drapery and textiles, flour, preserved meats, sugar, hardware, soap, motor spirit, kerosene, spirits, beer and wines, tobacco and cigarettes.

There are no co-operative societies.

Under the provisions of the Agriculture Organization Act, 1940, the Tonga Copra Board and the Tonga Banana Board have been set up; both are non-profit-making concerns charged with purchase, sale and marketing in the interests of the producers.

## MINISTERS

Premier—H.R.H. Tungi, C.B.E.  
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—Tuivakano.  
 Minister of Police—Hon. Ulukalala.  
 Minister of Finance—Hon. G. H. Goodacre.  
 Minister of Education—H.R.H. Tungi, C.B.E.  
 Minister of Lands—Hon. Akauola.  
 Governor of Vava'u—H.R.H. Tuipelehake.  
 Governor of Ha'apai—Ahome'e.  
 Minister of Works—Hon. Tu'ihate'iho.  
 Minister of Health—Hon. Akauola.

## BRITISH AGENT AND CONSUL

J. E. Windrum.

running diagonally across the island. Between the northern and central ranges the land is flat and well-watered; south of the central range the land is undulating and the water supply poor. Apart from a comparatively small area in the northern range (main peaks: Cerro del Anipo 3,085 feet, El Tucuche 3,072 feet) and Mount Tamana (1,009 feet) in the central range, all the land is below 1,000 feet. The rivers, though numerous, are unimportant. A main ridge of hills, 18 miles in length, extends nearly two-thirds of the length of Tobago from its north-eastern extremity. The highest point is 1,890 feet. About 578,250 acres (or 46%) of the total area of the Colony is under forest.

The climate is tropical. There is a dry season from January to the middle of May with an average rainfall of 2-3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December (with a short break in September) with an average of 8-10 inches per month. The average annual rainfall ranges from 70 inches in the west to 90 inches in the east. The annual mean temperature in 1951 ranged from 72° minimum to 87° maximum. The coolest months of the year are December to April.

The principal towns are:—

	Population
Port of Spain (capital) .. ..	108,000
San Fernando .. .. .	34,000
Arima .. .. .	9,000
Scarborough (Tobago) .. ..	1,000

Trinidad was discovered by Columbus on his third voyage in 1498 and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the King of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley, and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, who signalized his visit by burning the newly-founded town of St. Joseph, and it was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant, 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, cocoa was largely and successfully cultivated, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1783, when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid as to its exceptional fertility, a royal proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The total area of the Colony is 1,980 square miles (Trinidad 1,864, Tobago 116).

The population numbers 649,000 (1951 mid-year estimate). The majority are natives of the West Indies, of African and East Indian descent. The racial groups at the 1946 census were: African 47%, East Indian 35%, Mixed or coloured 14%, European 3%, Chinese 1%. English is spoken generally throughout the Colony.

Trinidad is traversed by two mountain ranges, the northern and southern ranges, running roughly east and west, and a third, the central range,

advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, soon augmented by many French families driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the events of the French Revolution; and to this cause is to be traced the preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad. The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

Tobago was also discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. It was visited in 1596 by Captain Keymis in the *Darling* and found to be uninhabited. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they themselves were compelled by the French Admiral Estras to evacuate the island, the Dutch Admiral Binks being defeated in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a company of London merchants. In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to Great Britain in perpetuity.

In 1781 Tobago was captured by the French, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In 1793, it was captured by a British force and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802; again reconquered in 1803 by a British force; and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

The Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, provides for a Legislative Council of three *ex-officio*, five nominated and 18 elected members, presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside the Council; and an Executive Council consisting of the Governor as Chairman, three *ex-officio*, one nominated and five elected members elected by the Legislative Council. Unofficial members of

the Executive Council may be charged with the administration of particular departments and subjects. In the present Executive Council the five elected members have been charged with the administration of Agriculture and Lands, Communications and Works, Education and Social Services, Health and Local Government, and Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Adult suffrage was introduced in 1946. The first general election under the 1950 constitution was held on 18th September, 1950, and 70% out of a total electorate of 282,989 voted.

Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888 and in 1898 became a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

Policy with regard to land in the Colony was modified in 1941 when the sale of Crown lands was discontinued. Leases are now granted with covenants designed to assure full and proper development of the land. The period for which leases for agricultural purposes are granted is 25 years, with an option to renew for a further 25 years. The leases also contain provision for compensating the lessees for unexhausted improvements, and for penalties for dilapidation. Individual ownership is recognized and there is no restriction on alienation to non-natives. A small amount of Crown land is acquired mainly for public purposes.

Taxation takes the form under the Customs tariff of specific and *ad valorem* duties, with British preferential and general tariff rates. There is an export duty on asphalt of \$1.20 per ton (crude) and \$1.66 per ton (refined). The excise duty on rum is \$6.00 per gallon and on petrol 9 cents per gallon. Under an Income Tax Ordinance, the first \$1,200 of an individual's income is free of tax, and then for the first additional \$1,000 the rate is 10 cents for every \$, but this rate is increased for every additional \$1,000. A personal allowance of \$480 is made for a wife and \$240 for each child in the Colony and the amount actually expended for education, board and lodging (not exceeding \$1,200) for each child educated outside the Colony. The rate for life assurance companies is 15% and for other companies 40%. Other main heads of taxation include estate duties, lands and buildings taxes, a sweepstake tax and a cinema entertainment tax.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony.

	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$
1938 .. ..	13,445,000	12,230,000
1939 .. ..	13,421,000	13,001,000
1946 .. ..	41,890,000	31,937,000
1947 .. ..	37,325,000	37,417,000
1948 .. ..	45,311,000	38,611,000
1949 .. ..	50,877,000	42,330,000
1950 .. ..	50,619,000	50,431,000
1951 .. ..	55,416,000*	54,883,000*
1952 .. ..	56,445,000*	61,032,000*

\*Approved estimates.

It was estimated in 1951 that 32% of revenue was derived from Customs and excise and 36% from tax on incomes. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were: Public Debt \$2.7 million; agriculture \$1.4 million; social services (including health, education and old age pensions) \$13.5 million; works and hydraulics extraordinary and annually recurrent \$8.9 million; food subsidies \$3.7 million.

The Public Debt at the end of 1951 amounted to \$53.9 million (\$82 per capita) of which \$13.7 million was issued locally and \$40.2 in the United Kingdom. The Colony's surplus balances at 31st December, 1951, stood at \$34.6 million.

The currency in circulation is issued by the Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean territories (Eastern Group) on behalf of Barbados, British Guiana, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. It consists of notes of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100 and United Kingdom silver and bronze coins. (The British Caribbean currency notes replaced Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad Government and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) currency notes in August 1951.) Total currency in circulation in Trinidad at the end of 1951 amounted to \$21,939,852. The B.W.I. \$4.80 = £1 sterling.

Trinidad and Tobago received an allocation of \$4,800,000 under the Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a development plan. In 1950 a Five-Year Economic Programme was drawn up to spend about \$38,000,000 between 1951 and 1955. The money is to be found from the following sources:—

Colonial Development and Welfare	
grant .. .. .	\$4,400,000
Surplus balances .. .. .	\$6,000,000
Loan funds .. .. .	\$28,000,000

This total is to be spent in the following proportions:—

Administration (buildings and quarters)	5.4%
Economic development (agriculture, roads, harbours, rice production) ..	16.1%
Social services (health, schools, housing, drainage)	19%
Self-balancing (water, railway, electricity)	59.5%

The Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1950, provides for the granting of specific reliefs from Customs duty and income tax to persons establishing new industries in the Colony. In 1951 the Rugby Portland Cement Company Limited, in association with the Colonial Development Corporation, set up the Trinidad Cement Company Limited, with a capital of \$8,000,000, to undertake the manufacture of cement. The annual output of the factory, which is likely to begin production in 1954, is expected to be 100,000 tons.

Primary education in the Colony is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 12 resident within two miles of a Government or assisted school. No pupil is retained on the roll of a primary school after attaining the age of 15. Secondary schools prepare pupils for the Cambridge school certificate and higher school certificate examinations. On the results of the latter, five university scholarships are awarded annually by Government.

In 1951 there were 312 (63 Government and 249 assisted) Primary and eight Intermediate schools with an enrolment of 120,847; and 13 Secondary schools with an enrolment of 5,882. In addition there were 184 registered private schools (of which 33 provided a course in Secondary education) with an enrolment of 18,994. A Board of Industrial Training maintains a full-time technical school and conducts evening classes at seven different centres. Comprehensive in-service training in well-equipped schools and workshops is also carried out by the larger oil companies. The Department of Education conducts evening classes for adults and the Extra-mural Department

of the University College of the West Indies (situated in Jamaica) provides a programme of classes at an intermediate university level. There were about 600 students from the Colony studying at universities in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Expenditure on education (excluding school buildings) was over \$5,000,000 in 1951 as compared with \$956,000 in 1938.

The expenditure by the Health Department in 1951 was \$5,460,000 compared with \$1,000,000 in 1938.

There are three general, a mental, a venereal diseases, a tuberculosis and eight district hospitals and a tuberculosis sanatorium, a leprosarium and two houses of refuge, with a total of 3,314 beds. In 1951 the daily average number of beds occupied was 3,075 and the total number of patients treated 41,025. Health centres and rural dispensaries are maintained in the townships and in the larger villages. A public health programme is administered through the following divisions and units: malaria, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, leprosy, yaws, hookworm, nutrition, health education, maternity and infant welfare. The ten principal causes of death were diseases in early infancy (149 per 100,000), cardiac and valvular diseases, old age, diarrhoea and enteritis, cerebral haemorrhage, pulmonary tuberculosis, cancer, broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis and nephritis (32 per 100,000).

The main airfields are at Piarco, 12 miles from Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Crown Point (Tobago). Eight airlines (British West Indian Airways, Pan American Airways, Linea Aeropostal Venezolana, K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), Aerovias Brasil, Aerolineas Argentinas, Trans-Canada Airlines and St. Vincent Government Air Service) maintain scheduled operations through Piarco. British West Indian Airways Limited provides daily communication between Trinidad and Tobago. In 1951 at Piarco there were 8,661 aircraft movements, 61,727 passengers arrived and 986,000 lb. of mail and cargo were unladen. A meteorological station is maintained by the British Caribbean Meteorological Service at Piarco.

There are 118 miles of Government railway. In 1951 over 4,000,000 passengers and 400,000 tons of goods were carried. The Government railway ancillary services, which provide omnibus communication between railway termini and outlying districts, carried 5,741,000 passengers and 31,000 tons of goods.

There were in 1950 2,397 miles of roads; main roads 1,092 miles, local roads 1,305 miles.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines: these include the Alcoa, American President, American Republics, Blue Star, Booth, Canadian National, Cunard White Star, Elders and Fyffes, French, Furness, Harrison, Moore-McCormack, Norgeuf, Nourse, Royal Mail, Royal Netherlands, Surinam and Venezuelan lines. In 1951, 4,876 ships passed through the Colony with a total net tonnage of 13,095,520.

The Government coastal steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago).

The Trinidad Broadcasting Company Limited operates "Radio Trinidad" on the following frequencies:—

1,295 k/cs. (231.6 metres).
9,625 k/cs. (31.1 metres).
3,275 k/cs. (91.6 metres).

Radio Distribution (Trinidad) Limited operates a wide re-diffusion service from Port of Spain to Tunapuna and in San Fernando. The service offers two programmes one of which consists of a relay of the "Radio Trinidad" transmissions.

Most of the population is dependent on agriculture. Estimated numbers in the main occupations in 1951 were: agriculture, forestry and fishing 67,000; petroleum mining 11,200; manufacturing 31,600; construction 12,300; commerce 21,600; transport 11,100; Government services 25,400; personal and recreative services 20,800.

In July 1952 there were 34 workers' unions and eight unions of employers.

The main crops and products are sugar and by-products (molasses and rum), cocoa, coconuts and coconut products, citrus and by-products, rubber, coffee, tonca beans and bananas. Ground provisions, maize and rice are also grown for local consumption. Copra is now mostly processed locally into edible oil, coconut oil, lard compound, margarine, butter substitute and laundry soap.

The livestock industry, with the exception of a few large dairies, is carried on mainly by East Indian peasants. Total production of milk in 1951 was estimated at 15,044,000 lb.

The outturn of timber and fuel from the forest in 1951 was 5,355,752 cubic feet. There are over 60 sawmills.

There is extensive fishing in coastal waters but the catch is insufficient to meet demand. Experiments are being carried out in fishpond culture.

Crude petroleum and natural gas are produced in the southern part of Trinidad. Foreign crude

oil is also imported from Venezuela, the refined products being re-exported. The (asphalt) "Pitch Lake", 109 acres in extent, is at La Brea; 154,705 tons of natural asphalt were produced in 1951.

In addition to the two main industries of oil and sugar, the island is the world's only supplier of Angostura bitters. Its manufactures also include bricks and tiles, textiles, stapled boxes, matches, cigarettes, beer, aerated waters, biscuits, chocolate, confectionery, ice, stock feed, glass, time recording clocks and equipment, bay rum, drugs, industrial gases; printing, foundry work and ship repair should also be mentioned.

	Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	\$000	\$000	\$000
1938 ..	35,497	1,626	33,742
1939 ..	34,763	1,628	35,731
1946 ..	75,403	4,104	57,572
1947 ..	118,384	4,853	82,262
1948 ..	130,960	5,522	127,105
1949 ..	153,776	6,607	131,790
1950 ..	168,454	10,030	167,562
1951 ..	218,639	7,854	206,875

In 1938 37.1% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 20.7% from other Commonwealth countries and 42.2% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were:—34.9%, 17.2%, and 47.9%.

In 1938 49.7% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 18.2% to other Commonwealth countries and 32.1% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were:—32.9%, 23.4% and 43.7%.

Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951	
Petroleum Oils .. .. .	000 barrels	16,420	28,650	33,737
	\$000	23,656	125,296	157,378
Sugar .. .. .	000 cwt.	2,405	2,470	2,323
	\$000	4,958	17,893	17,475
Cocoa .. .. .	000 cwt.	379	145	172
	\$000	2,369	8,361	11,563
Rum .. .. .	000 gallons	84	1,166	1,830
	\$000	59	2,065	2,524
Asphalt (natural) .. .. .	000 tons	60	47	45
	\$000	787	1,234	1,399
Asphalt Cement .. .. .	000 tons	25	23	39
	\$000	344	1,435	2,578

The chief imports are food, beverages, tobacco, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, chemicals, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment.

A statutory Marketing Board is charged with assisting and improving the marketing and processing of agricultural and fishery produce in the interests of producers and in particular with assisting co-operative societies to dispose of their produce to the best advantage. The Board also controls the export of *gros michel* bananas. The other agricultural products are marketed mainly through producer associations within the framework of agreements, e.g. the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, (Coconut) Oil and Fats Agreement, or through normal commercial channels, e.g. rum, bitters, coffee.

In 1951 there were 202 agricultural credit societies with 7,274 members and a total working capital of \$735,000; 10 agricultural co-operative societies with 1,602 members and total assets of

\$1,510,000; 92 credit unions with 7,387 members and total assets of \$181,500; and 366 friendly societies with 148,470 members and net assets of \$1,584,000.

During 1951, 105,245 passengers arrived in Trinidad, of whom 15,778 were visitors.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (Chairman).

Ex-Officio Members

Colonial Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.

Unofficial Members

Roy Joseph, O.B.E. (Elected) (Minister of Education and Social Services).  
Albert Gomes (Elected) (Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce).  
Victor Bryan (Elected) (Minister of Agriculture and Lands).

Ajodhasingh (*Elected*) (*Minister of Communications and Works*).  
 Norman Tang (*Elected*) (*Minister of Health and Local Government*).  
 L. C. Hannays, Q.C. (*Nominated*) (*without portfolio*).  
 Clerk of the Council—J. O'Connor, M.B.E.  
 Assistant Clerk—G. E. Chen.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

J. L. H. W. Savary, Q.C. (*Speaker*).

*Official Members (ex-officio)*

Colonial Secretary.  
 Attorney-General.  
 Financial Secretary.

*Unofficial Members*

Roy Joseph, O.B.E. (*Elected*).  
 L. C. Hannays, Q.C. (*Nominated*).  
 Albert Gomes (*Elected*).  
 Victor Bryan (*Elected*).  
 A. P. T. James (*Elected*).  
 Miss A. L. Jeffers, M.B.E. (*Nominated*).  
 Ranjit Kumar (*Elected*).  
 Chanka Maharaj (*Elected*).  
 H. Robinson (*Nominated*).  
 H. A. Bennett, M.B.E. (*Nominated*).  
 Ajodhasingh (*Elected*).  
 Tubal Uriah Buzz Butler (*Elected*).  
 Edwin Duval (*Elected*).  
 Aubrey James (*Elected*).  
 Pope Maclean (*Elected*).  
 Bhadase Saggan Maharaj (*Elected*).  
 Stephen Maharaj (*Elected*).  
 Charles Netto (*Elected*).  
 Raymond Quevedo (*Elected*).  
 Ashford Sinanan (*Elected*) (*Deputy Speaker*).  
 Mitra Sinanan (*Elected*).  
 Norman Tang (*Elected*).  
 Alan Storey (*Nominated*).  
 Clerk of the Council—T. F. Farrell.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
 —Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G.,  
 G.B.E., C.B.  
 Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive  
 Council—J. O'Connor, M.B.E.  
 Private Secretary—Lt.-Colonel J. C. Medicott-  
 Vereker, M.C.

Colonial Secretary—M. H. Dorman.  
 Financial Secretary—(Vacant).  
 Economic Adviser—O. C. Papineau.  
 Organization and Methods Officer—D. J. A.  
 Briggs.  
 Principal Assistant Secretary—W. S. Archer.  
 Chief Establishment Officer—W. E. Boardman.  
 First Assistant Secretary—W. J. Boos.  
 Accountant-General—L. N. Blache-Fraser.  
 Director of Agriculture—C. H. B. Williams.  
 Deputy Director (Crop Husbandry)—(Vacant).  
 Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry)—L. R.  
 Hutson.  
 Chief Scientific Officer—B. G. Montserin.  
 Director of Audit—C. W. Hodges, M.B.E.  
 Senior Auditor—W. M. Fell.  
 Government Chemist—E. G. N. Greaves.  
 Deputy Government Chemist—A. E. Kerr.  
 Director of Civil Aviation and Aerodrome  
 Superintendent—C. Agostini.  
 Commissioner for Co-operative Development—  
 N. P. Bowen.

Crown Solicitor, Administrator-General and  
 Public Trustee—J. E. Boucaud.  
 Deputy Crown Solicitor—S. A. Huggins.  
 Comptroller of Customs and Excise—A. T. Shill  
 M.B.E.  
 Deputy Comptroller—G. A. Duruty, M.B.E.  
 Senior Warden, District Administration—J. H.  
 Maingot, M.C.  
 Wardens—J. A. M. de Verteuil; T. C. Car  
 bridge; R. J. D'Abadie; V. H. Knowles  
 M. J. D'Abadie; L. D. Punch.  
 Director of Education—(Vacant).  
 Deputy Director—I. M. Hopkins.  
 Assistant Director (Administrative)—R. Rar  
 keesoon.  
 Principal, Queen's Royal College—T. V. Hain  
 Principal, Government Training College  
 (Vacant).  
 Chief Fire Officer—R. G. Cox.  
 Conservator of Forests—A. F. A. Lamb, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Conservator—R. Smeathers.  
 Director of Medical Services—A. A. Peat.  
 Deputy Director of Medical Services—(Vacant).  
 Deputy Director of Sanitary Services—L. G.  
 Ulrich.  
 Radiologist—E. Siung.  
 Superintendent Medical Officer, Mental Hosp  
 —E. P. Masson.  
 Supervisor of Bacteriological Laboratories  
 F. W. Lamb.  
 Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Super  
 tendent, Sanatorium and Clinics—W.  
 Brandyay.  
 Malariaologist—H. P. S. Gillette.  
 Specialist, Venereal Diseases Division—M.  
 Fawkes.  
 Information Officer—A. F. Raymond.  
 Commissioner of Inland Revenue—C. L. Will  
 Deputy Commissioner—A. E. B. Amoro  
 Centeno, M.B.E.  
 Chief Justice—J. L. Mathieu-Perez, Q.C.  
 Senior Puisne Judge—W. H. Irwin.  
 Puisne Judges—S. E. Gomes; E. M. Dal  
 E. R. L. Ward.  
 Registrar and Marshal—N. B. G. Fitzwilliam  
 Chief Magistrate—B. W. Celestain.  
 Commissioner of Labour—S. Hochoy, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Commissioner—J. A. M. Braithwaite  
 Senior Factory Inspector—G. I. Quinn.  
 Chief Electrical Inspector—R. V. S. Aleong.  
 Director of Surveys and Sub-Intendant of C  
 Lands—G. W. Gordon.  
 Deputy Director—L. MacD. Beard.  
 Attorney-General—C. L. Inniss.  
 Solicitor-General—C. T. W. E. Worrell.  
 Legal Draughtsman—C. V. H. Archer.  
 Assistant to the Attorney-General—W.  
 Fergusson.  
 Crown Counsels—A. C. Rienzi; K. P. d  
 Bastide.  
 Speaker, Legislature—J. L. H. W. Savary, Q.  
 Director, British Caribbean Meteorological  
 vice—W. A. Grinstead.  
 Petroleum Technologist—W. N. Foster.  
 Assistant Petroleum Technologist—I. S. Ru  
 ford.  
 Commissioner of Police—E. H. F. Beadon, O  
 Deputy Commissioner—R. A. Erskine-Li  
 O.B.E.  
 General Manager, Port Services—H. O. Cud  
 Deputy General Manager—A. H. Mendes.  
 Harbour Engineer—E. J. Boyle.  
 Wharf Superintendent—J. A. D'Arcy.  
 Harbour Master and Superintendent of l  
 houses—E. J. Hemmings.  
 Postmaster-General—C. G. Folwell.

Deputy Postmaster-General—R. E. Duff.  
 Government Printer—D. Clarke.  
 Superintendent of Prisons—S. G. Benson.  
 Chief Public Assistance Officer—C. W. Solomon.  
 General Manager, Railways—D. Eyre.  
 Operating Superintendent—E. H. Pantin.  
 Registrar-General—H. O. H. Deeble.  
 Deputy Registrar-General—A. A. Thompson.  
 Statistician—E. J. Steer.  
 Director, Works and Hydraulics—W. L. Osborne,  
 O.B.E.  
 Deputy Director—D. M. O'Neale.

## UGANDA

The total area is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 are water and swamp.

The total population of the Protectorate as shown by the 1948 census—excluding Polish refugees and a very small number of persons in transit—was 4,958,520, made up as follows:—

Africans	.. ..	4,917,555
Indians	.. ..	33,767
Goans	.. ..	1,448
Arabs	.. ..	1,475
Europeans	.. ..	3,448
Others	.. ..	827

The estimated total by the end of 1951 was about 5,200,000.

The equator passes through Lake Victoria about three miles south of Entebbe and through south-western Uganda to Lake George. The Protectorate forms part of the Central African tableland and the elevation varies from about 3,700 feet at Lake Victoria to 6,400 feet at Kabale, in south-western Uganda, but descends to 2,000 feet or less in the neighbourhood of Lake Albert and the Albert Nile. There are two mountain ranges in Uganda, the Mufimbiro or Birunga range of volcanoes in south-west Uganda and the Congo, the highest peak being Muhavura (13,547 feet) and the Ruwenzori range, 60 miles in length, of which Mount Stanley with its twin peaks Margharita (16,794 feet) and Alexandra (16,749 feet) is the highest mountain. On the Uganda-Kenya border is Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and 45 miles north of it Mount Debasien (10,050 feet). The southern border of Uganda with Tanganyika runs across the middle of Lake Victoria. Other large lakes in the Protectorate are Lakes George and Edward in the south-west, Lake Albert in the west and Lake Kyoga. The Nile, which flows out of Lake Victoria at Jinja, meanders as far as Lake Albert under the name of the Victoria Nile and thereafter flows north out of Lake Albert as the Albert Nile. Other main rivers are the Katonga-Mpanga, which flows both east and west between Lake George and Lake Victoria, the Aswa, which rises north of Lake Kyoga and flows into the White Nile in the Sudan, and the Malawa, which rises in Mount Elgon and flows through the Mpologoma Swamp into Lake Kyoga. The total area of forest is approximately 2,684 square miles. There are also large areas of open savannah woodland.

The average temperature over most of the Protectorate is between 70° and 75° and at Entebbe the mean temperature, the mean maximum and the mean minimum are 70°, 78°, and 63°, respectively. The average annual rainfall varies between 40 and 55 inches, according to the area, over most of Uganda. The rainy season is not well-defined but there is generally one dry season from December to February and one fairly dry season from June to July.

The principal towns are Entebbe (capital), Kampala and Jinja. Administrative and trading centres also exist at Tororo, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Gulu, Arua, Moroto, Kitgum, Moyro, Fort Portal, Masindi, Hoima, Mbarara, Kabale, Masaka and Mubende.

In 1862 Speke and Grant were the first Europeans to reach the capital of Mutesa, the ruler of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala. They passed on to the Sudan and Egypt and so solved the problem of the ages, the source of the Nile. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864. In 1875 Stanley visited Uganda and told the Christian world of the openings for missionary enterprise in Mutesa's dominions. The first English Protestant missionaries arrived in 1877, followed by French Roman Catholics in 1879. Following the death of Mutesa in 1884 and the accession of his son Mwanga, there were a series of internal uprisings in the kingdom which included rebellions against Mwanga himself and wars between the religious factions.

In 1888 control of the British sphere in East Africa had been assigned by Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company and when the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 confirmed the inclusion in the British sphere of present-day Kenya and Uganda, Captain (later Lord) Lugard was despatched to establish the Company's influence in Uganda. Owing to the heavy costs of occupation, however, the Company soon gave notice of its intention to evacuate Uganda and Sir Gerald Portal was despatched to Uganda as Imperial Commissioner to make proposals for its future. As a result a Protectorate, over Mwanga's Kingdom only, was formally established from 18th June, 1894.

Meanwhile, Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler Kabarega driven out by a combined force of Sudanese troops (led by British officers) and the Buganda tribal army. In 1896 the Protectorate was extended to most of the other regions which are now included within the present Uganda and this term was thereafter applied to the whole territory; while Mwanga's kingdom (which is the present Buganda province) was referred to as Buganda. A revolt of the Sudanese troops in 1897 threatened the very existence of the Protectorate, but the position was restored with the help of Indian troops.

In 1900 Sir Harry Johnston was sent out by the British Government as Special Commissioner and he concluded the Agreement with the Kabaka, Daudi Chwa, and people of Buganda which laid down the principles governing administrative relations with the Crown. The next year similar Agreements were made with the Chiefs in Toro and Ankole. Administration was thereafter extended gradually over the more primitive and unorganized tribes, and the same principles of "indirect rule" were followed wherever and whenever it was possible. In 1903 the eastern highlands of the Protectorate together with the Kavirondo country were transferred to what is now Kenya Colony and the succeeding years saw

further adjustments of the frontiers with the Sudan, Belgian Congo and what is now Tanganyika Territory. In 1903 the superintendence of the Protectorate's affairs passed from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office.

By the Uganda Order in Council, 1920, it was provided that there should be an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, both consisting of such persons as might be directed by Royal Instructions. Under the Royal Instructions dated 5th June, 1920, as amended by subsequent instructions, the Executive Council consists of six *ex-officio* members, and such other persons holding office in the Public Service (official members), and such other persons not holding such office (unofficial members), as the Governor may appoint, with the Governor as President. There are at present two official and six unofficial members. It is further provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of the Governor as President, six *ex-officio* members, with official and unofficial members. There are now ten official members in addition to the six *ex-officio* members, and 16 unofficial members.

The Protectorate is divided into four provinces, Eastern, Western and Northern, and Buganda, which is on a different footing from the remainder owing to the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 by which its form of Government is largely controlled. Buganda is ruled by the Kabaka with the advice of his three Ministers, the Chief Minister, Principal Judge and Treasurer. A hierarchy of chiefs are the executive officers of government. A similar system of administration prevails in the three agreement districts of Toro, Ankole and Bunyoro. In other districts, African Local Governments have been established, the principal officers being a Secretary-General, Treasurer and Principal Judge. County, sub-county, parish and village chiefs are the executive officers of local government and are advised and assisted by councils, which are now established in every province. These are at five levels—the parish, the sub-county, the county, the district and the province—which provide a chain of election from the bottom upwards. In the Eastern, Western and Northern provinces, the district council is the most important organ of government. In Buganda province, however, where the assembly is at the provincial level, district councils do not exist and unofficial members are elected direct from the county councils to the "Great Lukiko" (i.e. the council of Buganda). All Chiefs in Buganda and the three agreement districts are appointed by the Ruler with the approval of the Governor. Elsewhere, appointment of Chiefs is by the Governor direct, though recommendations may come from a local council. Chiefs are now by legal definition the executive officers of local government and they combine in their functions administrative, judicial and fiscal duties.

Alienation of land to non-natives is now almost entirely suspended except for land required for mining purposes and within townships. Ownership of land may not be transferred to a non-native without the Governor's consent. There are a few non-native estates.

The five main categories of taxation are income tax, poll taxes, export taxes, companies tax, Customs and excise.

*Income Tax* is charged on incomes accruing in, derived from, or received in, East Africa by residents, and similarly on the incomes of non-residents, after deducting any personal allowances.

Any person liable to pay Native Poll Tax is exempt from paying income tax. This exempts all Africans. A surtax is imposed on every £ of total income in excess of £2,000, rising to Shs. 45,187/- on a total income of £9,500. Thereafter the next £10,500 is charged Shs. 10/- for every £ and the next £30,000, Shs. 10/50 for every £. Where total income exceeds £50,000 per annum the rate on the excess is Shs. 11/- in every £.

*Poll Tax* is levied on every able-bodied male African at the rate of Shs. 6/- per year with the exception that in Buganda province it is levied at the rate of Shs. 15/- or Shs. 10/- according to district and locality. A Native Administration Tax is levied by African local governments varying from Shs. 6/- to Shs. 22/- according to district. Non-Native Poll Tax is levied at flat rates of £5 on incomes exceeding £200 per annum, and £3 on lower incomes. Females possessing an income of less than £150 per annum are exempt.

*Export Taxes* are placed on lint, cotton and coffee and are operated on a sliding scale.

*Companies Tax* is levied at the rate of Shs. 4/- on every £ of chargeable income accrued in, derived from, or received in the Protectorate.

*Customs and Excise.* The tariff is divided into *ad valorem*, specific and free goods. *Ad valorem* duties vary from 10% to 60%, the latter assessment only applying to luxury goods such as perfume and toilet preparations. The basic rate of import duty is 22% *ad valorem*, assessed on the price goods will fetch on sale in the open market at the port of first importation into the territory, freight, insurance and all the costs, charges and expenses having been paid by the seller. Excise duties are imposed on the following products manufactured in the Protectorate:—

Sugar .. ..	Shs. 2/24 per cwt.
Cigarettes ..	Shs. 8/- per lb.
Cigars .. ..	Shs. 8/- per lb.
Manufactured tobacco	Shs. 7/- per lb.
Beer .. ..	Shs. 180/- for each 36 gallons of worts at specific gravity of 1055.

The following is a table of public finance in the Protectorate.

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1938 .. ..	1,863,863	2,019,655
1939 .. ..	1,717,927	2,739,557
1946 .. ..	4,053,237	3,574,194
1947 .. ..	5,331,222	4,473,773
1948 .. ..	6,405,030	6,530,444
1949 .. ..	8,094,381	6,686,863
1950 .. ..	11,036,701	8,000,380
1951 .. ..	15,826,280	12,345,508

In 1951 51.3% of revenue was derived from export taxes, 24.4% from Customs and excise and 7.7% from direct taxes.

At the end of 1951 the Public Debt amounted to £3,950,000.

The currency is under the control of the East African Currency Board in London. The unit of currency is the shilling, which is sub-divided into 100 cents. Coins and notes of the following denominations circulate in Uganda:—

Coins: Sh. 1/-, 50 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 1 cent.  
Notes: Shs. 5/-, 10/-, 20/-, 100/-, and 200/-.

Shs. 1,000/- and 10,000/- notes are used only for transactions between the Banks and the Currency Board and are not in general circulation.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, Uganda received an allocation of £2,500,000 as a contribution towards her Ten-Year Development Plan. The Plan envisaged a total Government expenditure of £42,500,000 over the decennium, of which £40,000,000 was to be provided from Protectorate sources. In 1948 the Plan was revised and provision was made for the total anticipated Protectorate expenditure of £62,743,000 for the period 1946-56. Of this expenditure approximately 29% is being spent on Social Services and 12% on Productive Services.

The Government have established the Uganda Development Corporation with a capital of £5,000,000 to develop the resources of the Protectorate and to assist private enterprise in the establishment of new industries. It is intended that the Corporation shall take over the Government's interest in several projects now being undertaken, such as the manufacture of cement, fish marketing, textile manufacture. It also plans to engage in the development of mining, hotels, and paper manufacture. The mineral deposits at Sukulu, near Tororo, are being opened up by a syndicate, which has recently been formed by various mining companies in conjunction with the Uganda Development Corporation. A pilot separation plant is being set up which should be in operation at the beginning of 1954. The construction of the Owen Falls Dam at Jinja by the Uganda Electricity Board, a Government-financed utility corporation, is due for completion in 1954 and will provide an output of 90,000 kw. of power. The copper and cobalt deposits at Kilembe are being developed.

There are 3,314 Primary schools, 149 Secondary schools and two institutes of higher education—Makerere College (the University College of East Africa) and the Government training college for Junior Secondary school teachers at Mbarara. In 1951 there were 246,896 pupils in Primary schools, 12,440 in Secondary schools (including 2,620 in technical schools) and 2,189 in teacher-training centres, 30 in the Government training college and 91 Uganda students at Makerere College. At the beginning of 1952 100 students were studying in the United Kingdom, of whom 48 were Africans; eight Africans were studying in the U.S.A. and six in India.

Apart from two full Secondary schools, the teacher-training college, and five Junior Secondary technical schools, all controlled by Government, African primary and secondary education is in the hands of the Missions who receive substantial grants-in-aid from Government. Government expenditure on African education amounted to £852,879 in 1951 out of a total of £1,344,769 from all sources. Government expenditure in 1935 was £76,093.

Malaria, respiratory infections and injuries are among the commoner conditions needing treatment. Yaws, schistosomiasis, venereal disease and leprosy are also important causes of ill-health, while malnutrition during infancy is being increasingly recognized as a major problem. Steady progress is being made in health education which aims especially at the improvement of rural sanitary conditions and the promotion of higher standards of personal hygiene.

The main hospitals for all communities are at Kampala. The largest Government African Hospital is on Mulago Hill, and is closely

associated with the Makerere College Medical School. The Medical Department maintains 18 hospitals at district centres, together with eight rural hospitals and a network of 148 dispensaries. The dispensaries are in the charge of medical auxiliaries. Missionary societies provide seven hospitals and 38 small units. The total number of beds available at hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Protectorate is 6,152, that is, 1.2 beds per 1,000 of the population. In 1951 the number of patients admitted to Government hospitals was 88,025, and 775,532 were treated as out-patients. For all Government units, 2,417,040 patients were treated and 4,839,025 attendances were recorded.

Expenditure by the Medical Department rose from £148,907 in 1935 to £742,244 in 1951.

Entebbe has a first-class international airport and is a principal stopping place on the B.O.A.C. "Comet" route to South Africa. Other airlines operating through Entebbe regularly include Sabena and E.A.A.C., which give rapid connexions to all parts of the world. In addition Entebbe is a staging point on many charter flights. There are also landing grounds at Kasese, Jinja, Tororo, Mbarara, Masindi, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Moroto and Lolelia.

The railways are under the control of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration (see under "East Africa High Commission") which also maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Belgian Congo port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo.

There are 2,457 miles of all-weather main roads, radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres, and about 6,000 miles of excellent roads maintained by the African local governments.

A projected broadcasting service, which will be a responsibility of the Department of Information and Public Relations, is due to be in operation in 1953. The station will be at Kampala.

Most of the population of Uganda is engaged in agriculture or cattle raising on their own account. An analysis of the numbers of Africans employed as wage-earners in agriculture and other occupations shows: agriculture 35,100; Government service 9,554; African local government 28,473; ginning 21,184; forestry and fishing 4,496; transport and communications 6,495; wholesale and retail trade 4,107; manufactures, including electricity 21,820; mining and quarrying 7,832; construction 39,815; other services, etc., 14,090; Total 192,966.

The foregoing figures were obtained from a census covering all known employers of five or more persons excluding domestic servants. The figures are not, therefore, complete since many thousands of Africans work in ones and twos for African employers.

Little interest has yet been shown in trade unionism, and as a result the only form trade union machinery can take is staff organizations of works departments. For the past two years the Labour Department has been striving to promote this form of joint consultation in the major

employment establishments, and there are now 30 joint staff committees operating in different parts of the country and covering some 25,000 employees.

The main crops are cotton, coffee (*arabica* and *robusta*), groundnuts, maize, sugar, tea, and tobacco.

The number of cattle marketed in 1951 was 52,380.

Exploitable forests consist almost entirely of hardwoods. Internal consumption is rising rapidly and most of the timber available for export is absorbed by the other East African territories, from which in return the bulk of the Protectorate's softwood imports are obtained. In 1951 21,871 tons of sawn timber were produced and 1,988 tons were exported compared with 25,120 tons and 17,454 tons in 1947.

The chief minerals are tin and wolfram of which 164 and 161 long tons respectively were produced in 1951. In addition small quantities of gold, niobium-tantalum, galena and bismuth are produced.

Fishing is an important industry and large quantities of fish are consumed by the African population. There is also a considerable export trade.

In the 1951-52 season 158 cotton ginneries were operating. There are 14 tea factories, all carrying out the full processing; four coffee curing works and six hulleries, the latter carrying out the early stages of processing only. Technical

improvements with coffee are constantly being made. There are also two tobacco factories, two metal utensil factories, a tin food cans factory, a tannery, a brewery and a non-alcoholic beverages factory. The Uganda Cement Industries should be in production in 1953. 40 soap factories are scattered throughout the Protectorate, the great majority of which could be classed as cottage industries; only four modern machinery and plant. Maize mill thrives in a small way and 164 licences to grind have been issued.

	Net Imports	Re-exports	Domes. Expor.
	£000	£000	£000
1937 ..	2,387	85	5,51
1938 ..	2,635	257	4,51
1946 ..	5,065	161	8,81
1947 ..	6,486	262	10,65
1948 ..	8,995	404	13,50
1949 ..	12,546	101	23,43
1950 ..	15,402	210	28,66
1951 ..	22,138	246	47,19

(These figures include bullion and specie, exclude all inter-territorial trade with Kenya Tanganyika.)

In 1951 46.4% of total imports came from United Kingdom, 18.4% from other Commonwealth countries and 35.2% from foreign countries.

In 1951 30.1% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 35.3% to other Commonwealth countries, and 34.6% to foreign countries.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Cotton .. .. 000 tons	72	62	62
£000	3,428	16,698	28,742
Cotton Seed .. 000 tons	123	49	31
£000	307	893	658
Coffee .. .. 000 cwts.	14	32	44
£000	328	8,332	13,654
Hides and Skins 000 cwts.	32	41	44
£000	63	737	1,184
Sugar .. .. 000 cwts.	139	57	7
£000	69	79	12
Fish .. .. . 000 tons	682	1,980	2,145
£000	14	138	214

The chief imports are tobacco (unmanufactured), artificial textile piece-goods, cotton piece-goods, jute bags and sacks, gasoline, cement, galvanized iron, motor cars and cycles.

Provision has been made by legislation for the organized marketing of cotton and coffee, the two main cash crops of the Protectorate. Producer prices are announced before the marketing seasons open; it has also been the practice to announce a minimum guaranteed price for cotton at planting time. The Cotton Price Assistance Fund at the end of the 1951-52 season stood at £31½ million, and it is proposed that amounts in the Fund or accruing to it in excess of £20 million should be allocated to an African Development Fund, to be used for the benefit of the African community. It is intended that the Coffee Price Assistance Fund, built up of contributions from African production for the benefit of African producers only, which, at the end of 1951 contained £9 million, should be similarly reduced to £3 million, when the scheme for the reorganization of the coffee industry, now under consideration, is introduced.

The number of co-operative societies has grown from 4 in 1947 to 401 at the end of 1951, with membership of over 36,000, who market produce valued at almost £150,000 during the year; it is expected that by the end of 1952 a total of 600 societies will have been registered.

Five cotton ginneries are now being run by African Co-operative Unions. Under the Acquisition of Ginneries Ordinance, 1952, Government has powers over a five-year period to acquire up to 20 ginneries for operation by African co-operative enterprise.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.

#### Ex-Officio Members

Chief Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.  
Director of Medical Services.  
Director of Agriculture.  
Resident, Buganda.

*Official Members*

L. M. Boyd.  
G. B. Cartland.

*Unofficial Members*

H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.  
H. R. Fraser, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
A. N. Maini, O.B.E.  
B. J. Mukasa, O.B.E.  
J. T. Simpson.  
S. W. Kulubya, M.B.E.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).

*Ex-Officio Members*

Chief Secretary.  
Attorney-General.  
Financial Secretary.  
Director of Medical Services.  
Director of Agriculture.  
Director of Education.

*Official Members*

S. S. Tindall, C.B.E.  
L. A. Mathias.  
L. M. Boyd.  
T. R. F. Cox.  
F. E. Tavener.  
J. P. Birch.  
R. M. Bere.  
G. B. Cartland.  
Sir George Duntze, Bt.

*Unofficial Members*

H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.  
H. R. Fraser, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
A. N. Maini, O.B.E.  
C. L. Holcom.  
C. K. Patel, M.B.E.  
C. Handley Bird.  
B. J. Mukasa, O.B.E.  
Major A. S. Din.  
S. Lubega.  
P. C. Ofwono.  
D. Ocen.  
P. Okech.  
E. C. Cook.  
S. W. Kulubya, M.B.E.  
S. W. Wanambwa.  
Lt.-Col. A. A. Bacrlain.  
Clerk—A. E. Forsyth-Thompson.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

## GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

—Sir Andrew Cohen, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
*Private Secretary*—O. G. Griffith.

Chief Secretary to the Government—C. H. Thornley, C.M.G.  
Financial Secretary—W. Padley, O.B.E.  
Secretary for African Affairs—L. M. Boyd.  
Secretary for Social Services and Local Government—G. B. Cartland.  
Development Commissioner—S. S. Tindall, C.B.E.  
Administrative Secretary—G. M. Greenwood.  
Establishment Secretary—J. V. Wild.  
Deputy Financial Secretaries—C. R. C. Donald ; G. G. Carlyle.  
Resident, Buganda—J. P. Birch.  
Provincial Commissioners—Sir George Duntze, Bt. ; T. R. F. Cox ; R. M. Bere.  
Judicial Adviser, Buganda—C. A. Williams.  
Accountant-General—W. R. Forbes.  
Assistant Accountant-General—E. W. Williams.

Administrator-General, Official Receiver, Public Trustee, Registrar-General, etc.—D. H. Hughes.  
Director of Agriculture—T. Y. Watson, M.B.E.  
Deputy Director of Agriculture—W. J. M. Irving.  
Director of Audit—A. J. R. Lucas.  
Principal Auditor—R. Lilley.  
Commissioner for Community Development—J. C. Dakin.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—A. J. Kerr.  
Deputy Registrar—J. M. Ross.  
Commissioner for Commerce—M. A. Maybury.  
Director of Education—D. S. Miller, O.B.E.  
Deputy Directors—C. R. V. Bell, O.B.E. ; A. N. Law, C.M.G., M.C.  
Conservator of Forests—C. Swabey.  
Deputy Conservator—I. R. Dale.  
Game Warden—Major B. G. Kinloch, M.C.  
Director, Geological Survey—A. Cawley.  
Deputy Director—N. Harris.  
Director, Hydrological Survey—C. L. Berg.  
Chief Justice—J. B. Griffin, Q.C.  
Puisne Judges—A. J. Ainley, M.C. ; G. C. Low.  
Labour Commissioner—L. A. Mathias.  
Assistant Labour Commissioner—M. P. Byers.  
Attorney-General—R. L. E. Dreschfield, Q.C.  
Solicitor-General—P. E. H. Pike.  
Director of Medical Services—R. S. F. Hennessey.  
Deputy Director—J. K. Hunter.  
Commissioner of Police—J. W. Deegan.  
Deputy Commissioner—K. Cleland, M.B.E.  
Government Printer—K. G. Chard.  
Commissioner of Prisons—J. A. Foot.  
Director of Information and Public Relations—H. White, M.B.E.  
Director of Public Works—J. B. White.  
Deputy Director—J. K. Watson.  
Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines—F. E. Tavener.  
Deputy Director of Surveys, Deputy Land Officer and Deputy Commissioner of Mines—E. C. L. Lees.  
Director of Tsetse Control—J. Y. Moggridge.  
Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry—H. Cronly.  
Deputy Director—J. B. Randall.

## WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

(Administrative headquarters : Honiara, British Solomon Islands.)

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not administered by Australia, New Zealand, Fiji or any other civilized power. By the Pacific Order in Council of 1893 the High Commissioner's jurisdiction is extended to foreigners and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order. Under the New Hebrides Order in Council, 1922, the High Commissioner's jurisdiction also extends to the New Hebrides, and the Banks and Torres

Islands. The expenses of the High Commission are met by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate; but a contribution is paid from Imperial Funds in respect of expenses of the British Services in the New Hebrides.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners; and in it is vested all Her Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands. The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other judge for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji, is by virtue of his office a Judicial Commissioner. Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty. A Judicial Commissioner's Court has powers similar to those of the superior courts of England; and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in common law, equity and bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with seven years' penal servitude or upwards. With some few exceptions, an appeal against all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court lies to the Supreme Court of Fiji. In addition to other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons who endanger the peace of the islands.

By Orders in Council of 1952 the High Commissioner's responsibilities in respect of the Kingdom of Tonga and the Island of Pitcairn were transferred to the Governor of Fiji with effect from the 1st April, 1952.

The groups at present under the High Commissioner are:—

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including the Phoenix and Northern Line Islands groups).

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The New Hebrides.

The Southern Line Islands.

Particulars of these are given below.

The posts of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and the Governor of Fiji, which for many years had been held conjointly, were separated on the retirement of Sir Brian Freeston in 1952; and arrangements were made to transfer the Headquarters of the Western Pacific from Suva, where they had been since the creation of the post of High Commissioner (except for the period when Sir Arthur Gordon combined the posts of Governor of New Zealand and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific) to Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. The High Commissioner established his headquarters at Honiara on 1st January, 1953, and took over responsibility for the direct administration of the Protectorate from the Acting Resident Commissioner on the same date.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

HIGH COMMISSIONER—R. C. S. Stanley,  
C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Secretary—R. J. Minnitt.

Financial Secretary—A. Macleod-Smith.

First Assistant Secretary—H. C. A. Bryant.

Assistant Secretaries—H. A. C. Dobbs; T.

Russell; W. J. Marquand.

Chief Judicial Commissioner—W. D. Carew  
(Acting).

Legal Adviser—P. N. Dalton.

Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service—  
J. M. Cruikshank (joint post with other British  
Pacific Administrations).

Adviser on Agriculture—C. Harvey.

Adviser on Education—H. Hayden.

#### BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

The Protectorate is enclosed within an area of approximately 249,000 square nautical miles of which about 11,500 square miles are land.

The estimated population in 1951 was:—

Europeans .. .. .	400
Melanesians .. .. .	95,000
Polynesians .. .. .	3,808
Chinese .. .. .	246
	<hr/>
	99,454

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands situated between the parallel of 5° and 12° 30' S., and the meridians of 155° and 170° E. longitude and includes the islands of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Ysabel, Choiseul, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ranongga, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands, including the Lord Howe Group of Ongtong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tikopia, Mitre Islands and the Duff and Reef Groups.

The climate is not regarded as unhealthy. The introduction of modern anti-malarial drugs has considerably reduced the dangers of this disease. The seasons are generally well defined by trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November when the minimum temperature are recorded. The highest mean and maximum temperatures and the highest rainfall are, as a rule, recorded in the months in the north-west season from November to April.

Station	Mean Annual Temperature °F.	Rainfall (inches)
1948 .. Ilu, Honiara	—	72.31
1949 .. .. .	81.24	69.10
1950 } Honiara ..	79.30	99.60
1951 } .. .. .	79.80	62.91

Honiara, the capital, has a native population of 750. Europeans number 200, Chinese 140.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz group and the north-west coastline of the island of Malaita. From that time many Europeans visited the group and British ships of war paid periodical visits.

Between 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the proclamation in 1893 of the British protectorate over the southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristobal, the New Georgia group and its dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50. In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz group, including Utupua, Tikopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikaiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona were added to the Protectorate. In 1900 the northern islands (Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits south and south-west of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ongtong Java) were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

In 1942 Japanese troops invaded the islands. Most of the non-native population had been evacuated to Australia but the Resident Commissioner and a number of his officers remained to continue the Administration as far as possible. The Japanese occupied the central Solomons and were driven back by the Allies only after violent air, sea and land battles in 1942 and 1943; they were not completely dislodged from the north-western extremity of the Protectorate until the surrender of Japan. The effect upon the population of contact with the very large numbers of Allied servicemen in occupation of the islands and based there for operations further afield, was great and disruption of native life was inevitable; the effects are still being felt in many ways.

An outstanding feature of the war and the enemy invasion of the territory was the great loyalty of the native people to their British connexion and to the Allied cause generally.

The Protectorate is administered directly by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of Queen's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. There is an Advisory Council, consisting of official, non-official and native members.

A Special Lands Commissioner has been appointed to conduct a survey and formulate a revised lands policy for the Protectorate.

Income Tax is levied at the rate of 1s. 3d. increased by .012d. for every £ of chargeable income up to £5,000, and 6s. 3d. on every £ of chargeable income over £5,000. When the chargeable income of any person other than a company exceeds £1,500 a surtax is levied at the rate of 1s. 3d. per £ on incomes between £1,500 and £3,000, 2s. 6d. per £ on income between £3,000 and £5,000 and on a sliding scale rising to 10s. 0d. per £ on chargeable incomes in excess of £30,000. Residential tax of £2 per annum is levied on all non-native adult males. Natives pay tax at rates of 5s., 10s., 12s. and £1 per annum, according to areas in which they reside.

Customs duties represent the chief source of revenue from indirect taxation.

The following is a table of public finance in the Protectorate.

Year	Revenue Expenditure	
	£A	£A
1938-39 .. ..	61,059	65,545
1939-40 .. ..	58,902	73,554
1946-47 .. ..	348,961	334,369
1947-48 .. ..	509,505	485,168
1948-49 .. ..	482,572	398,727
1949 (9 months) ..	399,739	328,680
1950 .. ..	439,563	422,578
1951 .. ..	529,208*	529,208*

\*Estimate.

The above figures include Colonial Development and Welfare grants and loans from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

It is estimated that in 1951, 63.4% of revenue was derived from Customs duty, and 6.06% from direct taxation. In the same year, the main heads of ordinary expenditure were:—

Medical Department .. ..	20.09%
Marine Transport .. ..	12.46%
Police and Prisons .. ..	11.93%

There is no Public Debt in the Protectorate.

The currency is Australian. This is interchangeable with sterling at £Stg.1 = £A.1 5s.

The most important development schemes during 1952 were:—

	£
Guadalcanal Demonstration Farm, estimated cost during 1952 .. ..	9,269
Experimental School, Auki, estimated cost during 1952 .. ..	4,525
Geological Survey, estimated cost during 1952 .. ..	5,441
District Hospitals, estimated cost during 1952 .. ..	5,300

During 1952 a Mass Education Survey was commenced. Two projects are well under way and it is hoped that these schemes will be expanded in due course. A Co-operatives Survey Scheme was approved during 1952, and a Co-operative Officer is being trained in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. A scheme to establish cocoa planting was also inaugurated during 1951.

Education is still largely in the hands of the Missions. With the promulgation of the new Education Regulation, Government subsidies will be paid to Missions complying with certain qualifications; the estimated subsidy to Mission schools in 1952 is £6,000. In 1952 there were four Government Primary schools and one Secondary boarding school, all on the island of Malaita. Further development of Government schools is planned. Estimated expenditure for the Education Department in 1952 was £22,720.

The estimated expenditure of the Medical Department during 1952 was £74,512 (including expenditure on the Teterer Leper Settlement, Guadalcanal), compared with £7,557 in 1936-37. There are Government hospitals at Honiara (92 beds), Auki (50 beds) and Gizo (40 beds). That at Honiara is to be rebuilt as soon as possible.

During 1952 a Tuberculosis Survey, a Leprosy Survey and a Nutrition Survey were conducted by the South Pacific Health Commission.

The airfields used by commercial aircraft are at Honiara, Guadalcanal, at Renard Airstrip in the Russell Islands and Barakoma Airfield on the island of Vella Lavella. Qantas Empire Airways operate a weekly service via Port Moresby and Lae from Sydney.

There are about 20 miles of pressed coral surface road extending east and west of Honiara.

Messrs. Burns Philp and Company Limited operate a shipping service to the Protectorate from Sydney. Bank Line vessels under charter to the British Ministry of Food call irregularly to load copra. The chief ports in the Protectorate are Honiara, Tulagi, Yandina and Gizo. During 1951, 98,684 net tons of shipping were entered, and 90,338 net tons cleared. The Protectorate Government owns and operates 12 small vessels for inter-island communications and administrative and medical touring. The Government Trade Scheme owns two vessels, and there is an ever-increasing number of privately owned vessels in the Protectorate.

A daily broadcasting service from the Government Radio Station, VQO Honiara, was inaugurated in 1952 on a wavelength of 1,030 kilocycles. There are 141 licence holders in the Protectorate.

Most of the indigenous population is engaged in agriculture, either in village gardens or in the copra industry. They are under no economic necessity to work for wages. In December 1951 the total number employed was estimated at 4,716, 2,366 of whom were copra workers.

The main crops and products are coconuts, yams, sweet potatoes, taro, nali nut, tapioca, bananas, pineapples and copra. At the end of 1950 the livestock population was estimated at 10,000 pigs, 3,500 cattle, 300 goats, 75 horses.

The chief export is copra which, except for 4,200 tons exported annually to Australia, is shipped to the United Kingdom. Total exports in 1951 were 13,916 tons, valued at £A.934,931.

	Imports £A.	Exports £A.
1938-39 ..	185,050	151,325
1939-40 ..	192,507	186,305
1948 ..	404,703	197,395
1949 ..	526,488	705,596
1950 ..	618,882	857,980
1951 ..	1,000,840	1,145,636

(Including bullion and specie.)

Imports are mainly foodstuffs and trade goods from Australia.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate Copra Board, which has agents at the main ports, purchases all copra from producers and sells under contract to the Ministry of Food. It is anticipated that some native co-operatives will be formed in 1953.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT\*

Attorney-General—P. N. Dalton.  
 Senior Agricultural Officer—D. A. Donald.  
 Senior Education Officer—H. W. Gaudin.  
 Judicial Commissioner—W. T. Charles.  
 Inspector of Labour—J. L. Bergelin.  
 Commissioner of Lands—(Vacant.)  
 Senior Medical Officer—W. H. McDonald.  
 Superintendent of Police and Prisons—E. J. H. Colchester-Wemys.  
 Postmaster—T. H. Manning.  
 Accountant-General—I. V. G. MacKay.  
 Chief Wireless Officer—R. F. Calvert (*Acting*).  
 Commissioner of Works—O. G. Chapman.  
 Senior Geologist—J. C. Grover.  
 Marine Superintendent—G. J. Webster.  
 Protectorate Auditor—C. N. Bolton.

#### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

The area is approximately 369 square miles, comprising 37 islands spread over more than 2,000,000 square miles of water.

The population was 36,000 at the 1947 census: Gilberts 27,824; Ellice 4,487; Phoenix 984; Northern Line 469; Ocean 2,060. By races the population comprises: Micronesians 29,923; Polynesians 5,066; others, including Europeans, 1,011.

With the exception of Ocean Island (which is an atoll raised by volcanic action some 200 feet above its original level) the islands are all coral atolls, some with lagoons and some without. There are 16 atolls in the Gilbert Group, nine in the Ellice, eight in the Phoenix and three in the Northern Line Islands.

The driest months are August to October and the wettest December to February, when northerly and westerly storms occur. The southern Gilberts, Phoenix and Christmas Island (Line) suffer from periodic droughts which have an approximate cycle of seven years. Rainfall varies from 100 inches annually in the northern Gilberts through 40 inches in the southern up to 120 inches

in the Ellice Islands. In the Phoenix Islands the average rainfall is about 50 inches and in the Line from 30 inches on Christmas Island up to 150 on Washington. The day temperature varies between 80° and 90° throughout the year and the minimum night temperature is about 70°. The trade winds keep the air cool and humidity is not high, except during the rainy season.

The principal islands and their populations at the 1947 census are:—

Ocean Island—District Headquarters	2,060
Tarawa—Colony and District Headquarters, Gilbert Islands	3,582
Funafuti—District Headquarters, Ellice Islands	528
*Canton Island—District Headquarters, Phoenix Islands	81
†Fanning Island—District Headquarters, Line Islands	259

The Gilbert and Ellice groups were brought under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in 1877 and a Protectorate was established in 1892 when H.M.S. *Royalist* visited them. Ocean Island was annexed in 1900, and in 1916 the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate together with Ocean and the Northern Line Islands became a Colony. In 1937 jurisdiction was extended to the Phoenix Islands.

Local governments are established on islands with indigenous populations in the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix groups. They are supervised by District Officers responsible through the Resident Commissioner to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. These governments, under a constitution introduced in 1941, consist of a representative Council with an official majority which exercises minor legislative and executive authority; a Court with criminal and civil jurisdiction over persons of pure and mixed Pacific Islands extraction; and a Lands Court which operates customary law under the supervision of a Lands Commission. Because of the scattered nature of the territory, the local governments have considerable freedom from direct supervision. Non-native residents of the Colony are subject to Colony and English law enforceable in the High Commissioner's Court established under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

The alienation of land to non-natives is forbidden and leases may not be taken out without the consent of the Resident Commissioner or, if the lease is to be for a period in excess of 99 years or for an area exceeding five acres, without the approval of the High Commissioner. Very little land is owned by non-natives (acquired before annexation) or by the Crown.

Two forms of direct taxation are in force: income tax and landowners tax. The Income Tax Ordinance provides for a basic tax of 1s. 3d. in the £ plus as many times .012d. as there are £'s of taxable income until, at £5,000, the maximum rate of 6s. 3d. in the £ is reached. The statutory exemption is £200; allowances are made for wife, children, etc. Surtax is payable on income over £1,500, starting at 1s. 3d. in the £. Insurance companies pay 9d. in the £ on chargeable income; shipping companies 4½d.; other companies 7½d.

Landowners tax is paid by all landowners and is based upon land productivity and size.

\* Canton Island is under joint Anglo-American administration and is an international airport.  
 † Fanning Island has a relay station on the trans-Pacific cable operated by Cable and Wireless Limited.

\* For Secretariat see under Western Pacific High Commission.

Import duties and export (copra) duties are the other main forms of taxation.

The following is a table of public finance in the Colony.

	Revenue £A	Expenditure £A
1935-36 .. ..	58,697	60,745
1939-40 .. ..	67,845	79,544
1945-46 .. ..	33,225(a)	226,561
1946-47 .. ..	315,789	347,904
1947-48 .. ..	271,616	271,616
1948-49 .. ..	315,374	276,368
1949 (9 months) ..	234,927	335,863
1950 .. ..	263,220(a)	282,910
1951 (revised estimate)	290,928(a)	332,751
1952 (revised estimate)	321,476(a)	277,725(b)

(a) Ordinary revenue.

(b) Excluding expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

It is estimated that in 1951 37.5% of revenue was derived from import and export duties and 15.34% from direct taxation. In the same year the (estimated) main heads of expenditure were:—

Marine Transport (12.32%)
Medical (11.86%)
Works (6.80%)
Administration (6.63%)

Australian currency is used in the Colony. Exchange rates fixed in 1949 are:—

£1 Sterling	=	£A.1 5s. 0d.
£1 New Zealand	=	£A.1 5s. 0d.
£1 Fiji	=	£A.1 2s. 7d.

The estimated expenditure for 1952 under Colonial Development and Welfare grants is £93,042. Of this total £45,250 has been approved for school construction; £25,000 has been provisionally estimated for the re-construction of the Central Hospital; £9,201 for the erection of navigational aids; £6,562 for land settlement and £2,019 for co-operative society development.

At 31st December, 1951, there were 8,050 children between the ages of 7 and 16 receiving primary education. Ninety-four pupils were at teacher-training centres. Four Primary schools are maintained from Colonial and Local Government funds and 241 are grant-aided. Eighteen students were taking various post-primary and professional courses in Fiji and New Zealand during 1952, funds being provided by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. Government expenditure on Education in 1950 was £7,468 compared with £3,849 in 1935-36.

Total expenditure on health services, excluding building and maintenance and overseas training, during 1950 was £32,112 compared with £8,848 in 1935-36. Each island has its hospital supervised by a resident Dresser; Government Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Practitioners tour

regularly. In-patients admitted to Government hospitals during 1950 totalled 4,108 and out-patient attendance was 119,815. Yaws is widespread and tuberculosis, influenza and dysentery occur on most islands.

There is an international airport at Canton Island; scheduled landings averaged over 60 a month during 1951. The emergency landing-strip at Tarawa is used irregularly; flying-boats occasionally visit Tarawa and can land at several other lagoon islands.

Communications in the Colony are mainly marine; the Colony Government operates three small inter-island vessels; the Colony Wholesale Society, two; the Missions, three. Communications overseas are normally by these vessels to Ocean Island: each month several vessels owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commissioners arrive at Ocean Island from, or leave for, Australia or New Zealand. At irregular intervals one of the inter-island vessels visits Fiji and two or three times a year a ship arrives from Fiji en route for the United Kingdom to load copra at Tarawa and in the Line Islands.

The Government operates 24 radio transmitting and receiving stations to pass messages within the Colony, to ships and to Fiji.

Most of the population is engaged in copra production. Estimated numbers in other occupations (1951) are: Government service 1,100 including 550 part-time Native (local) Government officials; phosphate mining 1,200; commerce 500.

Apart from copra production there is no other crop of commercial value. Sea fishing is excellent but on a small scale. Phosphate of lime is mined at Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

	Total Imports £A.	Total Exports £A.
1937-38 .. ..	207,275	351,127
1938-39 .. ..	178,517	279,238
	(estimated only)	
1946-47 .. ..	373,563	58,400
1947-48 .. ..	444,189	622,136
1948-49 .. ..	420,600	364,110
1949 (9 months) ..	471,170	741,584
1950 .. ..	595,859	881,485
1951 .. ..	549,646	681,682

In 1939, 42% of total imports came from Australia or New Zealand, 35% from other Commonwealth countries, and 23% from elsewhere. In 1951 the corresponding percentages were 71%, 24% and 5%.

In 1939 62% of total exports went to Australia or New Zealand, 17% to other Commonwealth countries, and 21% elsewhere. In 1951 the corresponding percentages were 47%, 52% and 1%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938-39	1950	1951
Copra .. ..	£A 70,717	566,400	360,869
	tons 8,861	8,430	5,369
Phosphate (untreated) ..	£A 208,521	359,000(a)	366,000(a)
	tons 297,000	247,250	252,400

(a) Estimated.

The principal imports are cotton goods, fuel oils, soap, tobacco and foodstuffs (rice, flour, sugar and tinned meat).

Twenty-six multipurpose co-operative societies (registered membership 12,575 in 1950) handle all copra purchasing from, and the retailing of trade

goods to, all inhabitants on their islands. All societies are members of the Colony Wholesale Society. The volume of private trading is very small.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Resident Commissioner—M. L. Bernacchi, O.B.E.  
Secretary to Government—T. R. Cowell.  
Co-operative Societies Officer—F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C.  
Director of Education—A. G. Kemp.  
Chief Lands Commissioner—B. C. Cartland.  
Senior Medical Officer—M. Rose.  
Mechanical Engineer—P. L. G. Sinclair (*Acting*).  
Accountant-General—W. J. S. Brabant.  
Chief Wireless Officer—R. S. Bastin.

#### THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONDOMINIUM OF THE NEW HEBRIDES

The area, including the Banks and Torres Islands, is estimated at 5,700 square miles.

The native population is composed of approximately 45,000 Melanesians, with an admixture of Polynesian blood in certain parts of the group. The non-native population in December 1951 included approximately 340 British nationals, 12,000 French nationals and 1,900 Asiatic labourers. The latter are mainly Indo-Chinese and their families, introduced as indentured labour up to 1940, and now awaiting repatriation.

The islands are of coral and volcanic formation, with active volcanoes on Tanna, Lopevi and Ambrym. They are almost without exception mountainous, Santo Peak and Tabwebesana on Santo rising to over 6,000 feet, but narrow, cultivable coastal strips are generally present.

The rather enervating climate is generally classed as unhealthy owing to the prevalence of malaria, but conditions of living, particularly in the town of Vila, have improved greatly in recent years. The year is divided into two fairly distinct seasons, the hot and wet season, during which cyclones may occur, from November to April, and the dry and cool season of the south-east trade winds from May to October. Temperatures at Vila vary between 56° and 94°, and average rainfall ranges from about 45 inches in the south to about 250 inches in the north with a mean figure of 74 inches for Vila.

The only town in the group is Vila, the Administrative Headquarters, with a population of 1,200.

The New Hebrides were discovered by the Spanish explorer, de Quiros in 1605. The next mention came from the French navigator Bougainville in 1768, and in 1774 Captain Cook visited and charted the greater part of the chain of islands comprising the group. Other early visitors were Laperouse, who is believed to have passed through in 1788, and D'Encastreaux who came in search of Laperouse in 1793. In this same year the sighting of the Banks Islands was recorded by Captain Bligh in the course of his open boat voyage to Timor after the mutiny on the *Bounty*. Last century, before any national eyes were turned on the New Hebrides, a number of British and French missionaries, planters and traders had established themselves, and in 1887, by the Anglo-French Convention of 16th November, the two nations appointed a Joint Naval Commission charged with the protection in the New Hebrides of the lives and properties of the subjects of England and France.

The New Hebrides became an important base during the Second World War and the islands of Efate and Santo were occupied by large garrisons, mainly of United States troops, in the early stages of the offensive against the Japanese.

In 1902 Deputy Resident Commissioners were appointed and took up residence in the Territory, and in February 1906 an Anglo-French conference took place in London, and a draft convention was prepared to provide for settlement of land claims and for an arrangement to end the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives. This was confirmed on 20th October 1906.

As the New Hebrides is not a territory, possession of either power concerned, there are no Crown lands or their equivalent. The whole of the land area of the group is held to belong or to have belonged until alienated, to the natives. The Protocol regulates the acquisition of unregistered land from natives, and the registration of land claims. It provides for the creation of inalienable native reserves, and for the control of sales of land by natives to non-natives.

The main forms of taxation are import duties (15% *ad valorem*, with certain exceptions) and duties of from 2% to 4% on exports of copra, cocoa, coffee, shell, etc. There is no income tax.

Condominium revenue and expenditure is shown in the following table:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£Stg.	£Stg.
1938 ..	27,575	23,396
1939 ..	25,190	22,904
1946 ..	60,647	50,751
1947 ..	83,080	49,092
1948 ..	101,818	75,108
1949 ..	187,705	109,216
1950 ..	210,305	157,461
1951 ..	220,000	232,000

English sterling and Australian and French currencies are legal tender in the New Hebrides.

The French Government has established a free Primary school at Vila and the Roman Catholic Mission has schools at Vila and Santo. The British Government gives a small subsidy for a Primary school for British children and a Presbyterian Mission School for natives at Vila. Village schools are conducted by Mission bodies in the vicinity of their stations throughout the group.

French Government hospitals and medical posts are established at Vila, Santo and Malekula and staffed by French National Medical Officers. Supported and subsidized by Her Majesty's Government, hospitals and medical aid posts have been established in some outlying islands. British and French National Medical Officers comprise a Condominium medical service providing quarantine control, medical inspection of plantation and other labour and medical assistance to the native population. This joint service is reinforced by New Hebrides Assistant Medical Practitioners trained at the central Medical School in Suva, some belonging to the Condominium and some to the British National Service. Simple medical works for natives are carried out by missionaries.

The only airfields are at Vila and Santo. Flying-boat landing facilities exist at both these places, and a weekly British flying-boat service operates through New Caledonia and Australia.

There are limited roads on Efate, Santo, Tanna and Malekula.

Shipping services are maintained with Australia, New Caledonia and Marseilles via Panama Canal and San Francisco. There is frequent inter-island communication (non-scheduled) by small vessels.

Telegraphic communication is by direct wireless contact with Suva, Noumea and Sydney, and there is an internal network of teleradio stations. There is no Government or commercial broadcasting station.

Most of the population is employed on plantations and in trading or subsistence agriculture. There are no trade unions.

The main crops and products are copra, cocoa, coffee, yams, taro, manioc, and breadfruit.

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1938 ..	111,874	120,211
1946 ..	335,681	235,486
1947 ..	400,512	988,403
1948 ..	520,000	1,498,152
1949 ..	804,806	1,172,796
1950 ..	527,984	1,419,004
1951 ..	796,708	2,279,899

In 1938 48% of total imports came from Australia, 3% from the United Kingdom, 13% from France and 36% from other foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were Australia 48%, United Kingdom 3%, France 22%, other foreign countries 27%.

In 1938 97% of total exports went to France, and 2% to Australia. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were France 95%, Australia 3.6%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

		Copra	Cocoa	Coffee
1938 .. .. .	tons	11,267	1,863	616
	£	74,921	28,332	12,876
1950 .. .. .	tons	21,228	620	151
	£	1,265,372	119,821	18,217
1951 .. .. .	tons	26,099	395	119
	£	2,145,743	86,640	21,609

The chief imports are rice, petroleum products, cotton and silk manufactures, cigarettes, tinned meats and other general merchandise.

#### BRITISH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner—H. J. M. Flaxman.  
Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser to Resident Commissioner—A. Raby-Hieatt.  
Assistant Resident Commissioner—B. F. Blackwell.  
Administration Officers—J. Maxwell, D.S.C. ; A. P. Peebles ; D. M. Freegard ; G. Bristow ; M. J. Challons.

#### THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

These consist of Flint, Caroline, Vostock, Malden and Starbuck, and are administered direct by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, formerly under Article 6 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, and more recently in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary of State in 1903, under Article 4 of the Order in Council.

Flint Island was discovered in 1801 but continued search has failed to elicit the name or nationality of the discoverer. Since 1872 it has been worked for guano and copra, with interruptions, by various British companies under licence issued by the High Commissioner. In 1951 it was leased to Mr. T. A. Bambridge of Tahiti.

Caroline Island was discovered in 1705 by Captain W. R. Broughton of H.M. Sloop *Providence*, and it has been worked by various British companies since 1846. It is now leased, with Flint, to Mr. T. A. Bambridge.

Vostock Island was discovered by Captain Bellingshausen, the Russian explorer, during his expedition to the South Pacific and Antarctic in 1820, and has been worked sporadically by British companies for guano and copra since 1873. It is now unoccupied and unworked.

Malden Island was discovered by Lord Byron, Captain of H.M.S. *Blonde*, in 1825, after conveying the remains of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands back to Honolulu from England for burial. Its guano deposits were worked by an Australian company from approximately 1860 to 1927. It is now unoccupied and unworked.

Starbuck Island was discovered in 1823 by Captain Starbuck, of the whaler *L'Aigle* owned by a London company. It was first worked for guano by a British company during the eighteenth-sixties. Attempts to plant coconuts on the island failed and since 1920 it has been unoccupied and unworked.

#### THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The total area of the Islands is 821 square miles.

At the end of 1951 the total population was estimated at 286,129. The majority are of the negro race ; less than 5% are white. There are a few persons of East Indian descent, and a few Caribs still remain in St. Vincent and Dominica.

The islands are of volcanic origin and the more sheltered coasts are fringed by reefs. Torrential streams from the more rugged areas tend to lose their gradient nearer the coast and the deposition of their sediments has led to the formation of fertile river flats and occasional river terraces. The residual clays on the rugged volcanic areas are comparatively fertile. One of the volcanoes in the Windward region (St. Vincent) was active in 1902. At the Soufrieres of Dominica and St.

Lucia and in parts of Grenada hot sulphuretted gases still emerge and there are numerous hot springs which contain salts.

The prevailing trade winds provide a delightful climate. There is little variation between night and day.

The capitals of the four colonies are :—

Grenada—St. George's (residence of Governor) ..	5,772 (1946 census)
Dominica—Roseau ..	9,752 (1946 census)
St. Lucia—Castries ..	18,000 (1952 estimate)
St. Vincent—Kingstown ..	4,833 (1946 census)

As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbean Islands" of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago. Dominica was separated in 1771, St. Vincent in 1776; and in 1783 Tobago was ceded to the French. In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada and Tobago in one general government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieutenant-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general government. On 17th March, 1885, Letters Patent were passed constituting the Government of the Windward Islands, Barbados being omitted. Tobago was subsequently united with Trinidad. On 1st January, 1940, Dominica was included in the Windward Islands.

Each of the four colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica retains its own institutions. The Governor is normally resident in Grenada, where he is assisted by a Chief Secretary of the Windward Islands. The government of each colony is administered by a resident Administrator subject to instructions from the Governor. There is no common Legislature, nor common laws, revenue or tariff. Each colony has a Legislative Council presided over by the Administrator, in which the majority of members are elected by universal adult suffrage; and each colony has an Executive Council which may be summoned and consulted by either the Governor or the Administrator. A Court of Appeal for the West Indies consisting of the Chief Justices of the several West Indies Islands except Jamaica was set up in 1920 and a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands were established in 1939. There is also a common audit system, instituted in 1889. In 1951 revised constitutions were introduced in each of the four islands.

There is a small amount of Crown land reserved mainly for purposes of forest and water conservation. There is no restriction on the transfer of land except to aliens, for which the consent of the Governor in Executive Council is necessary.

The main form of direct taxation is income tax. The other main forms of taxation are trade tariffs and excise duties. Some of the major crops are subject to an export tax.

The currency comprises dollar notes (\$1 = 4s. 2d.) and British coinage. Notes issued by the Eastern Caribbean Currency Board were introduced in 1951 in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100, when the Windward Islands joined with the other British territories in the Eastern Caribbean (Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, and Trinidad) in currency unification. Trinidad Government notes continue as legal tender, but are being withdrawn and the Banks' powers of note issue have been terminated. Legislative provision has been made for eventual unification of coin in the Eastern Caribbean including the Windwards.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 the Windward Islands received an allocation of £1,850,000. This was sub-allocated to the various colonies as follows :—

	£
Grenada .. .. .	381,890
St. Vincent .. .. .	345,858
St. Lucia .. .. .	374,632
Dominica .. .. .	339,120

A sum of £408,500 was reserved by the Governor for schemes covering more than one territory and for unforeseen contingencies.

University education is provided at the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica. In the 1950-51 session there were 12 students from the Windward Islands. There are also a number of Windward Islands' students at universities in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States.

The principal diseases are malaria, enteric fever, helminthic diseases, yaws, venereal diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis and dysentery.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, have made grants towards the implementation of insect control programmes in St. Lucia and Grenada.

Airfields have been constructed in Grenada and St. Lucia, and these two colonies are served by British West Indian Airways on a regular schedule. A temporary service with Grumman Goose amphibian aircraft is operated by the St. Vincent Government between Trinidad, Grenada, Carriacou, Barbados, St. Vincent and Dominica.

A Colonial Development and Welfare grant has recently been approved to meet the capital and part of the recurrent costs of a broadcasting station in Grenada to serve the Windward Islands. The station will have a power of 5 kw.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF —E. B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Chief Secretary, Windward Islands—L. Cools-Lartigue.  
Chief Justice (*Windward and Leeward Islands*)—D. E. Jackson.  
Puisne Judges (*Windward and Leeward Islands*)—A. R. Cools-Lartigue; W. A. Date.  
Attorney-General—C. F. Henville.  
Principal Auditor—J. Gatchfield.  
Financial and Economic Adviser—W. G. Boss (*on secondment from the Colonial Office*).  
Labour Adviser—N. Pearson.  
Assistant Secretary (Finance and Economics)—G. E. Luck.  
Nutrition Officer—Miss L. Horne.  
Fisheries Adviser—R. S. Rack.  
Executive Architect—J. Rose.

#### DOMINICA

The area is 304 square miles, and the 1951 mid-year estimate of population was 55,000.

Dominica is mountainous and picturesque. An almost continuous range of mountains rising to 4,747 feet at Imray's View, the culminating point of Morne Diablotin, runs the whole length of the island.

The climate on the whole is good. During the cool months of the year, from December to March, it is distinctly pleasant. The dry season lasts from about February to May; June to October are generally the wettest months.

Dominica was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, on his second voyage. It was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and the French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that it was thus professedly regarded by the English and the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters and adventurers settled on it and established plantations.

Dominica was captured by the English in 1756, and by the ninth article of the Peace of Paris in 1763 was assigned to Great Britain. In 1778 the French invaded the island, which capitulated after an heroic resistance by the British garrison. In 1783 it was again restored to England by the Treaty of Versailles.

Two further attempts by the French at capturing the island were made in 1795 and 1805, but they were both unsuccessful and from the latter date it has remained in undisturbed British possession.

The present constitution was introduced on 29th September, 1951. There is an Executive Council, normally presided over by the Governor of the Windward Islands when he is in the Colony, and comprising three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, who presides in the Governor's absence, the Crown Attorney and the Financial Secretary); one nominated member from among the nominated members of the Legislative Council; one member, being a person holding a public office in the Colony, styled the official member; and three members, being elected members of the Legislative Council and chosen by the Legislative Council, styled elected members. There is a Legislative Council, comprising the Administrator, two *ex-officio* members (the Crown Attorney and the Financial Secretary); three nominated members; and eight elected members. The Administrator is President of the Council, and there is a Deputy President appointed from among the nominated and elected members of the Council; the presiding member has a casting vote only. The Governor may address the Council at any time he thinks fit.

Election of members to the Legislative Council is on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The main heads of taxation are income tax, land and house tax and Customs and excise duties. Income tax ranges from 2d. to 10s. in the £ of chargeable income in the case of individuals; companies are charged at the rate of 6s. on every £ of chargeable income. Land and house tax is assessed at 1% of the value of properties and is payable twice a year in Roseau, once a year in Portsmouth. *Ad valorem* duty is collected chiefly on manufactured goods and varies from 10% to 20% preferential and 15% to 30% general. Specific rates of duty apply mainly to foodstuffs. Excise duty is payable on rum, cigarettes, cigars and black leaf tobacco.

The following is a table of public finance:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	5000 B.W.I.	5000 B.W.I.
1938	354	356
1939	377	380
1946	1,456	1,265
1947	1,055	958
1948	856	958
1949	1,307	1,396
1950	1,604	1,684
1951	2,043	2,048

It was estimated that in 1951, 32% of revenue was derived from Customs and 38% from other local revenue.

In the same year the main heads of expenditure were: Social services 19%, Public works 10% and Development 29%. Prior to 1940 Governor, Legislature, Audit and Judicial were borne by the Federal Government, Leeward Islands.

£774,120 has been allocated to the Colony under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act 1945 for the ten-year period ending 31st March, 1956. Development Schemes fall into six main heads on which commitments to the 31st December, 1952, are as follows:—

	£
Agriculture and Forestry	245,659
Public Works	312,614
Education	52,012
Medical	62,683
Social Welfare	18,148
Miscellaneous	7,254

In addition to the above it is proposed to raise a Colony loan of approximately £200,000, the tentative programme being:—

	£
Ferro-concrete Jetty at Roseau	67,000
Goodwill Housing Scheme (Town expansion and slum clearance)	37,000
Police Barracks and Fire Station	13,000
Unallocated	11,000
Roads	72,000

Development of the banana industry is being assisted by Government advances to planters and a sum of £15,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

The Colonial Development Corporation recently completed the construction of modern fruit packing and cold storage plants. The Corporation is engaged on development of Melville Hall Estate, in the northern part of the island, and construction of a hydro-electric plant which is expected to be completed early in 1953.

Recent industrial development by private enterprise includes a fruit-canning factory, producing canned bananas, grapefruit segments and juice and citrus peel as well as jams and jellies made from locally-grown fruits.

There are 40 Elementary Schools with a total enrolment of 9,618 pupils, and four Secondary Schools with an enrolment of 583 pupils. There are also nine private or temporary schools with an enrolment of 676 pupils. There is no technical school nor any local institution of Higher Education. The number of students from this Colony known to be in Universities or University Colleges abroad is:—

United Kingdom	8
Canada	1
Jamaica (University College of the West Indies)	3
United States of America	1
Trinidad (I.C.T.A.)	1

In 1951 Government expenditure on Education was approximately \$210,000 as compared with \$35,976 in 1935.

Government expenditure on medical and allied services in 1951 was \$243,984 compared with \$94,829 in 1935.

The Medical establishment consists of:—

- One Senior Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.
- One Resident Medical Officer (Roseau Hospital).
- Six District Medical Officers, and
- One Dental Officer.

In addition there are three private practitioners—two physicians and one dentist. There are five Government hospitals including a Leper Home with a total of 176 beds. The latest available annual figure for out-patients is 50,287 and for in-patients 3,256. Regular clinics are held throughout the year by District Medical Officers at the 19 dispensaries distributed all over the island. A Maternal, Child Hygiene and School Health Service with its Headquarters in Roseau is operated by a Senior Health Visitor, assisted by three Health Visitors under the direction of the Senior Medical Officer. As part of its functions the clinic distributes free milk, cod liver oil and food yeast to needy and under-nourished children. There are also an Anti-Yaws Campaign and a Dental Service.

The Health Department with its auxiliary the Public Health Engineering Unit is under the control of the Senior Medical Officer who is also Chairman of the Central Board of Health. This Board is statutorily constituted and is responsible to Government for the initiation and carrying out of public health measures.

There are 102 miles of oiled surface roads and 213 miles of secondary roads. Leeward coast villages are linked by a coastal motor launch service.

Agriculture is the principal occupation and provides employment for about 5,000 wage-earners in addition to about 3,000 peasants. Road and building construction workers are estimated at 2,000.

There are three trade unions: two of workers, with an estimated membership of 5,000, and an employers' organization with approximately 50 members.

The main crops are limes, bananas, coconuts, grapefruit, oranges, cocoa, vanilla, mangoes, avocado pears and various ground provisions for domestic use. The main products are raw and sweetened lime juice, lime oil, copra and rum.

There is a considerable production of timber for local use, but no export trade.

The production of handicrafts from local straws is a widespread minor industry. The annual value of production is estimated at \$36,000.

	Imports	Exports
	\$000 B.W.I.	\$000 B.W.I.
1938 ..	494	372
1939 ..	526	312
1946 ..	1,938	921
1947 ..	2,283	962
1948 ..	1,970	1,550
1949 ..	2,373	1,364
1950 ..	4,206	2,184
1951 ..	5,224	2,729

In 1938, 39.4% of imports came from the United Kingdom, 40.3% from other Commonwealth countries and 20.3% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were: 37.2%, 47.2%, and 15.6%.

In 1938, 15.7% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 62.5% to other Commonwealth countries, and 21.8% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 47.2%, 26.7% and 26.1%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

		1938	1950	1951
Cocoa	.. .. 000 lb.	391	261	272
		\$000	16	110
Copra..	.. .. 000 lb.	240	1,518	1,462
		\$000	5	147
Bananas	.. .. 000 stems	79	350	517
		\$000	39	558
Citrus Fruits	000 barrels	11	24	18
		\$000	61	219
Lime Juice (raw)	000 galls.	125	507	422
		\$000	29	349
Lime Oil	.. .. 000 lb.	16	21	22
		\$000	50	164
Vanilla	.. .. 000 lb.	8	34	19
		\$000	18	185

The chief imports are food, drink and tobacco, textiles, metal manufactures and non-edible oils.

All fresh fruit for export beyond the Caribbean area is required by law to be packed by the Colonial Development Corporation who also provide cold storage facilities. The Government Fruit Packing and Marketing Depot continues to offer facilities for marketing abroad of citrus and other fruit. In 1951 there were the following co-operative societies operating:—

One Credit Union, with 133 members; two Consumer Societies, with 117 members; four Marketing and Processing Societies (Lime Juice, Lime Oil and Bay Oil) with 177 members and sales of \$53,000.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.  
Crown Attorney.  
Financial Secretary.  
L. A. Pinard (*Official Member*).  
C. J. L. Dupigny (*Nominated*).  
G. A. Winston (*Elected*).  
F. O. C. Harris (*Elected*).  
H. D. Shillingford, C.B.E. (*Elected*).

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator (*President*).  
Crown Attorney.  
Financial Secretary.  
H. D. Shillingford, C.B.E. (*Elected*) (*Deputy President*).  
C. J. L. Dupigny (*Nominated*).  
J. O. Aird (*Nominated*).  
G. A. Winston (*Elected*).  
Mrs. E. Napier (*Nominated*).  
S. Alfred (*Elected*).  
R. B. Douglas (*Elected*).  
F. O. C. Harris (*Elected*).  
N. A. Jeffers (*Elected*).  
L. Laville (*Elected*).  
R. P. St. Luce (*Elected*).

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administrator—H. L. Lindo.  
Assistant Administrator and Establishment Officer—L. A. Pinard.  
Government Secretary—V. C. Josse.  
Financial Secretary—J. Bully.

Agricultural Superintendent and Curator Botanic Gardens—St. G. C. Cooper.  
 Education Officer—J. H. Maurice.  
 Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate District "E"—C. A. Harney.  
 Registrar and Provost-Marshall, Registrar-General—T. A. Boyd.  
 Magistrate, District "E"—D. K. McIntyre.  
 Magistrate, District "F" and Government Officer, Eastern District—V. R. Winston.  
 Magistrate, District "G" and District Officer, Northern District—G. A. Redhead.  
 Labour Officer—R. L. Blanchard.  
 Senior Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health—(Vacant).  
 Superintendent of Police (*also Officer in Charge of Prison Discipline*)—Lt.-Col. R. de la C. Ozanne.  
 Keeper of Prison—G. M. Clarke.  
 Colonial Postmaster—A. D. Boyd.  
 Director of Works—G. A. Grant.  
 Social Welfare Officer—L. A. Roberts.

## GRENADA

The total area is 133 square miles : Grenada 120, Carriacou 13 square miles.

The Colony's population of 80,056 is for the most part "coloured". There is a small "white" population, a number of Indians and a small community of the descendants of early white settlers.

Grenada is somewhat mountainous. The principal peak, Mt. St. Catherine (2,749 feet), rises in the northern half of the island. The Grand Etang mountain system, contains numerous peaks—Fedor's Camp (2,512 feet), Morne Quaqua (2,412 feet), Mt. Sinai (2,300 feet), Morne Piment (2,359 feet). Strictly speaking there are no coastal plains and, with the exception of the higher parts of the mountains, the country slopes gently to the sea. The island is well-watered with numerous short and quick-flowing rivers. The forest area of the Colony is estimated at 10,000 acres, approximately equally owned by the Crown and private enterprise.

Rainfall is low in the coastal areas and high in the mountains of the interior, with an average range of 60 to 150 inches per annum. The months January to May are relatively dry, June to December relatively wet, August being the driest month, and November the wettest.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It was originally inhabited by Caribs. A company of London merchants attempted to form a settlement in 1609 but were so harassed by the Caribs that the attempt was abandoned. In 1650 the Governor of Martinique purchased the island from a French company to whom it had been granted by the King of France and established a settlement at St. George's. This venture did not pay, and the island was eventually acquired by the Crown of France in 1674.

Conquered by the British in 1762, the island was formally ceded to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1779, England being preoccupied with the American War of Independence, Grenada was retaken by the French, but restored to Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. In 1795-96 a rebellion against British rule was instigated by a French Republican from Guadeloupe. Many atrocities were committed, including the cold-blooded murder of the Governor and many prominent citizens. The rising was

suppressed by Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1796 and the ringleaders executed. Since that day there has been peace in Grenada.

The present constitution was introduced on 1st August, 1951. There is an Executive Council, normally presided over by the Governor of the Windward Islands when he is in the Colony, and comprising three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, who presides in the Governor's absence, the Attorney-General and the Colonial Treasurer); one nominated member from among the nominated members of the Legislative Council; one member, being a person holding a public office in the Colony, styled the official member; and three members, being elected members of the Legislative Council and chosen by the Legislative Council, styled elected members. There is a Legislative Council, comprising the Administrator, two *ex-officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Colonial Treasurer); three nominated members; and eight elected members. The Administrator is President of the Council, and there is a Deputy-President appointed from among the nominated and elected members of the Council; the presiding member has a casting vote only. The Governor may address the Council at any time he thinks fit.

Election of members to the Legislative Council is on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Two forms of direct taxation are in force : income tax and general tax. Income tax is based on a graduated scale of 3% to 50% in the £ for individuals, companies paying a special rate of 35% in the £. An agreement was reached in 1949 with various Governments for the avoidance of double taxation. Taxation is enforced in other forms through import, export and excise duties and licences.

The following is a table of public finance :—

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1938 .. ..	815,040	825,394
1939 .. ..	759,874	833,692
1946 .. ..	2,781,706	2,497,616
1947 .. ..	2,752,810	2,513,615
1948 .. ..	2,749,672	3,292,002
1949 .. ..	2,647,857	3,163,295
1950 .. ..	3,775,261	2,979,383
1951 .. ..	3,942,028	3,840,416

The slight favourable revenue balance maintained over the period 1946-51 has been due to collections of import, export, additional export and excise duties and income tax which in turn have been entirely dependent on world market prices of cocoa and nutmegs. The actual expenditure in 1951 was 27.5% in excess of the estimated figure on account of civil disturbances which culminated in a state of emergency, higher costs of labour, storm damage, heavy election expenses under adult suffrage, and a 100% increase in cost-of-living allowances to Civil Servants.

At the end of 1951 the Public Debt amounted to \$1,367,366 and accumulated Sinking Funds to \$629,060.

Grenada received an allocation of \$1,833,071 (£381,890) under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a Ten-Year Development Plan. In 1946 and again in 1950 this amount was augmented by sums totalling \$459,264 making a total figure of \$2,292,335 (£477,570).

The Plan was prepared and adopted in 1948 and, at the time, it was proposed to raise a loan

of \$2,400,000 for use in conjunction with the original Colonial Development and Welfare grant to finance it.

In 1950 the Plan was revised and the uncommitted balance of the allocation which stood at \$1,336,610 was reallocated for expenditure over the period 1950-56. In addition, the proposed loan of \$2,400,000 which had not yet been negotiated was scaled down to \$1,500,000 and this loan was eventually raised on the London market in 1952.

During the period 1950-56 more than \$1,000,000 of Development and Welfare money will be devoted to schemes relating to agriculture and fisheries. The most expensive, and the most productive, agricultural scheme, is for cocoa rehabilitation for which a sum of \$412,000 has been earmarked. Expenditure on other schemes is being created in the following order of priority: Water Supplies, Electricity, Police Headquarters, Research, Queen's Park Bridge, Medical, Education, Slum Clearance and Housing, Reclamation, Revision of Laws, Civil Service Housing, Social Welfare, Communications, Printing.

It has not so far been possible to attract the assistance of any organization of suitable capacity by way of investing in any desirable major development scheme at present beyond the competence of the Colony to finance.

There are 53 Primary Schools in the Colony, with rolls totalling 18,114 and average attendance amounting to 12,473. Compulsory attendance is enforced in the capital and one other area where accommodation is regarded as adequate. Thirteen of the Primary Schools are maintained entirely by Government, the remainder are under denominational control and receive grants-in-aid from public funds. Government is at present pursuing a policy of gradual replacement of dilapidated buildings by Government-owned structures of an approved standard and model. The actual operation of such schools, however, will remain under denominational control by written agreement.

There are three housecraft and three handicraft centres in the Colony. There is also a visual education unit which serves the whole Colony. Five Secondary Schools (one Government and four grant-aided) have a total roll of 1,027 of which 117 are scholarship or exhibition holders. Two of the schools are for boys only, two for girls only and one co-educational. One additional girls' Secondary School (300 places) is at present under construction by the Roman Catholic authorities. All secondary schools teach up to the School Certificate standard and the Grenada Boys' Secondary School also prepares pupils for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. The cost to Government of primary and secondary education during 1951 was \$389,298. In 1935 the total expenditure on education amounted to \$73,080.

The Government awards, among others, a biennial island scholarship tenable at a university in the British Empire, open to both male and female candidates, and a biennial agricultural scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

There have been no epidemics of infectious diseases recently. Malaria is still prevalent. With the assistance of W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. organizations, an Insect Control Programme will come into full operation early in 1953. The Colony Hospital is at St. George's. The

Princess Alice Hospital provides 32 beds and there is another small hospital at Carriacou. There are 21 district medical visiting stations throughout the Colony with resident nurse-midwives in charge. Here, too, maternity and child-welfare work is done in addition to what is accomplished in three health centres having this specific function.

Expenditure on medical and sanitary services in 1951 amounted to \$494,610 compared with \$97,987 in 1935.

The airfield is at Pearls, and has a runway 5,280 feet long and 150 feet wide.

There are approximately 472 miles of good roads divided into four classes according to standard of construction. Over 200 miles have an oiled surface.

The chief ports are St. George's (possessing a good harbour and a deep water pier), Grenville and Hillsborough (Carriacou). Cargo services are operated by the Harrison Line steamers from the United Kingdom and by calls of the Canadian National Steamship Company and the Alcoa Line from Canadian and United States ports. Several small motor, auxiliary and sailing vessels ply regularly between the islands.

Government is at present operating an experimental broadcasting service on a frequency of 3.485 megacycles in the 90-metre band. This pilot service is precursory of the establishment of a 5 kw. station (see above under *Windward Islands*).

The following is a summary of gainfully-employed labour for 1950:—

Agriculture—

(a) Field Workers .. .. .	5,340
(b) Spice Curing Stations .. .. .	517
(c) Sugar production	
In Season .. .. .	90
Out Season .. .. .	50

Government—

P.W.D. labour force .. .. .	1,400
Business (Clerks, etc.) .. .. .	1,097

Total .. .. . 8,494

The main crops of the Island are cocoa, nutmegs, mace, bananas and coconuts.

A livestock census in 1946 showed: cattle 6,761, horses 473, mules 229, asses 2,874, sheep 6,725, goats 9,488, and pigs 9,433.

There is a cigarette factory, a soap factory, and a sugar factory producing unrefined sugar for local consumption. The sugar factory also operates a continuous rum-distilling plant and together with a number of estates equipped with pot stills, supply the demand for uncured rum. A lime factory and two estate equipped lime stills deal with the Island's lime crop. There is also a Government-operated cotton ginnery in Carriacou.

Year	Total		Domestic
	Imports	Re-exports	Exports
	\$ B.W.I.	\$ B.W.I.	\$ B.W.I.
1937 ..	1,826,952	185,770	1,737,960
1938 ..	1,457,424	206,107	1,304,290
1946 ..	3,823,406	211,968	3,761,866
1947 ..	6,208,622	91,224	4,688,424
1948 ..	6,120,644	131,167	4,232,158
1949 ..	5,410,559	184,646	4,218,889
1950 ..	6,024,371	267,609	6,753,217
1951 ..	7,897,358	515,295	6,130,996

## Principal Exports by Volume and Value

		1938	1950	1951
Cocoa (raw)	.. .. cwt.	85,376	40,227	48,504
	\$	609,216	2,434,634	3,576,116
Nutmegs	.. .. cwt.	36,269	61,947	23,152
	\$	358,200	3,217,574	1,429,964
Mace	.. .. cwt.	5,078	6,515	5,199
	\$	187,176	726,741	746,654
Bananas	.. .. stems	106,426	22,676	14,145
	\$	53,443	30,936	18,481
Cotton (raw)	.. .. cwt.	2,055	2,128	346
	\$	12,422	112,823	25,174
Copra	.. .. cwt.	3,416	3,664	5,987
	\$	7,214	39,322	80,617
Lime oil	.. .. lb.	12,978	4,799	3,695
	\$	46,728	48,691	51,573
Nutmeg oil	.. .. lb.	—	1,870	5,040
	\$	—	32,173	22,896
Cotton seed	.. .. cwt.	6,128	6,450	2,845
	\$	6,125	12,254	7,396

The chief imports are foodstuffs, iron and steel, timber, textiles, cement.

A Government-operated Central Marketing Organization was initiated in 1951 for the purchase, sale, and (where necessary) storage of surplus quantities of locally grown foodcrops. The nutmeg industry is controlled by the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association which purchases, processes and markets all nutmegs and mace produced in the Colony.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.  
 Attorney-General.  
 Treasurer.  
 C. B. Gibbs (*Assistant Administrator*).  
 J. B. Renwick.  
 T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E.  
 E. M. Gairy.  
 H. A. McKie.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.  
 Attorney-General.  
 Treasurer.  
 T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E. (*Elected*).  
 J. B. Renwick (*Nominated*).  
 R. C. P. Moore (*Elected*).  
 R. A. K. Douglas (*Elected*).  
 E. M. Gairy (*Elected*).  
 T. J. Gibbs (*Elected*).  
 W. E. Julien (*Nominated*).  
 H. A. McKie (*Elected*).  
 F. C. Noel (*Elected*).  
 D. A. Henry (*Nominated*).  
 Mrs. Eva L. Sylvester (*Elected*).

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administrator—Wallace Macmillan.  
 Assistant Administrator—C. B. Gibbs.  
 Government Secretary, Medical Registrar and Manager, Government Printing Office—E. S. Gittens (*on secondment*).

District Officer, Carriacou—(Vacant)  
 Director of Agriculture (Development and Welfare)—M. A. G. Hanschell.  
 Agricultural Officer (General)—W. R. E. Nanton.  
 Agricultural Officer (Cocoa)—D. A. Perryman.  
 Veterinary Officer—E. A. M. Pitt.  
 Examiner of Accounts—I. D. B. Charles.  
 Education Officer and Senior Inspector of Schools—A. G. G. Palmer, M.B.E.  
 Inspector of Schools—A. La Grenade.  
 Headmaster, Grenada Boys' Secondary School—K. I. M. Smith.  
 Engineer-in-Charge of Electricity and Refrigeration—E. E. Glean.  
 Registrar—J. H. V. Redhead.  
 Magistrates: Northern and Western—W. L. Macintyre; Southern—E. A. Heyliger; Eastern—B. F. Dias.  
 Labour Officer—G. S. DaBreo.  
 Senior Medical Officer—L. M. Comissiong.  
 Surgeon Specialist—A. Soltysik.  
 Superintendent Physician—F. C. Alexis.  
 Medical Officer, Princess Alice Hospital—J. Z. Slominski.  
 Superintendent of Police—Brig. P. J. T. Pickthall, M.C. (*Temporary*).  
 Deputy Superintendent—Major B. B. Humphrey.  
 Colonial Postmaster—J. M. Knight, M.B.E.  
 Superintendent of Prisons—W. A. Redhead.  
 Superintendent of Public Works—C. Renwick.  
 Controller of Supplies—E. G. Knight, M.B.E.  
 Colonial Treasurer (*also Income Tax Commissioner*)—G. H. Adams, C.B.E. (*Temporary*).  
 Deputy Treasurer—A. L. Dopwell.  
 Comptroller of Income Tax—I. C. I. Bain.

## ST. LUCIA

The area is 233 square miles and the population 80,000 (1951 mid-year estimate).

There is a dry season roughly from January to April, and a rainy season from May to August, with an Indian summer in September–October. Towards the end of the year it is usually wet. The island lies in latitudes where the north-east trade winds are an almost constant influence.

Station and locality	Height above sea level Feet	Mean Annual Temperature °F.	Rainfall (average) Inches
Castries (W. Coast) .. .. .	50	77·4	91·56
Corinth (North) .. .. .	500	76·0	88·46
Quilless (Central Interior) .. .. .	1,500	69·5	158·01
Soufriere (W. Coast) .. .. .	40	78·5	96·35
Vieux Fort (S. Coast) .. .. .	30	76·0	70·04

The date and the person who discovered St. Lucia are unknown, for according to the known evidence of Columbus's voyages, Columbus appears to have missed the island. As early as 1605, 67 Englishmen en route to Guiana, touched at St. Lucia and made an unsuccessful effort to settle. The island at the time was peopled by Caribs and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a treaty of peace with them in 1660.

In 1663 Thomas Warner of St. Kitts made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orleans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrees, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island and it was declared neutral.

In 1744 the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to the French, who continued in peaceable possession till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest, but by the Peace of Versailles, St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British on 4th April, 1794. In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had

been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war. The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Grinfield on 22nd June, 1803, and has since continued under British rule.

The present constitution was introduced on 1st August, 1951. There is an Executive Council, normally presided over by the Governor of the Windward Islands when he is in the Colony, and comprising three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, who presides in the Governor's absence, the Crown Attorney and the Financial Secretary); one nominated member from among the nominated members of the Legislative Council; one member, being a person holding a public office in the Colony, styled the official member; and three members, being elected members of the Legislative Council and chosen by the Legislative Council, styled elected members. There is a Legislative Council, comprising the Administrator, two *ex-officio* members (the Crown Attorney and the Financial Secretary); three nominated members; and eight elected members. The Administrator is president of the Council, and there is a deputy-president appointed from among the nominated and elected members of the Council; the presiding member has a casting vote only. The Governor may address the Council at any time he thinks fit.

Election of members to the Legislative Council is on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The main form of direct taxation is income tax. Income tax rates vary on a sliding scale from 6d. in every £ of the first £100, to 13s. in the £ above £5,000. Companies pay 6s. 6d. in the £ on their chargeable income.

The following is a table of public finance.

Year	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1938 .. .. .	94,485	105,205
1939 .. .. .	130,161	132,732
1946 .. .. .	358,388	308,194
1947 .. .. .	282,754	325,356
1948 .. .. .	364,725	499,472
1949 .. .. .	606,480	622,655
1950 .. .. .	674,059	741,238
1951 .. .. .	926,840	888,378

It was estimated that in 1951 28·8% of revenue was derived from Customs and excise duties, and 7% from direct taxes. In the same year the main heads of expenditure were:—

Social Services .. .. .	18·82%
Administration .. .. .	7·58%
Public Works .. .. .	11·42%
Development .. .. .	48·49%

The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1951, stood at £587,998 (approximately £6 13s. per head of population).

Under the 1945 Colonial Development and Welfare Act, St. Lucia was allocated £374,632.

In 1950 an allocation of £150,000 towards a road programme was agreed and an additional grant of £200,000 is to be made available to implement the agricultural development plans of the Colony based upon the recommendations of a Team of Experts which visited the Island in 1951. The Colonial Development Corporation have been active in the reconstruction of Castries since 1948. In 1950 His late Majesty's Government agreed to provide up to a maximum of £1,025,000 to assist the St. Lucia Government to rebuild public buildings and housing accommodation in Castries which were destroyed by the fire of 1948. Since that time Her Majesty's Government has agreed to provide a further £84,000 for that purpose. The reconstruction programme is expected to be completed early in 1953.

In the 1951-52 session there were two students from St. Lucia at the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica. There were 13 students at Universities in the United Kingdom, six in Canada, eight in the United States, and one at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Of these, 11 held Government scholarships, the balance being private students. There were two Secondary Schools with 517 pupils on the roll, and 48 Primary Schools with a total of 13,459 pupils enrolled. The Extra-mural Department of the University College of the West Indies conducted adult education classes throughout the year, and the aggregate attendance was 2,707. The total expenditure for 1951, including Colonial Development and Welfare grants, was £69,340, compared with £6,692 in 1935.

Total expenditure on medical and allied services in 1951 is estimated at £54,390, as compared with £11,624 in 1935. Beds available in hospitals totalled 154, in addition to out-patient treatment. There are 12 dispensaries and health outposts and a day nursery; 28,510 persons attended clinics or health outposts. The World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have made grants towards the implementation of insect control in St. Lucia.

There are two airfields, the Vigie Airport, and the Beane Field Airport. Air services with the other islands are maintained by British West Indian Airways Incorporated, and chartered flights by K.L.M. and British Guiana Airways. The island's road system comprises the following:

	<i>Miles</i>
Main roads .. .. .	105.64
Second Class Roads .. .. .	95.65
Unclassified Roads .. .. .	169.85
Total .. .. .	371.14

Cargo steamers of the Canadian National Steamships, Alcoa, the Harrison Line, and numerous inter-island craft are the main means of communication by sea.

Most of the population is engaged in agriculture (16,000). Other gainful occupations are fishing (1,043), manufacturing (4,000), public services (1,199), lumbering (221), transportation (588), and quarrying (68).

The main crops are sugar, coconuts, cocoa, cassava, bananas, yams, rice, cotton, and citrus.

Livestock estimates based on the 1946 census are: cattle 15,000, pigs 20,000, sheep 9,000, goats 7,000, horses, mules and donkeys 1,500, poultry 45,000.

Timber extraction, based on 1950 estimates, was 500,000 board feet.

There is a fair amount of fishing, but the supply does not meet the demand.

The principal manufactures are sugar, rum, citrus products, edible oils, cotton ginning, cigarettes, and mineral waters.

	<i>Total Imports</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>	<i>Domestic Exports</i>
	£	£	£
1938 ..	189,303	43,267	126,640
1939 ..	222,153	44,153	113,024
1946 ..	484,458	20,067	172,456
1947 ..	638,662	16,859	250,039
1948 ..	775,098	18,678	270,606
1949 ..	1,093,372	14,284	295,894
1950 ..	1,325,713	..	443,919(a)
1951 ..	1,264,120	33,220	499,870

(a) Total exports.

In 1938, 38% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 31% from other British Commonwealth countries, and 31% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 50%, 35%, and 15%.

In 1938, 30% of total exports went to the United Kingdom, 64% to other Commonwealth countries, and 6% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were, 58%, 31%, and 11%.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Sugar .. .. . tons	7,806	8,629	8,017
	£ 64,711	238,980	236,950
Molasses .. .. . 000 gallons	150	161	500
	£ 3,080	3,235	9,675
Copra .. .. . tons	306	1,054	1,604
	£ 2,906	51,220	85,310
Coconut oil .. .. . gallons	90(a)	46,545	60,223
	£ 7,116	19,240	28,130
Cocoa .. .. . tons	310	258	280
	£ 8,332	52,985	68,240

(a) Tons.

The chief imports are wheaten flour, cotton piece goods, codfish, cement, hardware, vehicles, machinery, boots and shoes.

In 1951 there were seven co-operative societies, with a membership of 600 and £2,300 share capital.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.  
The Crown Attorney.  
The Financial Secretary.  
I. H. Seelig (*Official Member*).  
H. B. Collymore (*Elected*).

C. G. D. La Corbiniere (*Elected*).  
L. G. A. McVane, J.P. (*Elected*).  
M. C. Salles-Miquelle (*Nominated*).

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator (*President*).  
The Crown Attorney.  
The Financial Secretary.  
J. L. Charles (*Elected*).  
L. G. A. McVane, J.P. (*Elected*).  
Miss M. G. Augustin (*Nominated*).  
G. F. L. Charles (*Elected*).  
H. B. Collymore (*Elected*).  
J. F. M. J. Devaux (*Nominated*).  
C. G. D. La Corbiniere (*Elected*).  
G. A. Mason (*Elected*).  
M. C. Salles-Miquelle (*Deputy President*)  
(*Nominated*).  
A. L. Theodore (*Elected*).  
One Vacant (*Elected*).

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administrator—(Designate) J. K. R. Thorp,  
M.B.E.  
Assistant Administrator—F. E. Degazon, O.B.E.  
(*Seconded as Commissioner for Reconstruction*)—  
I. H. Seelig (*Seconded*).  
Commissioner for Reconstruction of Castries—  
F. E. Degazon, O.B.E.  
Financial Secretary—A. G. Tubb.  
Agricultural Superintendent—S. A. Schouten,  
M.B.E.  
Examiner of Accounts—W. Newton.  
Education Officer—H. D. Boxill.  
Puisne Judge, *Windward and Leeward Islands*  
(*St. Lucia-Dominica Circuit*)—W. A. Date.  
Magistrates—H. Harnay; (One Vacant).  
Registrar—C. Hewlett.  
Secretary for Labour—I. M. Simmons.  
Crown Attorney—P. C. Lewis.  
Senior Medical Officer—A. V. Wells.  
Resident Surgeon—E. Slinger.  
Superintendent of Lands and Surveys—H. E. D.  
Bernez.  
Superintendent of Prisons—N. F. Gonsalves.  
Colonial Engineer—D. H. Wint.  
Public Relations and Social Welfare Officer—  
N. F. G. Taylor.  
Accountant-General—A. C. H. Baynes.  
Assistant Accountant-General—A. G. Simmons  
(*Seconded*).  
Chief Revenue Officer—J. L. Lake.  
Comptroller of Income Tax—J. P. Martial.  
Colonial Postmaster—H. N. Myers.  
District Officer—C. W. King.  
Conservator of Forests for St. Lucia, St. Vincent  
and Grenada—H. Fraser.  
Co-operatives Officer—H. Simmons.

## ST. VINCENT

The total area of the Colony, together with the Grenadines, is 150.3 square miles. The population at the end of 1951 was 70,130.

Geographically the chief feature of St. Vincent is the now inactive volcanic cone, Soufriere (4,048 feet). Other peaks are Morne Garu and Richmond Peak (3,525 feet), Grand Bonhomme (3,177 feet) and Mount St. Andrew (2,413 feet). None of the rivers are navigable. The area under forest is approximately 87 square miles.

Temperatures range from 67° to 89° with an extreme maximum seldom over 92° in the shade. At Kingstown, 60 feet above sea level, the mean temperature was 85.8°, and the rainfall 104.17 inches, in 1951.

St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It was included in a patent given by Charles I to the Earl of Carlisle in 1627. In 1660 England and France agreed that the Island should be neutral, but in 1672 Charles II granted it to Lord Willoughby. Shortly afterwards the first people of African origin arrived. They were a number of slaves, shipwrecked in the Grenadines, who eventually reached St. Vincent and intermarried with the Carib inhabitants. Later, French settlements were made along the leeward coast including the site of the present capital, Kingstown.

By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, St. Vincent was declared neutral, but was captured by the British 14 years later in 1762. After the conclusion of peace in 1763, European settlers began to arrive. During the American War of Independence, when France declared war on Britain in 1778, St. Vincent fell into the hands of the French. With the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 it was restored to Britain.

The present constitution was introduced on 1st October, 1951. There is an Executive Council normally presided over by the Governor of the Windward Islands when he is in the Colony, and comprising three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, who presides in the Governor's absence, the Crown Attorney and the Colonial Treasurer); one nominated member from among the nominated members of the Legislative Council; one member, being a person holding a public office in the Colony, styled the official member; and three members, being elected members of the Legislative Council and chosen by the Legislative Council, styled elected members. There is a Legislative Council, comprising the Administrator, two *ex-officio* members (the Crown Attorney and the Colonial Treasurer); three nominated members; and eight elected members. The Administrator is president of the Council, and there is a deputy-president appointed from among the nominated and elected members of the Council; the presiding member has a casting vote only. The Governor may address the Council at any time he thinks fit.

Election of members to the Legislative Council is on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

A graduated income tax is imposed on individuals ranging from 3 cents to 78 cents on every \$ of chargeable income. In the case of companies a flat rate of 30 cents on every \$ of chargeable income is levied. There are also land and house taxes. The other main forms of taxation are the trade tariffs and excise duty, which is levied at present only in the case of locally manufactured spirits, at 14s. 2d. per proof gallon.

The following is a table of public finance :—  
(\$ B.W.I.)

	Revenue	Expenditure
1938 ..	489,677	464,458
1939 ..	490,262	481,790
1946 ..	1,624,598	1,580,275
1947 ..	1,679,419	1,561,382
1948 ..	1,482,321	1,457,906
1949 ..	1,826,664	1,802,191
1950 ..	1,784,347	1,919,991
1951 ..	2,183,392	2,317,061
1952 (a) ..	1,856,853	2,121,309

(a) Estimate.

Customs and excise duties are calculated to produce \$963,000 (or 51.86%) of the total revenue while direct taxation is expected to yield \$246,000 (or 13.24%).

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1951, was \$613,458, equivalent to \$9.94 per head of the (1946) population.

The Ten-Year Development Plan, compiled in 1946, envisaged an allocation of £345,858 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, supplemented by £401,500 from Loan Funds and £359,075 from Colony Funds. In 1951 the Plan was revised, and for the period 1951-56 it is proposed to spend £129,700 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and £174,200 from Loan Funds on development schemes, allocated as follows:—

	<i>C.D. &amp; W. Funds</i>	<i>Loan Funds</i>
	£	£
Agriculture .. .. .	78,700	7,500
Industrial Development	11,000	134,200
Miscellaneous .. .. .	40,000	32,500

In 1951 and 1952 additional allocations of Colonial Development and Welfare money totalling £100,000 were granted to the Colony.

A Development Committee has been formed to advise the Government on projects likely to add to the economic well-being of the Colony. The Colonial Development Corporation has been granted an 80-year franchise for the establishment and operation of a hydro-electric scheme. Plans are under consideration for the extension of the cultivation of tree crops, particularly cocoa and coffee, in areas now covered with forest, and for the establishment of another sugar factory.

In 1951 there were two Government Secondary Schools and one grant-aided Secondary School with an enrolment of 537 pupils and 40 Primary Schools (Government and assisted) with an enrolment of 14,390 pupils. Primary education was also offered by a number of private institutions.

During 1951-52 some 32 St. Vincent students were attending Universities and other places of study in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, Canada, Jamaica and Trinidad.

In 1951 expenditure on educational services amounted to approximately \$317,180, of which the contribution of the United Kingdom under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts was \$12,730. In 1935 expenditure purely from local funds was \$52,642.

Of tropical diseases yaws is prevalent and tuberculosis is a major health problem, but does not appear to be increasing (average deaths over a five-year period were 57 annually). Enteric fever is endemic; malaria and insect-borne diseases are not prevalent.

Total expenditure in 1951 on Government Health and Medical Services was \$321,292; in 1935, \$66,945.

There are 20 dispensaries, at which 25,285 cases were treated in 1951; hospital beds maintained by Government are as follows:—

General (Medicine and Surgery) ..	104
Maternity .. .. .	16
Tuberculosis .. .. .	40
Mental .. .. .	90
Leprosy .. .. .	22
Pauper Home .. .. .	125

In 1951 in-patients numbered 3,056; out-patients, 2,196.

The seadrome is situated at Villa Bay, about three miles from Kingstown. There are about 400 miles of roads of which some 100 miles are motorable throughout the year; 45½ miles of oiled roads for all classes of traffic; 38 miles of metalled roads and about 310½ miles of earth roads, besides various tracks.

The chief port is Kingstown. A fortnightly passenger/cargo service is provided from Canada by the Canadian National Steamship Company, also a monthly cargo service with limited passenger accommodation. From the United Kingdom there is a cargo service every six weeks by the Harrison Line; from New York and Canada a monthly and fortnightly service respectively by the Alcoa Steamship Company.

Estimated numbers employed in the principal occupations are:—

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	12,000
Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	2,500
Hotel and Personal Services .. .. .	2,000
Transport and Communications .. .. .	1,800
Building and Other Construction .. .. .	1,800
Commerce .. .. .	1,500
Public Services and other Services .. .. .	1,000
	<hr/>
	22,600

<i>Trade Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
The United Workers', Peasants' and Rate-payers' Union .. .. .	7,500
The General Workers' Union .. .. .	25
The Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union .. .. .	Information not available.

The main crops are arrowroot, cotton, copra and coconut, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and cassava.

A rough estimate of the livestock population is: goats 11,039; cattle 7,741; sheep 3,294; horses and mules 253; swine 9,369.

Sales of trees are restricted to a minimum in order to avoid the building up of a timber trade at the expense of soil and water conservation.

There is fairly extensive fishing in-shore but very little is done off-shore. Catches are often insufficient to meet demand.

There are a good many privately-owned mills for the processing of arrowroot and cassava starch; a soap and cigarette factory; an oil expressing and refining plant for cotton seed and coconut oil, with their by-products of stock feed and manure, and a deodorizing plant for the treatment of coconut and fish oils at the Central Cotton Ginnery; a small sugar factory and rum distillery and several small plants producing aerated drinks.

	<i>Total Imports</i> \$000	<i>Re- exports</i> \$000	<i>Domestic Exports</i> \$000
	<i>B.W.I.</i>	<i>B.W.I.</i>	<i>B.W.I.</i>
1937 .. .. .	974	12	888
1938 .. .. .	955	22	989
1946 .. .. .	2,160	8	1,027
1947 .. .. .	3,326	29	1,094
1948 .. .. .	2,990	69	1,800
1949 .. .. .	3,158	69	1,915
1950 .. .. .	3,994	66	2,035

In 1938 43% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 36% from other Commonwealth countries, and 21% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were:—50%, 36% and 14%.

In 1938 41% of domestic exports went to the United Kingdom, 21% to other Commonwealth countries, and 38% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1950 were:—30%, 34% and 36%.

## Principal Exports by Volume and Value

		1938	1950	1951
Arrowroot..	tons	3,651	2,831	3,579
	\$000	440	945	1,310
Copra ..	tons	743	1,340	1,208
	\$000	40	299	264
Cotton ..	tons	338	173	151
	\$000	294	383	374

The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton piece goods, cement, timber and motor spirit.

There are 20 small agricultural credit societies among small farmers who receive loans from Government on a basis of unlimited liability.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.  
 Crown Attorney.  
 Treasurer.  
 O. R. Kelsick (*Official Member*).  
 E. A. C. Hughes (*Nominated*).  
 R. E. Baynes (*Elected*).  
 G. H. Charles (*Elected*).  
 E. T. Joshua (*Elected*).

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator (*President*).  
 Crown Attorney.  
 Treasurer.  
 W. A. Hadley (*Deputy President*) (*Nominated*).  
 E. A. C. Hughes (*Nominated*).  
 J. A. Baynes (*Elected*).  
 R. E. Baynes (*Elected*).  
 G. H. Charles (*Elected*).  
 A. C. Cyrus (*Nominated*).  
 E. T. Joshua (*Elected*).  
 E. B. Morgan (*Elected*).  
 S. E. Slater (*Elected*).  
 C. L. Tannis (*Elected*).  
 H. F. Young (*Elected*).

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administrator—W. F. Coutts, M.B.E.  
 Assistant Administrator and Establishment Officer—O. R. Kelsick.  
 Government Secretary—A. V. King.  
 Agricultural Superintendent and Chief Forest Officer—J. M. Cave.  
 Education Officer—C. V. D. Hadley.  
 Superintendent of Electricity and Telephones—(Vacant).  
 Puisne Judge. *Windward and Leeward Islands (St. Vincent Circuit)*—A. R. Cools-Lartigue, Q.C.  
 Labour Commissioner—C. G. Huggins.  
 Crown Attorney—K. H. C. Alleyne.  
 Senior Medical Officer—(Vacant).  
 Superintendent of Police—Lt.-Col. A. H. Jenkins.  
 Public Assistance and Probation Officer—T. V. Young.  
 Colonial Postmaster—(Vacant).  
 Superintendent of Prisons—C. J. T. Anderson.  
 Superintendent of Works—(Vacant).  
 District Officer and Magistrate, St. Vincent Grenadines—F. A. Phillips.  
 Controller of Supplies—A. V. Spratt.  
 Colonial Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Chief of Excise, etc.—V. D. Archer.

## ZANZIBAR

Zanzibar Island is 640 square miles in area, and Pemba 380 square miles.

The population was 264,162 at the 1948 census. (Zanzibar Island 149,575 and Pemba 114,587.) The racial composition is as follows:—Europeans 296; Arabs 44,560; Indians (including Pakistanis and Goans) 15,892; Africans 199,975; others 3,439.

The island of Zanzibar is the largest coralline island on the East African coast and is separated from the mainland by a channel 2½ miles across at its narrowest part. To the north-east at a distance of some 25 miles lies the island of Pemba. Both islands are low-lying, the highest land being little over 390 feet.

The mean maximum temperature is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6° (Zanzibar Town). The warmest season is from January to March (average 82° to 86°) and the coolest, June to September (average 75° to 78°).

The average annual rainfall in Pemba varies from 65 inches in the north to 95 inches in the south, in Zanzibar from 48 inches to over 80 inches, the maximum being recorded in the centre of the Island. There is no real dry season but the rainy seasons are well marked, being March to May in the south-west monsoon and in November and December at the start of the north-east monsoon.

The principal towns are:—

	Population
Zanzibar Island	
Zanzibar Township .. .. .	45,284
Pemba Island	
Wete .. .. .	3,502
Chake Chake .. .. .	3,010
Mkoani .. .. .	877

In 1698 the Arabs of Oman captured Mombasa, where the Portuguese had built a fort in 1592. Thereafter the whole of the East African coast as far south as Cape Delgado, including Zanzibar and Pemba, passed from Portuguese into Arab hands. Seyyid Said bin Sultan, the founder of modern Zanzibar and of its clove industry, was elected to the Imamate in 1804 and transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1832, and during his reign Zanzibar became both politically and commercially the principal town in East Africa. In 1861, by an award of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, the Imam's possessions in Africa became independent of Muscat and from that date Oman and Zanzibar have remained politically separate.

By an agreement in 1886 Great Britain and Germany recognized the Sultanate of Zanzibar over the islands of the coast (including Zanzibar and Pemba) and a ten-mile wide strip on the mainland.

In 1887 the Sultan handed over the administration of many of his possessions on the African Continent to the British East Africa Association (later, the Imperial British East Africa Company). The Government of these territories eventually passed to the British Government when they became known as the British East Africa Protectorate (later, Kenya Colony and Protectorate) and the Uganda Protectorate. Zanzibar still receives the sum of £10,000 a year from Kenya as rent for these possessions.

In June 1889 Zanzibar and Pemba were placed under British protection by the Sultan, Seyyid Ali bin Said. The Protectorate was proclaimed in 1890 and the following year a regular form of Government was set up.

The present Sultan acceded in 1911. In 1914 the control of the Sultanate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, the offices of His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General and His Highness' First Minister being merged in that of the newly created post of British Resident who was appointed subject to the control of the Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate as High Commissioner. At the same date a Protectorate Council was constituted as an advisory body with His Highness as President and the British Resident as Vice-President.

In 1925 the office of High Commissioner was abolished and the British Resident was made directly responsible to the Colonial Office. Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted in 1926 in place of the old advisory Protectorate Council.

The Government is administered by a British Resident who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924. The Executive Council is presided over by the Sultan with the British Resident as Vice-President and consists of the Heir Apparent to the Throne, four *ex-officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner and the Financial Secretary) and three official members. The Legislative Council is presided over by the British Resident and comprises four *ex-officio*, five official, and eight unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Sultan by and with the advice of the British Resident and include three Arabs, two Africans, two Indians and one European.

Under the Land Alienation Decree of 1939, subject to certain provisos, permanent alienation of land leases exceeding two years, and mortgages, by Arabs or Africans have no effect without the consent of a Land Alienation Board. In certain of the more undeveloped areas of the island, mainly inhabited by the indigenous Africans, the land is communally held and, according to native custom, cannot be alienated. But throughout the plantation areas (west and centre of both islands) land is freehold and there is no other statutory qualification as to its disposal. A good deal of land is, however, recovered under the system of quasi-religious dedication of Muslim law, known as *Wakf*.

The principal sources of taxation are Customs import duty, clove duty and income tax. There is no poll or hut tax.

The Income Tax Decree provides for taxation on incomes of over £200 but exempts income from agricultural sources. The rate of taxation is Shs. 1/50 in the £.

The following is a table of public finance in the Territory.

	Revenue £	Expenditure £
1938 .. ..	465,382	463,602
1939 .. ..	499,397	452,216
1946 .. ..	795,063	749,533
1947 .. ..	746,333	877,721
1948 .. ..	901,208	937,673
1949 .. ..	1,118,337	1,209,012
1950* .. ..	1,469,835	1,028,088
1951* .. ..	1,564,729	1,177,753

\* Excludes Development Plan budget.

Public Debt: A loan of £30,000 from the National Bank of India Finance and Development Corporation Limited for the new Zanzibar Electricity Scheme.

The main heads of expenditure in 1951 were: agriculture £102,213, health £156,690, education £163,848, provincial administration £66,919, public works £223,096, and pensions £101,105.

The chief sources of revenue in 1951 were: import duty £639,142, clove duty £371,994, licences, etc. £148,674, and Colonial Development and Welfare grants £145,451.

The standard coin of the Protectorate is the East African Currency Board shilling (Shs. 20 = £1) with the following subsidiary coinage:— 50 cents (cupro-nickel) and 10 cents, 5 cents, 1 cent (bronze). East African Currency Board notes are legal tender for the amount expressed thereon. The amount in circulation at 31st December, 1951, was £283,400 notes and £295,338 coin.

Zanzibar received an allocation of £890,726 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution towards a ten-year development Plan. In 1951 the Plan was revised and it is now proposed to spend about £492,260 between 1951 and 1956. In addition revenue is to be found from the following sources:—

Zanzibar Revenue .. ..	£ 10,503
Customs Development Duty .. ..	554,580

This total is to be spent in the following proportions:—

Basic Services .. ..	£ 625,619 (45%)
Social Services .. ..	561,896 (40%)
Productive Services .. ..	268,294 (15%)

The following schools for Arabs, Africans and Indians are maintained by Government:—

	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary .. ..	35	6	5,195	1,039
Rural Middle .. ..	1	—	140	—
Secondary (Senior) .. ..	1	1	219	69
Secondary (Junior) .. ..	2	1	251	56

In addition there is an enrolment of 974 boys and 1,410 girls at 12 grant-aided schools which cater mainly for Indians. Primary education in Government Schools is free for Arabs and Africans. Teachers for the Primary Schools are trained at the two teacher-training institutions, one for men and one for women, while post-secondary education for Arab and African students is provided at Makerere College, Uganda. Scholarships are provided for selected scholars to proceed to the United Kingdom and to India.

Schools are also run by various Christian Missions. European children usually attend schools on the mainland. They receive financial assistance from the Government, but have to pay a special education tax. Expenditure on education in 1951 was estimated at £163,848, compared with £27,220 in 1935.

There is one combined Government Hospital for Europeans, Africans and Asiatics in Zanzibar, and two in Pemba; there are two maternity hospitals in Zanzibar. A new hospital with about 250 beds to replace the existing out-of-date building is being constructed. Dispensary units are maintained in the rural districts, and there is one Isolation Hospital where cases of contagious and infectious diseases are treated. A tuberculosis

sanatorium of about 40 beds has been established on high ground 13 miles from Zanzibar town. Anti-malarial measures are maintained in and around the town.

The total expenditure of the Health Department in 1951 was £110,574 compared with £35,577 in 1935.

Zanzibar airport is situated five miles from the town. It has one all-weather runway. Operations are restricted to aircraft with a maximum all-up weight of 44,000 lb. This figure is ample for the types of aircraft in use at present, but the construction of the runway and the adjacent terrain is such that extensions could easily be made and this figure considerably increased. A new airport building came into use on 1st January, 1952. Air Traffic Control and other services are provided. The airport is open throughout the daylight hours. The total number of aircraft movements during 1950 was over 5,000. The number of passengers handled was over 22,000 of which more than 5,000 were in transit.

Zanzibar has 200 miles of roads, of which 150 miles are bitumen surfaced; Pemba has 100 miles, of which 50 are bitumen surfaced. There are no railways.

Ocean-going vessels maintain regular and frequent communication with all parts of the world; 250 called at the port of Zanzibar during 1951, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,217,933. Government steamers maintain regular weekly connexions with Pemba and Dar es Salaam. Coasting vessels, carrying both passengers and cargo, also maintain regular services between Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika ports. During 1951 the number of coasting vessels entered was 450 with a net registered tonnage of 157,526; the number of native vessels entered was 3,290, with an aggregate tonnage of 113,035.

The Government broadcasting service provides an hour's programme in Kiswahili six days a week. It is estimated that there are 1,000 receiving sets, most of them in Zanzibar Town. There is no licence fee.

A large proportion of the rural population is engaged in food production; paid labour is largely dependent on the Protectorate's two major industries, cloves and coconuts, and the processing and handling of their products. Agricultural labourers employed by Government number about 1,200. Fishing is also the occupation of a large number but they usually cultivate as well.

In urban areas, the principal occupations are transport, domestic service, employment in sanitation and public works, clerical work, and business.

There are four employees' trade unions (membership 556) and one employers' union (membership 11).

The main crops are cloves, coconuts, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, citrus fruits, chillies, tobacco, maize and millet.

The number of cattle in Pemba is approximately 23,307 and in Zanzibar 9,606. The export of hides and skins is a useful item in the Protectorate's economy.

There are three forests, one in Zanzibar and two in Pemba which yield a small amount of Mfuu (*Vitex cuneata*) and Mtondo (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), while jackwood (*Artocarpus integra*) is a useful timber of the clove areas.

Fishing is an important activity; the fish is consumed locally. There is a small export of dried shark. Experimental fish-ponds, of both salt and fresh water, have not proved successful during the past two years. A fisheries vessel is under construction and will shortly be in use seeking means of increasing fish production.

The only industries are the distillation of clove-oil, coconut-oil expression and the manufacture of soap. The manufacture of coir fibre and rope by hand is fairly extensive in the coastal areas, but most of the resulting product is at present sold locally. A factory to process by-products of the coconut palm is expected to start operating shortly.

	Total Imports	Re-exports	Domestic Exports
	£	£	£
1938 .. ..	937,179	147,782	662,953
1939 .. ..	802,373	136,608	999,776
1946 .. ..	1,904,176	376,667	1,707,991
1947 .. ..	1,923,477	334,337	1,077,493
1948 .. ..	2,615,613	606,045	1,428,375
1949 .. ..	2,814,551	584,840	2,099,683
1950 .. ..	3,723,479	582,524	4,337,492
1951 .. ..	5,139,089	765,430	5,296,129

(These figures exclude bullion, specie, and transit trade.)

In 1938 14·66% of total imports came from the United Kingdom, 39·53% from other Commonwealth countries and 45·81% from foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were United Kingdom 20·93, Commonwealth countries 29·27, foreign 49·80.

In 1938 4·74% of exports went to the United Kingdom, 31·83% to other Commonwealth countries and 63·43% to foreign countries. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were United Kingdom 10·28, Commonwealth countries 75·14, foreign 14·58.

#### Principal Exports by Volume and Value

	1938	1950	1951
Cloves .. .. cwt.	157,203	353,959	232,338
	£ 514,964	3,199,945	4,280,886
Clove bud and stem oil .. lb.	235,518	343,565	316,335
	£ 24,366	113,621	155,661
Copra .. .. tons	11,697	Nil	25
	£ 97,450	Nil	1,931
Oil cake .. .. cwt.	16,998	106,620	64,286
	£ 3,586	117,757	92,724
Coconut oil .. .. cwt.	2,889	160,179	101,964
	£ 2,383	786,086	633,866
Soap .. .. cwt.	21	11,925	4,693
	£ 26	39,711	19,884
Mangrove Bark .. ..	£ 1,102	Nil	Nil

The chief imports are rice and grain, textiles, motor spirit and petroleum, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, flour, ghee, sesame, cattle, dried fish, jutebags, sacks and strawbags.

The Clove Growers' Association, established in 1927 and incorporated by Decree in 1934, assists in stabilizing the price of cloves and distils and markets clove oil. The Association also assists in the marketing of other products, for example, coconut oil, as agent of the Ministry of Food. It also provides many valuable services to agriculturists.

A Decree relating to the Constitution and Regulation of Co-operative Societies was enacted in 1948, and brought into force in April 1952.

#### SULTAN

His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.

*Private Secretary*—P. Pullicino.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

His Highness the Sultan (*President*).

The British Resident (*Vice-President*).

Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Harub, C.M.G.

#### *Ex-Officio Members*

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Attorney-General.

Senior Commissioner.

Financial Secretary.

#### *Official Members*

Director of Agriculture.

Director of Education.

Director of Medical Services.

*Clerk*—P. T. Miller.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The British Resident (*President*).

#### *Ex-Officio Members*

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Attorney-General.

Senior Commissioner.

Financial Secretary.

#### *Official Members.*

Comptroller of Customs.

Director of Public Works.

Director of Agriculture.

Director of Education.

Director of Medical Services.

#### *Unofficial Members.*

Sheikh Said bin Ali el-Mugheiri, K.B.E.

Sheikh Ali Muhsin Barwani.

Sheikh Amcri Tajo.

Fazal Nasser Mawji.

Sheikh Rashid bin Hamadi.

Seyyid Seif bin Hamoud bin Feisal.

Abdulla Hasham Gangji.

A. B. Paterson.

*Clerk*—K. S. Madon.

#### CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

BRITISH RESIDENT—J. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

Chief Secretary to the Government (*Chairman, Central Development Authority*)—R. E. Alford, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary—P. H. Nightingale.

Administrative Secretary—(Vacant).

Senior Commissioner—R. H. W. Pakenham, O.B.E.

Senior District Commissioner—J. D. Stringer.

Chief Accountant and Currency Officer—A. C. C. Roberts.

Administrator-General, Registrar of Documents, Public Trustee, Official Assignee, etc.—E. J. Stiven.

Director of Agriculture—A. K. Briant.

Attorney-General—J. P. Murphy.

Principal Auditor—W. E. Evans.

Chief Justice—G. G. Robinson.

Comptroller of Customs—H. L. Renwick, O.B.E.

Assistant Comptroller of Customs—A. Bishop.

Director of Education—B. A. Babb.

Director of Medical Services—A. C. Howard.

Specialist Officer—R. H. Purnell.

Commissioner of Police—A. M. Bell.

Port Officer—Lt. Comdr. W. F. Waddington.

Assistant Port Officer—(Vacant).

Government Printer—F. W. Goodwin.

Superintendent of Prisons—E. Grange.

Director of Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey—R. V. Tracc.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS

Various islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory or under British protection but are not included in any colony or separate protectorate. Many of these have no permanent inhabitants.

## THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

(BASUTOLAND, THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND)

The Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland in southern Africa are administered by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations through a High Commissioner appointed by the Queen. The High Commissioner also holds the office of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. He is the sole legislative authority for these Territories and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in much the same way as a Colonial Governor is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Each Territory is administered by a Resident Commissioner, responsible to the High Commissioner, and is divided into administrative districts in charge of District Commissioners.

Information about these Territories will be found in *The Commonwealth Relations Office List*. This brief note, and the following Civil Establishment list showing heads and deputy heads of departments and analogous appointments, have been included in *The Colonial Office List 1953* because the Territories' Services are interchangeable with the Colonial Service. Biographical notes are included in the Record of Services section.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

**HIGH COMMISSIONER:** Sir John Le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C. (*High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa*). (*Seconded from the Foreign Service*).

*Private Secretary*—M. J. Fairlie. (*District Officer*).

## HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner—R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G.

Assistant Chief Secretary—M. O. Wray.

Assistant Chief Secretary (Finance)—A. W. Walters, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries—R. P. Fawcus, J. C. Martin.

Chief Justice of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—Sir Harold Willan, C.M.G., M.C.

Attorney-General—A. C. Thompson, Q.C., M.C.  
Agent for High Commission Territories in Johannesburg—G. E. Pott, M.B.E. (*District Officer seconded*).

## BASUTOLAND

**RESIDENT COMMISSIONER**—E. P. Arrowsmith, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary—G. J. Armstrong, C.B.E.

Financial Secretary—E. C. Allen, O.B.E.

First Assistant Secretary—B. A. Marwick, O.B.E.

Director of Agricultural and Livestock Services—J. G. M. King, M.B.E.

Principal Agricultural Officer—P. A. Bowmaker.  
Principal Auditor (*for the High Commission Territories*)—J. H. Belderson.

Director of Education—F. H. Pickett.

Senior Education Officer—D. H. Creed-Newton, M.B.E.

Director of Medical Services—R. Jacobson.

Commissioner of Police—D. R. Owens.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—P. H. Kitson.

Senior Postmaster—C. H. Williams, M.B.E.

Government Engineer (Public Works Department)—W. J. Deal.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—H. M. L. Shearer.

Legal Secretary—E. G. Shaw.

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

**RESIDENT COMMISSIONER**—(Vacant).

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary—W. F. MacKenzie, C.B.E.

First Assistant Secretary—C. R. Latimer, O.B.E.

Director of Agriculture—F. H. Bosman.

Principal Education Officer—J. Gardiner.

Director of Geological Survey—E. J. Wayland, C.B.E.

Director of Medical Services—M. L. Freedman, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Police—M. R. D. Langley, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Director of Public Works—H. V. Davies.

Treasurer—G. A. L. Rutledge.

Director of Veterinary Services—J. E. R. Roe.

Senior Veterinary Officer—N. H. Boardman.

Senior District Officers (Staff Grade)—S. V. Lawrenson; J. D. A. Germond, C.B.E.;

J. F. Millard, M.B.E.

## SWAZILAND

**RESIDENT COMMISSIONER**—D. L. Morgan, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary—J. R. Stebbing, O.B.E.

First Assistant Secretary—R. Armstrong, O.B.E.

Principal Agricultural Officer—H. Hutchinson.

Principal Education Officer—W. E. C. Pitcher.

Director of Geological Surveys—H. J. R. Way.

Director of Medical Services—J. C. J. Callanan, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Police—L. W. Clarke.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—L. P. Pretious.

Government Engineer (Public Works Department)—R. W. Wood.

Treasurer—J. T. D. Quigley.

Principal Veterinary Officer—W. G. Barnard, O.B.E.

Legal Secretary—J. D. Telfer.

## REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, Etc.

	<i>Page</i>
Defence of the Colonial Territories .. .. .	215
List of Governors, etc. .. .. .	216
Table of Revenue and Expenditure Statistics .. .. .	220
Regional Organizations .. .. .	222
Central African Council .. .. .	222
Civil Aviation :	
Directorate-General of Civil Aviation in the British Caribbean Area.	222
Central African Air Authority .. .. .	222
East African Organization .. .. .	222
West African Air Transport Authority .. .. .	223
South-East Asia and Hong Kong Air Transport Council	223
Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies and British Section, Caribbean Commission.	223
Regional Economic Committee for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.	223
East Africa High Commission .. .. .	224
East African Court of Appeal .. .. .	227
Office of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia.	227
West African Court of Appeal .. .. .	228
West African Inter-Territorial Council .. .. .	228
West African Research Institutions .. .. .	228
International Co-operation .. .. .	229



## DEFENCE OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES

*Colonial Defence.* Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are directly responsible for the defence of the Colonial Territories. The two main objects are the security of the Colonies themselves from external attack, and the development of the full resources of the Colonies in the event of war. The security of the Colonies rests mainly upon the maintenance by the Imperial forces of command of the sea and air approaches and of freedom of the lines of communication between the different parts of the Empire. Plans and preparations for Colonial Defence thus fall (apart from any arrangements for Regional Defence which may be made with other Members of the Commonwealth) within the general scope of the defence measures for which the United Kingdom Government are primarily responsible.\*

*Colonial Forces.* The following forces are maintained in the Colonial territories. The chief function is to preserve internal security and local defence, but in exceptional circumstances some of the regular forces serve outside their geographical regions.

*Full-time Forces*

- The Royal West African Frontier Force, raised from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.
- The King's African Rifles, raised from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.
- The Northern Rhodesia Regiment.
- The Somaliland Scouts.
- The Malay Regiment.

\* See *Central Organization for Defence*, Cmd. 6923, 1946.

- The Federation Regiment (Malaya).
- The Jamaica Battalion.
- The Aden Protectorate Levies.
- The Fiji Military Forces (regular and territorial).
- The Royal Malayan Naval Force.
- The Royal East African Naval Force.

*Part-time Forces*

- The Royal Hong Kong Defence Force.
- The British Honduras Volunteer Guard.
- The British Guiana Volunteer Force.
- The Barbados Regiment.
- The Bermuda Rifles.
- The Bermuda Militia Artillery.
- The Leeward Islands Defence Force.
- The Kenya Regiment.
- The Falkland Islands Defence Force.
- The Federation of Malaya Volunteer Force.
- The Singapore Volunteer Corps.
- The Malayan Auxiliary Air Force.
- The Mauritius Volunteer Naval Force.
- The Malayan R.N.V.R.

Some of these Forces are administered by the Colonial Governments, others by the United Kingdom Service Departments concerned.

In addition the Service Departments maintain certain units in Colonial territories. These include the Royal Malta Artillery, the Gibraltar Defence Force, the Mauritius and Seychelles elements in the Pioneer Corps, "locally enlisted personnel" wherever British forces are stationed, R.A.F. (Malaya), R.A.F. Regiment (Malaya) and R.A.F. (Malta).

## LIST OF GOVERNORS, ETC.

Colony, etc.	Office.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Emoluments.			Notes.
						Salary.	Allowances.	Total.	
ADEN .. ..	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Lt.-Col. Tom Hickinbotham, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.	15. 5.51	3. 8.51	Aden .. ..	£2,500	£1,150 (duty).	£3,650	£1,700 towards expenses of Government House. (1) From Bahamas Crown Funds which includes salary of £650 in respect of post as Comptroller of Crown Lands.
BAHAMAS .. ..	"	Major-General Sir Robert Neville, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	10.11.50	7.12.50	Nassau .. ..	£4,500	£300 (duty). (1) £1,500	£6,300	
BARBADOS .. ..	"	Sir Robert Arundell, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Bridgetown .. ..	£3,000	£1,000 (duty).	£4,000	
BERMUDA .. ..	"	Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Hood, G.B.E., K.C.B.	1.7.49	24.10.49	Hamilton .. ..	£4,250	£2,000 (entertainment).	£6,250	
BRITISH GUIANA	"	Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Georgetown .. ..	£4,500	£1,500 (duty).	£6,000	



## LIST OF GOVERNORS, ETC.—(contd.)

Colony, etc.	Office.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Emoluments.			Notes.
						Salary.	Allowances.	Total.	
FEDERATION OF MALAYA	High Commissioner.	General Sir Gerald Templer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	22. 1.52	7. 2.52	Kuala Lumpur	£7,000	£2,500 (duty).	£9,500	
MALTA .. ..	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	13. 7.49	16. 9.49	Valletta ..	£4,000	£1,500 (duty).	£5,500	Also receives an entertainment allowance of £500 from United Kingdom funds.
MAURITIUS ..	"	Sir Hilary Blood, K.C.M.G.	16. 5.49	26. 9.49	Port Louis ..	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 10,000 (duty).	Rs. 60,000	
NIGERIA ..	"	Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.	10.11.47	14. 4.48	Lagos ..	£7,150	£3,000 (duty).	£10,150	
NORTH BORNEO	"	Sir Ralph Home, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D.	13. 7.49	10. 1.50	Jesselton ..	£3,000	£1,000	£4,000	
NORTHERN RHODESIA	"	Sir Gilbert Rennie, K.C.M.G., M.C.	10.11.47	19. 2.48	Lusaka ..	£4,000	£1,500 (duty).	£5,500	
NYSALAND PROTECTORATE	"	Sir Geoffrey Colby, K.C.M.G.	19.12.47	30. 3.48	Zomba ..	£3,000	£1,000 (duty).	£4,000	
SAINT HELENA ..	"	Sir George Joy, K.B.E., C.M.G.	18.11.46	31. 5.47	Plantation House	£1,500	£400 (duty).	£1,900	
SARAWAK ..	"	Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G.	22. 2.50	4. 4.50	Kuching ..	£3,000	£1,000	£4,000	Is also High Commissioner for Brunei.
SEYCHELLES ..	"	F. Crawford, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3. 5.51	14. 5.51	Port Victoria ..	£1,800	£525 (duty).	£2,325	

SIERRA LEONE ..	"	R. de Z. Hall, C.M.G.			Freetown ..	£3,500	£1,500 (duty).	£5,000	
SINGAPORE ..	"	Sir John Nicoll, K.C.M.G.	21. 4.52		Singapore ..	£5,000	£2,500*	£7,500	*Temporary rate.
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE	"	Sir Gerald Reece, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	21.10.48		Hargeisa ..	£2,250	£750 (duty).	£3,000	
TANGANYIKA ..	"	Sir Edward Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.	16. 5.49		Dar es Salaam	£4,500	£2,000 (duty).	£6,500	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	"	Major - General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.	6.12.49		Port of Spain ..	£4,500	£1,500 (duty). £400 (in lieu of ex- emptions from cus- toms duties).	£6,400	
UGANDA ..	"	Sir Andrew Cohen, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	7. 1.52		Entebbe ..	£4,000	£1,500 (duty).	£5,500	
WESTERN PACIFIC	"	R. C. S. Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3. 7.52		Honiara ..	££2,550	£F620 (duty).	£F3,170	
WINDWARD ISLANDS	"	L. E. B. Beetham, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.	.. ..		St. George's, Grenada	£2,100	£850 (duty).	£2,950	
ZANZIBAR ..	"	J. D. Rankine, C.M.G.	5.12.51		Zanzibar ..	£2,400	£1,250 (duty).	£3,650	
THE HIGH COM- MISSION TERRI- TORIES (Basuto- land, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland)	"	Sir John Le Roussel, K.C.M.G., M.C.	10. 8.51		Pretoria and Capetown	£4,500 (personal salary) (normal salary of post £4,000)	£3,220 (overseas).	£7,720	Seconded from the Foreign Service. Is also High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. Emoluments are in respect of both appointments.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

Colony	1939		1947		1948		1949		1950(1)		1951(2)	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
<i>East and Central Africa—</i>												
Somaland Protectorate	169	262	681	504	337	1,173	1,118	1,131	1,094	1,282	1,326	
Kenya	3,812	3,808	9,877	10,967	11,412	13,031	10,762	13,244	12,504	17,468	16,437	
Uganda	1,718	2,740	5,331	4,474	6,405	8,094	6,687	11,037	8,000	15,826	12,346	
Tanganyika	2,133	2,394	6,013	6,089	7,888	10,327	9,459	13,324	13,561	14,271	15,052	
Zanzibar and Pemba	499	452	746	878	901	1,118	1,209	1,470	1,028	1,565	1,178	
Northern Rhodesia	1,674	1,382	4,534	6,208	6,716	10,584	10,600	13,978	11,931	15,836	15,831	
Nyasaland Protectorate	817	806	1,631	1,376	2,049	2,588	2,745	3,546	3,598	3,793	4,077	
<i>West Africa—</i>												
Gambia	152	206	694	633	867	964	1,170	999	1,062	1,145	1,171	
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	3,734	3,631	10,246	10,966	11,639	18,106	14,144	20,861	17,834	30,764	32,965	
Nigeria (including Cameroons)	6,113	6,499	18,404	17,186	23,811	30,765	28,253	32,794	30,388	50,327	43,673	
Sierra Leone	1,131	1,165	2,110	2,120	2,649	2,730	2,458	3,269	2,979	3,851	3,904	
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Federation of Malaya	16,532	19,018	31,344	33,315	32,725	46,049	46,301	58,634	46,575	94,627	72,844	
Singapore	149	138	9,096	6,046	9,482	12,691	10,996	13,302	11,330	19,411	13,221	
Brunei	412	227	512	210	768	1,019	493	2,019	830	8,017	924	
North Borneo	556	490	1,503	1,350	957	1,469	2,161	2,067	2,120	3,160	2,422	
Sarawak	2,592	2,372	10,269	7,981	12,183	16,516	11,383	18,233	15,730	5,524	2,627	
Hong Kong											17,243	
<i>Mediterranean and Aden—</i>												
Aden (Colony)	204	147	908	696	971	1,121	1,200	1,318	1,088	1,778	2,403	
Cyprus	1,013	1,022	5,121	4,607	5,916	4,958	4,595	5,983	5,215	7,201	6,419	
Gibraltar	204	275	1,389	682	682	1,023	1,237	821	937	909	849	
Malta	1,432	1,413	5,234	4,739	5,309	5,557	5,911	5,720	5,807	6,147	7,212	
<i>Pacific—</i>												
Fiji	839	987	2,458	2,098	2,602	2,793	2,386	3,422	3,234	3,255	3,220	
Tonga	45	56	201	126	196	321	230	276	251	376	278	

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Western Pacific High Com. Terrs.—	47	59	408	388	386	319	320	263	352	338	423	423	423
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	54	64	217	217	252	221	188	269	211	226	201	266	266
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	25	23	83	49	102	75	188	109	210	157	220	232	232
New Hebrides													
South Atlantic and Indian Oceans—													
Falkland Islands (excluding Dependencies)	62	75	104	126	149	163	170	164	219	204	326	153	153
St. Helena	15	33	61	125	127	100	130	115	91	97	120	102	102
Mauritius	1,425	1,382	2,989	3,686	3,470	3,300	4,133	4,782	4,524	4,186	5,924	5,305	5,305
Seychelles	88	83	193	171	221	228	252	302	377	243	368	316	316
West Indies—													
Bahamas	423	466	1,353	1,113	1,360	1,318	1,330	1,510	1,580	1,659	2,044	1,829	1,829
Barbados	612	627	1,926	1,726	1,940	2,052	1,997	2,151	2,264	2,009	2,625	2,344	2,344
Bermuda	399	429	1,455	1,365	1,532	1,532	1,886	1,707	2,009	1,964	2,368	2,077	2,077
British Guiana	1,312	1,357	4,184	4,112	4,422	4,384	4,878	4,652	4,741	5,134	5,495	5,410	5,410
British Honduras	441	441	730	722	796	842	921	955	1,340	1,354	1,221	1,118	1,118
Jamaica	3,082	3,164	9,300	8,410	9,713	10,130	10,003	9,890	10,939	10,342	12,923	13,658	13,658
Cayman Islands	8	15	34	32	41	34	37	39	62	49	75	73	73
Turks & Caicos Islands	10	14	55	67	71	52	101	107	77	92	122	143	143
Leeward Islands—													
Antigua	127	152	385	362	395	451	407	447	648	633	765	726	726
St. Christopher-Nevis	148	180	379	310	368	349	411	410	468	520	644	583	583
Montserrat	29	35	91	100	99	101	119	102	85	100	177	149	149
Virgin Islands	9	11	17	28	49	32	54	52	26	55	74	52	52
Trinidad and Tobago	2,796	2,708	7,776	7,795	9,440	8,044	10,599	8,819	10,546	10,506	12,331	11,014	11,014
Windward Islands—													
Dominica	79	79	220	200	185	200	272	291	334	351	426	427	427
Grenada	158	174	574	524	573	686	552	659	787	621	821	800	800
St. Lucia	130	133	283	325	365	499	606	623	674	741	927	888	888
St. Vincent	102	100	350	325	309	304	381	375	372	400	455	483	483

Notes

- (1) Including some provisional figures.
- (2) Provisional.
- (3) Figures include Colonial Development and Welfare receipts and expenditure where these are available, and grant-in-aid receipts.
- (4) When other than calendar years are employed, i.e. April 1950-March 1951, the figures are shown as for 1950.
- (5) Conversions to £ sterling have been made at the rate applicable for the period concerned.

## REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A feature of British colonial policy is the encouragement of regional co-operation between Colonies, wherever practicable. In this way there is not only a valuable sharing of knowledge and experience, but also, in certain instances, a substantial measure of economy from the unified control of technical services. The following are the principal regional organizations.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL

The Central African Council was set up in 1945 to promote the closest possible contact and co-ordination of policy and action between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on all matters of common interest. Twelve meetings have been held.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia is Chairman of the Council which includes the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and nine other members. The Council has a permanent Secretariat under a Chief Secretary.

Joint services have been established to deal with Town Planning, Statistics, Archives, Meteorology and the production of films. There are Inter-territorial Standing Committees on Public Relations, Broadcasting, Health, Trypanosomiasis, African Labour and Research.

In 1950 the establishment of a standing advisory Rhodesia-Nyasaland Inter-territorial Conference to replace the Central African Council was agreed to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. However, in consequence of a re-examination of the closer political association of the three territories and pending a decision by the Governments regarding a draft federal scheme prepared by a conference held in London in April and May, 1952, no alteration to the existing inter-territorial machinery is to be made.

Address—P.O. Box 1403, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Chief Secretary—F. H. N. Parry.

Assistant Secretary—Comdr. J. P. P. Michell.  
Producer, Central African Film Unit—A. Izod.

## CIVIL AVIATION

(a) *Directorate-General of Civil Aviation in the British Caribbean Area.*

The Directorate was formed in August 1946. The headquarters were transferred from Trinidad to Barbados in February 1947. The cost of the organization is met by contributions from the Governments of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Windward Islands.

The Director-General is responsible for advising the Governors of these Colonies on civil aviation questions, such as the provision, operation and maintenance of aeronautical wireless and other ground facilities, the control of air traffic, the licensing of personnel, the registration of aircraft, the grant of certificates of airworthiness, the making and administration of regulations and directions under the Air Navigation Orders in Council, and generally on the regulation of civil aviation. He may also be required to advise the Secretary of State on civil aviation questions affecting the area as a whole and, subject to the

consent of the Governments concerned, to act as an adviser on civil aviation to the Development and Welfare Organization.

Director-General—Wing Comdr. L. A. Eggesfield.  
Administrative Secretary—Capt. N. W. Wood.

(b) *Central African Air Authority.*

The Central African Air Authority was constituted in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in June 1946 under the Central African Air Services Act in Southern Rhodesia and parallel and similarly entitled Ordinances in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The duty of the Air Authority is to keep under review and promote the progress and development of air services generally in the three Central African Territories, to act as a licensing authority for the control of air services, and to act as a supervisory and controlling body over the Central African Airways Corporation, which was established by the same statutes.

The Air Authority consists of a Chairman appointed jointly by the three Governments (at present the Minister for Trade and Industrial Development, Southern Rhodesia), and three members nominated individually by each Government (at present the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Secretary for Trade and Industrial Development, Southern Rhodesia). The Air Authority has no staff of its own and the secretarial work is done by the Department of Civil Aviation, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

(c) *East Africa.*

The East African Air Transport Authority was set up by Order in Council in 1945, to control aircraft flying for hire and reward. The functions of the Authority were taken over on the 1st January, 1948, by the East Africa High Commission.

Following a meeting of the East Africa High Commission in March 1951, an Air Advisory Council was set up by administrative action pending the necessary legal enactment to establish the Council as a statutory body. The Council, which meets about twice a year, consists of the Commissioner for Transport as *ex-officio* chairman, two members appointed by each of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda and one by the British Resident, Zanzibar, and in addition two members appointed by the High Commission.

The functions of the Council are :—

- (i) to be advisory to the East Africa High Commission, whose authority is exercised through the Commissioner for Transport;
- (ii) to advise on all questions of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of the East Africa High Commission and on any civil aviation matters referred to it by the East Africa High Commission acting through the Commissioner for Transport;
- (iii) to advise on the Annual Estimates of the Directorate of Civil Aviation before they are submitted to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Estimates Committee of the Central Legislative Assembly;
- (iv) to advise on all Civil Aviation legislation coming within the scope of the Central Legislative Assembly;

(v) to advise on the steps necessary to achieve a policy of co-ordination between Civil Aviation and all other forms of transport.

Director of Civil Aviation, East Africa—Comdr. S. W. D. Colls, A.F.C., R.N. (ret.).

(d) *West African Air Transport Authority.*

The Authority was set up under the West African Territories (Air Transport) Order in Council, 1946, to control aircraft flying for hire and reward. It meets about twice a year and membership consists of the Officers administering the Governments of the four West African Colonies and the Chief Secretary, West African Inter-territorial Conference.

Director of Civil Aviation, West Africa—Wing Comdr. E. H. Coleman, A.F.C.

(e) *South-East Asia and Hong Kong Air Transport Council.*

The Council is an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Commissioner-General, South-East Asia, established for the purpose of co-ordinating civil aviation matters in South-East Asia and Hong Kong. Its functions are discharged by the South-East Asia Governors' Conference and the Governor of Hong Kong, normally meeting at six-monthly intervals under the chairmanship of the Commissioner-General. An Advisory Committee, consisting of the Directors of Civil Aviation, Malaya and Hong Kong, and the Civil Aviation Adviser to the Commissioner-General, was set up in July 1952, to advise the Governors' Conference when meeting as an Air Transport Council. The Committee meets more frequently than the Council and is so organized that its members may be consulted by the Secretary between meetings.

The terms of reference of the Council are:—

- (i) to keep under review the general development of civil air communications in South-East Asia and between South-East Asia and Hong Kong;
- (ii) to co-ordinate air transport policy for the region and to co-ordinate and promote the orderly and economic development of trunk, regional and local air services by British interests, within the framework of the general policy which may from time to time be agreed between the United Kingdom and the other Governments concerned;
- (iii) to consider and advise on such matters relating to civil aviation in the region as any member Government may desire to refer to the Council;
- (iv) to serve as a medium for the exchange of information and views on civil aviation matters affecting the region;
- (v) to provide a link between the United Kingdom and British territories in the region in matters of mutual interest in the field of civil aviation.

The Civil Aviation Adviser to the Commissioner-General, who is Secretary of the Advisory Committee, is at present an official seconded from the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ORGANIZATION IN THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH SECTION, CARIBBEAN COMMISSION**

This Organization was set up in 1940, as a result of the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission (Cmd. 6607); its

chief functions being to work out, in collaboration with local governments, long-term programmes of social reform and schemes of development and welfare for which grants from United Kingdom funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts might be recommended. The Comptroller, who has a staff of experts in various subjects, also advises the Secretary of State on individual applications for assistance under the Acts.

The Organization provides expert technical advice to the Secretary of State and the Colonial Governments as necessary on matters not covered by the Development and Welfare Acts. It also acts as a centre for regional conferences on economic and technical projects, and in various other ways functions as a co-ordinating secretariat.

The Comptroller is United Kingdom Co-Chairman of the Caribbean Commission, a joint body representative of the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States, for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the Caribbean territories for which those Governments have responsibilities, and co-ordinating research in these fields. The Commission was set up in 1946, and has its headquarters in Trinidad. (See Cmd. 8575, paras. 336-344). The British Section of the Commission shares a joint secretarial staff with the Organization.

In 1948-50 the head of the Organization, Major General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B., acted as Chairman of the Standing Closer Association Committee, appointed to make recommendations for a plan of federation for the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras. (Col. No. 255). The Organization provided secretarial services for this Committee.

The present Comptroller and his Labour Adviser are Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively of the British West Indies Regional Labour Board, which is the body responsible for the programme of employment of British West Indies agricultural workers on contract in the U.S.A.

The office of the Organization is at Hastings House, St. Michael 18, Barbados. The Comptroller's Annual Report for 1951 (Col. No. 282, 1952) may be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

**CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT**

Comptroller—S. E. V. Luke, C. M. G.  
 Administrative Secretary—C. A. Grossmith, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Agricultural Adviser—A. deK. Frampton, C.M.G.  
 Building Development Adviser—W. M. Woodhouse.  
 Economic Adviser—C. G. Beasley, C.M.G.  
 Educational Adviser—J. L. Nicol, O.B.E.  
 Engineering Adviser—G. M. Gordon, O.B.E.  
 Labour Adviser—F. C. Catchpole, O.B.E.  
 Medical Adviser—J. W. P. Harkness, C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Public Relations Adviser—P. Hewitt-Myring.  
 Social Welfare Adviser—Miss D. Ibberson, C.B.E.

**REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR THE WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA AND BRITISH HONDURAS**

The Committee was set up in 1951 and consists of one member appointed by each participating Government. It advises Governments on all economic matters of regional significance, and

is a means for the exchange of information between them. It also advises Governments on the administration of the British Caribbean Trade Commissioner Service in Canada and the United Kingdom.

The members of the Committee take the chair in turn at its meetings; the Economic Adviser to the Comptroller of the Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies is permanent Deputy Chairman.

The address of the Secretariat is Hastings House, St. Michael 18, Barbados.

*Executive Secretary*—J. S. Mordecai.

### EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION CONSTITUTION, SCOPE AND LEGISLATIVE POWERS

The establishment of an East Africa High Commission (headquarters are at Nairobi, Kenya), with effect from 1st January, 1948, to replace the East African Governor's Conference, was announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 28th July, 1947.

The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by Order in Council and was charged with the administration of the following services:—

- (1) The Secretariat of the High Commission.
- (2) The East African Anti-Locust Directorate.
- (3) The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation.
- (4) The East African Directorate of Training.
- (5) The East African Income Tax Department.
- (6) The East African Industrial Council.
- (7) The East African Inter-Territorial Languages Committee.
- (8) The East African Office in London.
- (9) The East African Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- (10) The East African Production and Supply Council, and all matters within the sphere of such Council.
- (11) The East African Publicity Committee.
- (12) The East African Refugee Administration.
- (13) The East African Research Services.
- (14) The East African Statistical Department.
- (15) The East African Tsetse Reclamation Department.
- (16) The Lake Victoria Fisheries Board.
- (17) The East African Meteorological Department.
- (18) Services connected with the maintenance of contact between the Territories and the Defence Services.
- (19) Services arising out of the functions of the High Commission as East African Air Transport Authority.
- (20) Services of Inter-Territorial import arising from the operation in the Territories of the East African Currency Board.

The East African Directorate of Training and the East African Refugee Administration completed their tasks and ceased to operate in 1949 and 1951 respectively. The East African Publicity Committee has not been formed.

In 1948 the following additional services fell, upon their formation, within the administrative sphere of the High Commission:—

- (1) The East African Railways and Harbours Administration.
- (2) The East African Literature Bureau.
- (3) The Desert Locust Survey.

The East African Customs and Excise Department was formed as a High Commission service, with effect from 1st January, 1949. The East African Naval Force was formed on the 1st July, 1950, and was constituted the Royal East African Navy on the 26th May, 1952. In 1950 the Desert Locust Control became a separate service under the High Commission. In 1951 the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department was re-designated the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration with effect from the 1st October, 1951.

Under the Order in Council the following services will also be administered by the High Commission upon their formation:—

- (1) The East African Information Office.
- (2) The East African Radio-communications Service.
- (3) The East African Regional Geological Survey.
- (4) The East African Regional Topographical Survey.
- (5) Inter-territorial Services financed, in whole or part, by means of grants made to the High Commission from the East African Regional Allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.
- (6) Such further Research Services as may be set up on an East African basis.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was established by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, for a period of four years from the 1st January, 1948. The Order in Council has since been amended to extend the life of the Central Legislative Assembly until the 31st December, 1955.

The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex-officio* members who are officers in the High Commission Service, three nominated official members (one from each territory) and 13 unofficial members, one elected by the members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and respectively, one elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Councils of Tanganyika and Uganda, one European, one Asian and one African member appointed by the Governor of each territory (in Kenya the European and Asian members are elected by the European and Asian members respectively of the Legislative Council) and one Arab member appointed by the High Commission. The Assembly held its first meeting in April 1948, and normally holds three meetings in an annual Session.

The High Commission has power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of and in connexion with, the inter-territorial services. It also has power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of the Territories. It has power to appoint such advisory and consultative bodies as it may think fit in respect of any matter which is subject to the control of the High Commission or is of common interest to the territories; in 1952 there were twenty such bodies.

The establishment of the High Commission has involved no change in the constitution or administrative responsibilities of the Governments of the three Territories, which remain responsible for the basic services such as administration, police, health, education, agriculture, animal health, forestry, labour, housing and public works.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration are self-contained and self-financing services. The revenue of the High Commission, from which its other services are financed, is derived from contributions in agreed proportions by the three East African Governments, also by the Government of Zanzibar and certain other Governments for which services are performed, and by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom which makes substantial contributions to the Research and other Services from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The whole of the expenditure is controlled by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly.

## RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

### RESEARCH SERVICES

The Research Services administered by the High Commission at present are arranged in the following six principal divisions:—

*East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization* incorporating the former East African Agricultural Research Institute at Amani in Tanganyika, and including *inter alia* the East African Herbarium, Nairobi; Clove Research Scheme, Zanzibar; and attached schemes for Termite Research and Training in Ecology. New headquarters shared with the East African Veterinary Research Organization have been established at Muguga within easy reach of Nairobi.

*The East African Veterinary Research Organization* is responsible for research on animal diseases and other aspects of animal industry.

*The East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization* (which includes the East African Tsetse Reclamation Department) has four branches; tsetse research based on Shinyanga in Tanganyika with sub-stations in each of the East African territories; trypanosomiasis research, animal and human, based on Sukulu in Uganda with a sub-station (Tinde) in Tanganyika; practical and experimental reclamation in the three territories; the headquarters in Nairobi.

*The East African Fisheries Research Organization* is in two sections, one for the fisheries of inland waters with headquarters at Jinja in Uganda, the other for marine fisheries at Zanzibar—the East African Inter-territorial Marine Fisheries Research Organization.

*The East African Industrial Research Board* has headquarters in Nairobi and is at present concerned with research on secondary industries, but plans exist for establishing an East African Scientific and Industrial Research Organization which will incorporate the Industrial Research Board and will have wider functions.

*The medical research division* includes the East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene with an office in Nairobi, the Virus Research Institute at Entebbe in Uganda, the Medical Survey and Filariasis Research unit based on Mwanza in Tanganyika and the Malaria unit at Muheza in Tanganyika.

### SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The Scientific Services include some research among their functions and are as follows:—

*The East African Statistical Department* has headquarters in Nairobi and branches are established at the seats of Territorial Governments.

*The East African Meteorological Department* also has headquarters at Nairobi. The Department maintains and studies climatological records in all parts of East Africa, and is responsible for weather forecasting for aeronautical and other purposes.

*The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service* has headquarters at Kisumu in Kenya and is responsible for the development and control of the fisheries of Lake Victoria, which are shared by the three High Commission Territories.

*The Desert Locust Survey* has headquarters in Nairobi, but maintains field units in territories to the north of East Africa, keeping close watch and conducting investigations in the areas.

*Desert Locust Control* operates in East Africa and also in the same territories in which the Desert Locust Survey maintains field units.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

In law, control is exercised by the Commissioner for Transport who is advised by the Transport Advisory Council. The executive management of the Administration is vested in the General Manager.

#### Railways

The railways are metre gauge with a total mileage of open line of 3,054.

#### Kenya and Uganda Section

*Main Line*—Mombasa—Kampala (871 miles).

*Principal Lines*—Nakuru—Kisumu (134 miles); Tororo—Soroti (100 miles); Voi—Kahe Junction (92 miles).

*Minor and Branch Lines*—Rongai—Lake Solai (27 miles); Kisumu—Butere (43 miles); Eldoret—Kitale (41 miles); Mbulamuti—Namasagali (19 miles); Kampala—Port Bell (6 miles); Gilgil—Thomsons Falls (48 miles); Nairobi—Nanyuki (145 miles).

The Konza—Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is operated but not owned by the East African Railways and Harbours. A line from Kampala to Mityana is under construction.

#### Tanganyika Section

*Main Line*—Dar es Salaam—Kigoma (780 miles).

*Principal Lines*—Tabora—Mwanza (237 miles); Tanga—Moshi—Arusha (272 miles); Mtwara—Nachingwea (79 miles) and linking with this at Ruo, a line under construction from Mtwara (66 miles). A line from Nachingwea to Lumusule Juu is also under construction.

*Branch Lines*—Msagali—Kongwa (17 miles); Kaliua—Mpanda (131 miles).

#### Marine Services

Steamer services are operated on Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Albert and Tanganyika and on the River Nile.

## Ports

The principal ports operated are Mombasa (Kilindini), Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara. Kilindini has seven deep water berths, a bulk oil jetty and a lighterage berth.

## General Information

Revenue			
1951 Railways .. .. .			£10,685,738
Harbours .. .. .			£2,554,962
Expenditure			
1951 Railways .. .. .			£7,426,386
Harbours .. .. .			£1,682,068
No. of passenger journeys ..			6,574,778
Goods—Revenue earning (tons)			3,589,739

## ROAD SERVICES

There are 1,758 miles of road services, 75 miles in Uganda, connecting Lakes Kyoga and Albert, and 1,683 in Tanganyika connecting the Central and Tanga lines, and providing regular transport to the Southern Highlands.

## AIR SAFETY SERVICES AND AERADIO SERVICES

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation is based in Nairobi (*see also Civil Aviation—East Africa*).

The Flight Information Centre is located at Nairobi. Air Traffic Control Stations are operated at Eastleigh, Nairobi West, Entebbe, Dar es Salaam, Tabora, Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar.

Radio Beacon facilities are available at all the aeradio stations.

VHF/DF is in operation at Eastleigh, Entebbe, Kisumu, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Tabora.

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The East Africa Posts and Telecommunications Administration operates as a High Commission self-contained and self-financing service with its own capital account.

Altogether 397 centres, including Post Offices, Wireless Stations and Postal Agencies are maintained, at the majority of which both postal and telegraph facilities are available; 180 of these are in Kenya, 150 in Tanganyika and 67 in Uganda. There is an extensive internal telegraph system and the main centres are interconnected by teletprinter circuits. Approximately 25,000 telephones are installed in the three territories. International telegraph and telephone services are maintained and operated by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Limited, who maintain establishments at Nairobi, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam.

## THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The Hon. Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Chairman*).

Sir Edward Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Sir Andrew Cohen, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

## PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Administrator—Sir Robert Scott, C.M.G.

Commissioner for Transport—Sir Reginald Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Finance Member—J. C. Mundy, C.M.G.

Postmaster-General—R. E. German.

## THE EAST AFRICA CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## Speaker

Sir Guy Pilling, K.C.M.G.

## Ex-Officio Members

Administrator.

Commissioner for Transport.

Finance Member.

Postmaster-General.

Commissioner of Customs.

Economic Secretary.

Legal Secretary.

## Nominated Official Members

E. A. Vasey, C.M.G.—Kenya.

S. A. S. Leslie, C.M.G.—Tanganyika.

C. C. Spencer, C.M.G.—Uganda.

## Unofficial Members

Sir Alfred Vincent—Kenya.

Brig. W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C.—Tanganyika.

H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.—Uganda.

H. R. Fraser, C.M.G., O.B.E.—Uganda.

A. N. Maini, O.B.E.—Uganda.

E. C. Phillips, C.B.E.—Tanganyika.

Sheikh Mbarak Ali Hinawy, O.B.E.—Arab Member.

Chief Kidaha Makwaia—Tanganyika.

B. J. Mukasa, O.B.E.—Uganda.

V. M. Nazerali, O.B.E.—Tanganyika.

Major A. G. Keyser, D.S.O.—Kenya.

R. B. Pandya—Kenya.

B. A. Ohanga—Kenya.

## Clerk of the Assembly

W. R. L. Addison, M.C.

## CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administrator—Sir Robert Scott, C.M.G.

Economic Secretary—R. de S. Stapledon, O.B.E.

Legal Secretary—C. D. Newbold, Q.C.

Assistant Chief Secretary—A. G. Knox Johnston.

Commissioner for Transport—Sir Reginald Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Finance Member—J. C. Mundy, C.M.G.

Secretary—P. Coryndon.

## East African Directorate of Civil Aviation

Director—Comdr. S. W. D. Colls, A.F.C.

Operations Officer—A. M. D. Howes.

## East African Meteorological Department

Director—Wing Comdr. D. A. Davies.

Deputy Director—J. P. Henderson.

## East African Customs and Excise

Commissioner—C. W. Hayward.

Deputy Commissioner—D. W. Miller.

Regional Commissioners—T. J. Hudson; R. W. H. Barnett; W. J. E. Rodwell.

*East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration*

Postmaster-General—R. E. German.  
 Assistant Postmaster-General (Services)—M. Warrender Richardson.  
 Assistant Postmaster-General (Finance) and Chief Accountant—W. T. Newing.  
 Assistant Postmaster-General (Engineering) and Engineer-in-Chief—M. W. Manson.

*East African Production and Supply Council*

Director of Produce Disposal—T. M. Loudon.  
 Officer in Charge, Hides, Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau.

*East African Railways and Harbours*

General Manager—A. Dalton, C.B.E.  
 Chief Commercial Superintendent—C. T. Hutson, O.B.E.  
 Chief Operating Superintendent—D. D. Bartlett.  
 Chief Engineer—W. Urquhart, O.B.E.  
 Construction Engineer—T. Davidson.  
 Chief Mechanical Engineer—G. Gibson.  
 Chief Accountant—J. H. Baldwin.  
 Superintendent of Ports and Lights—C. W. Hamley, O.B.E.

Director, East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization—Sir Bernard Keen.  
 Deputy Director—H. H. Storey, C.M.G.  
 Officer in Charge, Termitte Research Scheme—W. V. Harris.  
 Director, Clove Research Scheme, Zanzibar—F. J. Nutman, O.B.E.  
 Officer in Charge, Ecological Training—C. G. Trapnell, O.B.E.  
 Director, East African Fishery Research Organization—R. S. A. Beauchamp.  
 Director, East African Inter-territorial Marine Fisheries Organization—J. F. G. Wheeler.  
 Chief Fisheries Officer, Lake Victoria Fisheries Service—Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Cole, R.N.R.  
 Director, East African Veterinary Research Organization—H. R. Binns, O.B.E.  
 Commissioner of East African Income Tax—V. H. Merittens.  
 Deputy Commissioner—L. R. Fisher.  
 Director, East African Industrial Research Board—H. B. Stent.  
 Organizing Secretary, East African Inter-territorial Languages (Swahili) Committee—B. J. Ratcliffe, O.B.E.  
 Director, East African Literature Bureau—C. G. Richards.  
 East African Leprosy Specialist—J. Ross Innes.  
 Administrative and Finance Officer, Desert Locust Control—Lt.-Col. H. J. Holman.  
 Director, Desert Locust Survey—P. R. Stephenson, O.B.E.  
 East African Malariologist—D. Bagster Wilson.  
 Director, East African Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene—K. A. T. Martin.  
 Director, East African Medical Survey and Filariasis Research—Lt.-Col. W. Laurie, D.S.O.  
 Director, East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization—E. A. Lewis.  
 Deputy Director—Vacant.  
 Acting Director, Virus Research Institute—A. J. Haddow.  
 Director, East African Statistical Department—C. J. Martin, M.B.E.  
 Royal East African Navy—Comdr. J. S. Milner, R.N.

## EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

The constitution of the offices of President, Vice-President, and Justice of Appeal as permanent members of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa was effected by Order in Council of the 8th December, 1950. The permanent Court was inaugurated at Nairobi by the Lord High Chancellor of England in January 1951. The Judges of the Supreme and High Courts of the Territories are the remaining members.

President—Sir Barclay Nihill, K.B.E., M.C.  
 Vice-President—Sir Newnham Worley.  
 Justice of Appeal—Sir Enoch Jenkins.

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL—The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.

*Private Secretary*—J. G. Huddle.

## STAFF

*(Colonial Side)*

Deputy Commissioner-General (Colonial Affairs)—W. Addis, C.M.G.  
 Economic Adviser—F. C. Benham, C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Colonial Defence Liaison Officer—Brig. N. D. Wingrove, C.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald holds the appointment of Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, with his office at Singapore. As part of His late Majesty's Government's post-war policy in South-East Asia, a Governor-General was appointed with responsibility for the co-ordination of policy and administration in an area including the Malayan Union, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and the Protected State of Brunei. This appointment was announced in Cmd. 6724 in January 1946, and had been foreshadowed in a statement in the House of Commons on the 10th October, 1945. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald assumed duty in May, 1946. At first his area of authority included only the Malayan Union, Singapore and Brunei, but on the conclusion of negotiations with the Rajah of Sarawak and the British North Borneo Chartered Company, it was extended to the new Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo. The Governor-General had co-ordinating, but no direct administrative, functions and power to convene conferences of Governors. In respect of Brunei the Governor-General acted as the channel of communication between the Secretary of State and the Resident. In defence matters, the Governor-General was chairman of the British Defence Co-ordination Committee, Far East, on which sat the Commanders-in-Chief of the Services and the Special Commissioner (see below), and on which the Governor-General represented the interests of the territories in his area of authority and also those of Hong Kong.

In 1946 a Special Commissioner (Lord Killearn) responsible to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had been appointed with Headquarters in Singapore, charged with the responsibility for advising His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on general problems affecting the conduct of foreign affairs in an area which included Burma, Siam, French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, and with the special duty of improving the production and distribution of food supplies in the area.

Towards the end of 1947, His Majesty's Government came to the decision that, without diminishing in any way the scope of the two organizations, it would be possible to place them under one head, and to combine to a certain extent their clerical and administrative staffs. Accordingly, on Lord Killearn's retirement, the supervision of the two organizations was entrusted on 1st May, 1948, to Mr. Malcom MacDonald with the title of "Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia". The Commissioner-General has the same responsibilities towards the Federation of Malaya, and the Colonies of Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo, as he had as Governor-General. His direct administrative responsibilities in respect of Brunei lapsed when, on 1st May, 1948, the Governor of Sarawak was appointed High Commissioner for Brunei; his other responsibilities in respect of Brunei remain.

The Commissioner-General's organization now consists of a Colonial side, headed by the Deputy Commissioner-General (Colonial Affairs), and a Foreign side, headed by a Deputy Commissioner-General (Foreign Affairs). The Commissioner-General is also assisted by an Economic Adviser. The staff on the Colonial side are seconded from the Colonial Service, and are paid for by the Malayan and Borneo Governments, which also contribute towards the cost of services, etc., shared by the Colonial and Foreign sides of the organization, and bear the cost of the Commissioner-General's residence. The Commissioner-General is responsible to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the carrying out of the duties previously performed by the Special Commissioner.

#### WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

The constitution of the offices of President and Justice of Appeal as permanent members of the West African Court of Appeal was effected by Order in Council of the 22nd June, 1948. The Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Territories are the remaining members.

President—Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Justice of Appeal—Sir James Coussey, K.B.E.

#### WEST AFRICAN INTER-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE

The Conference was set up in 1951, following the dissolution of the West African Council. Its first meeting took place in July 1952, and it will meet at least once a year. It consists of two members of the Executive Council (or Council of Ministers) from each British West African territory, nominated by the Governor in Council. The Chairman of the Conference is the Governor of Nigeria or, in his absence, a deputy nominated by him after consultation with the other Governors.

The functions of the Conference are as follows:—

(a) to receive from the Secretariat a report on inter-territorial collaboration on research matters and to review the progress made thereon;

(b) to receive from the Secretariat a report on inter-territorial collaboration in other social and economic matters as expressed in reports of conferences held during the previous year or in other convenient form and to make recommendations thereon;

(c) to consider international collaboration on matters covered by (a) and (b) and to make recommendations thereon;

(d) to consider the estimates for the West African Inter-territorial Secretariat;

(e) to consider any other matters referred to it by any West African Government.

The Conference has taken over the permanent Secretariat of the West African Council under the title of the West African Inter-territorial Secretariat. The Secretariat continues to be charged broadly with the duties performed by the Secretariat of the West African Council, including in particular those of fostering international collaboration with non-British territories in West Africa, organizing inter-territorial collaboration on technical subjects, supervising the administration of joint research services and co-ordinating the military and civil aspects of West African defence.

The costs of the organization are borne by the four West African Governments.

The Headquarters of the Secretariat are at Accra, Gold Coast.

Chief Secretary—A. N. Galsworthy.

Administrative Officer (General)—G. Foggon, O.B.E.

Administrative Officer (Anglo-French Liaison)—O. V. Lee, E.D.

#### WEST AFRICAN REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

*The West African Cocoa Research Institute* was established in 1944 to take over the work of the former Central Cocoa Research Station at Tafo in the Gold Coast. The Institute is responsible for research into diseases and pests which affect cacao, the breeding of improved types of cacao, the evolution of better methods of growing cacao and preparing beans for market. Sub-stations of the Institute have been set up in the Gold Coast, and an entomological sub-station in Nigeria.

Director—J. West.

*The West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research*, which was established in 1947 (the buildings were officially opened in 1951) is responsible for research into all aspects of trypanosomiasis, human, animal and entomological.

The work of the Institute is carried on in Nigeria—protozoology and veterinary trypanosomiasis at Vom and entomology and epidemiology at Kaduna.

Director—Colonel H. W. Mulligan.

*The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research* is situated near Benin in Nigeria and was formed to take over the work of the Oil Palm Research Station originally part of the Nigerian Agricultural Department. There is a sub-station of the Institute in Calabar Province, Nigeria. The research programme of the Institute includes the carrying out of a fundamental study of the oil palm as a plant, the determination of the most efficient means of cultivating oil palms, selection and breeding for improved seed and the study of improved methods of processing oil palm fruit for the production of palm oil and palm kernels.

Director—F. W. Toovey.

*The West African Fisheries Research Institute* was established at Kissy, near Freetown in Sierra Leone, in 1945. It is responsible for research into the fish and fisheries (both marine and freshwater) of West Africa. The Institute possesses a modern, well-equipped sea-going research vessel, the *Cape St. Mary*.

Director—A. G. Taylor.

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

## THE UNITED NATIONS

Her Majesty's Government are constitutionally responsible for the conduct of the international relations of Colonial territories and accordingly the interests of the Colonies are represented by the United Kingdom at the United Nations. Whenever the interests of Colonial territories are affected, the Governments concerned are consulted by Her Majesty's Government before acceding to an international agreement on their behalf.

In some of the Specialized Agencies, namely the International Telecommunications Union, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Colonial Governments can be separately represented as associate members.

The Malaya and British Borneo group (consisting of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei) and Hong Kong are associate members of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Apart from the participation of Colonies directly in the work of those of the Specialized Agencies which permit it, Her Majesty's Government also, when appropriate, includes Colonial Representatives in United Kingdom delegations.

The United Kingdom Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations is Sir Alan Burns, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of the Gold Coast.

## AFRICA

At a meeting in Paris in January 1950, representatives of the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union

of South Africa and the United Kingdom agreed to set up a Commission on Co-operation in technical matters in Africa south of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.). Though membership is at present restricted to these six Powers, provision has been made for the admission of other countries south of the Sahara and also for the attendance of representatives from other countries or international organizations at meetings of the Commission and at technical conferences.

## SOUTH PACIFIC

A regional Commission for the South Pacific was established in 1947 by agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and it meets twice each year. This Commission is a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments in matters affecting the economic and social development of non-self-governing territories within its scope and the well-being and advancement of their peoples.

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA

All the British dependent territories in South-East Asia (with the exception of the small protected State of Brunei) participated in the preparation of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, and are eligible for assistance under the technical co-operation scheme. The scheme is a three-year programme designed to provide participating countries with technical assistance in the form of training facilities and the services of experts.



## PART III

### THE COLONIAL SERVICE

	<i>Page</i>
Recruitment .. .. .	233
Record of Services .. .. .	234



## THE COLONIAL SERVICE

### RECRUITMENT

The term "The Colonial Service" is a wide one. It embraces all the public services of all those British Colonies\* for the administration of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible. These are:—

(a) AFRICA

*West Africa*: Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

*East Africa*: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Somaliland Protectorate and Zanzibar.

*Central Africa*: Northern Rhodesia and the Nyasaland Protectorate.

(b) SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND FAR EAST

The Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo and Hong Kong.

(c) WEST INDIES

Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands.

(d) WESTERN PACIFIC

Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

(e) MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta.

(f) MIDDLE EAST

Aden.

(g) Bahama Islands, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Mauritius, St. Helena and Seychelles.

The Government of each of these Territories is a separate administrative entity. Members of the Colonial Service serving in any Colony are public servants of that Colony and their salaries are paid from local revenue. The Colonial Service thus differs from other British public services in that it is not a single service for purposes of administration and discipline. Opportunities occur,

\* The term "Colonies" is used, for convenience, to cover colonies in the strict sense of the term, protectorates, protected states and trust territories.

however, for members of each Colony's public service to be considered for promotion or transfer to the public service of other Colonies.

It is the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government to encourage the progress of the peoples of the Colonies towards control of their own affairs. If this policy is to be a reality, the public services of the Colonies must be adapted to local conditions and be staffed to the greatest possible extent by local people. Overseas staff therefore are in general recruited only for those posts in the Colonial Service for which sufficient suitable and qualified local candidates are not available. Since for one reason or another many Colonies will be unable for a long time to come to find from their own resources enough suitable and qualified staff to meet all the needs of modern administration, there remains and will remain a wide range of appointments open to candidates from overseas.

There are three separate recruiting organizations in the United Kingdom dealing with appointments for candidates from outside the Colonies: the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, for appointments for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies selects candidates, on the advice of the Colonial Service Appointments Board; the Overseas Nursing Association, 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, for appointments in Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service, for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies selects candidates on the recommendation of the Committee of the Association; the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, for appointments for which they, acting on behalf of Colonial Governments, select and engage candidates.

All these appointments are described in the pamphlets *Appointments in Her Majesty's Colonial Service* (Her Majesty's Stationery Office) and *Appointments in Her Majesty's Colonial Research Service* (obtainable from the Director of Recruitment, (Colonial Services), Colonial Office).

## RECORD OF SERVICES

A Governor is styled "His Excellency" while actually administering a Government, and an officer administering a Government in the absence of the Governor is similarly styled. All Judges are addressed out of Court as "The Honourable". The title of "Honourable" is used locally by members of Executive and Legislative Councils of all Crown Colonies, etc., but not by members of the Legislative Councils of the Presidencies of the Leeward Islands.

In order to save space the above titles are omitted in these notes, and for the present it is necessary to omit all retired officers and all officers below the rank of Deputy Head of a Department (except in the case of other important and special appointments), to curtail the length of the notes and to use numerous abbreviations which in most cases will be self-explanatory but which in the following instances may require explanation:—

Bah. .. ..	Bahama Islands.	Gib. .. ..	Gibraltar.
Barb. .. ..	Barbados.	G. & E. Is. Col.	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
Basuto. .. ..	Basutoland.	G.C. .. ..	Gold Coast.
Bech. .. ..	Bechuanaland Protectorate.	H.K. .. ..	Hong Kong.
Berm. .. ..	Bermuda.	L.C.T.A. .. ..	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.
B. Hond. .. ..	British Honduras.	J'ca. .. ..	Jamaica.
B. Sol. Is. Prot. and B.S.I.P.	British Solomon Islands Protectorate.	K.A.R. .. ..	King's African Rifles.
Brun. .. ..	Brunei.	Ken. .. ..	Kenya.
C.A. .. ..	Crown Agents for the Colonies.	K.U.R. & H. .. ..	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.
C.A.C. .. ..	Central African Council.	L.S.H.T.M. .. ..	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
C.A.D. .. ..	Colonial Audit Department.	L.S.T.M. .. ..	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.
C.O. .. ..	Colonial Office.	Mal. .. ..	Malayan Union or Federation of Malaya.
C.R.O. .. ..	Commonwealth Relations Office.	Maur. .. ..	Mauritius.
Cyp. .. ..	Cyprus.	M.C.S. .. ..	Malayan Civil Service.
(D.)D.M.S. .. ..	(Deputy) Director of Medical Services.	M.E.C. .. ..	Member of the Executive Council.
(D.)D.P.W. .. ..	(Deputy) Director of Public Works.	M.H.A. .. ..	Member of the House of Assembly.
(D.)D.V.S. .. ..	(Deputy) Director of Veterinary Services.	M.H.R. .. ..	Member of the House of Representatives.
D.O. .. ..	Dominions Office or District Officer.	M.L.A. .. ..	Member of the Legislative Assembly.
D.O.T. .. ..	Department of Overseas Trade.	M.L.C. .. ..	Member of the Legislative Council.
D.W.W.I. .. ..	Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies and British Section of the Caribbean Commission.	M.O.H. .. ..	Medical Officer of Health.
E.A.G.C. .. ..	East African Governors' Conference.	N.B.A.C. .. ..	N. Borneo Armed Constabulary.
E.A.H.C. .. ..	East Africa High Commission.	N. Heb. .. ..	New Hebrides.
E.A.R. & H. .. ..	East African Railways and Harbours.	O.A.G. .. ..	Officer Administering the Government.
E.A.T.T.R.&R.O.	East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization.	Pal. .. ..	Palestine.
F.O. .. ..	Foreign Office.	Par. U.S. of S. .. ..	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.
Gam. .. ..	Gambia.	P.M.O. .. ..	Principal Medical Officer.
		P.U.S. of S. .. ..	Permanent Under Secretary of State.
		R.W.A.F.F. .. ..	Royal West African Frontier Force.
		S.A. .. ..	South Africa.
		Sey. .. ..	Seychelles.
		S.L. .. ..	Sierra Leone.
		S.M.O. .. ..	Senior Medical Officer.
		Som. .. ..	Somaliland.
		S.S. .. ..	Straits Settlements.
		St. H. .. ..	St. Helena.
		St. L. .. ..	St. Lucia.
		St. V. .. ..	St. Vincent.
		Swaz. .. ..	Swaziland.
		Tang. .. ..	Tanganyika.
		Tob. .. ..	Tobago.
		Trin. .. ..	Trinidad.
		Uga. .. ..	Uganda.
		U.S. of S. .. ..	Under Secretary of State.
		W.A.C. .. ..	West African Council.
		W.A.I.T.C. .. ..	West African Inter-Territorial Conference.
		W.O. .. ..	War Office.
		W. Pac. H.C. .. ..	Western Pacific High Commission.
		Zanz. .. ..	Zanzibar.

**ABBOTT, A. W., C.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1893; ed. *Blundell's*; entd. C.A. off. after compet. exam., 1912; mil. serv., 1917-19, lieutenant; asst. hd., fin. dept., 1929; dep. hd., 1933; hd., 1938; sec., E.A. currency bd., 1930-38; dep. ch. clk., 1945; ch. clk. (estab. offr.), 1948.

**ABBOTT, C. T.**—b. 1897; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen, N. Ireland, and Hon. Socy. of Gray's Inn; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1914-19, lieutenant; res. mag., Ken., 1930; crown coun., 1930; pres., dist. ct., Cyp., 1932; solr.-gen., S.L., 1938; puisne judge, Nig., 1944; Mal., 1950.

**ABBOTT, M. J.**—b. 1906; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury; barrister, Gray's Inn; mil. serv., 1941-45, lieutenant; asst. crown solr., H.K., 1936; seconded to Ethiopian Govt. as pres., high ct., 1946; puisne judge, Nig., 1950.

**ABBOTT, T. K.**—b. 1912; ed. King's Sch., Parramatta, Univ. Sydney and Sydney Hosp.; mil. serv. 1941-45, maj.; M.O.H., H.K., 1940; resig. and re-entered Borneo, 1945; ag. D.M. and H.S., Sarawak, 1945; M.O.H., Tang., 1947; S.M.O., Sey., 1948; D.D.M.S., N. Borneo, 1951.

**ABDUL HAMID bin Mustapha.**—b. 1903; ed. English Coll., Johore Bahru and Raffles Instn., S'pore; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; p.s. to judge, Johore, 1930; dep. registr., sup. ct., Johore, 1931; Cl. III, M.C.S.; dep. publ. pros., Johore, 1933; dist. judge, 1946; pres., sessions ct., 1949; puisne judge, Mal., 1952.

**ABELL, Sir Anthony, K.C.M.G.** (1952), C.M.G.—b. 1906; ed. Repton and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr. cl. II, 1946; cl. I, 1948; gov. and c-in-c., Sarawak, 1950.

**ABERNETHY, J. S.**—b. 1907; ed. Sedbergh Sch., Aberdeen Gram. Sch., and Aberdeen and Edin. Univs.; chartered co., N. Borneo; legal advr., comsnr. of lands, prot. of lab. (incl. inspr., schs.), 1936; food contrlr. (in addn.), 1941; sessions judge, B.M.A. (B. Borneo), 1946; N. Borneo Col.; comsnr., lands, 1947; sessions judge, 1948; res. mag., Tang., 1949; puisne judge, 1951.

**ABRAHAM, A. L.**—b. 1908; ed. Southend High Sch.; police, Pal., 1930; supt., Barb., 1938; Fiji, 1944; B. Hond., 1950.

**ABRAHAMS, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney, P.C.** (1941), Kt. Bach. (1936), Q.C.—b. 1885; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Cambs.; called to Bar, Middle Temp., June, 1909; hon. Bencher, 1948; Midland circuit; town mag., Zanz., 1915; cr. coun., Ken., 1915 (did not proceed); seconded for serv. with Mesopot. civ. admin., 1920; advoc.-gen. and registr. of companies, Baghdad, 1920; pres., ct. of first instance, ct. of sessions and ct. of criminal appl., Basrah, 1921; atty.-gen., Zanz., 1922; Uga., 1925; G.C., 1928; ch. just., Uga., 1933; Tang., 1934; Ceylon, 1936-39; member of jud. comtee. of privy cl., 1941; jt. cdr., Zanz. law repts., 1868-1918; sole cdr., 1918-22; 2nd cls. Order

of Brilliant Star of Zanz., 1924; addl. asst. leg. advr., C.O., 1939; sole comsnr. to enquire into Nyasaland land problems, 1946; edited (with A. Abrahams) *Dagens Nyheter Stadian Edn.*, 1912; various contributions to journalism on track athletics.

**ABU BAKAR bin Ibrahim** of Johore, H.H. Tunku.—b. 1897; ed. Lynam's, Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford, and Royal Vet. Coll., London; State vet. surg., Johore, 1920; ch. animal husb. offr., Mal., 1946.

**ACKLAND, R. B.**—b. 1898; ed. Suva Gram. Sch.; clk., Fiji, 1917; asst. audr., 1939; asst. comsnr., incl. rev., 1946; comsnr., 1950.

**ACOLATSE, C. S.**—b. 1899; ed. Livingstone Coll., Salisbury, N.C., U.S.A., and Cambridge Univ.; barrister-at-law (Lincoln's Inn), 1930; in practice, Gold Coast, 1931-43; dist. mag., 1943; puisne judge, Gold Coast, 1952.

**ADAMS, C. O.**—b. 1907; ed. Forensic Sci. Coll., Nottingham, and Met. Police Detective Trng. Coll., Hendon; mil. serv., 1939-42, capt.; police cadet, J'ca, 1930; asst. supt., 1932; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1935; supt., Trin., 1939; sp. br., Scotland Yd., 1949; supt., constab., N. Borneo, 1949; dep. comsnr., Sarawak constab., 1951.

**ADAMS, H. L.**—b. 1910; ed. Haileybury; mil. serv., 1939-45; admin. cadet, Ken., 1946; sec., comrce. and industry, 1949.

**ADDIS, W., C.M.G.** (1948), Brill. Star (3rd cl.), Zanz. (1946).—b. 1901; ed. Rugby and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; war serv., 1939-45, lieutenant, Zanz. N.V.F.; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1924; seconded to D.O., 1933; dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1933; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1936; dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1938; col. sec., Berm., 1945; ag. gov., Oct., 1945-May, 1946, and Mar.-Oct., 1949; dep. comsnr.-gen. for col. affrs., S.E. Asia, 1950.

**ADDISON, W. R. L., M.C.**—b. 1919; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj.; cadet, Uganda, 1948; A.D.O., 1950; asst. sec., E.A.H.C., 1952; clk., cent. leg. assembly, 1951.

**ADEMOLA, A. A.**—b. 1906; ed. King's Coll., Lagos, and Camb. Univ.; barrister-at-law; mag., Nig., 1939; puisne judge, 1949; mem. of comsns. for revision of cts. legn. (1948) and to enq. into Enugu disturbances (1949), Nig.

**ADIE, J. J.**—b. 1913; ed. Kingsland Grange Prep. Sch., Shrewsbury Sch. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-42 (K.A.R. and O.E.T.A.); admin. offr., Zanz., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., Pemba, 1938; Zanz., 1939; p.s. to Br. Res., 1939-40; asst. sec., 1942; senr. asst. sec. and p.s. to H.H. the Sultan, 1946; awarded Brill. Star of Zanz., (4th cl.), 1947; seconded C.O., 1949; sec., lab. and educ., Ken., 1952; author of various articles on Zanzibar.

- ADU, A. L., O.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1914; ed. Presb. Church Schls., Boso and Anum, Achimota Coll. and Sch., and Queen's Coll., Cambridge; Master, Achimota Coll. and Sch., 1939; asst. dist. comsnr., 1942; comsnr. for Africanisation, 1950.
- AGOSTINI, C.**—b. 1914; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; control offr., Trin., 1941; dep. aerodrome supt., 1946; dir. of civil aviation, 1947.
- AIKMAN, R. G., C.M.G.**—b. 1905; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Bristol Univ.; admin. cadet, Sarawak, 1926; dist. offr., 1936; resdt, 1940; civ. intern., 1941-45; dep. ch. sec., 1947; ch. sec., 1950; O.A.G., 1952.
- AINLEY, A. J., M.C.**—b. 1906; ed. St. Bees Sch. and Oxford Univ.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1939-45, maj.; dist. mag., G.C., 1935; cr. coun., 1936; judge, Uga., 1946.
- AITKEN, I. H.**—b. 1919; ed. Greenock High Sch. and St. Andrews Univ.; tax assessor, Ken., 1944; senr. immig. offr., 1948; dep. prin. immig. offr., 1952.
- AITKEN, Maj. R.**—b. 1910; ed. Gregg Comm. Coll., Ipswich; mil. serv., 1939-46, major; H.M. Prison Service, 1936; second. supt., prisons, B. Hond., 1946; resigned, joined N.Z. Prisons Serv., 1947; re-appointed supt., prisons, B. Hond., 1949; dep. dir. of prisons, J'ca, 1951.
- ALBURY, K. H. E.**—b. 1920; ed. Govt. High Sch., Nassau; clk., public treas., Bah., 1940; asst. audr., 1950.
- ALCOCK, A. E. S.**—b. 1902; ed. County High Sch., Ilford, and Lond. Univ.; apptd. Ceylon, 1928; Tang., 1930; town engr., Kumasi, G.C., 1936; sec. and exec. offr., town and country planning bd., 1945.
- ALCOCK, W. G.**—b. 1907; ed. Oxford Prep. Sch., Glasgow Acad. and Glasgow Univ.; solr. (Scotland); asst. lands offr., Tang., 1935; lands offr. and registr.-gen., Nyasa., 1939; official assignee, Spore, 1948; comsnr. of estate duties and stamps in addition.
- ALEMA, G. N.**—b. 1902; ed. Sierra Leone Gram. Sch., Fourah Bay Coll. and Univ. of Oxford; dep. registr., co-op. societies (consumer development), G.C., 1948.
- ALEXANDER, W. G., M.B.E.**—b. 1918; ed. Sedbergh Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-45, major; admin. cadet, G. & E. Is. Col., 1946; co-op. soc. offr., 1947; registr., co-op. societies, Maur., 1951; survey and *Report on possibilities co-op. dev. and necessary co-op. legislation in G. & E. Is.*, 1947.
- ALEXIS, F. C.**—b. 1913; ed. Grenada Boys Secondary Sch. and Royal Coll. of Surgeons, Edin.; dist. med. offr., St. V., 1935; supt. physician, col. hosp., Grenada, 1952.
- ALFORD, R. E., C.M.G.**—b. 1904; ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford; nav. serv., 1940-45; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr. (clk., exec. and leg. couns.), 1938; senr. dist. offr., 1946; fin. sec., Zanz., 1947; ch. sec., 1952.
- ALLAN, W., O.B.E.**—b. 1904; ed. North Kelvinside Sch., Glasgow Univ. and I.C.T.A.; asst. research offr., agric. dept., N. Rhod., 1928; asst. dir., agric. and entom., 1938; dir., Maur., 1948.
- ALLEN, D. M., M.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1916; ed. Bloxham and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; cadet, admin., G.C., 1938; asst. dist. comsnr., 1939; dist. comsnr., 1945; admin. offr., cl. II, 1950.
- ALLEN, E. C., O.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. Bradford Commercial Sch. and Sch. of Accountancy; ck., secretariat and reporter, leg. co., Nyasa., 1925; asst. treas., Tang., 1930; sen., 1940; second. as treas., ch. of customs, British Som., 1940; fin. sec. and collr. of inc. tax, Basuto., 1945.
- ALLEN, J. G. C.**—b. 1904; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton, Ecole Superieure de Commerce, Lausanne, and Munich Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-43, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1926; senr. dist. offr., 1945; res., 1947; Br. comsnr., Anglo-French Cameroon Boundary Comsn., 1937-39; Nig. gov. rep. to Free French, Duala, 1940; i/c. mil. intell. and censorship, Nig., 1940-41; liaison offr. to Gen. Leclerc, 1942; mem., res. min's staff, Accra, 1943; labour offr., 1943-44; off. "goodwill" visit, Algeria and Morocco, 1949.
- ALLEN, J. W. T.**—b. 1904; ed. Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; supt., educ., T.T., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1937; dist. offr., 1942; political offr., Aden, 1947; dep. Br. agt., W. Aden Prot., 1948.
- ALLEYNE, K. H. C.**—b. 1918; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch., Univ. Coll., London, and Queen's Coll., Oxford (Devonshire 2nd course); barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, called to bar, 1939; registr., Dominica, 1943; mag., St. L., 1944; cr. atty., 1949; St. V., 1952; author of *Memoir of constitutional development of St. Lucia, 1950*
- ALLIN, P. W. M.**—b. 1906; ed. Hilton Coll., Natal, and Rhodes Univ., Cape; land survr., N. Rhod., 1930; senr. survr., 1945; dep. dir., surv. and land, 1951.
- AMOROSO-CENTENO, A. E. B., M.B.E.**—b. 1910; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Port-of-Spain; called to bar, Gray's Inn; clk., postal, treas. and acctnt.-gen's depts., Trin., 1928-42; assessor, intl. rev. dept., 1943; sec., 1950; dep. comsnr., 1952.
- ANDERSON, J. W. S.**—b. 1898; ed. Daniel Stewart's Coll., Heriot-Watt Coll., and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1917-19, 1942-45; asst. engr., F.M.S., 1925; exec. engr., 1934; p.a. to dir.-advsr., S'pore, 1935; state engr., gr. II, 1947; gr. I, 1948; D.D.P.W., Mal., 1950.
- ANDERSON, T. F., O.B.E.** (mil.)—b. 1901; ed. Rugby, Trinity Hall, Camb., and Univ. Coll. Hosp.; mil. serv., 1939-46, col. (desps.); med. offr., Ken., 1928; D.M.S., Som., 1946; D.D.M.S., Ken., 1949; D.M.S., 1949; author of various papers on medicine and health in E. Africa.
- ANDRE, J. A. H., M.B.E.**—b. 1898; ed. Primary Sch., Maur., Royal Coll., Maur., and Lond. Sch. of Trop. Med.; govt. med. offr., 1924; D.D.M.S., Maur., 1951.

ANGUS, J. R. B.—b. 1912 ; ed. Malvern Coll., Glas. High Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; mil. serv., 1940-41, lt. ; asst. consv. forests, Ken., 1940-50 ; consv. forests, Fiji, 1951.

APTHORP, C. H. F., M.V.O., C.P.M.—b. 1904 ; tpr., Swaz. police, 1924 ; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1927 ; comsnr. (later senr. asst. supt.), 1936 ; supt. (later asst. comsnr.), S.L., 1944 ; comsnr., mounted police, Basuto, 1946 ; comsnr., police, Nyasa, 1949.

ARCHER, C. V. H.—b. 1904 ; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and Camb. Univ. ; barrister-at-law (Gray's Inn) ; clk. to atty.-gen., Barb., 1930 ; police mag., Barb., 1935 ; judge, Bridgetown petty debt ct., 1938 ; leg. draughtsman, Trin., 1944 ; jt. author, 1944, rev. edn. of Laws of Barb.

ARCHER, E. W. D.—b. 1893 ; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. ; rev. offr., St. V., 1917 ; asst. mstr., St. Mary's Coll., St. L., 1918 ; Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch., 1929 ; hdmstr., Sec. Sch., Montserrat.

ARCHER, W. S.—b. 1907 ; ed. The Lodge Sch., Barb. ; clk. to the adminstr., Dominica, 1931 ; treas., Antigua, 1941 ; emergency offr., 1942 ; fed. supply offr., 1945 ; asst. col. sec., 1946 ; prin. asst. sec., Trin., 1948.

ARDEN-CLARKE, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G. (1952), K.C.M.G. (1948), Kt. (1946), C.M.G. (1941)—b. 1898 ; ed. Rossall Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1917-20, capt. ; admin. offr., Nig., 1920 ; asst. res. comsnr. and govt. sec., Bech., 1936 ; res. comsnr., 1937 ; Basuto., 1942 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Sarawak, 1946 ; G.C., 1949.

ARDILL, R. H.—b. 1911 ; ed. Kilkenny Coll., Mountjoy Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; mil. serv., 1942 ; history mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1936 ; public rel. offr., 1946 ; dep. dir. educ., 1951 ; author of *School Geography of Mauritius*.

ARMITAGE, R. P., C.M.G., M.B.E.—b. 1906 ; ed. Winchester Coll. and New Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Ken., 1929 ; sec. to mem. for agric., animal husb. and nat. resources, 1945 ; admin. sec., 1947 ; und. sec., G.C., 1948 ; fin. sec., 1948 ; min. of fin., 1951.

ARMSTRONG, G. J., C.B.E. (1946)—b. 1901 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown ; clk., secretariat, Basuto., 1920 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1936 ; dist. comsnr., 1938 ; finan. sec., Swaz., 1940 ; dep. res. comsnr. and govt. sec., Basuto., 1948.

ARMSTRONG, H. C.—b. 1906 ; ed. Dungannon Royal Sch. and Queen's Univ., Belfast ; mil. serv., 1939-43 ; med. offr., G.C., 1934 ; M.O.H., 1937 ; asst. dir., med. services, 1949.

ARMSTRONG, H. H.—b. 1902 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. ; cadet, Tang., 1926 ; asst. comsnr., labour, Maur., 1940 ; prov. labour offr., Nyasa., 1948 ; senr. labour offr., 1949 ; labour adviser, 1952.

ARMSTRONG, R., O.B.E. (1953)—b. 1906 ; clk., Swaz., 1925 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1931 ; dist. comsnr., 1936 ; first asst. sec., 1951.

ARNE, Miss B. L.—b. 1900 ; ed. S.A. and Ashby de la Zouche Girls' Gram. Sch. ; min. food and min. supply, 1939 ; asst. soc. welf. offr., Barb., 1945 ; soc. welf. offr., 1949 ; org. sec., nat. jt. comtee. for Spanish relief, 1939.

ARNOLD, R. M.—b. 1918 ; ed. Cranbrook Sch. and Royal Vet. Coll., Lond., 1938-42 ; advisory service, min. of agric., 1942 ; seconded to J'ca as vet. invest. offr., 1946 ; dep. dir. of agric. (livestock), J'ca, 1950 ; repd. J'ca at several techl. conferences ; author of *Tick Control Measures*.

ARROWSMITH, E. P., C.M.G. (1950)—b. 1909 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford ; asst. dist. comsnr., Bech. Prot., 1933, resigned 1938 ; comsnr., Turks and Caicos Is., 1940 ; adminr., Dominica, 1946 ; res. comsnr., Basuto., 1951.

ARTHUR, O. R.—b. 1905 ; ed. Charterhouse and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; admin. offr., Cyp., 1937 ; comsnr., 1946 ; ch. comsnr., 1948 ; col. sec., Berm., 1951.

ARUNDELL, Brig. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G. (1950), C.M.G. (1947), O.B.E. (mil.) (1943), K.St.J.—b. 1904 ; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; mil. serv., 1941-45 (desps., O.B.E.) ; cadet, Tang., 1927 ; seconded to C.O., 1935-37 ; asst. ch. sec., Uga., 1939 ; ch. civ. affrs. offr., M.E.F., 1944 ; Br. res. mem. in Washington of Caribbean comsn., 1946 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Wind. Is., 1948 ; Barb., 1952 ; sec., Nyasa. fin. comsn., 1937-38.

ASH, W. G.—b. 1918 ; ed. Dover County Sch. ; nav. serv., 1939-46 ; asst. P.R.O., S.L., 1946 ; P.R.O., 1950.

ASHMORE, J. H.—b. 1900 ; mil. serv., 1918-19 and 1940-41 ; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1920 ; dist. inspr., 1923 ; travelling mag. and warden, nos. 3 and 4 mining dists., 1923-24 ; county inspr., 1927 ; local comdnt., C.I.D., Cyp., 1932 ; dep. comsnr., police, 1935 ; comsnr., 1940 ; air raids comdt., 1940-44 ; comsnr., Cyp. dist., St. John Ambulance bde.

ASKWITH, T. G.—b. 1911 ; ed. Haileybury and Cambridge ; dist. offr., Ken., 1936 ; municipal African affrs. offr., 1945 ; comsnr., community development, 1950.

ASTLEY, B. A.—b. 1902 ; ed. St. Albans Sch. and Birkbeck Coll., Univ. of Lond. ; mil. serv., 1940, capt. ; asst. mstr., educ. dept., Ken., 1929 ; inspr., schs., 1935 ; hdmstr., Prince of Wales Sch., 1938 ; ch. inspr., schs., 1944 ; dep. dir., educ., 1951.

ASTON, F. W.—b. 1903 ; ed. Kingsmead Sch., Hoylake, Liverpool Univ., Royal "Dick" Vet. Coll., Edin., and Manchester Univ. ; vet. offr., Ken., 1928 ; senr., 1946 ; D.D.V.S., G.C., 1949.

ATKINS, C. F.—b. 1907 ; ed. Blundell's Sch., Oundle Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Ken., 1930 ; senr. dist. comsnr., 1950.

ATKINSON, J. B., K.P.M. (1950)—b. 1907 ; ed. Perrins Sch. and Imp. Coll., Lond. ; interned 1942-45 ; police cadet (chart. co. serv.), N. Borneo, 1929 ; asst. supt., armed constab., 1933 ; supt., 1936 ; comdt., N.B.A.C. and col. police serv., 1946 ; title changed to comsnr., police, 1950.

- ATKINSON, J. C.**—b. 1895; ed. Addingham High Prov. Sch., Ilkley Gram. Sch. and Midland Rlwy.; traff. inspr., govt. rlwy., J'ca, 1920; ch. clk. traff. br., 1930; traff. supt., 1938; traff. man., 1943; gen. man. 1949.
- ATTENBOROUGH, J. P.**, O.B.E. (1946).—b. 1901; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; supt. educ., Nig., 1924; lectr. and senr. inspr., Pal., 1930; dir., educ., Aden, 1937; dep. dir., Pal., 1946; asst. educ. advr., C.O., 1948; dir., educ., Tang, 1948.
- AUSTIN, A. J.**—b. 1907; ed. Clifton Coll.; asst. treas., N. Rhod., 1930; acctnt., 1938; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1939; fin. sec., Swaz., 1945; dep. acctnt.-gen., N. Rhod., 1950; acctnt.-gen., 1951.
- AZIZ, A.**—b. 1899; ed. Turkish Sch. and English Sch., Nicosia; student clk., Cyp., 1918; asst. P.M.G., 1947; P.M.G., 1950.
- BABB, B. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1941-45, lt.-col.; supt., educ., Nig., 1929; educ. offr., Tang, 1945; dir., educ., Zanz., 1951.
- BACKHOUSE, M. V.**, M.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1901; ed. Durham Sch. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1941-45, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1925; senr. dist. offr., 1944; res., admin. serv., cl. I, 1946; senr. res., 1951.
- BACON, R. S.**, M.B.E. (1943).—b. 1895; ed. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1923; mil. serv., 1914-19 and (staff list) 1940-46, col.; pvte. prac., London, 1923-39; ch. just., Gib., 1946; carried out police enquiry, Gib., 1946; author of *Commercial Arbitrations*.
- BAILEY, A. R.**—b. 1906; ed. Merchant Taylor's Sch., Univ. Coll., Lond. Univ. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; admin. sec., N. region, 1952.
- BAILEY, C. E. S.**—b. 1896; ed. St. Kitts Gram. Sch. and Edin. Univ.; govt. M.O., Antigua, 1933; asst. D.M.S. (curative), B. Guiana, 1950.
- BAILEY, F. W.**—b. 1902; ed. Davenport High Sch.; asst. storekeeper, P.W.D., Nig., 1928; storekeeper, 1937; ch., 1943; contrlr. stores and trans., N. Rhod., 1949.
- BAIN, I. C. I.**—b. 1896; ed. Grenada Boys' Secondary Sch.; clk., Grenada, 1918; cust. and excise offr., 1924; 2nd clk., treas., 1931; inspr., inc. tax., 1939; compt., 1944.
- BAIRAMIAN, V. R.**—b. 1900; ed. English Sch., Nicosia, Cyp., and Univ. Coll., Lond.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1923; clk., dist. ct., Cyp., 1926; asst. registr., sup. ct., 1927; registr. dist. ct., 1929; also official recvr. in bankruptcy, 1931-39; ch. registr., sup. ct., 1931; asst. dir., land registr., 1938; legal asst., lands and survey dept., Nig., 1944; ch. registr., sup. ct., 1944; mag., 1946; puisne judge, 1949; sec., usury enq. comtee., Cyp., 1926-28; asst. to atty.-gen., for revision of lands law, 1943.
- BAIRD, D. A.**—b. 1909; ed. Glasgow Acad., Geo. Watson's Coll., Edin., and Edin. Univ.; med. offr. i/c Church of Scotland Mission Hosp., Blantyre, Nyasa, 1935; col. med. serv., 1943; S.M.O., Som., 1949; D.M.S., 1950.
- BAKER, S. G.**—b. 1902; ed. Abber Sch., S. Wales, and Royal Scot. Regimental Sch.; sgt. instr. (local sgt. maj.), Trin., 1929-35; asst. supt., prisons, 1933; supt., prisons, B. Guiana, 1945.
- BAKER-BEALL, R. W. C.**, M.B.E.—b. 1903; ed. Sherborne Sch., Dorset, and Worcester Coll., Oxford; admin. offr., Ken., 1927; fin. sec., Zanz., 1942; dep. fin. sec., Nig., 1947.
- BALDERAMOS, L. C.**—b. 1920; ed. Holy Redeemer Elem. Sch., St. John's Coll., Belize, Wireless Sch., Calgary, Can., various airports in U.K. (airport managers' course), and Watchfield Sch. of Air Traff. Cont.; mil. serv., 1942-47, warrant offr.; airport manager, B. Hond., 1948.
- BALDWIN, J. H.**—b. 1902; jnr. clk., K.U.R. & H., 1915; trav. inspr. of accts., 1925; asst. acctnt., 1926; senr. asst., 1931; expdt. acctnt., 1939; ch. asst. to gen. man., 1942; ch. acctnt., E.A.R. & H., 1948.
- BALLENTINE, J. S.**, Maj. Gen., C.B., C.I.E.—b. 1897; ed. Portora Royal Sch. and R.M.C.; commissioned Indian Army, 1916; q.m.g., India, 1947; def. sec., E.A.H.C., 1949; spec. comsnr., lands, Ken., 1951.
- BAMFORD, J. B.**—b. 1903; ed. Regent Street Poly. and Northampton Inst., Lond.; govt. survr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1943; comsnr. of the interior, 1950; survr., Br. Guiana-Brazil bound. coms., 1935; secon. col. dev. corpn. 1948-50.
- BANNISTER, A. A.**—b. 1894; ed. Cndrington Coll. and Rawle Training Inst., Barb.; spec. war serv., 1915-16; asst. inspr., schs., B. Guiana, 1924; asst. mstr., teach. train. coll., 1928; 2nd inspr., schs., 1937; inspr. 1939; prin., govt. train. coll., 1945; ch. inspr. and asst. dir., educ., 1948; redesig. dep. dir., educ., 1949; dir., 1952.
- BANTING, W. V.**—b. 1903; ed. Haileybury Coll.; asst. treas., Tang., 1930; senr. asst. treas., 1940; acctnt.-gen., comsnr., intl. rev., comsnr., stamp duty, govt. storekeeper, Fiji, 1940; comsnr. of currency; dep. acctnt.-gen., N. Rhod., 1951.
- BARCROFT, J. C. H.**—b. 1908; ed. Weymouth Coll.; cadet, Sarawak, 1930; dist. offr., 1939; civ. intern., 1941-45; res., 1946; Br. res., Brunei, 1951; senr. res., 1952.
- BARING, C. C.**—b. 1898; ed. Eton; mil. serv., both World Wars, major; Prison Serv., 1930; Home Off., 1946-49; prob. offr., Berm., 1951; warden of prisons, 1952.
- BARING, Hon. Sir Evelyn, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.St.J.**, late I.C.S.—b. 1903; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; entered I.C.S., 1926; sec. to Agent of Govt. of India in S. Africa, 1929; retd., 1934; gov., S. Rhod., 1942-44; high comsnr. for U.K. in Union of S.A., and high comsnr. for Basuto, the Bech. Prot. and Swaz., 1944-51; gov. and c.-in-c., Ken., 1952.

**BARKER, J. E.**—b. 1910; ed. Regent Poly. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1942-46; asst. audr., Ken., 1934; S.S. and F.M.S., 1938; senr. asst., G.C., 1946; dep. audr., later dep. dir., aud., 1947.

**BARTROP, E. W.**, C.M.G. (1950), C.B.E. (1947), D.S.O., O.B.E.—b. 1893; ed. Sir John Cass Foundation Sch. and King's Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., 1914-18, capt.; apptd. after compet. exam., 2nd div. clk., B. of T., 1912; asst. prin., min. of lab., 1920; 1st cl. offr., Leeds; dep. div. contrlr., Cardiff; ch. instructions offr., H.Q.; reg. contrlr., Birm., 1939; Leeds, 1942; lab. advr., C.O., 1947.

**BARNARD, W. G.**, O.B.E. (1951).—b. 1907; war serv., 1940-43; prin. vet. offr., Swaz., 1939.

**BARNES, E. C.**—b. 1899; ed. Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla, Bedford Sch. and Cadet Coll., Quetta, India; and Indian Army, 1917-23; admin. serv., Nyasa, 1925; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946; prov. comsnr., 1949.

**BARNES, H. C. V. B.**—b. 1905; ed. Uppingham Sch.; Col. Audit Dept., 1928; asst. audr., Ken., 1928; senr. asst. audr., S.L., 1938; audr., Cyp., 1942; dep. (later dep. dir., aud.), Mal. and S'pore, 1947; dir., aud., Nyasa, 1949.

**BARNES, W. L. Gorell**, C.M.G. (1949).—b. 1909; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; 3rd sec., F.O., 1932; H.M. embassy, Baghdad, 1934, Lisbon, 1936; 2nd sec., 1937; F.O., 1938; prin., exp. cred. guar. dept. and off. of war cab. (secondment), 1939; p.s. to Lord President of Council, 1942; asst. sec., 1942; off. of war cab., 1945; treasury, 1946; asst. sec., treasury, 1945; personal asst. to P.M., 1946; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1948 (secondment).

**BARNETT, H. L.**—b. 1899; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch., B'ham; asst. to agric. econ., Mal., 1934; agric. econ., 1947; registr., stats., 1947; del. for Mal. Union at stats. confce., S'pore, 1948; author of *Brief Introduction to Malaya*.

**BARNETT, K. M. A.**—b. 1911; ed. Mill Hill Sch. and King's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1941-46, maj. (desps.); cadet, H.K., 1933; cadet offr., 1936; cadet offr., cl. I, 1948; chmn., urb. coun., 1951; sec., immig. comsn., A.R.P. comsn., and corruption comsn., 1941; chmn., ferry franchise and volunteer pay and safeguards comtee., 1949; author of *A Note on Dr. Chao Yun-sen's Cantonese Primer*.

**BARNETT, R. W. H.**—b. 1910; cadet, customs, Ken. and Uga., 1929; collr., G.C., 1939; Ken. and Uga., 1940; senr. collr., 1948; regl. comsnr., customs, E.A.H.C., 1949.

**BARNETT, W. L.**—b. 1893; ed. Battersea Poly., Lond. Univ. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; chmst., admy., 1914-19; dep. island chmst., J'ca, 1922; govt. chmst., 1943; mem. of various bds. and comtees.; author of *The Mineral Springs of Jamaica*, *Vomiting Sickness in Jamaica*, *Report on Salt Industry, Turks Is.*, 1945; *Notes on Jamaica Rum, Ganja (resin of Cannabis Sativa)*.

**BARNETT-SMITH, L. R.**—b. 1905; ed. Westminster Sch.; mil. serv., 1942-46, maj.; customs serv., Mal., 1925; asst. supt., customs, 1929; senr. customs offr., 1934; asst. contrlr., customs, 1946; comsnr., N. Borneo, 1947; devel. sec., 1953.

**BARON, D. W. B.**—b. 1915; ed. Winchester and Hertford Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ceylon, 1937; estab. offr., E.A.H.C., and clk. of the E.A. cent. leg. assembly, 1948; cadet offr., cl. II, H.K.; estab. offr., 1951.

**BARRETT, E. C. G.**—b. 1909; ed. Marlborough and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1942-45; cadet, S.S., 1931; cl. V, 1934; cl. IV, 1938; cl. III, 1943; seconded to C.O., 1946; cl. II, 1947; special duties, 1948; cl. IB, 1949; cl. IA, pres., munic. coun., K. Lumpur, 1951.

**BARRETT, R. E.**—b. 1903; ed. Rains Sch., Lond. Hosp. and Lond. Univ. Coll.; med. serv., Uga., 1928; senr. M.O., 1946; asst. D.M.S., 1949; Tang., 1950; author of numerous articles for medical journals.

**BARRETT, R. P. M. T.**, E.D.—b. 1906; ed. Christ's Coll., Christchurch, N.Z., and Clifton Coll., Bristol; mil. serv., 1939-45, lieut.-col. (desps.); collr., customs, G.C., 1929; senr. collr., 1942; ch. inspr., customs and excise, Nig., 1946; asst. compt., 1949; sec., customs conf. B.W.A., 1947; compt., customs, S.L., 1951.

**BARRY, H. F.**—b. 1901; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch.; mil. serv., 1917-18; first appt. J'ca govt. serv., 1917; dep. admin. gen., 1947; admin. gen., 1949; custodian of enemy property; protector of immigrants.

**BARTLETT, D. D.**—b. 1912; ed. Lond. Sch. of Econ.; asst. supt., E.A.R. & H., 1948; ch. operating supt., 1952.

**BASSETT, W. E.**, M.B.E.—b. 1901; trained at Royal Botanic Gdns., Kew; asst. supt., Victoria bot. gdns., Br. Cams., 1927; asst. agric. offr., Dominica, 1932; curator, agric. dept., Montserrat, 1938; supt., 1946.

**BASTER, A. R.**—b. 1907; ed. Whitgift Sch.; solr., 1931; mil. serv. (R.A.F.), 1940-47; asst. comsnr., lands, G.C., 1947; prin. asst. comsnr., 1950; dep. comsnr., 1950.

**BATES, A. F.**—b. 1911; ed. Woolwich Cent. Sch. and Lond. Univ.; asst. compt., inland rev. Cyp., 1944; compt., 1948; fin. sec., 1952.

**BATES, D. A.**, M.B.E. (mil.)—b. 1910; ed. Univ. of Birmingham; mil. serv., 1939-43; geol., G.C. geol. surv., 1936; sen. geol., 1945; dep. dir., 1947; dir., 1951.

**BATES, G. T.**, O.B.E.—b. 1890; ed. Ilkley Gram. Sch. and H.M.S. "Conway," Royal Sch.; mil. serv., Borneo Co., Ltd., 1908-39; contrlr., essential commod., 1947; mem. rice control comtee., 1948.

**BATES, J. D.**—b. 1913; ed. Sevenoaks Sch. and Keble Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-43 (desps.); cadet, Tang., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1938; seconded C.O. as prin., 1944-47; sec., central African salaries comsn., 1947; dist. offr., 1948; seconded Sey. as O.A.G., 1950; dep. ch. sec. and comsnr. for native affrs., Som., 1951; col. sec., Gib., 1953.

- BAUTISTA, R. M., J.P.**—b. 1900; ed. Prim. Sch. and pvtely.; clk. to dist. comsnr., B. Hond., 1924; asst. dist. comsnr., 1943; dist. comsnr., 1950.
- BAWDEN, W. G.**—b. 1899; ed. Okehampton Gram. Sch.; mil. serv., 1917-19; entd. C.A. off., 1920; C.O., 1941-42; hr. exec. offr., C.A., stores dept., 1942; senr. exec. offr., 1946; dep. hd., shipping dept., 1952.
- BAYFIELD, C. M.**—b. 1908; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Kings Lynn, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; survr., Nig., 1931; asst. survr., N. Rhod., 1932; collr. of customs, G.C., 1933; senr. collr., 1943; ch. inspr., Nig., 1945; asst. compt. of customs and excise, G.C., 1949; dep. compt., 1949.
- BAYLY, P. H. H.**—b. 1909; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury; ch. offr., prisons, Ken., 1932; housemstr., U.K. prison serv., 1936; supt., prisons, S.L., 1939; asst. to comsnr., prisons, N. Rhod., 1945; dep. comsnr., 1947; comsnr., prisons, Nyasa., 1947.
- BEADON, E. H. F., O.B.E. (mil.)**, Burma police medal.—b. 1907; on mil. serv., 1945, lt.-col.; asst. supt. police, I.P.S. (Burma), 1926; supt., 1935; asst. dir., intell. bureau, India, 1942; supt. police, Burma, 1945; comsnr., police, Trin., 1949.
- BEASLEY, C. G., C.M.G. (1950)**—b. 1901; ed. Univ. Coll., Lond.; senr. lect., geog., Univ. Coll., Nottingham, 1922; prof., geog. and geol., Univ. of Rangoon, 1931; stats. advsr., Burma, 1937; mem., fiscal and tariff comtees., 1938; advsr. to Gov. of Burma for trade neg. with India, 1940; sec.-advsr., Burma del. E.G.S. Conf., Delhi, 1941; mem., war risks insur. bd., Burma, ch. admin. offr., Univ. of Rangoon, w. Gov. of Burma at Simla, 1942-45; econ. advsr., D.W.W.I., 1946.
- BEAUCHAMP, R. S. A.**—b. 1908; ed. Rugby and Cambridge; nav. serv., 1940-46, lieut.; dir., E.A. fishery res. organ., 1946.
- BECHERVAISE, E. W.**—b. 1913; ed. Leyton (now S.E.) Tech. Coll., Hackney Tech. Inst. and Boro. Poly., Lond.; elec. engr., Nyasa., 1946; dir. elec. services, 1950.
- BECKWITH, P. W.**—b. 1917; ed. Jamaica Coll. and Wolmer's Sch., J'ca; entered civ. serv., 1937; 2nd class clk., 1942; 1st cl., 1944; sen. clk., 1948; prin., 1950; 2nd Devonshire Training Course, 1947-48; admin. asst., 1950; seconded to Leeward Is. as econ. and fin. advr., 1952.
- BEETHAM, E. B., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.**—b. 1905; ed. Charterhouse and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; Kenya, 1928; C.O., 1938; S.L., 1938; res. comsnr, Swaz., 1946; Bech. Prot., 1950; gov. and c.-in-c., Wind. Is., 1953.
- BEETON, W. H.**—b. 1903; ed. Strathallan Sch., Forgandenny, Perthshire, and Lond. Univ.; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1926; dist. comsnr., 1932; admin. offr., cl. II, 1943; senr. asst. col. sec., 1944; admin. offr., cl. I (asst. ch. comsnr., Ashanti), 1946; ch. comsnr., 1950.
- BELDERSON, J. H.**—b. 1903; sen. asst. audr., N. Rhod.; prin. audr., S.A. High Commission Territories, 1947.
- BELL, A. M.**—b. 1905; C.P.M. (1943), K.P.M. (1947); ed. Waterford, Ireland, and Bedford; junr. asst., govt. lab., Leeward Is., 1923; clk., col. sec's office, 1924; sub-inspr., police, and adjt. local forces, 1927; sub-inspr., constab., Trin., 1928; a.d.c. to gov., 1930-31; supt., police, Cyp., 1934; dep. comsnr., police, Maur., 1942; dir., intell. and security, 1945-47; comsnr., police and prisons and aviation cont. offr., Zanz., 1947; prin. immig. offr., 1948; temp. M.L.C., 1950 and 1951.
- BELL, C. R. V., O.B.E.**—b. 1911; ed. Winchester and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-43; col. educ. serv., Ken., 1935; dir. educ., Som., under B.M.A., 1943; dir. educ., 1946; dep. dir., Uga., 1952.
- BELL, E. P. S.**—b. 1902; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, Q.C., Malta (1948); apptd. secretariat, Antigua, 1920; mag., Dominica, 1931; St. Kitts-Nevis, 1934; atty.-gen., St. L., 1935; cr. coun., Pal., 1938; leg. sec., Malta, 1941 and 1943-45; ag. lt. gov., June-Sept., 1945; solr.-gen., Mal., 1946; chmn., Malta war damage comsn.; puisne judge, Tang., 1949, ch. just., B. Guiana, 1951.
- BELL, J. R.**—b. 1909; ed. Horden, Co. Durham, Lond. and Birm. Univs.; probation offr., 1936-50; soc. welf. offr., S.L., 1950.
- BELL, T. S.**—b. 1911; ed. Cardiff High Sch. and Univ. of Wales, Br. Sch. at Athens; admin. offr., Cyp., 1935; vice-chmn., debt settlement bd., 1940-42; public inf. offr., 1944-45; contrlr., supplies, 1946; dev. sec., Nyasa., 1949; attended Br. commonwealth conf. on trade and tariffs, 1947; chmn., cost of living review comtee., 1947.
- BELL, W. L.**—b. 1895; ed. Melrose Sch., Guernsey; mil. serv., 1915-19; C.S., 1911; (Executive) offr., gr. IV, min. of lab. and nat. serv.; comsnr., lab., S.L., 1948.
- BELLEVUE, E.**—b. 1896; entd. C.A. off., 1913; mil. serv., 1915-19; asst. hd., appts. dept., 1938; gen. dept., 1940; appts. dept., 1944; dep. hd., pay dept., 1944; gen. dept., 1947; pay dept., 1949; fin. dept., 1952; sec., E.A. Currency Bd., 1939-49.
- BENNETT, J. S.**—b. 1914; ed. Royal Liberty Sch., Romford, and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., C.O., 1936; prin., 1940; asst. sec., 1946; U.K. deleg., coun. of League of Nations, 1937; Pal. conf., 1939; min. of inf. tour of M.E. posts, 1940; seconded to off. of min. of state (min. res.) in M.E., 1941-45; M.E. supply centre, 1943-45; U.K. deleg., U.N. gen. assem., Lond., 1946; seconded to Imp. Def. Coll., 1953.
- BENNETT, K. G.**—b. 1911; ed. Clifton Coll.; barrister-at-law (Middle Temple); res. mag., Tang., 1938; crown coun., 1946; solr.-gen., Nyasa., 1948; puisne judge, Uga., 1953.
- BENSON, A. E. T., C.M.G. (1952)**—b. 1907; ed. Wolverhampton Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod.,

1932; dist. offr., 1934; seconded C.O., 1939-44; asst. to P.M.'s p.a., 1941-43; admin. sec., Uga., 1946; ch. sec., C.A.C., 1949; ch. sec., Nig., 1951.

**BENSON, S. G.**—b. 1906; ed. Harrogate; mil. serv., 1926-32; home prisons serv., 1934; dep. supt., prisons, Trin., 1939; supt., 1946.

**BEOKU-BETTS, E. S., M.B.E.**—b. 1895; ed. Educ. Inst., S.L., and Fourah Bay Coll., S.L.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; police mag., S.L., 1936; cr. coun., 1937; puisne judge, 1945; editor, *S.L. Law Recorder, Vols. I, II and III.*

**BERE, R. M.**—b. 1907; ed. Marlborough and Selwyn Coll., Camb.; cadet, Uga., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1942; asst. res. and prot. agt., Kampala; comdnt., Polish refugee settlement at Koja, 1943, and Masindi, 1944; prov. comsnr., 1952.

**BERENGER, R. M. A.**—b. 1905; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., and Univ. Coll., Lond.; asst. engr., P.W.D., Maur., 1932; ex. engr., 1937; waterworks engr., 1944; D.D.P.W., 1945; D.P.W., 1949.

**BERESFORD-STOOKE, Sir George, K.C.M.G. (1948), C.M.G. (1943).**—b. 1897; ed. Fulneck Sch., nr. Leeds, and King Edward VI Sch., Bath; naval serv., 1914-19, paymstr. lieut.; cadet, Sarawak, 1920; dist. offr., Ken., 1925; asst. treas., Maur., 1933; dep. treas., Ken., 1936; dep. ch. sec., 1938; ch. sec., Zanz., 1940; N. Rhod., 1942; gov. and c.-in-c., S.L., 1948; 2nd C.A. for cols., 1953.

**BERG, C. L.**—b. 1898; ed. City and Guilds Coll.; mil. serv., 1914-18, 1939-45; Indian serv. of engrs., P.W.D., 1921-48; Madras Govt. offl. rep. on Indian roads congress; Madras Univ Examiner for B.Sc.; dir. of hydrological surv., Uga., 1949.

**BERNACCHI, M. L., Lt.-Cmdr., R.N. (Retd.), O.B.E.**—b. 1911; ed. Dartmouth and Greenwich; Royal Navy, 1925-34; Magdalene Coll., Camb. Univ., 1935; war serv., 1940-44; cadet, Fiji, 1936; dist. comsnr., 1937; trans. Mal., 1944; spec. duty, N. Borneo, 1944; mil. admin., N. Borneo, 1945-46, colonel; Mal., 1947; cl. IC., M.C.S., 1951; Perak Meritorious Service Medal, 1951; res. comsnr., G. & E. Is. Col., 1952.

**BERRIDGE, N. A.**—b. 1916; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1949; registr., sup. court, Antigua, 1950.

**BEST, J. R.**—b. 1905; ed. Scarborough Mun. Sec. Sch.; mil. serv., 1939-40; off. supt., mech. branch, rlwys., Nig., 1929; asst. loco. supt., S.L., 1932; ch. mech. engr., 1951.

**BEVINGTON, E. R.**—b. 1914; ed. Monkton Combe Sch., Loughborough Coll. and Camb. Univ.; cadet, G. & E. Is., 1937; adm. offr., gr. II, Fiji, 1942; gr. I, 1950; asst. col. sec. (adm.), 1950; asst. col. sec. (dev.), 1951; sec., c.o.l. enq. comm., Nig., 1946-47.

**BIDDULPH, J. P.**—b. 1904; ed. Oundle and Camb. Univ.; war serv., 1942-46, capt., S.S.V.F.; cadet, S.S., 1926; police mag., 1929; cl. V, 1930; cl. IV, 2nd mag., K. Lumpur, 1934; S'pore, 1936; cl. III,

cl. II, sec., res. comsnr., Kedah, 1946; cl. IB, 1948; dep. comsnr., labour, Mal., 1949; sec., Chinese Affrs., S'pore, 1950; cl. IA, 1951; ag. comsnr., labour, Mal., 1952.

**BIDMEAD, K. A., K.P.M. (1950).**—b. 1909; ed. Plympton Sch. and H.K. Univ. (language sch.); J.P., 1932; interned, 1942-45; police probr., H.K., 1929; asst. supt. police, 1932; seconded Punjab, 1935; supt., 1939; senr., 1945; supt., 1947; asst. comsnr., 1949.

**BIGG, W. J., C.M.G. (1948).**—b. 1897; boy clk., G.P.O., 1912; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. serv. and assigned to C.O., 1914; on mil. serv., 1914-19; cl. offr., higher grade, 1922; asst. prin., 1925; p.s. to perm. under-sec., D.O., 1930; prin., 1931; asst. sec., 1943.

**BIGGS, C. E. J.**—b. 1902; ed. Erith Sch., Wye Coll., Imp. Coll. Sci., Lond., and St. John's Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., Uga., 1924; senr. agric. offr., 1931; dep. dir. agric., Tang., 1942; dir., 1949; author of *Planning a Native Holding, Experiments on the Maintenance of Soil Fertility.*

**BILLING, M. G.**—b. 1906; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Worcester Coll., Oxford; cadet, prov. admin., N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; gr. 2, 1942; gr. I, 1946; senr., 1950; prov. comsnr., 1951.

**BINGHAM, H. F., O.B.E. (1953).**—b. 1899; ed. Lexdern House, Seaford, Winchester Coll. and R.M.A., Woolwich; mil. serv., 1918-28, 1940-44; cadet, Nyasa., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1933; ag. lab. comsnr., 1944; supt. of census, 1945; senr. civ. demob. offr., 1945; mem. control bd. E.A. army benev. fund, 1946; registr., co-op. soc., 1947; comsnr., co-op. dev., 1951.

**BINGHAM, R. P.**—b. 1903; ed. Royal Sch., Dungannon, N. Ireland, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; interned 1942-45; cadet, M.C.S., 1926; Chinese prot., S'pore, 1928; D.O., Christmas Is., 1931; prot., Chinese, Johore, 1941; comsnr., labour, S'pore, 1946; sec. Chinese affrs., Mal., 1951; res. comsnr., Penang, staff offr., 1951.

**BINNS, H. R., O.B.E.**—b. 1909; ed. Bootham Sch., York, St. John's Coll., Camb., Edin. Univ. and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin.; vet. offr., Nyasa., 1935; vet. res. offr., Pal., 1940; senr., 1941; D.D.V.S., 1947; prin. sci. offr., E.A. vet. res. organ., 1948; dir., 1950; sent by Pal. Govt. to study various animal disease problems in:—India, 1945; Britain and the Continent, 1946; U.S.A. and Canada, 1947; publns. in tech. journals.

**BIRCH, J. P.**—b. 1908; ed. Sherborne and Merton Coll., Oxford; cadet, Uga., 1931; dist. offr., res., Buganda, 1952.

**BIRD, E. N., M.B.E.**—b. 1897; ed. Board Sch., Kingston, J'ca; mil. serv., 1915-17; J'ca govt. serv., 1917; sec., cent. hous. advisory bd., 1935; sec., cent. hous. auth., 1937; manager, 1943.

**BIRKETT, J. D.**—b. 1918; ed. Rutherford Coll. Boys' Sch. and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll.; vet. offr., Nig., 1941; senr., 1949; D.V.S., S.L., 1952.

- BIRT, C. F.**—b. 1903; ed. King Edward's Sch., Birmingham and Birmingham Univ.; mil. serv., 1942-46, lieut.-col.; asst. exec. engr., P.W.D., Sarawak, 1928; exec. engr., 1935; ch. engr., C.O., Borneo planning unit, 1944; D.D.P.W., 1949; D.P.W., 1952.
- BISHOP, A.**—b. 1906; ed. Cheltenham Gram. Sch.; customs offr., Nyasa., 1937; collr., customs, 1944; asst. compt., customs, Zanz., 1950; sec., tourist traff. comtee., 1950-52; econ. contrlr., 1951.
- BISHOP, F.**—b. 1908; ed. Wandsworth Sch.; H.M. customs and excise, U.K., 1929; collr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1934; senr. collr., customs, Ken., 1943; reg. comsnr., customs, E.A.H.C., 1949; dep. compt., customs and excise, Nig., 1949; compt., 1950.
- BISHOP, F. A.**, I.S.O. (1949).—b. 1897; ed. Combermere Sch., Barb.; clk., C.S., 1916; asst. sec., Barb., 1946; contrlr., supplies, 1950.
- BISSELL, W. M.**—b. 1897; ed. Govan High Sch., Glasgow; dep. comsnr., lab., B. Guiana, 1942; comsnr., 1945.
- BISSETT, C. B.**—b. 1900; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Univ. and Imp. Coll. of Sci., Lond.; field geol., Nyasa., 1927; Uga., 1935; senr. geol., 1939; dep. dir., 1945; seconded to Tang. for hydro-geol. investgn., 1944-45; dir., geol. surv., Tang., 1951.
- BLACHE-FRASER, L. N.**—b. 1904; ed. Queen's Coll., Trin.; clk., crown lands dept., Trin., 1924; clk., treas., 1939; prin. offr., cl. II, treas., 1940; prin. offr., cl. I, secretariat, 1941; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1947; acctnt.-gen., 1948.
- BLACK, R. B.**, C.M.G. (1953), M.B.E. (mil.), O.B.E. (civ.), 1949.—b. 1906; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1942-46, capt., 1942-45; Mal. C.S., 1930; various dist. and sec. appts.; asst. col. sec., Trin., 1939 (second); sec., foreign exch. control, Mal., 1940; ch. sec., N. Borneo, 1946; col. sec., H.K., 1952; O.A.G., 1952.
- BLACKBURN, G. E.**—b. 1902; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; VIth cl. clk., treas., 1924; 1st gr. clk., harbour and gran., 1935; spec. gr. clk., treas., 1942; ch. examiner of acct. and audit, 1946; dep. acct. gen., 1950; sec. to various comsns. (1940, rlvy., road, harbour & lighterage); 1951-52, salaries).
- BLACKBURNE, Sir Kenneth, K.C.M.G.** (1952), O.B.E. (1939).—b. 1907; ed. Marlborough and Clare Coll., Camb.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1935; ag. asst. prin. and prin., C.O., 1938; col. sec., Gam., 1941; admin. sec., compt. for dev. and welf., W.I., 1943; dir. of inf. serv., C.O., 1947; gov. and c.-in-c., Leward Is., 1950.
- BLACKIE, W. J.**—b. 1903; ed. Victoria Coll., N.Z., Univ. of Otago, N.Z., and Yale Univ., U.S.A.; apptd., 1929; sen. chem., Fiji, 1939; dep. dir., agric., 1947; author of publns. on agric. and chem. subjects.
- BLACKWELL, F. B.**—b. 1906; ed. Woodford Acad., N.S.W., Australia; R.A. navy, 1924-30; corres. clk., N. Heb., 1931; off. asst., 1938; admin. offr., 1942; asst. res. comsnr., 1942; admin. offr. (superintmry.), Fiji, 1943; rep. in Aus. of Fiji and W. Pac. high coms. territories supply and produc. bd., 1943; asst. res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1946.
- BLAGDEN, J. R.**, O.B.E., T.D.—b. 1908; ed. Marlborough and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; barrister, Lincoln's Inn; mil. serv., maj. (lt.-col., T.A.); pres., mil. govt. cts., Br. zone, Germany; judge, cont. coms. high ct.; puisne judge, Sarawak, 1951.
- BLANCHARD, R. L.**—b. 1907; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; asst. clk., treas., 1928; clk., various depts., 1928; labour offr., 1945.
- BLAND, R. H.**, O.B.E.—b. 1904; ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; mil. serv., 1940-45, lt.-col.; M.O., Pal., 1946; senr. leprosy offr., Nig., 1948; asst. dir., leprosy cont., 1950; D.D.M.S. (regl.), 1951; D.M.S., E. regn., 1952.
- BLAXTER, K. W.**, C.M.G. (1950).—b. 1895; ed. Malvern and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., France and Italy, 1915-19; asst. prin., min. of trans., 1920; sec., royal coms. on compensation for suffering and damage by enemy action, 1923; asst. prin., C.O., 1924; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1928; p.s. to parl. U.S. of S., Cols., 1929; prin., 1930; asst. sec., 1942.
- BLEACKLEY, P.**, M.B.E. (1949).—b. 1915; ed. Merchant Taylor's Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1938; asst. dist. offr., 1940; dist. offr., 1949; comsnr., Turks and Caicos Is., 1952.
- BLELOCH, I. W.**—b. 1901; ed. Dunfermline High Sch. and Edin. Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., 1926; cl. V, 1929; cl. IV, 1933; cl. III, sec. res., N. Sembilan, 1938; cl. II, 1943; cl. IB, 1946; emergency duty, 1951; staff gr. A, Br. advsr., Perak, 1951.
- BLOMFIELD, F. S.**—b. 1894; ed. St. Lawrence Coll.; entd. C.A. off. after compet. exam., 1914; asst. hd. dept., 1931; dep. hd., 1940; ship. dept. (city), 1944; appts. dept., 1946; hd., gen. dept. and dep. ch. clk., 1948.
- BLOOD, Sir Hilary, K.C.M.G.** (1944), C.M.G. (1934), K.St.J. (1946).—b. 1893; mil. serv., 1914-19; temp. employed C.O. various periods, 1919-30; cadet, Ceylon, 1920; off. asst. govt. agent, cent. prov., 1921; 4th asst. col. sec., 1922; 3rd, 1925; dist. judge, 1926; asst. govt. agent, 1928; police mag., 1930; col. sec. and registr.-gen., Grenada, 1930; col. sec., S.L., 1934; O.A.G. several occasions, 1934-41; gov. and c.-in-c., Gam., 1942; Barb., 1947; Maur., 1949.
- BOARDMAN, N. H.**—b. 1910; vet. offr., Bech. Prot., 1939; senr. vet. offr., 1950.
- BOARDMAN, W. E.**—b. 1902; ed. privately; asst. clk., P.W.D., Trin., 1921; clk., col. secretariat, 1925-28; senr. clk., 1933; prin. offr., 1937; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1942; 1st, 1947; ch. estab. offr., 1950; mem., public serv. comsn., clk., ex. and leg. couns.
- BODLEY, A. S.**—b. 1907; ed. Boy's High Sch., Kimberley, and Univ. of Cape Town; atty. and notary public, sup. ct., S.A. (formerly adv.); cr. coun., S.L., 1938; res. mag., Tang., 1939; puisne judge, Sarawak, 1952.

**BOLAND, F. M.**—b. 1891; ed. King's Coll., London.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mag., Eastern Counties, Trin., 1926; ch. mag., Trin. & Tob., 1941; 2nd puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1944; ch. just., B. Hond., 1948; 1st puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1950.

**BOLTON, C. N.**—b. 1915; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj.; asst. audr., Uga., cl. IV, 1946; audr., cl. IV, B.S.I.P., 1950; audr., cl. III, 1952.

**BOND, P. K.**—b. 1919; ed. Sir John Leman Sch., Beccles; nav. serv., 1939-46, lieut. (s), R.N.V.R.; asst. audr., Ken., 1946; audr., 1949; audr., C.A.D., 1951; prin. audr., Sey., 1952.

**BOORMAN, A. G.**—b. 1905; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., High Wycombe, City and Guilds Coll. and Univ. of Lond.; asst. engr., P.W.D., Nig., 1929; senr. exec. engr., 1947; asst. D.P.W., 1950; ch. engr., 1951.

**BOOS, W. J.**—b. 1911; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; clk., secretariat, Trin., 1928; asst. sec., 1944; 1st asst. sec., 1950.

**BORLEY, H. J. H.**—b. 1908; ed. Oakham Sch. and Camb. Univ.; asst. research offr., Sponge Fishery Investigations, Br. Hond.; cadet, Nyasa, 1936; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; secon. to Fishery survey of Lake Nyasa, 1939-40; offr. i/c game, fish & tsetse control, 1947; apptd. dir., game, fish & tsetse control, 1950.

**BOROUGH-COPELY, G.**—b. 1914; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks, and King's Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., 1939-44, capt.; apptd. col. scrv., Uga., 1938; exec. engr., gr. II, 1947 (P.W.D.); exec. engr., 1951; D.D.P.W., N. Borneo, 1952.

**BOSMAN, F. H.**—b. 1898; ed. Grey Univ. Coll. (S.A.), Pretoria Univ. Coll., Univ. of Illinois, U.S.A., and Kansas Agric. Coll.; field husbandry offr., Union of S.A., 1924; prin. agric. offr., Bech. Prot., 1945.

**BOSS, W. G.**—b. 1911; ed. Rossall and Hertford Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1941-46, maj.; temp. prin., C.O., 1947; established after open compet. exam., 1949; seconded as econ. and fin. advsr., Windward Is., 1953.

**BOUCAUD, J. E.**—b. 1904; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; solr., sup. ct., Trin. and Tob., and conveyancer; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. registr. and marshal, Trin., 1933; dep. registr. and marshal, sup. ct., 1935; registr.-gen., 1936; asst. crown solr., 1943; crown solr., 1949.

**BOURDILLON, H. T., C.M.G.** (1952).—b. 1913; ed. Rugby Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., C.O., 1937; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., D.O., 1939; asst. p.s. to S. of S., D.O., 1939; ag. prin., C.O., 1940; lent to F.O. (French dept.), 1942; lent to cabinet off., 1943; lent to min. of prod., 1944; ret'd. to C.O., 1944; asst. sec., 1947.

**BOURKE, P. J.**—b. 1906; ed. Mount St. Mary's Coll. and Trin. Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, 1928; legal advr. and cr. pros., Sey., 1933; M.E.C. and

M.L.C.; ch. mag., Pal., 1936; relieving pres., dist. ct., 1941; pres. dist. ct., 1945; puisne judge, Ken., 1946; edr. of *Digest of cases, Seychelles*, 1870-1933.

**BOUSTEAD, J. E., D.S.O.** (1941), O.B.E. (1933), M.C. (1917), Bar to M.C. (1919).—b. 1895; ed. Osborne and Dartmouth and Oxford Univ.; midshipman, Royal Navy, 1913; dist. comsnr., Sudan, 1935-40 and 1945-49; British agent, East. Aden Prot., and res. advsr., Hadhramaut States, 1949.

**BOVELL-JONES, T. B.**—b. 1906; ed. Bedford Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; sch. of juris., Oxon; cadet, Nig., 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; cl. I, 1949; staff gr., 1952.

**BOWDEN, R. S. T.**—b. 1910; ed. Royal Vet. Coll. and London Univ.; mil. serv., 1934-37, 1942-46; col. vet. serv., 1939; state vet. offr., F.M.S., 1940; senr. res. offr., 1949.

**BOWEN, F. C. P.**—b. 1896; ed. St. John's Coll.; mil. serv., 1914-20; copyist, B. Hond., 1912; clk. to registrar, 1919; registr.-gen., 1927; dist. comsnr., offl. receiver in bankruptcy, offl. adminr., intest. estates and coroner, 1933; col. postmr. in addn., 1935; col. postmr., 1938; sec. and chmn. of numerous comtees. and comsns., 1919-46; cust. enemy prop., contrlr., L.C.O., 1920; stamp comsnr.; dir. pub. offrs. guar. fund; comsnr. inc. tax, 1927; prov. M.L.C., 1938; ch. post. tel. and press censor, 1939; infn. offr., 1939; comsnr. of currency, 1944.

**BOWEN, N. P.**—b. 1901; ed. Queen's Royal Coll. and Univ. of Lond.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; prin. offr., registr. and marshal's dept., Trin., 1937; dep. registr. and dep. marshal, 1938; registr.-gen., 1943; registr. and marshal, 1946; sec., adv. comttee, 1939; substitute admy. marshal of London in Trin., 1941; census offr., 1945; ch. region offr., 1946; registr., co-op. soc., 1949.

**BOWICK, B. J.**—b. 1914; ed. Ipswich Sch.; mil. serv., 1939-46; senr. asstmt. offr., income tax dept., G.C., 1946; asst. comsnr., 1948; dcp. comsnr., 1951.

**BOWMAKER, P. A.**—b. 1904; ed. County Sch., Purley, Christ's Coll., Cambridge, I.C.T.A. and Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Experiment Station, Natal, 1927; mil. serv., 1940-43; agric. offr., Swaz., 1945; prin. agric. offr., Basuto., 1946.

**BOWRING, T. L., O.B.E.** (1948).—b. 1901; ed. Chatham House, Ramsgate, and Crystal Pal. Sch. of Prac. Eng.; mil. serv., 1939-41, maj. (desps.); exec. engr., P.W.D., G.C., 1925; asst. engr., B. Hond., 1935; exec. engr., 1938; D.P.W., 1941; Nyasa., 1948; H.K., 1950.

**BOYD, L. M.**—b. 1904; ed. Portree Sec. Sch., Skye, and Edin. Univ.; cadet, Uga., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1942; res., Buganda, 1948; sec. for African affrs., 1952.

**BOYD, P. I.**—b. 1912; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch., Univ. of London and Univ. Coll. Hosp. Med. Sch.; M.O., Leeward Is., 1938; M.O.H., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1949.

- BOYD, T. A.**—b. 1911; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; asst. clk., 1929; 2nd mstr., Dominica Gram. Sch., 1929; clk., treas., 1937; registr. and prov.-marshal, Dominica, 1944.
- BOYLE, E. J.**—b. 1904; ed. Dundee High Sch.; asst. engr., Dundee, 1925; Tang, 1926; Nig., 1928; ch. engr., 1932; D.W.W.I. Scheme, Trin., 1939; cent. road bd., Barb., 1939; harb. engr., Trin. and Tobago, 1945.
- BRADLEY, E. P.**—b. 1899; ed. Wesley High Sch., Belize; 3rd gr. customs and excise offr., B. Hond., 1920; 2nd gr., 1922; 1st gr., 1930; labour offr., 1949.
- BRAIMBRIDGE, C. V., C.B.E.**—b. 1892; ed. Taunton Coll., Downing Coll., Camb., and St. Barts. Hosp.; mil. serv., 1914-18, capt., R.A.M.C.; med. offr., Ken., 1920; scnr. surg. specialist, Ken., 1944.
- BRAITHWAITE, J. A. M.**—b. 1915; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; clk., customs & excise dept., Trin., 1936; labour offr., 1947; dep. comsnr., labour, 1949.
- BRANCH, J. R. A., M.B.E., E.D.**—b. 1894; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch. and McGill Univ.; mil. serv., 1915-19, lieut.; sub-inspr., police, Leeward Is., 1927; supt., 1931; comsnr., 1939.
- BRANDAY, W. J.**—b. 1901; ed. St. George's Coll., J'ca, Univ. of Birmingham, and John Hopkins Univ.; M.O.H., J'ca, 1932; M.O.H. (T.B. clinic), 1939; T.B. offr., 1942; ch. T.B. offr., Trin., 1947; author of articles in various med. journals.
- BRANDON, E. A. F., O.B.E.**—b. 1904; ed. Cath. Day Sch., S.L., Leicester Coll. of Art and Technology and Lond. Sch. of Printing & Graphic Arts; appren. printer S.L., 1922; supt. of wks., 1942; asst. govt. printer, 1944; govt. printer, 1950.
- BRANIGAN, P. F., Q.C.**—b. 1906; ed. Newbridge Coll., Ireland, Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Downing Coll., Cambridge; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin; called to Irish bar, 1928; eastern circuit, 1928-30; called to bar Gray's Inn, 1935; admin. officer, Ken., 1931; crown coun., Tang, 1934; legal staff C.O., 1934 (two months); sol.-gen., N. Rhod., 1938; legal sec., Malta, 1946; ag. Lieut.-Gov., of Malta, various periods, 1947-48; chmn. Malta War Damage Commission, 1946-48; atty.-gen., G.C., 1948; min. of just., 1951.
- BRAZIER, J. A., M.B.E., J.P.**—b. 1900; ed. L.C.C. Tech. Coll., Nat. Coun. of Labour Coll. and Ruskin Coll.; mag. and J.P.; labour and welf. offr., rlwys., Mal., 1945; trade union advr., 1946.
- BRELSFORD, W. V.**—b. 1907; ed. Chesterfield Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; sec.-curator, Rhodes Livingstone inst., 1937; infn. offr., 1945; offr. i/c Kasama Dev. Area, 1949; dir. of infn., 1951; civ. serv. rep. on advsy. comtee. to Fitzgerald salary comsn.; mem. Whitley cl.; author of handbook to R.L. Museum, *Succession of Bemba Chiefs, Fishermen of the Bangweulu Swamps, Copperbelt Markets, African Dances.*
- BREWER, F., O.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1915; ed. Swindon Secondary Sch. and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1941-45; cadet, S.S., 1937; asst. prot., Chinese, 1940; asst. comsnr., labour, S'pore, 1946; cl. IC, ag. dep. sec., Chinese affrs., Mal., 1952.
- BRIANT, A. K.**—b. 1903; ed. Dauntseys Sch., Downing Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A.; (lectr. mycology and bacter.); asst. to comsnr. of agric., W.I., 1933; agric. supt., St. V., 1934; agric. offr., Zanz., 1938; senr., 1947; Brill. star (cl. IV), Zanz., 1949; dir., agric., 1951.
- BRIDGE, R. C.**—b. 1910; ed. Kingston Tech. Sch. and J'ca Sch. of Agriculture; tech. asst., low temp. research station, 1935; junr. agric. offr., 1936; marketing offr., 1939; gr. I, 1943; senr., 1946; ch. marketing offr., 1950; dep. comsnr. of commerce and industries, 1951.
- BRIGGS, F. A.**—b. 1902; ed. Charterhouse and Oxford Univ.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1940-46; adv. and solr., Mal. and S'pore; col. leg. serv., 1947; registr., sup. ct., 1949; puisne judge, Mal.
- BRISCOE, J. E.**—b. 1907; ed. Park High Sch., Birkenhead; asst. acctnt., Nig., 1942; senr. acctnt., 1949; prin. acctnt., 1951; col. treas., Falk. Is., 1952.
- BROADHURST, D. K., D.S.O.**—b. 1910; ed. Trent, Derbyshire; mil. serv., 1941-46, bronze star medal (U.S.A., 1948); police prob., S.S., 1929; asst. supt., 1933; supt., S'pore, 1946; asst. comsnr., 1949; dep. comsnr., S'pore, 1953.
- BROATCH, J. D.**—b. 1904; ed. Dumfries Academy and Edin. Univ.; post-grad. course, Oxford Univ., 1926-27, and I.C.T.A., 1927-28; agric. offr., G.C., 1928; mil serv., 1939; sen. agric. offr., 1940; asst. dir. of agric., 1946; dep. dir. of agric. (cocoa industry), 1949.
- BRODIE, T. V. A., Q.C.**—b. 1907; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; p.o.w., 1942-45; asst. legal advsr., Ipoh, 1938; K. Lumpur, 1941; cr. coun., Mal., 1946; official assignee, S'pore, 1947; cr. coun., 1948; senr. fedl. coun., 1948; leg. dftsman, 1950; solr.-gen., 1950.
- BROOKS, A. C., M.C.**—b. 1898; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin, Royal Coll. of Sci., Ireland, and Birmingham Univ.; mil. serv., 1915-19, lieut.; asst. govt. analyst, S'pore, 1924; ch. chmst., Mal., 1948; dir., chemistry, 1950; handwriting expert to Malayan govts.
- BROOKS, R. L.**—b. 1900; ed. Charterhouse; mil. serv., 1918-19; asst. consvtr., forests, Uga., 1922; dep. consvtr., Trin., 1925; consvtr., 1934; ch. consvtr., G.C., 1946; perm. sec., min. of agric. and nat. resources, 1950.

**BROUARD, R.**—b. 1901; ed. Royal Coll., Maur; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; dist. and stip. mag., Maur., and lesser dependencies, 1929; Maur., 1934; mstr. & regr., sup. ct., 1944; regr.-gen., 1952.

**BROWN, D. C.**—b. 1900; ed. Mercer's Sch., Queen Mary Coll. and Univ. of Lond.; engrng. asst., C.A., 1930; asst. engr., 1935; on loan, min. of supply, 1940-45; dep. ch. engr., C.A., 1945; dep. ch. mech. engr., 1950.

**BROWN, E. B. V.**—b. 1908; ed. Wolmer's Boys Sch. and J'ca Coll., Kingston, J'ca; asst. supt. of educ. (later insp., schs.), B. Hond., 1937; dir. of educ., 1951.

**BROWN, H. M. S.**—b. 1897; ed. The Abbey, Tipperary, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to Irish Bar; mil. serv., 1915-19, licut.; cadet, Nig., 1924; mag., 1934; asst. judge, 1943; puisne judge, 1945.

**BROWN, J. D.**—b. 1902; ed. Stromness Acad., Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ.; mil. serv., 1942-43, maj.; apptd. Nig., 1924; senr. agric. offr., 1938; prin., 1944; dep. dir., agric., 1945; H.Q., 1946; dir., N. region, 1951; mem., livestock breeding sur., 1951.

**BROWN, J. L.**—b. 1900; ed. Ewart High Sch., Newton Stewart, and Glasgow Univ.; asst. engr., P.W.D., Tang, 1927; senr. exec. engr., P.W.D., Fiji, 1939; D.P.W., 1941; Cyp., 1949.

**BROWN, T. A.**—b. 1900; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Oxford; called to bar, 1926 midland circ., cent. crim. ct., N. and S. Lond. sessions; mil. serv., 1920-22; cr. coun., G.C., 1933; attd. legal advisory staff, C.O., 1939; solr.-gen., Ken., 1940; M.L.C.; puisne judge, Mal., 1946.

**BROWN, W. T. S.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Bee's Sch. and Edinburgh Univ., post graduate course, I.F.I., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939; asst. consvtr. of forests, G.C., 1926; senr. asst., 1939; consvtr., 1947; dep. chief consvtr., 1950.

**BROWNE, F. G.**—b. 1907; ed. Watson's Coll., Edin.; asst. consvtr., forests, Mal., 1929; sen., 1951; consvtr., forests, Sarawak, 1952.

**BROWNE, H. R. E., O.B.E.** (1942).—b. 1905; ed. St. George's Sch., Harpenden, and Christ's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. col. sec., Barb., 1939; asst. sec., J'ca, 1943; dep. col. sec., 1945; admin. offr., cl. I, Nig., 1949; civ. sec., N. region, 1952.

**BROWNLEES, J. K.**—b. 1910; ed. Latymer Sch., Edmonton, and Keble Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law (Inner Temple); apptd. B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1933; seconded Tonga as sec. to gov., 1941-48; trans. to Nig., 1948; regl. land offr. (W. regn.), 1952; chmn., comsn. of enq. into Tongan public serv., 1946.

**BRUEN, J. P.**—b. 1904; ed. St. Mary's, Marino, and Univ. Coll., Dublin; mil. serv., 1939-45, capt.; asst. engr., P.W.D., B. Guiana, 1930; dist. engr., 1937; exec. engr., 1943; D.D.P.W., drainage, irrig. and sea def., 1946; D.P.W., Fiji, 1949; mem. compens. comtee. in conn. w. draining impr. schemes.

**BRUNDELL, J. E.**—b. 1914; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Auckland Univ. Coll.; nav. serv., 1942-46; cadet, G. & E. Is. Col., 1942; admin. offr., gd 11, 1945.

**BRYAN, G. J., M.C.**—b. 1921; ed. Wrekin Coll., R.M.A., and Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-44, maj.; asst. dist. comsnr., Swaz., 1944; asst. col. sec., Barb., 1950; pub. serv. comsn., 1952.

**BRYANT, H. C. A.**—b. 1908; ed. Bishop's Stortford Coll. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1931; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1934; dist. offr., 1941; admin. offr., cl. I, G. & E. Is. Col., 1946; 1st asst. sec., W. Pac. H.C., 1948; ag. high comsnr., periods, 1950 and 1952.

**BUCHANAN, J. K.**—b. 1905; ed. Masonic Sch., Dublin; C.A.D., 1929; asst. audr., Fiji, 1929; Ken., 1934; audr., Wind. Is., 1936; senr. asst. audr., Ken., 1942; dep. audr., Tang., 1945; dep. dir., aud., Nig., 1948; dir., 1950.

**BUCK, W. S. B.**—b. 1903; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks; nav. serv., 1942-45, licut.; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1927; dist. offr., 1938; chmn., Kuching Mun. Bd., 1946.

**BUCKERIDGE, F. H., M.B.E.**—b. 1899; ed. private schs.; mil. serv., 1915-19; G.P.O., London, 1921; Nig., 1925-28; G.P.O., London, 1928-38; Tang., 1938-47; Pal., 1947-48; C.O., 1949; P.M.G., Maur., 1949.

**BUCKHURST, W. H. B., C.B.E.**—b. 1897; ed. Christchurch Boys' High Sch. and Canterbury Univ. Coll., N.Z.; mil. serv., 1918-19, 2nd licut.; survr., lands & survey dept., 1930; asst. dir. survs., 1942; dir., lands, mines and survs., 1944.

**BUHAGIAR, W.**—b. 1909; ed. St. Aloysius' Coll., Lyceum, Malta, and Malta and Oxford Univs.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; prof. of const. and int. laws, Malta Univ., 1939-47; treas. coun's offr., Malta, 1939; cr. coun., 1942; asst. leg. dftsmn., Mal., 1947; registr., sup. ct., 1951; ag. puisne judge, 1952; mem., bd. educ., Malta, 1946-47.

**BULBIN, D. S.**—b. 1902; ed. Falkirk High Sch. and Edin. Univ.; apptd. Nig., 1929; senr. exec. engr., 1945; asst. dir. (water supplies), 1947; ch. water engr., 1951.

**BULLWINKLE, S.**—b. 1892; entd. C.A. office, 1912; mil. serv., 1915-19; asst. hd., fin. dept., 1935; dep. hd., 1942; pay dept., 1947; appts. and passages dept., 1948-53.

**BULLY, J.**—b. 1909; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; clk., Dominica, 1930; compt. inc. tax, 1946; asst. govt. sec., 1950; fin. sec., coll. customs, comsnr. inc. tax, currency offr., 1952.

**BUNNING, A. J. F., C.M.G.** (1946).—b. 1895; ed. High Sch. and Tech. Coll., Newport (Mon.), and G.W.R., 1912-14; mil. serv., 1914-20, staff capt.; asst. traff. offr., rlwy., Nig., 1921; dist. traff. supt., 1936; traff. man., G.C., 1939; ch. traff. supt., Nig., 1942; -dep. gen. man., 1942; gen. man., 1943; comsnr. for rlwy. rates revision, Nig., 1947; retd., 1948; advr. on inland transport, C.O., 1948; gen. man., transp. and harbours dept., B. Guiana, 1952.

- BURDEN, Maj. G. N., C.M.G.** (1952), M.B.E. (1938).—b. 1898; ed. Exeter Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; mil. serv., 1915-23 and 1941-42; cadet, Nyasa, 1925; dist. offr., 1927; dir. publicity, 1936; ch. recruiting offr., 1940; asst. ch. sec., 1945; comsnr. of lab., G.C., 1946; ch. comsnr., 1950.
- BURDETT, J. T.**—b. 1898; ed. Eastbourne Coll.; supt., prisons, H.K., 1946; comsnr. of prisons, 1951.
- BURGESS, C. B.**—b. 1910; ed. Epworth Coll. and Christ Church, Oxford; mil. serv., 1941-45, lt.-col.; cadet, H.K., 1932; lt.-col., S.O.I. civ. affairs unit, mil. admin., 1945; seconded to C.O., 1946; cadet offr., cl. I, 1948; def. sec., 1952.
- BURNER, D. K.**—b. 1903; ed. Uppingham and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; cadet, Uga., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1929; dist. offr., 1939; dist. comsnr., Kigezi; prov. comsnr., 1949.
- BURNS, Sir Alan, G.C.M.G.** (1946), K.C.M.G. (1936), C.M.G. (1927).—b. 1887; mil. serv., 1914-15; served with Egba Exped., 1918; various appts., Leeward Is., 1905-12; supervisor of cust., S. Nig., 1912; asst. sec., Nig., 1914; col. sec., Bah., 1924; M.H.A., 1925-28; del. to W.I. conf., London, 1926; admin. govt. various occasions, 1924-28; dep. ch. sec., Nig., 1929; acting ch. sec. and gov's dep. various occasions, 1929-34; gov. and c.-in-c., B. Hond., 1934; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1940; gov. and c.-in-c., G.C., 1941; perm. U.K. rep. to trusteeship council of U.N., 1947; jt. compiler, *Index to Laws of Leeward Is.*, 1910; compiler, *Nigeria Handbooks*, 1917-23; author of *A History of Nigeria*, 1929; *Colonial Civil Servant*, 1949.
- BURROWES, E. S. S.**—b. 1906; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; apptd. in col. sec't, B. Guiana, 1924; inspr., labour, 1940; dep. comsnr., 1945; comsnr., Barb., 1947; fin. sec., 1951; sec. to various comtees. and comsns.; author of *Occupational Terms on Sugar Estates in British Guiana*.
- BURROWES, H.**—b. 1909; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; dist. offr. and mag., N. Dominica, 1937; warden and mag., Nevis, 1940; comsnr., Montserrat, 1946; adminr., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1949.
- BURROWES, H. S.**—b. 1904; ed. Queen's Coll. and St. Stanislaus Coll., B. Guiana; survr's asst., lands and mines dept., B. Guiana, 1921; 5th cl. offr., 1926; gov. survr., 1936; cl. II, admin. offr., 1936; asst. dist. comsnr., 1941; dist. comsnr., 1942; senr., 1949; sec., econ. invest. comtee., 1931.
- BURT, J. C.**—b. 1915; ed. Harris Academy, Dundee, and St. Andrew's Univ.; sol. (Scotland), 1938; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mil. serv., 1940-46; dist. mag., G.C., 1946; registr.-gen., 1951.
- BURTT, A. W.**—b. 1900; ed. Ackworth Sch., Yorks, and B'ham Univ.; water examr., Nig., 1928; asst. govt. analyst, S'pore, 1932; senr., 1936; dep., Penang, 1937; senr. chemist, 1946; ch. chemist, S'pore, 1947.
- BUSH, R. P., O.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. Marlborough Coll.; prob. N. Rhod., 1925; asst. native comsnr., 1927; dist. offr., 1929; prov. comsnr., 1946; sec. for native affrs., 1949.
- BUSHELL, C. H.**—b. 1915; ed. Pudsey Gram. Sch.; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj.; asst. audr., Pal., 1946; C.A.D., 1948; audr., 1949; senr. audr., Trin., 1949; Nig., 1953.
- BUTCHER, H. L. M.**—b. 1900; ed. Bedford Gram. Sch., Dean Close Sch., Cheltenham, and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-41, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1925; admin. offr., cl. II, 1944; cl. I, 1948; sole comsnr., Ibadan, into allegation against Chief Salami Agbaje and Native Auth.
- BUTLER, E. C., I.S.O.** (1950).—b. 1900; mil. serv., 1917-19; clk., Basuto, 1920; sub-inspr., B.M.P., 1927; ass. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. offr., Basuto., 1938.
- BUTLER, R. J.**—b. 1909; ed. Wellington Coll.; survey cadet, Ken., 1928; staff survr., 1937; dist. survr., 1948; asst. dir. survr., 1950; ag. dir. survr., 1952.
- BUTTERFIELD, C. H., Q.C.**—b. 1911; ed. Downside Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; p.o.w., 1942-45; crown coun., S.S., 1938; S'pore, 1946; solr.-gen., 1948.
- BUTTROSE, M.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Peter's Coll. and Adelaide Univ.; barrister-at-law, Adelaide; mil. serv., 1940-46; cr. coun., S'pore, 1946; senr., 1949.
- BYERS, M. P.**—b. 1915; ed. St. Bees Sch.; mil. serv., 1939-43, maj.; labour offr., Ken., 1937; senr., 1946; Uga., 1948; asst. lab. comsnr., 1950.
- CALLANAN, J. C. J., O.B.E.**—b. 1897; Kenya, 1921; D.M.S., Swaz., 1946.
- CALTON, W. E.**—b. 1906; ed. Bungay Gram. Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940-43; E.A. agric. res. stn., 1930-40; asst. govt. chemist, Tang., 1943; govt. chemist, Zanz., 1947; Tang., 1950.
- CALVER, W. A., K.P.M.** (1932).—b. 1894; mil. serv., 1917-19, 1943-44, lt.-col.; metrop. police, 1914; comsnr., police, J'ca, 1948; seconded to J'ca in 1945, to Barb. in 1945-46 and to N. Rhod. in 1946-47 to investigate and report on police forces; author of *The Traffic Patrols of the London Metropolitan Police*, Police Journal, April, 1933; awarded 5th place in Police Gold Medal Essay Competition, 1932, subject being "Mechanisation as an Aid to Police Duties".
- CAMBRIDGE, T. C.**—b. 1906; ed. Queen's Royal Coll.; mil. serv., 1939-40, lieut.; clk., Trin., 1924; asst. warden, 1936; warden, 1944.
- CAMERON, D. C.**—b. 1912; ed. Rugby Sch.; borstal instns., 1937; supt. training sch. for youthful offenders, Ceylon, 1938; supt., approved schs., Ken., 1939; inspr., 1947; comsnr., prisons, N. Rhod., 1949.
- CAMERON, N. A.**—b. 1908; ed. Mantial Coll., Pangbourne; ch. prisons offr., Ken., 1936; asst. supt., Uga., 1939; senr. asst. supt., 1943; supt., police and prisons, Som., 1947; comsnr., prisons, 1949.

**CAMPBELL, Archibald, C.B.E.** (1951).—b. 1891; ed. Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; engng. design dept., C.A., 1914; war serv., 1916-18; asst. engnr., 1921; dep. ch. engnr. (mech.), 1935; ch. mech. engnr., 1948.

**CAMPBELL, Archibald.**—b. 1914; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; cadet, G.C., 1936; dist. comsnr., 1943; seconded to C.O., 1946; trans. to home serv., prin., C.O., 1949; col. attaché, Br. Embassy, Washington, 1953.

**CAMPBELL, C.**—b. 1918; ed. Harrow and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; cadet, Ken., 1941; col. sec., Falk. Is., 1952.

**CAMPBELL, J. V. T.**—b. 1900; ed. Rossall and Lond. Univ.; asst. engnr., Mal., 1927; civil aerodrome, S'pore, 1933; exec. engnr., 1936; seconded central P.W.D., India, 1942; G.C., 1943; maj., B.M.A., Mal., 1945; senr. exec. engnr., 1946; state engnr., gr. I, 1950; settlement engnr., Malacca, 1951; D.D.P.W., S'pore, 1952.

**CAMPBELL, R. A.**—b. 1906; ed. Winchester; barrister-at-law Lincoln's Inn; mil. serv., 1944-45; pres., civ. courts, Iraq, 1932; Baghdad, 1938; res. mag., Ken., 1945; judge, sup. ct., Aden, 1951.

**CAMPBELL, R. R.**—b. 1906; ed. Glasgow High Sch. and Univ., and West of Scotland Teachers' Training Coll.; senr. mstr., Cyp., 1936; mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1942; sec., dev. and welf., 1944; prin., training coll., 1946; asst. dir., educ., Cyp., 1949.

**CANTIN, P. R. J.**—b. 1899; ed. St. Joseph Coll., Maur., and Camb. Univ.; war serv., 1939-45; draughtsman, Maur., 1917; inspr., rlwys., 1921; asst. operating supt., 1926; asst. engnr., 1932; gen. man., 1945.

**CARBERRY, J. E. D.**—b. 1893; ed. McGill Univ.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1915-19; clk., cts., J'ca, 1927; res. mag., 1932; puisne judge, 1946; senr. puisne judge, sup. ct. of judic., 1950; pres. of water ct., 1931.

**CAREW, W. D.**—b. 1899; ed. Clongowes Wood Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; mil. serv., 1918-20, 2nd lt.; cadet, Fiji, 1921; dist. comsnr., 1925; dist. mag., N.W. and dist. registr., 1930; Br. judge (inter. ct.) jud. comsnr. for W. Pac. and leg. advr. to N. Heb. Cond., 1935; 1st mag., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., 1941; mag., Nig., 1947; puisne judge, Fiji, 1948.

**CAREY, T. F.**—b. 1903; ed. The King's Hosp. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; p.o.w., 1942-45; cadet, M.C.S., 1926; cl. V, 1929; asst. res., Brunei, 1931; cl. IV, 1933; cl. III, 1938; cl. II, 1943; cl. IB, 1947; dep. res. comsnr., Prov. Wellesley, asst. dir., co-opn., Mal., 1948; cl. IA, dir., 1949; title changed to comsnr., co-op. dev., 1950; rep. Mal. at F.A.O. conf., Lucknow, and at I.L.O. conf., Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

**CARPENTER, F. W.**—b. 1905; ed. Dean Close Sch., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., Ken. (on secondment), 1945; dep. labour comsnr., 1947; labour comsnr., 1951.

**CARR, E. A., C.M.G.** (1951).—b. 1903; ed. Ermysteds Gram. Sch., Skipton, and Christ's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1925; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945; cl. I, 1945; staff gr. (senr. res.), 1947; comsnr. of the colony, 1949; adminr., 1951.

**CARROL, E. B. W., O.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1901; ed. Methodist Boys' High Sch., Gambia, and C.M.S. Gram. Sch., S.L.; clk., treas., 1921; acctnt., treas., 1943; acctnt.-gen., Gambia, 1948.

**CARSTAIRS, C. Y., C.M.G.** (1950).—b. 1910; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., and Edin. Univ.; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., 1934; asst. p.s. to S. of S. Cols., 1937; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., 1937; prin., 1939; asst. sec., 1943; sec., col. res. comtee.; jt. sec., col. prod. res. coun., 1944-47; admin. sec., off. of compt. for dev. and welf. in the W.I., 1947; dir. of inf. serv., C.O., 1951.

**CARTER, F. E. L., O.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1909; ed. Chigwell Sch., and Hertford Coll., Oxford; asst. audr., Nig., 1933; senr. asst., S.L., 1943; Pal., 1944; audr. (later prin. audr.), Aden and Som., 1947; dir., aud., Tang., 1950.

**CARTLAND, B. C.**—b. 1913; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1939; ch. lands comsnr., G. & E. Is. Col., 1947.

**CARTLAND, G. B.**—b. 1912; ed. Cent. High Sch., Manchester, and Manchester and Oxford Univs.; cadet, G.C., 1935; dist. comsnr., 1943; seconded C.O., 1945; admin. sec., Uga., 1949; sec., soc. services and local govt., 1952.

**CARTMELL, J., M.B.E.**—b. 1913; ed. Keswick Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; asst. audr., Nig., 1936; Trin., 1945; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), 1947; prin. audr., Maur., 1950.

**CATCHPOLE, F. C., O.B.E.** (1951), M.S.M. (1918).—b. 1893; bd. of trade, 1912; war serv., 1915-19; min. of lab., 1917; asst. reg. contr., 1942; dep. contr., 1947; labour adviser, D.W.W.I., 1951.

**CAVAGHAN, A. B., M.B.E.**—b. 1897; ed. priv. sch.; naval transport serv., 1916-18; asst. collr., customs, Cyp., 1935; harbour mstr., 1935; collr., customs, 1941; asst. compt. customs and excise, 1946.

**CAVE, J. M.**—b. 1910; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and I.C.T.A., Trin.; field asst., B.W.I. cent. sugar cane breeding stn., Barb., 1932; asst. agric. offr., St. Kitts, 1936; B. Hond., 1936; seconded as co-op. offr., Barb., 1944-49; supt., agric., St. V., 1951.

**CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, F. W., C.M.G., M.C.**—b. 1889; ed. Eton, Sandhurst and Heidelberg; mil. serv., 1914-18, maj.; p.s., gov., Uga., 1925-26; chmn., agric. prod. and settlement bd., Ken., 1942; mem. for agric., animal husbandry and natural resources, 1945; mem. expndre. advsy. comtee., 1932, C.S. enquiry comtees, etc.

- CAWLEY, A.**—b. 1910; ed. Chester Gram. Sch., Royal Sch. of Mines (Lond. Univ.). Freiburg Univ. Germany, and Imp. Coll. Sc. and Tech.; mil. serv., 1940-44, maj.; engr. geol., Tang., 1935; asst. water engr., Cyp., 1945; mining geol., Nig., 1948; asst. dir., geol. surv., 1950; dir., geol. surv., Uga., 1952; author of *Water Supply in Cyprus: Some Aspects of Water Control*: proc. conf. on land use in a Mediterranean environment, 1947.
- CHABROL, L. I.**—b. 1898; ed. Queen's Coll., Georgetown, B. Guiana; 6th cl. clk., B. Guiana, 1918; senr. clk., 1945; asst. survr., cust., 1948; dep. compt., 1952.
- CHADWICK, E. R., O.B.E.**—b. 1904; ed. R. Masonic Sch. and Sheff. Univ.; admin. offr., Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; admin. offr., cl. I, 1948; senr. res., 1952; community dev. sec., E. region, 1952.
- CHADWICK, J. R.**—b. 1905; ed. Newcastle (Staffs) High Sch. and St. Luke's Coll., Exeter; mstr., European educ. dept., N. Rhod., 1928; prin., 1931; inspr., schs., 1947; dep. dir., European educ., 1948.
- CHALMERS, T. W.**—b. 1913; Bradford Coll. Berks. and King's Coll. London Univ.; seconded from B.B.C. as dir., b'casting, Nig., 1950.
- CHAMBERS, C. J.**—b. 1904; ed. Kingswood Coll., Grahamstown, S.A.; postal asst., N. Rhod., 1930; asst. postmr., Nyasa., 1937; senr. postmr., 1943; acctnt., Nyasa., 1945; dep. P.M.G., N. Rhod., 1948.
- CHAMBERS, P. C.**—b. 1909; ed. Clifton Coll. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., Ken., 1932; offr.-in-charge, dried veg. project, 1941-45; senr. agric. offr., 1947; dir., agric., Cyp., 1949.
- CHAMBERS, S. B.**—b. 1912; ed. Wolmer's Sch., J'ca and Lond. Sch. of Econ.; 1st cl. clk., J'ca, 1939; asst. census offr., 1943; island statistician, 1945; ch. electoral offr., 1946; asst. statistician, Nig., 1949; govt. statistician, 1950.
- CHANDLER, D. J.**—b. 1904; ed. Xavier's Coll., Shanghai; war duties, 1941-47, S'pore, Burma, China, India and Persia; admin. offr., S.L., 1947; dep. sec., Chinese affrs. and Prot. of Lab., Sarawak, 1951.
- CHAPLIN, A. G. T.**—b. 1908; Basutoland M.P., 1926; gr. II clk., 1926; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. offr., 1941; secon. to C.O., 1948; first asst. sec., 1949; secon. to B. Hond. (dev. comsnr.), 1950.
- CHAPMAN, G. B. G.**—b. 1905; ed. Epsom Coll., Guy's Hosp. Med. Sch., and Christ's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; res., 1948.
- CHAPMAN, G. W., M.B.E. (mil.)**—b. 1908; ed. Cranbrook and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1941-46, maj.; asst. consvtr., forests, Cyp., 1930; seconded to Iraq as forest spec., 1947; senr. asst. consvtr., Cyp., 1948; seconded Br. M. East Office, 1950; consvtr. of forests, Cyp., 1951.
- CHAPMAN, H. J. N.**—b. 1914; ed. Marlborough and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; cadet, G.C., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1943; dep. fin. sec., 1947; prin. asst. sec., 1950.
- CHAPMAN, O. G.**—b. 1903; ed. Gram. Sch. and Univ., Auckland, N.Z.; engr., P.W.D. Fiji, 1936; draughtsman, 1936; asst. engr., 1943; comsnr. of works, B.S.I.P., 1952.
- CHARD, K. G.**—b. 1911; mil. serv., 1940-45, capt.; apptd. printing dept., Uga., 1935; 2nd asst. printer, 1944; asst. govt. printer, 1946; govt. printer, 1951.
- CHARLES, W. T.**—b. 1908; ed. St. Thomas Gram. Sch., Essendon, Vict., and Univ. of Melbourne; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1940-46, lt.-col.; jud. comsnr., B.S.I.P., 1946.
- CHATER, W. J.**—b. 1908; ed. Salesian Coll., Farnborough, Hants; mil. serv., 1942-46, capt.; asst., treas. dept., Sarawak, 1928; asst. acctnt., P.W.D., 1928; asst. supt., govt. printing office, 1934; supt., 1949.
- CHENERY, J. W. B.**—b. 1907; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and St. Catherine's, Oxford; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1931; police mag., Barb., 1937; judge, petty debt ct., 1945; registr., 1947; judge, asst. ct. of appeal, 1949; public serv. comsnr., 1952.
- CHEVERTON, R. L.**—b. 1901; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead, and Birmingham Univ.; dist. med. offr., Cyp., 1928; S.M.O., Falkland Is., 1935; Br. Hond., 1937; D.M.S., Cyp., 1943; asst. D.M.S., Nig., 1946; D.D.M.S., 1947; D.M.S., G.C., 1949; author of medical articles, and of nutrition reports for B. Hond., Cyp. and Falk. Is.
- CHIDELL, P. D. A.**—b. 1912; ed. Stowe; examiner, war tax dept., H.K., 1940; p.o.w., 1941-45; asst. comsnr., intl. rev., 1947.
- CHILDS, H., C.M.G. (1951), O.B.E. (mil.)**—b. 1905; ed. Oakham Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1941-46, lt.-col.; cadet, Nig., 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; ch. asst. col. sec., S.L., 1946; ch. comsnr., Prot., S.L., 1949.
- CHINN, W. H., C.M.G.**—b. 1901; ed. George Dixon Sec. Sch. and Univ. of B'ham; social study dip., trav. res. fellow, Selly Oak Coll.; probtn. offr., B'ham, 1924; probtn. offr., Pal., 1935; prin. probtn. offr., 1936; advsr. on social welf., 1943; dir., social welf. dep., 1944; advsr., social welf., C.O., 1947; chmn., comtee. for disabled ex-serv. men, and comtee. on Polish affairs.
- CHUDLEIGH, H. E., O.B.E. (1952)**—b. 1904; ed. Univ. Coll., Southampton, and Brookings Inst., Washington, D.C.; inspr., labour, Pal., 1942; dep. dir., social welf., 1947; comsnr., labour, Cyp., 1948; chmn., comtee. on night wk. in bakeries, 1945-46.
- CLACKSON, J. R.**—b. 1912; ed. City of London Sch., Birkbeck Coll. and Imp. Coll. Sci. (London); mil. serv., 1943-46, R.A.F.V.R., ft. lieut.; meteorologist, B.E.A., 1936; senr. met., Nig., 1947; dir., B.W.A. met. serv., 1950.
- CLAPHAM, L. J.**—b. 1912; ed. Wellington Coll., St. Mary's Hosp., Lond., and Liv. Univ.; interned (civ.), 1941-45; med. offr., Mal., 1940; Sarawak (secondment), 1940; state med. offr., Brunei (secondment), 1948; D.D.M. and H.S., Sarawak, 1950.

**CLARK, A. R., O.B.E.**—b. 1903; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford Univ.; asst. comsnr., Gambia, 1925; comsnr., 1928; resig., 1936; reapptd., 1942; fin. sec., 1951.

**CLARK, H. J. S.**—b. 1903; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1927; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; cl. I, 1949.

**CLARK, W. A. W., C.M.G.** (1952), C.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. Stewart's Coll., Edin. Univ. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; admin. cadet, Ken., 1931; distr. offr., 1933; asst. sec., 1937; secon. to Doms. Off., 1939-45; p.s. to s. of s. for Dom. Affrs. for various periods, 1942-45; on sec. staff of Dom. P.M.'s mtg., 1944; on U.K. delin. to U.N. charter conf., San Fr'isco., 1945; ch. sec., Central African Coun., 1945-48; ch. sec. to H. Cr. for Basuto., the Bech. Prot. and Swaz., 1948-50; secon. C.R.O., 1950.

**CLARKE, A. G.**—b. 1906; ed. Mountjoy Sch., Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; aux. labour corps, 1941; interned, 1942-45; cadet, H.K., 1929; cadet offr., cl. I, 1948; fin. sec., H.K., 1952.

**CLARKE, D.**—b. 1900; ed. Lond. Sch. of Printing and Graphic Arts; appren. (compos.), govt. printing office, 1915; compositor, 1921; asst. overseer, 1943; overseer, 1946; supervisor, 1948; asst. govt. printer, 1950; govt. printer, Trin., 1951.

**CLARKE, Lieut.-Col. L. W.**—b. 1908; trooper, Swaz. police, 1930; asst. supt., Basuto. M.P., 1935; S.L. police, 1941; supt., Basuto., 1945; dep. comsnr., 1948; comsnr., 1949.

**CLARKE, R. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb.; cadet, Barb. C.S., 1926; senr. clk., P.O., 1949; postmstr., 1951.

**CLAY, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.M.G.** (1951), O.B.E.—b. 1895; ed. Bury Gram. Sch., Edin. Univ. and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1914-19, capt.; agric. offr., Uga., 1924; geneticist, E.A.A.R. station, Tang., 1927; sen. agric. offr., Uga., 1928; dep. dir., agric., Uga., 1931; asst. dir., agric., Nig., 1936; dir., agric., Uga., 1939; jt. devpmt. advsr., N. Rhod. and Nyasa., 1944; agric. advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1946; undertook special mission to Korea on behalf of F.A.O., 1952.

**CLEAR, L. D.**—b. 1895; ed. Cornell Univ.; agric. instr., B. Guiana, 1919; econ. biologist, dept. sc. and agric., 1922; curator, museum, B.G., 1924; govt. entom., agric. dept., 1928; dep. dir., dept. agric., 1942; rep. col. at imp. entom. confs., Lond., 1925, 1930 and 1935; inter. entom. cong., Berlin, 1938, and W.I. food conf., Trin., 1940; mem. of rice farmers (terms of tenancy) coms., 1942, and of land settlement coms., 1943; author of many papers on insects, birds and agric. of B. Guiana, and of sc. rept. to govt., etc.

**CLEGG, J. B.**—b. 1910; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Sheffield, Sheffield and Lond. Univs.; mil. serv., 1941-46, lieut., R.N.V.R.; sec. for econ. affrs., J'ca, 1949; under sec. (economics), 1950.

**CLELAND, K., M.B.E., K.P.M.**—b. 1901; ed. Preston Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; police const., Ken., 1927; asst. supt., 1929; supt., 1944; senr., 1948; asst. comsnr., 1948; dep. comsnr., police, Uga., 1950.

**CLEMENS, W. F. M., M.C.** (1942), Legion of Merit (U.S.)—b. 1915; ed. Bedford Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1942-44, maj.; cadet, col. serv., 1938; dist. comsnr., B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1944; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1946; ag. dist. comsnr., Gaza, 1947; admin. offr., Cyp., 1948; admin. offr., cl. I, 1951.

**CLIFFORD, Sir Miles, K.B.E.** (1949), C.M.G. (1944), O.B.E. (1939), E.D.—b. 1897; ed. Heath Sch., Horsmonden, Kent; mil. serv., 1914-20, 1941-42, lt.-col.; admin. offr., Nig., 1921; dist. offr., 1928; senr. dist. offr., 1937; res., 1939; col. sec., Gib., 1942; senr. res., Nig., 1944; attd. C.O., 1946; gov. and c.-in-c., Falk. Is., 1946; led Br. mission to Cameroons and A.E.F., 1940, and later sp. liaison with Free French Forces; chmn., Lagos lands coms., 1941-42; chmn., coms. of enquiry into salaries and cond. of serv., Cyp., 1945; chmn., comtee. apptd. to devise new educ. system, Gib.; mem., col. serv. appts. bd., 1946; author of *A Nigerian Chiefdom*, and *The Bassa Komo Tribe of N. Nigeria*.

**CLOUGH, G. H. R.**—b. 1907; ed. J'ca Coll. and Columbia Univ.; asst. mstr., Kingston Coll., 1925; inspr., schs., J'ca 1939; chief inspr., 1949; asst. dir., educ., 1950; dep. (admin.), 1950.

**CLOW, A. W., M.B.E.** (1946), B.E.M. (1937)—b. 1906; ed. Germiston, South Africa, and Woodston, Peterboro., Northants.; Br. const., police, Pal., 1931; corpl., 1933; asst. inspr., 1935; Br. inspr., 1936; asst. supt., 1942; asst. supt., prisons, 1943; senr., 1947; supt., prisons, S'pore, 1948.

**CLUER, R. M.**—b. 1891; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1914-15; res. mag., J'ca, 1932; asst. leg. advsr., F.M.S., 1937; puisne judge, Tang., 1939; J'ca, 1944.

**COCKLE, H. M.**—b. 1910; ed. Rutlish Sch.; p.o.w., 1941-45; acctnt., H.K., 1934; acctnt., acctnt.-gen. dept., N. Rhod., 1946; asst. treas., Sarawak, 1947, acctnt.-gen., 1950.

**COHEN, Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G.** (1952), C.M.G., O.B.E.—b. 1909; ed. Malvern and Trinity Coll., Camb.; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., inland rev., 1932; trans. to C.O., 1933; ag. prin., 1937; asst. sec., 1943; supt. asst. sec., 1947; asst. U.S. of S., 1947; gov. and c.-in-c., Uga., 1952.

**COLBY, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.M.G.** (1949), C.M.G. (1947)—b. 1901; ed. Charterhouse and Clare Coll., Camb.; admin. offr., Nig., 1925; prin. asst. sec. (ag.), 1939; sec., Nig. supply bd., 1942; dir., supplies, 1943; admin. sec., 1945; gov. dep. occasions 1945-47; gov. and c.-in-c., Nyasa., 1948.

**COLCHESTER, T. C.**—b. 1909; ed. Sloane Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; dist. offr., Ken., 1931; sec. to mem. for health and local govt. and comsnr. for local govt., 1946; comsnr. for local govt. and African hous., N. Rhod., 1949.

**COLCHESTER-WEMYSS, E. J. H.**—b. 1910; ed. Woodlands, Deganwy, N. Wales, and Malvern Coll.; Pal. police, 1933; supt., police, Barb., 1938; 3rd cl. inspr., J'ca, 1943; 2nd cl., 1946; supt., police, B.S.I.P., 1949.

**COLE, C. W.**—b. 1905; ed. Camb. and County High Sch. and Christ Church, Oxford; col. serv., 1929; senr. dist. offr., Nig., 1946; admin. offr., cl. I, 1950.

**COLE, G. F., Lieut.-Comdr., R.N.R.** (ret.)—b. 1905; ed. Campden, Glos.; nav. serv., 1939-45, lieut.-comdr.; ch. offr., Tang., 1931; marine offr., 1932; senr., 1944; ch. fisheries offr., L. Victoria fish. serv., 1948; hydro surv., Kilomboro R., 1931; produced Admy. surv., Mtwara harb., chart No. 691, 1947.

**COLE, J. S. R.**—b. 1907; ed. Meth. Coll., Belfast, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin; mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1930; supt., educ., Nig., 1937; cr. coun., 1940; atty.-gen., Bah., 1946; Som., 1951.

**COLE, R. V.**—b. 1898; ed. Brisbane Boys' Gram. Sch. and Queensland Univ.; mil. serv., 1918-19 and 1940-44, lt.; land survr., Fiji, 1925; supt. surv., 1944; title changed to dep. dir. lands, mines and survs., 1950.

**COLE, W. A. S.**—b. 1906; ed. Thetford Gram. Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1939; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; dep. dir., soc. welf. and hous., 1947; prin. asst. sec., min. of commerce, industry and mines, 1950.

**COLEMAN, Wing Comdr. E. H., A.F.C.**—b. 1908; ed. Dulwich Coll. Prep. Sch. and H.M.S. "Conway"; war serv., 1940-46, wing comdr.; dir., civ. aviation, Bah., 1946; W.A., 1950.

**COLLENS, M. K. N., K.P.M.** (1948), C.P.M. (1943)—b. 1905; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin.; sub-inspr. of police, Trin., 1925; asst. supt. police, Nig., 1930; dep. comsnr., 1946; comsnr., G.C., 1949.

**COLLIER, F. S., C.B.E.** (1949)—b. 1900; ed. Masonic Sch., Bushey, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1941-43, capt.; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1922; senr. asst., 1935; consvtr., 1942; dep. ch., 1944; ch., 1946; forestry advr. to S. of S., Cols., 1950.

**COLLIER, K. H. B.**—b. 1902; ed. Christ's Hosp.; asst. engrn., P.W.D., Uga., 1928-31; exec. engrn., S.L., 1933; prov. engrn., 1944; asst. D.P.W., 1949; D.D.P.W., 1951.

**COLLS, S. W. D., A.F.C., Legion of Merit (U.S.A.)**—b. 1907; ed. Osborne, Dartmouth and Greenwich; nav. serv., 1924-47, ag. capt. (ret.); dir., civ. aviation, E.A., 1947.

**COLLYMORE, Sir Allan, Kt.** (1943), Q.C.—b. 1893; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. and Merton Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1914-19, capt.; senr. mag., Barb., 1925; mag. Bah., 1927; atty.-gen., Barb., 1928; ch. just., 1936; ag. gov., 1942.

**COMBE, R. G. P. N., M.C.**—b. 1907; ed. Rugby Sch. and Clare Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1939-46, col.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1930; offr., cl. III, 1934; cl. II, 1940; cl. IB, 1946; col. admin. serv., 1946; res., 1949.

**COMMISSIONG, L. M.**—b. 1910; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch. and Edin. Univ.; dist. med. offr., Grenada, 1936; phys. i/c. col. hosp., St. V., 1949; senr. med. offr. Grenada, 1951.

**COMPTON, M. C.**—b. 1911; ed. King's Sch., Rochester; mil. serv., 1940-43; B.M.A., Mal., 1945; cadet, M.C.S., 1946; fin. sec's off., S'pore, 1947; cl. IV, 1949; cl. III, ag. dep. fin. sec., 1951.

**CONCANNON, T. A. L.**—b. 1906; ed. Italia Conti's Sch., London, St. Martin Sch. of Art, Sch. of Arch., Poly., Lond., and Sch. of Planning and Research, Lond. Univ.; p.o.w., H.K., 1941-45; apptd., Pal., 1928; arch., Nig., 1938; H.K., 1941; town planner, N. Borneo, 1948; Mal., 1950; reported on prisons system, England, 1946; author of various publications on archaeology.

**CONNELL, C. P.**—b. 1902; ed. Charterhouse and Oxford Univ.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; res. mag., Ken., 1938; mil. serv., K.A.R. and B.M.A.; pres. of courts, Tripoli and Dodecanese, 1940-47; puisne judge, Ken., 1951.

**COOK, A. E.**—b. 1906; ed. Imp. Serv. Coll., Windsor and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr. and secretariat, 1931; fin. sec., Gib., 1945; E. region, Nig., 1952.

**COOK, P. H.**—b. 1905; ed. Bellshill Acad., Scotland; lab. and welf. offr., Nig. rlwy., 1942; senr. lab. offr., lab. dept., 1946; dep. comsnr., labour, 1948.

**COOK, R. W.**—b. 1898; cntd. C.A. off., 1916; mil. serv., 1917-19; asst. hd. stores dept., 1937; dep. hd., 1942; appts. dept., 1944; shipping dept., 1949; hd., 1952.

**COOLS-LARTIGUE, A. R., Q.C.** (1945)—b. 1899; barrister, Gray's Inn; cr. atty. and mag., Dominica, 1935; atty.-gen., St. L., 1938; Wind. Is., 1942; puisne judge, Wind. and Leeward Is., 1949.

**COOLS-LARTIGUE, L.**—b. 1905; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; clk., adminr's off., Dom., 1924; jnr. clk., 1927; senr. clk., registry, 1929; ch. clk., adminr's off., and clk. of coun., 1932; col. treas., 1940; St. V., 1945; seconded to Br. Guiana for 6 months as temp. asst. treas., 1948; asst. adminr., St. L. (secondment), 1949; ch. sec., Wind. Is., 1951; rep., St. V. at conf. at Barb. on currency, trade and import control, 1946; and shipping, 1947; mem. coms. of enquiry into working of treas., customs and supplies depts., St. L., 1946; rep. Wind. Is. on customs union conf.; comsnr., Br. Carib. Currency Bd.

**COOPER, H.**—b. 1908 ; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Nuneaton, Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., Yale Univ., Princeton Univ., State Univ. of Iowa, U.S.A., and Queen's Coll., Oxford ; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1934 ; admin. offr., Fiji, 1940 ; admin. offr., gr. II (public rel. offr.), Nig., 1947 ; gr. I, 1948 ; conducted local govt. surv., Fiji, 1945 ; author of *The Adventures of Kwaku* (Ashanti Folk Stories), 1938 ; and *Among Those Present* (Pac. Islands at war), 1946.

**COOPER, St. G. C.**—b. 1912 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. Lucia, I.C.T.A. and courses at Camb. and L'Ecole Nationale, Paris ; agric. asst., Grenada, 1936 ; agric. supt., B. Guiana, 1944 ; Dominica, 1951 ; mem., land settlement scheme comtee. ; author of articles on cane cultivation in B. Guiana.

**COOPER, W. A., E.D.**—b. 1899 ; ed. Plymouth Gram. Sch. ; supt., P. and T., Mal., 1929 ; contrlrr., posts, 1948 ; dir., 1949 ; S'pore, 1951.

**COOPER, W. G. G., O.B.E.** (1951).—b. 1890 ; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Gram. Sch., Crediton, Battersea Poly. and Royal Coll. of Sci., Lond. ; mil. serv., 1914-19, R.C.F.A. ; C.N. Ry. surv. and constr., 1911-14 ; geol. surv. of G.C., 1919-42 ; dep. dir., 1936 (Gam., 1924) ; mining in S. Rhod., 1943-45 ; Nyasa., geol. surv. from 1945 ; dir., 1949 ; author of numerous official reports, bulletins and papers on geology and geophysical prospecting.

**COOPER, W. J. D.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Felsted Sch. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1939-45, maj. ; asst. audr., Uga., 1934 ; prin. audr., H.K., 1945 ; Cyp., 1952.

**CORKILL, N. L.**—b. 1898 ; ed. Liverpool Inst. and Univ. ; mil. serv., 1915-19 and 1940-44, lt.-col. ; Iraq health serv., 1927-30 ; Sudan med. serv., 1930-46 ; lecturer, Liverpool Univ., 1946-48 ; quarantine expert, Saudi Arabia, 1948-50 ; A.D.M.S., Aden Prot., 1951.

**CORNISH, H. E.**—b. 1904 ; engrn., P. & T., S.S. & F.M.S., 1928 ; asst. contrlrr. telecomms. (enrgg.), 1948 ; contrlrr. telecomms., Sarawak, 1952.

**CORRY, W. C. S., C.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1900 ; ed. Switzerland and Germany, Cheltenham Coll. and Oxford Univ. ; mil. serv., 1941-45, capt. ; apptd., 1923 ; cl. V, 1926 ; cl. IV, 1930 ; cl. III, 1935 ; asst. sec., govt. F.M.S., 1939 ; cl. II, 1940 ; cl. IB, ag. res. comsnr., Johore, 1947 ; ag. Br. advsr., Pahang, 1948 ; sec., coms. of enq. into working of mines dept., 1940.

**COTTRELL, J. A., O.B.E.** (1946).—b. 1904 ; ed. Michaelhouse, Natal, and Rhodes Univ. Coll. ; inspr., schs., Basuto., 1927 ; supt., native educ., N. Rhod., 1930 ; dep. dir., African educ., 1947 ; dir., 1948 ; mem., comtee. on higher educ. for Africans in Cent. Af., 1949 ; author of articles in *Overseas Education*.

**COURTNEY, P. A., C.B.E.**—b. 1896 ; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin ; mil. serv., 1915-19 ; Br. postal serv., 1915 ; Tang., 1921 ; asst. survr., posts and tels., Nig., 1928 ; senr. survr., 1937 ; div. survr., 1939 ; contrlrr., posts, 1946 ; dep. dir., posts and tels., 1947 ; dir., 1949.

**COUSINS, C. E.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Swansea Gram. Sch. and Swansea Tech. Coll. ; H.M. inspr., factories, H.O., and later M. of L. and N.S., 1936 ; inspr., labour, Pal., 1942 ; ch. inspr., 1945 ; dep. dir., 1947 ; comsnr. for labour and mines, N. Rhod., 1948.

**COUSSEY, Sir James, K.B.E., Kt. Bach.** (1950).—b. 1891 ; ed. Hampton Gram. Sch. ; barrister Middle Temple, 1913 ; in practice, G.C., 1913-44 ; prov. M.E.C., 1943 ; puisne judge, 1944 ; chmn., comtee. for constitutional reform, 1949 ; justice of appeal, W.A. ct. of appeal, G.C., 1952.

**COUTTS, W. F., M.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1912 ; ed. Glasgow Acad. and St. Andrews Univ. ; cadet, Ken., 1936 ; admin., St. V., 1949.

**COUTTS-MILNE, J.**—b. 1901 ; Robt. Gordon's Coll. and Aberdeen Univ. ; health offr., F.M.S., 1928 ; Mal. med. serv., 1935 ; superscale, gr. B, 1946 ; gr. A, 1947 ; ch. health offr., S'pore, 1948 ; D.D.M.S., 1948.

**COUZENS, A. H., C.B.E.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Univ. Coll. and Univ. of Lond. ; engrn., H.M. Signal Sch., Portsmouth, 1925 ; H.M. inspr. of factories, H.O., and later M. of L. and N.S., 1930 ; dep. dir., dept., labour, Pal., 1942 ; dir., 1946 ; comsnr., labour, Nig., 1948 ; mem., wages comtee., 1942-43 ; chmn., resettlement advy. comtee., Pal., 1944-47.

**COWARD, D. J.**—b. 1917 ; ed. Exmouth Gram. Sch. and Law Soc. Sch. of Law ; solr., 1938 ; mil. serv., 1940-47 ; a.d.c., gov., Trin., 1947 ; asst. registr. gen., Ken., 1947 ; dep. registr. gen., 1952.

**COWELL, T. R.**—b. 1920 ; ed. King William's, I.O.M., and Selwyn Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1941 and 1943-45 ; cadet, W. Pac., 1941 ; dist. offr., 1949 ; sec., govt., 1951 ; author of *Structure of Gilbertese* (grammar).

**COWNIE, I. T. W., T.D.**—b. 1895 ; ed. Westminster Sch. ; mil. serv., 1914-19, 1st lieut., and 1939-47, lt.-col. ; dep. poll tax cr., 1948 ; inc. tax cr., 1951 ; chrman. "Oil Islands" comtee. of investigation ; currency cr., custodian of enemy property ; mem. of tender bd.

**COWPERTHWAITTE, J. J.**—b. 1915 ; ed. Merchiston Castle, St. Andrews, and Camb. Univ. ; mil. serv., 1941 and 1945-46, maj. ; cadet, H.K., 1941 ; S.L., 1942 ; H.K., 1945 ; dep. fin. sec., 1952.

**COX, A. J.**—b. 1902 ; asst. consvtr., forests, G.C., 1925 ; senr. asst., 1937 ; game warden, 1949.

**COX, Sir Christopher, K.C.M.G.** (1950), C.M.G.—b. 1899 ; ed. Clifton Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; Craven Fellow, Oxford Univ., Senr. Demy., Magdalen Coll., Fellow of New Coll., Oxford, since 1926 ; dir., educ., Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1937 ; educ. advr. to S. of S.Cols., 1940.

**COX, Sir Herbert, Kt. Bach.** (1946), Q.C. (1936).—b. 1893 ; ed. W. Indies, Br. Guiana and England, finally at Reading ; mil. serv., 1917-19, lieut. ; sub-inspr., police, Br. Guiana, 1913 ; dist. inspr., 1916 ; asst. atty.-gen., 1920 ; atty.-gen., Bah., 1925 ; Gib., 1929 ; solr.-gen., Nig., 1933 ; atty.-gen., 1935 ; ch. just., N. Rhod., 1946 ; Tang., 1952.

- COX, H. B.**—b. 1906; ed. Upholland Gram. Sch. and Keble Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1940; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; dir., commerce and industries, 1949; census of Nig., S. Prov., 1931.
- COX, P. C.**—b. 1895; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; mil. serv., 1915-18; sec., E. Demerara sea defence comsns., 1912; P.W.D., B. Guiana, 1912; postal dept., 1937; ch. clk., educ. dept., 1946; dep. P.M.G., 1947.
- COX, R. G., K.P.M., O.St.J.**—b. 1913; ed. Newbury Gram. Sch.; fire service, U.K., 1933; supt., fire brigades, Trin., 1947; ch. fire offr., 1951; chmn., 1st conf., W. Indies fire offr.
- COX, T. R. F.**—b. 1907; ed. Portora Royal Sch. and Dublin Univ.; dist. offr., Uga.; 1930; prov. comsnr., 1950.
- CRAIG, N., O.B.E.**—b. 1898; ed. Barnard Castle Sch. and Durham Univ.; mil. serv., 1916-19, lieut.; lect. in agric. chem., dept. of agric., Maur., 1924; biochem. and soil physicist, sugarcane res. station, 1929; senr. chem. and o/c sugarcane res. station, 1937; dep. dir., agric., 1947; author of various wks. on sugarcane cultiv. and agric. in Maur.
- CRANE, A. V.**—b. 1892; solr., sup. ct. judic., Eng. and B. Guiana; dep. mayor, Georgetown, 1923; senr. mag., B. Guiana, 1933; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1935; judge of the sup. ct., Windward and Leeward Is., 1946; ch. just., B. Hond., 1950; mem., B. Guiana legislature, 1926-33; mem. of several select and other govt. comtees.; mem., Georgetown sewage and water bd.; mem., bd. of govs., Queen's Coll.; chmn., mag's comsn. for making rules of procedure and practice; author of *Law of Unlawful Possession: Workmen's Compensation Practice*; *Law of Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance*; *A Manual of Rating Law in Georgetown*.
- CRAWFORD, F., C.M.G. (1951), O.B.E.**—b. 1906; ed. Hymer's Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941; seconded to E.A.G.C., 1942-43 and 1945-46; econ. sec., N. Rhod., 1947; dir., dev., 1948; gov. and c.-in-c., Sey., 1950; compiled *Review of the Northern Rhodesia 10-year Development Plan*, 1948.
- CRAWFORD, H. J. P.**—b. 1914; ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; admin. cadet, G.C., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1943; admin. offr., cl. II, 1949.
- CRAWSHAW, E. D. W., Q.C.**—b. 1903; asst. admin.-gen. and dep. off. recr., Tang., 1933; admin.-gen., Zanz., 1939; cr. coun., 1946; atty.-gen., Aden, 1947; puisne judge, Tang., 1952.
- CREASY, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G. (1946), C.M.G. (1943), O.B.E. (1937).**—b. 1897; ed. Rugby and King's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1916-19; asst. prin., C.O., 1920; p.s. to partly. under-sec. for doms., 1925-27; dep. sec., C.O. conf., 1927; prin., 1927; accom. partly. U.S. of S., Cols. to Ceylon, Mal. and Java, 1928; sec., col. agric. coun., 1929-31, and of conf. of dirs. of agric., 1931; accom. partly. U.S. of S., Cols. to W.A., 1935; prin. p.s. to S. of S., Cols. 1937; asst. sec., 1939; seconded to min. of supply, 1940-42; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1943; ch. sec., W.A.C., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., G.C., 1948; Malta, 1949.
- CREE, C. S.**—b. 1911; ed. Sedbergh Sch., Oxford Univ. and Imp. For. Inst., Oxford; war serv., 1939-41; forester, Uga., 1934; asst. consvtr., forests, 1938; senr. asst. consvtr., N. Rhod., 1948; consvtr. forests, B. Hond., 1953; author of *A Working Plan for Settlement Forests in Lango District, Uganda*.
- CREED-NEWTON, D. H., M.B.E.**—b. 1909; mil. serv., 1939-41; Ken., 1936-49; sen. educ. offr., Basuto., 1949.
- CREIGHTON, J. L.**—b. 1908; ed. Southgate County Sch.; proby. inspr., G.P.O., 1925; asst. engr., 1935; exec. engr., 1941; asst. staff engr., 1948; telecom. liaison offr., C.O., 1950; del. radio confces. (I.T.U.), Geneva, 1949; Rhine radio tel. confce., The Hague, 1950; H.F. bdcstg. confce. (I.T.U.), Rapallo, 1950; part author of paper to I.E.E. on crystal oscillation and radio transmitter control.
- CROFTS, R. A.**—b. 1912; ed. Dover County Sch. and Lond. Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-45, lt.-col. (desps.); asst. dir., commerce and industries, Nig., 1947; dep. dir., marketing and exports dept., 1948.
- CROMWELL, T. P., O.B.E.**—b. 1909; ed. Grange High Sch., Bradford, and Christ's Coll., Camb.; interned, 1942-45; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1932; asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, 1937; dist. offr., Christmas Is., 1941; asst. sec. for Chinese affrs., Mal., 1946; ag. sec. for Chinese affrs. and prot. of labour, Sarawak, 1947; sec. for Chinese affrs., 1949; attd. to B.M.A., Mal., for survey of Chinese schs., 1945; prot. of labour, Sarawak, 1949.
- CRONLY, H.**—b. 1904; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin; vet. offr., Uga., 1930; D.D.V.S., 1946; D.V.S., 1948.
- CROOK, J., O.B.E.**—b. 1893; entd. C.A. off., 1913; mil. serv., 1917-19; ex. off., 1922; asst. hd. stores dept., 1935; dep. hd., 1942; hd., 1948; prin. priority offr. to S. of S., Cols., 1948.
- CROSSE, E. A.**—b. 1902; ed. H.M.S. *Worcester*, 1917-19; nav. serv., 1940-45, lieut.-comdr.; training offr. and pilot, harbour dept., B. Guiana, 1936; marine supt., govt. steamers, 1938; port capt., Maur., 1946; harbour mstr., 1948.
- CROUCHER, H. H.**—b. 1904; ed. Dorking High Sch. and Reading Univ.; agric. chmst., J'ca, 1931; demstr. in chmstry., 1922; demstr. in agric. chmstry., 1923; asst. Berks. and Bucks. soil survey, 1925; chmstry. lecturer, I.C.T.A., 1926; agric. chmst., J'ca, 1931; banana leaf spot control offr., J'ca, 1939; dep. dir., agric., 1943; dir., agric. B. Guiana, 1946; sec., J'ca banana comsn., 1936; sec., sugar control bd., 1937-44, chmn., 1944-45; mem. several comsns. and comtees., and author of sc. papers relating to soils, sugarcane, citrus and bananas.

**CROZIER, D. J. S.**—b. 1908; ed. Portora Royal Sch. and Queen's Univ., Belfast; mil. serv., 1941-46, capt.; mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1931; temp. senr. inspr. schs., 1949; dir. educ., 1951.

**CRUIKSHANK, J. A. C.**—b. 1909; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; admin. offr., Nig., 1931; asst. sec., Malta, 1937; admin. offr., Cyp., 1940; comsnr., Virgin Is., 1946.

**CRUIKSHANK, J. M., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D., etc.**—b. 1901; med. dir., Alexander San. (mental dis.), San Frisco, 1927-28; med. offr., Bah., 1928; res. surg., 1929; title changed to C.M.O. and Res. Surg., 1931; mil. serv., R.A.M.C., 1939-41; R.C.A.F., 1941-46; off. in ch., preventive med. and hyg. for c'wealth air training plan, 1941-44; mem. N.R.C. (Canada) comtee., blood plasma and substitutes, 1943-45; R.C.A.F. H.Q. overseas, 1945-46; lect., trop. dis., trop. hyg., ind. hyg., chem. warfare, R.C.A.F. Sch. aviation med., 1941-45; asst. med. advr., C.O., 1946; D.M.S., Fiji and I-G., S. Pac. health serv., 1948.

**CULHANE, H. O.**—b. 1893; ed. Borlase Sch., Marlow-on-Thames; mil. serv., 1914-18, capt., 1940-45, major; dep. wharf contrlr. and dep. wharf supt., 1943; wharf supt., 1945; dep. gen. man., port servs., 1949; gen. man., 1949.

**CUNDALL, J. L., Q.C.**—b. 1906; ed. Munro Coll., J'ca, and Christ's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; dep. clk. of cts., J'ca, 1929; clk. of cts., 1933; res. mag., 1937; police mag. and registr. gen., S.L., 1939-44; res. mag., J'ca, 1944; solr. gen., 1948; atty.-gen., 1951; member of commissions of enquiry into disturbances at May Pen., Clarendon, 1946, and Kingston, 1947.

**CUSACK, H. V., C.B.E. (1947).**—b. 1895; ed. Aravon Sch. and Royal Coll. of Sci., Ireland; mil. serv., 1915-19; asst. audr., S.L., 1920; Nig., 1922; senr. asst., Nyasa., 1928; asst. dir., cent. off., C.A.D., 1933; dep. audr., G.C., 1937; audr., 1938; dep. dir. (later dep. dir. gen.) of col. aud., 1946.

**CUSACK, J. R.**—b. 1902; ed. Aravon Sch., Denstone Coll. and Royal Sch., Armagh; asst. audr., Nig., 1929; audr., Leeward Is., 1935; Maur., 1938; audr. (later dir. aud.), Trin., 1935; dir., aud., Ken., 1949.

**CUSACK, J. W., O.B.E.**—b. 1907; ed. St. Stephen's Green Sch., Trin. Coll., Dublin, and Corpus Christi, Camb.; dist. offr. cadet, Ken., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1932; mil. serv., 1940-48; ch. sec., Somalia, 1945-48; sec. for law and order, Ken., 1949.

**D'ABADIE, M. J.**—b. 1908; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Lond.; dist. supervr., Trin., 1931; asst. warden, 1940; warden, 1950.

**D'ABADIE, R. J.**—b. 1909; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; clk., secretariat, Trin., 1928; asst. warden, 1940; warden, 1947.

**DABREO, G. S.**—b. 1915; ed. Grenada Boys' Secondary Sch.; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn; clerical appts. in treas.,

mag. offices, col. sec's office, labour office; lab. offr., Grenada, 1950; attended course for lab. offr., U.K., 1949.

**DAKIN, J. C.**—b. 1908; ed. Southland Boys' High Sch., Univ. of Otago, Dunedin, N.Z., and Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj. (desps.); cadet, Uga., 1933; dist. offr., 1945; asst. res. and prob. agt., Masaka (prov. admin.); comsnr., community dev., 1952.

**DALE, I. R.**—b. 1904; ed. St. Olave's, and Oxford Univ.; asst. consvr., forests, Ken., 1928; Uga., 1938; senr. asst. consvr., 1945; dep. consvr., 1952; author of articles and papers for forestry journals.

**DALEY, S. E.**—b. 1908; ed. Mico Train. Coll., J'ca, and Univ. of Lond.; Jeanes super., B. Hond., 1937; sen. educ. offr., 1951.

**D'ALMAIDA E CASTRO, C. P.**—b. 1910; ed. Douai Sch., Woolhampton, Berks.; solr. sup. ct., H.K.; mil. serv., 1941-45, capt.; asst. cr. solr. and asst. land offr., H.K., 1941; registr., sup. ct., 1949.

**DALTON, A., C.B.E.**—b. 1892; mil. serv., 1914-19, capt.; asst. traff. supt., T.R. & P.S., 1920; traff. supt., 1930; asst. supt. of the line, K.U.R. & H., 1936; supt., 1938; dep. gen. man., 1942; gen. man., E.A.R. & H., 1948.

**DALTON, P. N.**—b. 1909; ed. Downside and Trinity Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1939-45; dist. mag., G.C., 1937; cr. coun., 1946; solr.-gen., Fiji, 1951; atty.-gen., B.S.I.P., and leg. advsr., W. Pac. H.C., 1953.

**DANIELS, D. K., O.B.E. (mil.), 1945.**—b. 1905; ed. Kent Coll., Canterbury, and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1940; admin. cadet, Tang., 1928; K.A.R.R.O., 1936; ch. staff offr., B.M.A., Somalia, 1941; S.C.A.O., res. areas, Ethiopia, 1943; ch. staff offr., B.M.A., Mal., 1945-46; cl. IB., M.C.S., 1948; cl. 1A, under sec., S'pore, 1949.

**DARLOW, Miss Mary, O.B.E.**—b. 1891; ed. Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham, and Girton Coll., Camb.; asst. inspr., nat. health insur. comsn., 1914; asst. ch. of sec., min. of labour, 1919; 2nd cl. offr., 1923; 1st cl. offr., 1925; dist. offr., assistance bd., 1934; prin., 1938; prin., C.O., 1943; public assist. comsnr. and soc. welf. advr., Maur., 1950.

**DASHWOOD, T. J. R., O.B.E. (1952).**—b. 1911; ed. Wellington Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1933; asst. dist. offr., 1935; D.O., 1945; seconded, sect., 1946; clk. of couns., 1948; asst. ch. sec., S.A.H.C.T., 1949; dep. C.S. comsnr., Nig., 1952.

**DATE, W. A.**—b. 1908; ed. Sec. Sch., Grenada and Lodge Sch., Barb.; barrister, Middle Temple; mag., St. L., 1933; atty.-gen., St. V., 1939; ag. admin. several occasions; legal draughtsman, J'ca, 1944; ch. sec., Wind. Is., 1947; act. gov. dep. several occasions; puisne judge, sup. ct., Wind. and Leeward Is., 1950.

- DAVID, E. B.**—b. 1908 ; ed. St. Edmunds Sch., Canterbury, and Camb. Univ. ; cadet, F.M.S., 1931 ; cl. V, 1934 ; p.s. to ch. sec., 1934 ; cl. IV, 1938 ; sec. to Br. res., Pahang, 1941 ; cl. III, 1943 ; p.a.s., fedl. sect., 1946 ; cl. II, 1947 ; asst. Mal. estab. offr., 1948 ; staff offr., gr. A, dep. ch. sec., Mal., 1950 ; offg. sec. for def. and internal security, 1951 ; secon., C.O., 1953.
- DAVIDSON, D. F.**—b. 1918 ; ed. John Lyons Schl., and Aberdeen Univ. ; mil. serv., 1940-45, capt. ; asst. consvtr. of forests, Cyp., 1938 ; seconded as Forestry Advr. to the Syrian Republic, 1951 ; senr. asst. consvtr. of forests, 1952 ; author of pamphlet *Resin tapping of Pinus halepensis variety brutia*, 1943 ; descriptions of the Gum Mastic Industry of Chios, published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, 1948, Vol. XLVI, Nos. 2-4.
- DAVIDSON, H. W., M.B.E.**—b. 1911 ; King Edward VII Sch., Jo'burg, Witwatersrand, Pretoria, and Oxford Univ. ; cadet, S.L., 1935 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1938 ; dist. comsnr., 1942 ; secon., C.O., 1943-46 ; dep. fin. sec., S.L., 1947 ; fin. sec., Fiji, 1952.
- DAVIDSON, R. A. M., C.M.G.**—b. 1900 ; ed. Fettes Coll. and Univ. of Edin. ; mil. serv., 1918-19, 2nd lieut. ; apptd. col. serv., 1924 ; asst. dir., educ., Tang., 1937 ; asst. educ. advsr., C.O., 1941 ; asst. dir., educ., S.P., Nig., 1943 ; dir., educ., Nig., 1944 ; I.-G., 1951.
- DAVIDSON, W. W., O.B.E.** (1946).—b. 1910 ; ed. Warwick Acad. and H.M.S. *Conway* ; mil. serv., 1939-40 ; rev. offr., Berm., 1935 ; clk., leg. coun., 1940 ; exec. coun., 1941 ; asst. col. sec., 1941 ; col. treas., 1947 ; M.E.C. ; chmn. various public bodies ; mem. col. parliament.
- DAVIES, D. A.**—b. 1913 ; ed. Barry County Sch. and Univ. of Wales ; Staff Coll., Bracknell ; mil. serv., 1937-47, wing comdr. (desps.) ; tech. offr., met. off., air min., 1936 ; sen. tech. offr., 1942 ; prin. sci. offr., air min., 1946 ; dir. E.A. met. dept., 1949 ; atchd. merchant ship (1936-37) to invest. weather on N. Atlantic ocean in conn. w. trans-atlantic air serv. ; author of report thereon.
- DAVIES, E. J., Q.C.**—b. 1898 ; ed. Llandovery Coll. and Univ. of Wales ; barrister-at-law Lincoln's Inn ; mil. serv., 1916-18 ; interned S'pore, 1942-45 ; cr. coun., Ken., 1927 ; cr. coun. and ag. solr-gen., G.C., 1933 ; solr-gen., Trin., 1936 ; dep. legal advsr., F.M.S., 1938 ; solr-gen., S'pore, 1941 ; atty.-gen., 1946.
- DAVIES, E. R. St. A., O.B.E., M.B.E.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Felsted Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. ; cadet, Ken., 1928 ; inf. offr., 1943-45 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946 ; prov. comsnr., 1947 ; ch. native comsnr., 1949.
- DAVIES, H. V.**—b. 1910 ; ed. St. Andrews Sch., Bloemfontein ; exec. engr., P.W.D. Bech. Prot., 1946 ; water engr., 1948 ; ag. D.P.W., 1949 ; D.P.W., 1950.
- DAVIS, G. W.**—b. 1906 ; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and Oxford ; interned, S'pore, 1942 ; cadet, S.S., 1931 ; cl. V, 1934 ; asst. prot., Chinese, Penang, 1936 ; 4th mag., S'pore, 1936 ; cl. IV, 1938 ; asst. prot., Chinese, Pahang, 1938 ; dist. offr., Christmas Is., 1939 ; censor, oriental languages, S'pore, 1941 ; cl. III, 1943 ; dep. comsnr., labour, N. Sembilan, 1946 ; cl. II, 1947 ; cl. IB, 1949 ; cl. IA, comsnr., labour, S'pore, 1951.
- DAVIS, L. H. N.**—b. 1909 ; ed. Marlborough and Camb. Univ. ; cadet, S.S., 1932 ; p.s. to col. sec., 1933 ; cl. V, 1935 ; p.s. to gov., 1938 ; cl. III, 1944 ; D.O., Seremban, 1946 ; p.s. to gov., Mal., 1946 ; asst. sec., gov.-gen's off., S'pore, 1947 ; seconded, Brunei, 1948 ; cl. II, 1948 ; cl. IC, 1950 ; spec. duty, fedl. sect., 1951 ; cl. IB, 1951 ; ag. mem., industrial and social rels., Mal., 1952.
- DAVIS, T. W.**—b. 1905 ; ed. St. Felix Coll., Suva, and St. Joseph's Coll., Hunter's Hill, N.S.W. ; mil. serv., 1939-46 ; clk., Fiji, 1923 ; cust. off., 1938 ; sen., gr. II, 1941 ; gr. I, 1946 ; asst. compt. of cust., 1949 ; title changed to dep. compt. of cust., 1950.
- DAWE, E. C. S.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Bedford Sch., Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin., and Royal Vet. Coll., Lond. ; vet. offr., Bech., 1933 ; prin. vet. offr., 1946 ; D.V.S., 1948 ; D.D.V.S., Tang., 1951.
- DAWSON, F. H. C.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Bushey C. Sch. and Royal Albert, Bagshot ; Br. merchant serv., 1918-25 ; gaoler, 2nd cl., Tang., 1925 ; 1st cl., 1931 ; asst. supt., prisons, 1933 ; supt., 1937 ; senr. supt., 1944 ; comsnr., 1946.
- DEAL, W. J.**—b. 1914 ; exec. engr., Ken., 1937-50 ; govt. engr., Basuto, 1950.
- DE COMARMOND, J. H. M.**—b. 1899 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., and Inns of Court, Middle Temple ; barrister-at-law ; mag., Maur., 1927 ; add. substitute procureur-gen., 1928 ; substitute procureur-gen., 1932 ; solr-gen., Trin., 1938 ; puisne judge, Pal., 1945 ; temp. leg. asst., C.O., 1948 ; puisne judge, Nig., 1950 ; chmn., advsy. comtee. estab. under the def. (emerg.) regs., 1945 (Pal.).
- DEEBLE, H. O. H.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin. ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; registr.-gen's dept., Trin., 1920 ; dep. registr.-gen., 1946 ; registr.-gen., 1949.
- DEEGAN, J. W., K.P.M.**—b. 1899 ; ed. St. Paul's and St. Gabriel's, Dublin ; mil. serv., 1919-25 ; asst. inspr., police, Tang., 1925 ; asst. supt., 1935 ; Uga., 1938 ; supt., 1940 ; asst. comsnr., 1946 ; dep. comsnr., 1947 ; comsnr., 1950.
- DE FREITAS, C. P.**—b. 1898 ; ed. St. Stanislaus Coll., B. Guiana, pvtly. and Univ. of Toronto ; clk. of ct., Georgetown, B. Guiana, 1917 ; govt. survr., lands and mines, 1929 ; i/c cartographic section, 1938 ; comp. auth. under emerg. regns.—acquisition of lands, 1940-45 ; lands offr. (survr. gen.), Bah., 1948 ; comsnr. of lands and mines, J'ca, 1951 ; comsnr., 1931-34, B. Guiana-Brazil boundary.
- DEGAZON, F. E.**—b. 1913 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L. ; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn ; cr. atty., Dominica, 1940 ; ag. admin., Dominica and St. L., various periods, 1941-47 ; cr. atty., St. L., 1942 ; asst. admin., 1943 ; comsnr., reconst. of Castries ; gov. dep., St. L., 1945.

**DE JERSEY, C. R. E., O.B.E.**—b. 1900; ed. Osborne and Dartmouth; Royal Navy, 1913–51, comdr.; O.C., Maur. N.V.F., 1952.

**DE LESTANG, M. C. E. C. N.**—b. 1910; ed. St. Louis Coll., Sey., and King's Coll., Lond.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; legal advr. and cr. pros., Sey., 1937; res. mag., Ken., 1944; puisne judge, 1947.

**DELVES-BROUGHTON, L. R.**—b. 1904; ed. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; admin. offr., cl. IV., Nig., 1927; cl. II., 1948; cl. I., 1951.

**DENNISON, T. A.**—b. 1906; ed. Coleraine Academical Institution, Newcastle High Schl., Staffs., and Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin, 1931; mil. serv. 1940–42, lieu.; cr. coun., Ken., 1935–48; dist. mag., G.C., 1948; puisne judge, 1950.

**DENNY, S. R.**—b. 1904; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod., 1929; dist. offr., 1931; asst. ch. sec., 1949; admin. sec., 1952.

**DERRIMAN, F. P. L., O.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1901; ed. Ratcliffe Coll.; asst. audr., Tang., 1925; Nig., 1934; senr. asst., 1936; audr., Trin., 1938; audr. (later dir., aud.), S.L., 1946.

**DESVAUX DE MARIGNY, R. M.**—b. 1909; ed. St. Joseph Coll., Maur.; mil. serv., 1942, lieu.; clk., acct. bch., rtwys., Maur., 1925; asst. supt., police, 1939; supt., 1946; dep. comsnr., 1948; sec., chmn. and mem. various bds. and comtees.; author of *broadcast talks on Maur. police*.

**DEVERELL, C. M., O.B.E.** (mil.)—b. 1907; ed. Dublin Univ.; mil. serv., 1941; admin. offr., Ken., 1931; sec., development and reconstruction auth., 1946; admin. sec., 1949; col. sec., J'ca, 1952.

**DE VERTEUIL, J. A. M.**—b. 1896; ed. Ecole Speciale des Travaux Publics, Paris; mil. serv., 1916–17, 2nd lieu. (French army); asst. dist. engrn., P.W.D., Trin., 1921; asst. engrn., 1930; asst. warden, 1931; senr. asst., 1938; warden, 1942.

**DE VILLE, M. I.**—b. 1902; ed. Whitgift Sch. and King's Coll. Univ. of Lond.; land survr., H.K., 1927; asst. supt., crown lands, 1946; supt., cr. lands and surveys, 1949.

**DIAS, B. F.**—b. 1916; ed. St. Joseph's Univ., Canada; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; ag. mag., St. Kitts, 1948; addl. mag., Antigua, 1949; mag., E. dist., Grenada, 1952.

**DIAS, V. C.**—b. 1897; ed. St. Stanislaus Coll., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana and St. Edmund's Coll., Ware, Herts.; offl. rec'r, publ. trustee, cr. solr., B. Guiana, 1947.

**DICKINSON, P. G.**—b. 1906; ed. Giggleswick Sch., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law; cr. coun., N. Rhod., 1936; ch. mag., Pal., 1941; solr.-gen., S.L., 1947.

**DICKSON, M. G.**—b. 1911; ed. Rugby Sch. and New Coll., Oxford; educ. offr., Sarawak, 1947; prin., Batu Lintang Training Centre and Sch., 1948; dep. dir. educ., 1952.

**DILL-RUSSELL, P. W.**—b. 1910; ed. Eltham Coll. and St. Thos. Hosp.; mil. serv., 1940–44, maj.; dist. med. offr., Cyp., 1938; asst. D.M.H.S., 1946; D.D.M.S., Nyasa., 1950; D.M.H.S., Cyp., 1952.

**DITMAS, W. P. N. L.**—b. 1908; ed. Perse Sch., Camb., and Seale-Hayne Agric. Coll.; mil. serv., 1942–45, lieu.-col.; cadet, Sarawak, C.S., 1929; dist. offr., 1938; res., 1946.

**DIXEY, F., C.M.G.** (1949), O.B.E. (1929).—b. 1892; ed. Univ. of Wales; mil. serv., 1915–18; govt. geol., S.L., 1918; dir., geol. survy., Nyasa., 1921; dir., water dev. dept., N. Rhod., 1939; dir., geol. surv., Nig., 1944; geol. advsr. to S. of S., Cols., and dir., col. geol. survs., 1947; advised govts. of Sudan, Eritrea, Ken. and Tang. on water supply problems during 1942–44; author of *Practical Handbook of Water Supply*, London, 1930, and official and other publications on geology, water supply and mineral resources of various African cols.

**DIXON, C. G.**—b. 1910; ed. Allan Glen's Sch. and Univ. Glasgow; mil. serv., 1940–46, lieu.; geol. demonstrator, Glasgow Univ., 1937; asst. lect. in petrology, Aberdeen Univ., 1937; sedimentary petrologist, Iraq Petroleum Coy., 1939; senr. geologist, B. Guiana, 1946.

**DIXON, J.**—b. 1908; ed. Wem Gram. Sch., Shropshire, and Camb. Univ.; admin. serv., Nig., 1930; secon., S.L., 1942–46; admin. offr., cl. II, G.C., 1946.

**DOBBS, H. A. C.**—b. 1914; ed. Winchester Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; apptd. to col. serv., 1937; p.s. to gov., Ceylon, 1941; secon. to Oxford Univ. as lecturer on col. admin., 1945; served on col. serv. appts. bd., Lond., 1946; secon. to Pal. as asst. sec., 1946; admin. liaison offr. for Pal. govt. with U.N.S.C.O.P., 1947; asst. sec., W. Pac. H.C., 1948; Commonwealth Fund Fellowship in U.S.A., 1950–51; author of *Some Difficulties in Dirac's Representation Theory*.

**DOLAN, R. H.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Chorley; prisons dept., Trin., 1930; S.L., 1936; Tang., 1939; dir., prisons, G.C., 1943; Nig., 1946.

**DONALD, B. B.**—b. 1905; ed. Weymouth Coll.; prison serv., Ken., 1923; supt., 1933; senr., 1936; asst. comsnr., prisons, 1946.

**DONALD, C. R. C.**—b. 1914; ed. Fettes and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940–46, lieu.-col.; admin. offr., Cyp., 1937; dep. fin. sec., Uga., 1951.

**DONALD, D. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Darlinghurst Jun. Tech. Sch. and Hawkesbury Agric. Coll., N.S.W.; agric. offr., Fiji, 1933; senr. agric. offr., B.S.I.P., 1948; rep. Fiji govt. at N.Z. exhib., 1939–40.

**DONNELLY, W. J., C.B.E.** (1951).—b. 1895; ed. St. Mungo's Acad., Glasgow; mil. serv., 1914–20, 1939–43, maj.; clk., lands dept., N. Rhod., 1924; assessor, inc. tax dept., 1930; asst. comsnr., inc. tax, 1944; comsnr., inc. tax, 1945; silicosis comsnr., 1952.

**DONOVAN, W. E. J.**—b. 1899; ed. St. Ignatius' Boys' Sch., Richard, Victoria; clk., Fiji, 1921; ch. clk., 1939; sen. asst. acct., 1944; asst. acct. gen., 1947; title changed to dep. acct. gen., 1950; acct. gen., 1951; mem. various staff and salaries bds.

**DOPWELL, A. L.**—b. 1899; clk., St. V., 1918; customs offr., 1923; ch. clk., G.P.O., 1930; ch. audit clk., 1933; contrlr., supp., and comp. authy., St. L., 1945; examiner, accts., Grenada, 1947; dep. treas., 1948.

**DORMAN, M. H.**—b. 1912; ed. Sedbergh and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; admin. offr., Tang., 1935; asst. to the licut.-gov., Malta, 1945; prin. asst. sec., Pal., 1947; clk. of couns., Tang., 1940-45; seconded to C.O. as asst. sec., 1948; dir., soc. welf., G.C., 1950; col. sec., Trin., 1952.

**DOVE-EDWIN, G. F.**—b. 1896; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch., Freetown, and Fourah Bay Coll., S.L.; barrister Lincoln's Inn; mag., Nig., 1940; puisne judge, 1951.

**DOW, W. A.**—b. 1903; ed. Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical Sch., Rochester, and Imp. Coll. of Sc. and Tech.; C.A., 1925; civ. engr., chief's dept., admy., 1926; P.W.D., Nig., 1930; senr. exec. engr., 1945; asst. D.P.W., 1949; D.P.W., E. regn., 1951.

**DOYLE, B. A.**, Q.C.—b. 1911; ed. Donas' Sch., and Trinity Coll., Dublin; mag., Trin. and Tobago, 1937; res. mag., Uga., 1942; sol.-gen., Fiji, 1948; atty.-gen., 1949.

**DRENNAN, J. M.**, O.B.E. (1951), D.C.M. (1918)—b. 1891; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll., Edin.; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., 2nd div., civ. serv., assigned B. of T., 1910; apptd., after compet. exam., clk., 3rd cl., C.A. off., 1912; mil. serv., 1914-19; asst. hd., appts. dept., 1919; stores dept., 1922; shipping dept., 1930; dep. hd., gen. dept., 1933; shipping dept., 1933; loaned min. of fuel and power, 1944-47; hd., fin. dept., C.A., 1947; engrng. stores dept., 1952.

**DRESCHFIELD, R. L. E.**—b. 1911; ed. Merchiston Castle Sch., Edin., and Trinity Hall, Camb.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1939-44, capt.; res. mag., Uga., 1938; cr. coun., 1944; solr.-gen., 1949; atty.-gen., 1951.

**DRYSDALE, W. J.**—b. 1909; public serv., N.S.W., 1926; sen. assr. and investg. offr., taxation depts., Aust.; asst. comsnr., incl. rev., Fiji, 1948; title changed to dep. comsnr., 1950.

**DUCKWORTH, F. V.**—b. 1901; ed. North Point Coll., Dunedin, and Camb. Univ.; cadet, M.C.S., 1924; cl. V, 1927; cl. IV, 1931; cl. III, 1936; ch. press censor, 1940; cl. II, 1941; Malayan agent, S.A., 1942; exc. offr., distribn. bd., Ken., 1943; colonel, labour, Mal. (B.M.A.), 1945; cl. IB, dep. comsnr., labour, Selangor, 1946; cl. IA, 1949; ag. comsnr., Mal., 1950.

**DUDLEY-NIGG, J. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Margate Gram. Sch. and Clark's Coll., Lond.; police and prisons, Pal., 1930;

Br. inspr., 1939; asst. supt., prisons, 19 seconded Maur., special duty, 1941; asst. supt., prisons, S.L., 1948; supt., 19

**DUFF, C. E.**, O.B.E. (1949)—b. 190 ed. Salisbury Boys' High Sch., S. Rhod. and Univ. of Cape Town, Rhodes sch. Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-41 (p.o.w. asst. consvtr., forests, N. Rhod., 1931; senr. asst., 1945; consvtr., 1947; engaged res. into mining timber, 1942-43.

**DUKE, E. M.**—b. 1895; ed. Queen Coll., B. Guiana, and Univ. Coll., Lond. barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; de. registr., deeds, B. Guiana, 1930; registrar, 1933; legal draughtsman, 1944; solr.-gen. 1946; puisne judge, Trin., 1949; chmn. an mem. of several comtees., B. Guiana, 1942-47.

**DURRANT, M. L.**—b. 1909; ed. Bishop Wordsworth's, Salisbury; Imp. P.O., 1926 asst. contrl. of posts, S'pore, 1939; interned 1942-45; contrl. of posts, Mal., 1950 asst. P.M.G., H.K., 1950.

**DURUTY, G. A.**, M.B.E.—b. 1894; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin.; clk., audit off., Trin., 1913-19; sec't., 1920; P.W.D., 1921; customs and excise, 1926-28; treas., 1928; boarding offr., harb. mstr's dept., 1931; prin. offr., check and stats. br., cust. and excise, 1931; jerquer, 1936; super., cl. I, 1946; asst. compt., 1951; dep. compt., 1952.

**DU SAUTOY, P. F. de C.**—b. 1921; ed. Epsom Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1942; asst. sec. min. of education and soc. welf., 1951; dist. comsnr., 1951; dep. dir. of soc. welf. and community devpt., 1952.

**DUTTON, A. H.**—b. 1913; ed. Sedbergh Sch., Bonn Univ. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-45, sqdn.-ldr.; cadet, Nig., 1936; admin. offr., 1939; seconded to C.O., 1945; admin. offr., Cyp., 1947; senr. asst. sec., 1948; asst. ch. sec., Aden, 1952.

**DYER, H. T.**—b. 1905; ed. Dunheved Coll., Launceston, and Univ. Coll., Lond.; asst. regl. plan. offr., min. of town and country planning, 1942-45; town planning advr., Ken., 1945.

**EARL, L. R. F.**—b. 1907; ed. Oakham Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; interned and imprisoned, S'pore, 1942-45; cadet, M.C.S., 1930; asst. dist. judge, S'pore, 1932; cl. V, 1933; pol. mag., 1933; cl. IV, 1937; ch. asst. dist. offr., Prov. Wellesley, 1939; cl. III, 1942; seconded C.O., 1946-47; cl. II, 1947; p.a.s., gov.-gen., Mal., 1947; p.a.s., com.-gen., S.E. Asia, 1948; cl. IB, 1949; p.a.s., fedl. sect., 1950, dep. pres., munic. comsn., S'pore, 1950; sec., mem. for health, Mal., 1952; pres., munic. comsnrs., Penang, 1952; publications on Malay language and law.

**EARNSHAW, H.**, O.B.E.—b. 1902; ed. Archbishop Holgates Sch., York, and Leeds Univ.; agric. schmstr., Nig., 1928; educ. offr., Ken., 1934; S.L., 1938; senr. educ. offr., Ken., 1945; educ. advsr., Sarawak, 1947; dir., educ., 1948.

**EDDEY, L. G.**—b. 1903; ed. Aberdeen Univ.; sany. inspr., G.C., 1928-34; M.O.H., 1939; D.D.M.S. and registr.-gen., B. Guiana, 1946; D.M.S., 1948; D.D.M.S., G.C., 1951; author of articles on mosquito destruction and disease control in medical journals.

**EDDY, T. P.**—b. 1908; ed. Wyggestone Gram. Sch.; med. offr., Nig., 1937; Gam., 1943; M.O.H., 1945; S.M.O.H., S.L., 1949; asst. D.M.S., 1952.

**EDGERLEY, L. F.**, O.B.E.—b. 1902; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Naini Tal, India; mil. serv., 1942-45, lt.-col.; forest serv., Burma, 1923; asst. consvtr. of forests, Maur., 1948; consvtr., 1949.

**EDMONDS, E. R.**—b. 1901; ed. King's Coll., Lond. Univ.; entered C.O., 1917; apptd. after exam., asst. clk., 1919; cl. offr., 1920; clk., P.W.D., Uga., 1926; higher gr. cl. offr., C.O., 1929; asst. prin., 1938; prin., 1941; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1946; asst. sec., 1947.

**EDWARDS, A. C. T.**—b. 1908; ed. Rossall Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law; cadet, Nig., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1934; secon. C.O., 1939; off. of res. min., W.A., 1942; off. of W.A.C., 1945; asst. ch. sec., Nyasa., 1946; dep. ch. sec., 1948; gov's dep., occasions 1947, 1948 and 1951.

**EDWARDS, J. P.**, C.B.E.—b. 1898; ed. Ellesmere Coll. and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1916-19; asst. consvtr., forests, Mal., 1924; spec. duty in U.K., 1932; dep. consvtr., 1933; consvtr., 1937; dep. dir., 1947; ag. dir., 1949.

**EGGELING, W. J.**—b. 1909; ed. Giggleswick and Edin.; asst. consvtr., forests, Uga., 1931; senr. asst., 1940; consvtr., 1946; ch. consvtr., Tang., 1950; author of numerous articles for forestry journals.

**ELDON, S. A.**, M.B.E., J.P.—b. 1894; ed. Nassau Gram. Sch.; 2nd clk., aud. dept., Bah., 1913; ch. clk. and cashier, customs dept., 1923; acctnt., treas., 1939; asst. treas., 1943; compt., customs, 1946.

**ELLIOT, H. J. D.**, O.B.E.—b. 1903; clk. gr. II, Basuto., 1925; agric. sub-inspr., Basuto., M.P., 1928; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; Basuto. govt. repvc., Jo'burg, 1938; dist. offr., 1941.

**ELLIOTT, G. A.**, M.M.—b. 1895; ed. Taunton Sch. and Hartley Univ., Southampton; mil. serv., 1914-18; royal ord. surv., 1912; B. Hond., 1921; draughtsman and computer, 1928; dir., surv., 1943; mem. town planning comtee., Belize, 1945.

**ELLIOTT, G. F.**—b. 1899; ed. Chatham House and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin.; mil. serv., 1917-19; vet. offr., N. Rhod., 1927; senr., 1945; D.D.V.S., 1949.

**ELLIOTT, J. R.**—b. 1902; ed. Hurstpierpoint Coll.; land settlement offr., J'ca, 1939; sen. lands offr., 1940; forest offr., 1941; asst. comsnr., lands, 1945; dep., 1950; mil. authies. exam. offr., 1940-41.

**ELLIOTT, J. S.**, M.B.E.—b. 1914; ed. Alderman Newton's Sch., Leicester, and King's Coll., Camb.; Indian civil service, 1935; ret., 1947; co-op. offr., Tang.,

1948; registr. of co-op. socs., J'ca, 1950; author of *Co-operation in Tanganyika* and *Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation*, 1949.

**ELLIS, H. O.**, O.B.E. (1952)—b. 1906; ed. Sutton Secondary Sch., Plymouth; appren., Devonport dockyard; war serv., 1944-47, col.; open comp. exam., P.O. engrng. inspr., 1926; comp. exam. to engr., 1932; exec. engr., 1940; asst. contrlr.-gen., P. & T., contr. comsn., Germany, 1947; P.M.G., Nyasa., 1949; attd. internat. confs. on telecoms.; Br. del. at quadripartite P. & T. comtees., Berlin, and bipartite comtees., Frankfurt; author various tech. pp. and articles.

**ELLIS, J. H.**—b. 1909; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Sch., Carmarthen, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; admin. offr., Nig., 1931; asst. dist. offr. and dist. offr., 1931; secretariat, 1945; dev. sec., Sarawak, 1948; dep. ch. sec., 1950.

**ELLISON, E. W.**—b. 1905; ed. Shrewsbury Sch., and Queen's Coll., Camb.; cadet., G.C., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1931; dev. sec., N. Borneo, 1947.

**ELLISON, R. E.**, E.D.—b. 1904; ed. Repton and New Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-43, capt.; supt., educ., Nig., 1928; dir., educ., Som. (secondment), 1938; senr. educ. offr., Nig., 1944; asst. dir. educ., 1945; dep., Tang., 1946; author of *An English-Kamuri Sentence Book*, 1937.

**ELPHICK, A. J.**—b. 1910; ed. Unby. Pub. Sch., Adelaide, and Cent. Tech. Coll., Adelaide; mil. serv., 1939-45; compositor, 1st gr., Fiji, 1934; asst. govt. printer, 1942; govt. printer, 1951.

**EMANUEL, A.**—b. 1912; ed. Henry Thornton Sch., Clapham, and Lond. Sch. of Econ.; econ. internat. inst. of agric., Rome, 1935; econ., B.O.T., 1938; senr. temp. asst., M.O.F., 1940; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1943; prin., 1946; seconded W.A.C., 1948; asst. sec., C.O., 1948.

**ERSKINE-LINDOP, Lt.-Col. R. A.**, O.B.E. (1949)—b. 1897; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; mil. serv., 1915-19; asst. supt., police, Leeward Is., 1919; supt., 1924; dep. comsnr., police, Barb., 1924; comsnr., Bah., 1936; dep. comsnr., police, Trin., 1943.

**ESPALIER-NOEL, J. G.**—b. 1894; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1916; dist. and stip. mag., Maur., 1921; addl. substitute proc. and adv.-gen., 1922; mstr. & regr., sup. ct., 1932; puisne judge, 1942; mem. and chrmn. of various comsns. of enq., etc., between 1941 and 1946.

**ESPALIER-NOEL, J. R.**, Q.C.—b. 1901; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; dist. and stip. mag. for lesser dependencies, 1929; Maur. and Rodrigues, 1934; mstr. & regr., sup. ct., 1942; substitute proc. and adv.-gen., 1944; proc. and adv.-gen., 1950; mem., civil serv. comsn., 1945.

**EVANS, F. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Charterhouse and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1934; prov. comsnr., Gamb., 1939; asst. col. sec., 1944; col. sec., Bah., 1947; perm. sec., min. of defence & external affrs., G.C., 1950; min. of housing, 1952.

- EVANS, S. H., O.B.E.**—b. 1911; ed. King Edward's Sch., Stourbridge; journalist; min. of inf., 1940 (Finland 1940, repve., West Africa, 1942); inform. dept., C.O., 1946 (head, admin. branch); dep. dir. of inf. services, 1951; visited Mal., H.K. and Borneo, 1949; compiler of *Men in the Tropics*, colonial anthology.
- EVANS, W. E.**—b. 1911; ed. Queen's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1939-45, flying off.; asst. audr., Nig., 1935; S.S. and F.M.S., 1938; senr. asst. (later, senr. audr.), Ken., 1946; prin. audr., Zanz., 1952.
- EVANS, W. G.**—b. 1904; ed. Cardiff High Sch. and Welsh National Sch. of Med.; med. offr., S.S., 1929; Brunci, 1934; Johore, 1937; C.M.O., Kelantan, 1939; interned 1942-45; C.M.O., Penang, 1947; Malacca, 1949; D.M.S., Sarawak, 1952.
- EYRE, D.**—b. 1908; ed. Firth Park Gram. Sch., Sheffield; Sheffield Transp. Dept., 1929; Trin. Elect. Bd., 1939; Trin. govt. rlwys., 1945; gen. man., 1949.
- FAIRLEY, W.**—b. 1891; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1945-46, col.; asst. engr., P.W.D., Ken., 1919; dist. engr., Zanz., 1922; exec. engr., Ken., 1925; ch. engr., N. Rhod., 1935; D.P.W., 1940; Tang., 1941; Mal., 1946; senr. temp. tech. offr., C.A., 1948; dep. ch. civ. engr., 1949.
- FAIRWEATHER, D. N. A., M.B.E. (mil.)**.—b. 1899; ed. St. John's Public Sch., Diocesan High Sch., Belize, and Capitol Radio Engrg. Inst., Washington, D.C.; commdt., B.H.V.G.; wireless operator, B. Hond., 1917; wireless supt. (now dir. telecomms.), 1933; author of *Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy for Beginners*.
- FARQUAHARSON, G. A. R.**—b. 1907; ed. Munro Coll., J'ca, and Oxford Univ.; 2nd cl. supt., P.W.D., J'ca, 1934; asst. engr., 1937; exec. engr., P.W.D., Nig., 1939; asst. D.P.W., J'ca, 1946; D.D.P.W., 1947; D.P.W., 1952; chmn., vice-chmn. or mem. of numerous bds. and comtees.
- FARRINGTON, W. D.**—b. 1903; ed. Felsted Sch., City and Guilds Coll. (Queen's Engrg. Wks., Bedford, 1924); asst. engrng. inspr., C.A., 1927; jun. asst. engr., 1936; asst., 1939; dep. ch., 1945.
- FAULKNER, D. E.**—b. 1912; ed. Bradfield, McGill, Toronto, R.V.C., London; vet. offr., G.C., 1937; dir., livestock and agric. serv. Swaz. 1942; D.D.V.S., Ken., 1946; D.V.S., Nyasa., 1952.
- FAWKES, M. A.**—b. 1915; ed. Epsom Coll., Camb. Univ., and St. Bart's Hosp., Lond.; mil. serv., 1942-47, maj.; gr. B med. offr., Trin., 1947; V.D. spec., 1951; author of article on V.D. in *Caribbean Med. Journal*.
- FEENY, J. P., O.B.E. (mil.)**.—b. 1903; solr.; mil. serv., 1924-26 and 1939-47; asst. comsnr. of lands, G.C., 1928-38; asst. lands offr., Nyasa., 1948; lands offr., 1951.
- FELIX, J. J. E.**—b. 1913; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; appt. Maur., 1933; asst. govt. printer, 1945; govt. printer and linotype operator, 1947.
- FELL, H.**—b. 1912; ed. Riley High Sch., Univ. Coll., Hull, and London Sch. of Econ.; nat. income statistician, E.A.H.C., 1949; dep. registr., stats., Mal., 1952; ag. registr., 1952.
- FERGUSON, D. C.**—b. 1911; ed. Paisley Gram. Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; min. of food, 1940; comsnr., commerce and industry, J'ca, 1944; served as competent authy. and food contrlr.; dir., commerce and industry, G.C., 1950; contrlr., imports, exports and prices, dir., supplies, 1951.
- FERGUSON, D. S.**—b. 1902; ed. Rutherglen Acad. and Glasgow Univ.; mil. serv., 1942-46; asst. engr., P.W.D., F.M.S., 1928; asst. drainage and irrig. engr., 1932; drainage and irrig. engr., 1937; senr., 1946; dep. dir., drainage and irrig. dept., 1949.
- FERGUSON, W. K.**—b. 1910; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and Camb. Univ.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; clk. to atty-gen., Barb., 1935; leg. drftsman., 1937; police mag., and coroner, dist. A, 1938; judge, Bridgetown petty debt. ct., 1944; mag., Trin., 1945; asst. to atty-gen., 1952; joint author of the 1944 revised edn. of the *Statute Laws of Barbados*.
- FERREIRA, S. E. L.**—b. 1901; ed. J'ca Coll. and Toronto Univ.; ag. supernum. M.O., J'ca, 1933; supernum., M.O., 1934; ag. D.M.O., Lucca, 1934; ag. M.O., Yaws coms., 1934; M.O.(H), 1934; M.O.(H) i/c V.D. clinics, 1937; asst. D.M.S.(H), 1944.
- FEURTADO, W. Y.**—b. 1900; ed. Munro Coll., J'ca; asst. draughtsman, P.W.D., J'ca, 1927; ch. draughtsman, 1934; D.D.P.W., 1941; D.P.W., 1947; mem. and chmn. of various comtees. and bds.
- FFORDE, J. P. I.**—b. 1910; ed. Imp. Serv. Coll., Windsor; mil. serv., 1941, maj.; appt. Pol. police, 1931; asst. supt., 1935; dep. supt., 1941; supt., 1946; asst. inspr. gen., 1946; comsnr., S.L., 1948; comsar., N. Rhod., 1951.
- FIDLER, G. M.**—b. 1916; ed. Bec Secondary Sch.; H.M. Customs & Excise, 1933-46; mil. serv., 1939-46, capt.; colfr. of customs, Nyasa., 1946; asst. compt. of customs, 1951.
- FIELD, F. E.**—b. 1911; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb.; barrister, Middle Temple; police mag., Barb., 1937; stip. and circ. mag., Bah., 1941; cr. coun., Nig., 1947; asst. atty-gen. and leg. drftsman., Barb., 1950; chmn., eastern regnl. comtee., revsn. of constrcn., Nig., 1949.
- FIELD, G. A. C.**—b. 1903; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt, and St. John's Coll., Camb.; civ. intern., 1941-45; employed Chinese govt. salt admin., 1925; asst. supt., customs, Sarawak, 1930; supt., 1931.
- FIELD, J. W., C.M.G. (1951)**.—b. 1899; ed. Oldbury Secondary Sch., and Birm. Univ.; M.O., F.M.S., 1925; inste. for med. res., K. Lumpur, malaria res. offr., 1931; senr., 1934; dir. of inste., 1949; offl. del., 4th int. Congr. on trop. med. and malaria, Washington, 1948; mem. corres. panel, expert comtee. on malaria, W.H.O., 1949.

**FISHER, J. C. B.**—b. 1911; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton; mil. serv., 1942-46, maj. (temp.); cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1932; dist. offr., 1937; cl. II, 1946; res., 1948.

**FISHER, L. R.**—b. 1907; ed. Ilford Coll.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; clk., treas., Ken., 1925; examr., acctcs., 1925; acctnt., registr.-gen's dept., 1930; asst. comsnr., jt. inc. tax and inland rev. dept., 1940; regl. comsnr., inc. tax, 1946; dep. comsnr., 1948.

**FISHER, R.**—b. 1910; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Camb.; asst. aadr., G.C., 1932; Pal., 1936; senr. asst. aadr., Nig., 1944; prin. asst. (later prin. aadr.), 1946; prin. aadr., Aden and Som., 1950.

**FITT, E. G.**—b. 1906; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen, N.I., and Dublin Univ.; solr.; asst. land offr., Tang., 1930; legal. asst., land and surv. dept., Nig., 1936; registr. of titles and conveyancer, Uga., 1943; ch. registr., sup. ct., Pal., 1947; admin.-gen., Nig., 1948.

**FITZMAURICE, L. W., O.B.E.**—b. 1900; ed. Govt. High Schs. and McGill Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj.; asst. M.O., Bah., 1936; M.O., 1937; D.M.S., J'ca, 1946.

**FITZPATRICK, H. D. G., M.B.E.**—b. 1909; Swaz., 1928; ass. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. offr., 1944; secon. to Pal., 1947; dist. offr., rural development, Swaz., 1948.

**FITZWILLIAM, N. B. G.**—b. 1922; ed. St. Mary's Coll. Trin.; temp. sol. cr. sol's dept., Trin., 1947; asst. cr. sol., 1949; registr. and marshal, sup. ct., 1951.

**FLAXMAN, H. J. M.**—b. 1893; ed. Drapers Sch. and St. Gall; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mil. serv., 1914-21, capt. (desps.), and 1944-49, brig.; polit. offr., Mesopotamia, 1918; dist. comsnr., Sudan, 1924; dist. judge, 1926; judge of high court, 1933; ch. just., 1940; Br. judge, jt. const., New Hebrides, 1949; res. comsnr., 1950.

**FLEMMICH, C. O.**—b. 1908; ed. Uppingham Sch., Rutland, and Oxford Univ.; on war serv., 1941-42; asst. consvtr., forests, 1931; dist. for. offr., Rawang, 1932; Malacca, 1933; K. Lipis, 1936; state for. offr., Brunei, 1936; dist. for. offr., Kluang, 1941; consvtr., Fiji, 1941; prov. for. offr., Nig., 1942; B.M.A., Mal., 1945; for. offr., S'pore, 1946.

**FLETCHER, J. L., O.B.E., T.D.**—b. 1898; ed. Saffron Waldron Gram. Sch., Anerley Coll. and Felsted, Essex; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; asst. dir., customs dept., Pal., 1937; dep. dir., 1946; contrlr., supplies, B. Guiana, 1948; dev. comsnr., 1950; mem. Pal.-Syria-Lebanon customs agreement 1939 coms.; rep. Pal. at U.N. conf. on trade and employment, Geneva, 1947; mem., W.I. customs union coms., 1949.

**FLETCHER-COOKE, J., C.M.G. (1952).**—b. 1911; ed. Malvern Coll. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; war serv., 1942-46 (p.o.w., 1942-45), flt. lieut.; asst. prin., apptd. after compet. exam., C.O., 1934; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., 1937; offr., Mal. C.S., 1937; asst. sec., F.M.S., 1938;

spec. duty, dist. off., Klang, 1939; mag., S'pore, S.S., 1939; sec., foreign exchange control, Mal., 1939; dist. offr., Cameron Highlands, 1940; offr., cl. IV, 1941; attd. C.O. for spec. duty and accom. const. comsnr. (Sir Harold MacMichael) to Mal., 1946; under-sec., Pal., 1946; M.E.C., 1947; spl. rep., Pal., at discussions on Pal. at gen. assemb., U.N., Lake Success, 1948; counsellor (col. affrs.), perm. U.K. del. to U.N., N.Y., 1949; U.K. rep. on various comtees. and councils of U.N., Geneva, Paris, N.Y., 1948-50; alternate U.K. del. to gen. assemb., U.N., N.Y., 1949; col. sec., Cyp., 1951; ag. gov., 1951-52.

**FLUTTER, A. T.**—b. 1898; mil. serv., 1915-18; apptd. Nig., 1927; N. Rhod., 1929; G.C., 1937; town engnr., Accra, 1939; senr. exec. engnr., dept. of soc. welf. and housing, 1947; dir., housing, 1950.

**FOLLOWS, Sir Geoffry, Kt. Bach. (1951), C.M.G.**—b. 1896; ed. Wellington Sch., Somerset; mil. serv., 1914-20, staff capt.; p.s. to gov., Sey., and clk. to coun., 1920; attd. C.O., 1925; asst. sec., Gib., 1925; ch. asst. sec., 1927; asst. ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1936; admin. sec., 1938; ch. fin. advsr. to mil. admin., H.K., 1945; fin. sec., 1946; spec. comsnr., N. Rhod., 1951.

**FOLWELL, C. G.**—b. 1916; mil. serv., 1941-43; U.K. civ. serv., 1933; acctnt., posts and tels., G.C., 1939; contrlr., savings bank, 1945; P.M.G., Trin., 1950.

**FOOT, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G. (1951), C.M.G. (1946), O.B.E.**—b. 1907; ed. Leighton Park Sch., Reading, and St. John's Coll., Camb.; admin. offr., Pal., attd. C.O., 1938; asst. Br. res., Trans-Jordan, 1939; B.M.A., Cyrenaica, 1943; col. sec., Cyp., 1943; O.A.G., 1944; col. sec., J'ca, 1945; O.A.G., 1945-46; ch. sec., Nig., 1947; capt.-gen. and gov.-in-ch., J'ca, 1950.

**FOOT, J. A.**—b. 1899; mil. serv., 1915-19; ch. offr., Ken. prisons, 1926; asst. supt., prisons, 1934; supt., 1936; asst. comsnr., Ken., 1939; comsnr., Uga., 1946.

**FOOTMAN, C. W. F., C.M.G.**—b. 1905; ed. Rossall Sch. and Oxford Univ.; cadet, Zanz., 1930; secon. E.A.G.C., 1942; C.O., 1943; fin. sec., Nyasa., 1947; ch. sec., 1951.

**FORBES, A. G.**—b. 1908; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Clare Coll., Camb.; called to bar Gray's Inn, 1932; mag., dist. F. and gov. offr., east dist., Dominica 1936; mag. dist. E., 1937; cr. atty., 1939; res. mag., Suva, Fiji, 1940; cr. coun., 1942; solr.-gen., Fiji, and asst. legal advr., W. Pac. H.C., 1945; legal dtfmsn, Mal., 1947; solr.-gen., N. Rhod., 1949; perm. sec., min. justice and solr.-gen., G.C., 1951; author of index of laws, Dominica, 1940; comsnr. for revd. edn. of laws, Fiji, 1944.

**FORBES, J.**—b. 1902; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and Glasgow Univ.; mil. serv., 1945-46, lt.-col.; engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1929; exec. engnr., P.W.D., S.L., 1942; H.K. plan. unit, C.O., 1944; waterwks. engnr., P.W.D., H.K., 1949; mem., building recons. advy. comtee., H.K., 1946.

- FORBES, W. R.**—b. 1904; ed. Farraline Park Sch., High Sch., Inverness, and Sch. of Accountancy, Glasgow; stores acct. clk., Tang. rlwys., 1928; sub-storekeeper i/c. acct., 1931; senr., 1939; stores acctnt., 1943; acctnt.-gen's dept., 1944; senr. acctnt., Uga., 1947; asst. acctnt.-gen., 1950; acct.-gen., 1951.
- FORREST, J. W.**—b. 1908; ed. Biggar High Sch. and Univ. of Glasgow; educ. offr., St. V., 1943; dir., educ., Br. Hond., 1947; senr. educ. offr., Gam., 1950; dir., educ., 1952.
- FORRESTER, H.**—b. 1903; ed. Beath Acad.; 1st cl. wireless op. cert., qual. inspr. wts. and measures; inspr. wts. and measures, 1930; collr., customs, Tang., 1943; tyre and petrol contrlr., 1942-44; senr. collr., customs, E.A.H.C., 1949; compt., customs and excise, Som., 1950.
- FORSYTH, C. R.**—b. 1910; ed. Ballarat High Sch., Melbourne, and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1942-45, licut. (p.o.w.); cadet, C.A.S., Mal., 1936; asst. imm. comsnr. for Mal., Negapatam, S. India, 1937; cl. V, 1939; cl. IV, 1943; cl. III, 1947; p.a.s., S'pore, 1950; cl. IC, 1951; cl. IB, 1952; ag. sec. for def. and internal security, S'pore, 1952.
- FOSTER, A. R.**, M.B.E. (1951).—b. 1890; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb.; clk., P.O., Barb., 1911; ch. offr., gov't. indust. schs., 1933; inspr., police, 1935; supt., 1936; supt., prison, 1938.
- FOSTER, W. N.**—b. 1900; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; asst. petroleum tech., Trin., 1936; petroleum tech., 1946.
- FOSTER-SUTTON, Sir Stafford**, K.C.M.G. (1951), C.M.G. (1948), O.B.E. (mil.) (1945), Q.C.—b. 1897; ed. privately, St. Mary Magdalene Sch., Sussex, and Hon. Soc. of Gray's Inn; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1914-26, and 1941-44, col.; solr.-gen., J'ca, 1936; atty.-gen., Cyp., 1940; atty.-gen. and mem. for law and order, Ken., 1944; ag. gov., Ken., Aug. and Sept., 1947; atty.-gen., Mal., 1948; ch. just., 1950; pres., W.A. ct. of appeal, G.C., 1951; dir. of man and woman power, Ken., 1944-45; chmn., lab. advsy. bd. and European civ. serv. advsy. bd., Ken.
- FOULGER, R. E.**, C.M.G. (1947).—b. 1899; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks., and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; war serv., 1945, col.; police probr., S.S., 1920; Nig., 1923; dep. comsnr., police, G.C., 1939; Nig., 1942; dep. inspr.-gen., S'pore, 1945; comsnr., police, 1946; dep. to inspr.-gen., col. police, C.O., 1950; comsnr., police, Tang., 1951; chmn., S'pore police pay code comtee., 1946.
- FOXLEE, R. W.**, C.M.G. (1953), C.B.E.—b. 1885; ed. Westminster Sch.; served in engrs. dept., G.N.R., 1903-09; G.C.R., 1909-15; P.L.A., 1915-21; dep. head, engrng. design dept., C.A., 1921; dep. ch. engrn. (civ.), 1928; ch. civ. engrn., 1945; engrn. in ch., and engrng. advr., S. of S., Cols., 1949.
- FOX-STRANGWAYS, V.**, C.B.E. (1953).—b. 1898; ed. Winchester; mil. serv., 1916-22, capt., and 1940-45, col.; cadet, Nig., 1923; attd. C.O., 1929; dist. offr., 1931; Nyasa., 1933; res. comsnr., G. and E. Is. Col., 1941; attd. to C.O., 1946; under-sec., Pal., 1946; sec. for African affrs., Nyasa., 1948; liaison offr., Rhod.-Nyasa. royal comsn., 1938.
- FRASER, A. G.**—b. 1902; ed. Rugby Sch. and Oxford Univ.; ordained deacon and priest (C. of E.), 1939; hon. C.F., attd. N. Carib. Command Sch.; mstr., Achimota Coll., G.C., 1924; headmstr., Munro Coll., J'ca, 1937; asst. dir., educ., Nyasa., 1945; dep. dir., 1946.
- FRASER, W. O.**, O.B.E. (1952).—b. 1896; ed. Middle Sch., Georgetown; mil. serv., 1918-19; apptd. cl. asst., commissaries dept., B. Guiana, 1914; 6th cl. offr., customs dept., 1917; 5th cl., 1921; 2nd cl. offr., harbours and pilotage dept., 1924; 1st cl. clk., 1926; ch. clk., 1928; 1st cl. clk., treas., 1932; educ. dept., 1933; ch. clk., treas., 1940; acctnt., 1943; asst. treas., 1944; dep. col. treas., 1946; redesig. dep. fin. sec. and treas., 1949.
- FREEDMAN, M. L.**, O.B.E. (1952).—b. 1912; ed. Normal Coll., Montague High Sch. and Cape Town Univ.; relieving M.O., Bech. Prot., 1935; M.O., 1936; ag. D.M.S., 1947; D.M.S., 1949.
- FRISBY, A. W.**, C.B.E. (1952), E.D. (1947).—b. 1897; Northampton Gram. Sch., Oxford and Lond. Univ.; R.N.V.R., 1916-19; mil. serv., 1942, capt. and adj., F.M.S.V.F.; mstr., Penang Free Sch., 1922; headmstr., Old Victoria Instn., K. Lumpur, 1929; inspr., schs., 1930; senr., 1936; educ. offr., N. Rhod., 1942; asst. dir., educ., Mal., 1945; dir., S'pore, 1948; ret., re-apptd. chmn., publ. servs. comsn., 1952; M.L.C., 1949-52; devised S'pore 5-year educ. plan; author of *Malayan English Course*.
- FULLER, E. C. G.**—b. 1903; mil. serv., 1941-42, lt.-col.; apptd. treas., Ken., 1927; asst. treas., 1929; Nig., 1936; senr. acctnt., 1938; fin. asst. to inspr.-gen., police, Pal., 1939-41; asst. fin. advr. to govt. of Ethiopia, 1942-44; prin. acctnt., Nig., 1946; dep. acctnt. gen., 1948.
- FULLER-QUIN, G. A.**—b. 1911; ed. Rugby Sch.; mil. serv., 1940-42; sq. ldr. (desps.); airport man., S.L., 1946; contrlr., civ. aviation, 1951.
- FURLONG, J. R.**, O.B.E. (1953).—b. 1886; ed. Raine's Sch., City and Guilds Tech. Coll. and Würzburg Univ.; plant and animal prod. dept., Imp. Inste., 1906; prin. (later dep. dir.), col. prods. adv. bureau, 1949; mem. various comtees.; author of publns. in English and German on various scientific matters, particularly the preparation and marketing of hides and skins.
- GABAY, A. L.**—b. 1904; ed. Cornwall Coll.; first appt., J'ca, 1925; examiner of acct., audit dept., 1940; dep. audr. gen., 1951.
- GABOUREL, R. E.**, M.B.E.—b. 1896; ed. St. Mary's Sch. and Diocesan High Sch., Belize; apptd. cl. serv., B. Hond., 1913; asst. col. sec., 1942.
- GABOUREL, R. J.**, M.B.E. (1953).—b. 1894; ed. St. Mary's Sch.; copyist, B. Hond., 1909; 3rd cl. clk., 1913; 3rd gr.

customs and excise offr., 1914; 2nd gr., 1918; 1st gr., 1922; senr., 1926; customs supt., 1946; asst. supt., Belize fire brigade, 1928.

**GADISHAW, E. A.**—b. 1897; ed. Wolmers Sch., J'ca; mil. serv., 1916-19; asst., treasury, J'ca, 1919; 2nd cl. clk., 1921; 1st cl., 1933; exam. of acct., 1939; dep. audr. gen., 1941; audr. gen., 1950; served on number of public comtees. of enquiry.

**GALSWORTHY, A. N.**—b. 1916; ed. Emanuel Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1938; prin., 1946; asst. sec., 1947; ch. sec., W.A.I.T.C., 1951.

**GARDINER, J.**—b. 1907; educ. offr., Bech. Prot., 1947; prin. educ. offr., 1951.

**GARDNER-BROWN, A. G. II.**—b. 1913; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-43, lieut.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1936; dist. offr., 1938; seconded as supervisor, col. serv. courses, Cambridge, 1949-51; col. sec., Bah., 1952.

**GARNETT, C. B.**—b. 1903; ed. Clayesmore Sch. and Peterhouse, Camb.; dist. agric. offr., Tang., 1926; marketing offr., Nyasa., 1940; senr. agric. offr., 1941; dep. dir. agric., 1942; dir., agric., 1947; dir., dev. and agric., Gambia, 1950.

**GARRATT, O. V., O.B.E.** (1951).—b. 1904; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; mil. serv., 1918-28; home, prisons and borstal serv., 1928-36; dep. supt., prisons, Trin., 1936; housemstr., home serv., 1939; prison supt., G.C., 1940; supt. prisons, S.L., 1945; dir. prisons, G.C., 1946; comsnr., prisons, Mal., 1949.

**GARSON, A. D.**—b. 1904; ed. Epsom Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; seconded to C.O. as asst. prin., 1933; prin., 1942; asst. sec., 1948; sec., C.A.C. of A. and A.H., 1935-41; mem., interdep. comtee. on locust control, 1941-45.

**GARVEY, Sir Ronald, K.C.M.G.** (1950), C.M.G. (1947), M.B.E. (1940).—b. 1903; ed. Trent Coll. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; cadet, Fiji and W. Pac., 1926; attd. high comsnr.'s off., W. Pac., 1926-27; asst. dist. offr., Br. Sol. Is. Prot., 1929; dist. offr., 1930; dep. comsnr. for W. Pac., 1930; asst. sec., 1932; spec. duty to Tonga, 1939; asst. Br. res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1940; dist. offr., Nyasa., 1942; attd. secretariat, Zomba, 1943; admin., St. V., 1943; gov.'s dep., Wind. Is., 1945; ag. gov., 1946; gov. and c-in-c., B. Hond., 1949; Fiji, 1952; Wind. Is. rep. at Caribbean reg. air conf., Washington, 1946; also W.I. and Leeward Is., rep. at air conf., Lond., 1947; attended tuberculosis conf., Lond., 1947; attended at C.O., Mar.-Aug., 1947.

**GASKELL, W. P.**—b. 1914; ed. Dragon Sch., Oxford, Blundell's Sch. and Camborne Sch. of Mines; mil. serv., 1940-43, capt.; inspr., mines, Nig., 1937; senr. inspr., 1947; asst. ch. inspr., 1947; dep. ch., 1949; ch. inspr., 1952.

**GATCHFIELD, J. V.**—b. 1919; ed. City of Oxford High Sch. and Oxford Sch. of Tech. Arts and Comm.; C.A.D., 1946; asst. audr., Nig., 1946; audr., 1949; prin. audr., Windward Is., 1951.

**GATFORD, H.**—b. 1889; ed. Taunton Sch. and Lond. Univ.; mil. serv., 1914-19, capt.; East Ind. Rlwy., 1920-45; engr. consultant, S.L., 1946-48; gen. man., rlwy., N. Borneo., 1949.

**GEORGE, S. P.**—b. 1899; ed. St. Peter's Sch., York, passed for R.M.C., Sandhurst (1917); mil. serv., 1917-23, ag. capt., 1923-30, R.A.F., flt.-lieut.; apptd. to police, Nig., 1931; senr. asst. supt., 1939; supt., 1946; senr., 1949; comsnr., E. regn., 1951.

**GERMAN, R. E.**—b. 1905; ed. H.M. Dockyard Sch., Devonport; asst. traff. supt., Br. P.O., 1925; asst. inspr., T. & T. traff., 1929; asst. survr., S. Wales dist., 1933; asst. prin., 1937; asst. p.s. to P.M.G. and p.s. to asst. P.M.G., 1939; prin., H.M. treas., 1941; asst. dir., P. & T. dept., Sudan, 1942; Br. P.O., 1945; prin. p.s. to P.M.G. and sec., P.O. bd., 1946; asst. sec., personnel dept., 1947; P.M.G., E.A., 1950.

**GERMOND, J. D. A., C.B.E.**—b. 1904; mil. serv., 1941-46; Bech. Prot., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1937; dist. offr., 1947; admin. offr., gr. I, B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1947-50; dist. offr., Bech. Prot., 1950; admin. offr., staff gr., 1951.

**GERRARD, A. M.**—b. 1916; ed. Hillhead High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-42, lieut.; admin. cadet, Nig., 1938; seconded to R.W.A.F.F., 1940-42; seconded as comsnr., Cayman Is., 1952.

**GHERSIE, M. W.**—b. 1888; ed. Roan Gram. Sch., Greenwich; asst. mil. audr., E.A., 1914-18; dep. price contrlr., Ken., 1940; E.A.P. & S.C., 1943; dir., produce disposal, 1946; E.A. and Ken. jute contrlr., July, 1948.

**GIBBONS, E. J., C.B.E.** (mil.) (1947), M.B.E. (civ.) (1939).—b. 1906; ed. King Henry VIII Sch., Coventry, and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1941-46, brig. (desps., 1941); cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; staff gr., 1947; comsnr. of Cameroons prov., 1949; ch. civ. affairs staff offr., H.Q., supreme allied comdr., S.E. Asia, 1944-46; author of *Administrative Reorganisation of the Colony Districts of Nigeria* (sess. paper No. 9/1939); *Report on African Local Government in Kenya, Uganda and Eastern Nigeria*, 1948.

**GIBBS, C. B.**—b. 1910; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch. and 2nd Devonshire Course, Oxford, 1948; clk., treas. and customs dept., Gren., 1935; conf. clk. to adminr., St. L., 1940; ch. clk., admin. offr., St. V., 1943; ch. clk., gov. offr., Wind. Is., 1944; gov. sec., St. V., 1944; asst. adminr., St. V., 1951; Grenada, 1953; mem. bd. of inc. tax comsnr., 1947; compiled St. V. development plan, 1947.

**GIBSON, A. N.**—b. 1907; ed. St. John's Sch. and Wesley Coll., Belize; jun. clk., sury. dept., 1929; clk., posts and tels., 1929; inc. tax dept., J'ca (secondment), 1946; 1st cl. clk., inc. tax dept., B. Hond., 1946; asst. assessr., 1950.

**GIBSON, G.**—b. 1902; asst. loco. supt., Nig., 1925; wks. man., T.R. & P.S., 1937; ch. mech. engr., 1939; asst. ch. K.U.R. & H., 1946; ch. mech. engr., E.A.R. & H., 1948.

- GIBSON, G. M., O.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1902; ed. Masonic and Mountjoy Schs., Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; mil. serv., 1940-42; survr., Uga., 1926; senr. survr., 1945; asst. dir., surveys, asst. land offr., asst. comsnr. mines, 1946; dep. comsnr., mines, 1946; dir., lands and mines, Tang., 1950; dir., lands and surveys, 1952; sec., Uga. transp. bd., 1943-44; sec. to coms. enq. into civil disturb., Uga., 1949.
- GIBSON, R.**—b. 1901; ed. Geo. Heriot's Sch., Heriot-Watt Coll., and Edin. Univ.; interned, 1942-45; asst. tel. engrn., 1926; engrn., P. and T., 1927; asst. contrlr., telecomms., 1941; contrlr., Johore, 1946; dir., S'pore, 1948; dep. dir.-gen., Mal., 1950; dir.-gen., 1951.
- GIBSON, W.**—b. 1906; ed. McKenna Memorial and Gram. Sch., Larne; Merchant Navy, 1922-37; R.A.F., 1937-41; nav. serv., 1941-46, lt.-com.; marine offr., S'pore, 1946; marine supt., N. Borneo, 1946.
- GIDDEN, B. O. B.**—b. 1915; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Southampton, and Jesus Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1939-45, maj.; appt. after compet. exam., asst. prin., H.M.O. of wks., 1939; p.s. to perm. sec., 1945; prin., 1946; p.s. to min. of wks., 1946-48; prin. C.O., 1949; asst. sec., 1951.
- GILBERT, C. G. G., O.B.E., M.C.**—b. 1893; ed. Saltus Gram. Sch., Berm., Dufwikh Coll. and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1915-19, maj.; dir. educ., Berm., 1924; mem. educ. comsn., Berm., 1929.
- GILBERT, J. O.**—b. 1907; ed. Felsted and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1942-46, maj.; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1928; dist. offr., 1938; res., 1946.
- GILBERT, J. T., C.B.E.** (1949), O.B.E., Q.C.—b. 1888; ed. Bedford and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; asst. collr., Zanz., 1912; asst. sec. and p.s. to res., 1915; senr. asst. sec., 1924; asst. ch. sec., 1928; del., C.O. conf., 1930; ret'd., 1934; atty.-gen., Berm., 1938; ch. just., 1952.
- GILBERT, W. T. M.**—b. 1900; ed. Rathmines Sch., Dublin; med. offr., Nig., 1930; S.M.O., 1949; asst. dir., med. services, G.C., 1951.
- GILL, D. R. B.**—b. 1914; ed. St. Michael's Coll. and Wesley Coll., Belize; jun. clk., B. Hond., 1933; asst. acctnt., 1950; sen. acctnt., 1952.
- GILL, H. C.**—b. 1903; ed. Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; barrister-at-law; cadet, Nig., 1925; senr. dist. offr., 1945; admin. offr., cl. I, 1948.
- GILL, H. S. C.**—b. 1903; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin. Univ. and Christ Church, Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1927; dist. offr., 1929; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946; prov. comsnr., 1950.
- GILLES, E. C.**—b. 1901; ed. St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo, Ceylon Medical Coll., Royal Infirmary, Edin. and Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.; med. offr. of health, 1926; M.O.H., Nig., 1937; senr. health offr., 1946; asst. D.M.S., 1947; D.D.M.S., 1949; D.M.S., N. regn., 1951; author of numerous articles in technical journals, etc., on health matters.
- GILLETTE, H. P. S.**—b. 1904; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., and Edin. Univ.; med. serv., Windward Is., 1928; port health offr., St. L., 1934; med. offr. of health, Trin., 1939; malariologist, 1944; pres. of med. bd., 1947. Author and co-author of various publns. on malaria.
- GILLMAN, H.**—b. 1908; ed. Dale Coll., S.A., and I.C.T.A.; agric. asst., Tang., 1933; agric. offr., 1934; senr., 1948; dep. dir., agric., Nyasa., 1951.
- GILMOUR, A., C.M.G.** (1949).—b. 1898; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin., and Edin. Univ.; p.o.w., 1941, H.K.; civ. internee, 1942-45; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1921; registr.-gen., statistics, S.S. and F.M.S., 1938; shipping contrlr., S.S., 1939-41; sec. for econ. affrs., S'pore (staff gr. A), 1946; fin. sec., 1950; supernum. offr. (staff) econ. affrs., 1951; chmn. standing trade advsy. comtee., S'pore, 1946-47; pres., coms. on future of rubber ind., N. Borneo, and chmn., 1st sessn. of comtee. for ind. and trade, E.C.A.F.E., 1949.
- GITENS, C. D.**—b. 1906; ed. Holy Trinity and Lynch's Secondary Schs., Barb.; cadet, col. sec's off., Barb., 1924; asst. audr. gen., 1950; sec., nutr. comtee., 1936-37.
- GITENS, E. S.**—b. 1911; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch.; apptd. treas., Grenada, 1931; agric. dept., 1932; secretariat, 1937; sec., agric. bd., land sett. comtee., econ. adv. comtee. and various comtees.; clk. of leg. coun., 1944-46; sec. for dev., 1947; dep. reg.-gen. and man., govt. printery, 1949.
- GLEAN, E. E.**—b. 1909; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch.; asst. engrn., elec. dept., Grenada, 1941; elec. inspr., 1945; supt., elec. and tel., St. V., 1946; engrn.-in-charge, elec. and tel. dept., Grenada, 1947.
- GLENCROSS, A.**—b. 1908; ed. Ashton-in-Makerfield Gram. Sch. and Manchester Univ.; mil. serv., 1941-46, lieut.; M.C.S., 1931; cl. V, 1934; cl. IV, 1938; cl. III, 1943; cl. II, 1947; cl. IB, 1949; advsr., lands, Kedah, 1951; ag. comsnr., lands, Mal., 1952.
- GLENNIE, A. F. B.**—b. 1903; ed. Royal Naval Colls., Osborne, and Dartmouth and Trinity Coll., Camb.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1924; asst. native comsnr., 1927; dist. offr., gr. III, 1929; gr. II, 1934; prov. comsnr., 1945.
- GOBLE, L. H., C.M.G.** (1953).—b. 1901; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury, and R.M.C., Sandhurst; mil. serv., 1920-23, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1924; cl. II, admin. offr., 1943; cl. I, 1945; staff gr., 1947; sec., N. provs., 1947; admin. sec., 1952; mem., bd. of control, Gaskiya corpn., 1945-51.
- GOMES, S. E., Q.C.**—b. 1901; ed. St. Joseph's Coll., Dumfries, and Jesus Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj.; mag., B. Guiana, 1929; asst.

atty.-gen., 1933; atty.-gen., Leeward Is., 1944; puisne judge, Trin., 1948; comsnr. to enq. into the affairs of Helena country dist., 1928, Skelton explosion, 1940; chmn., comsn. to enq. into affrs. of P. of Spain Corp., 1951.

**GOOCH, S. J. W.**—b. 1889; asst. engr., P.W.D., F.M.S., 1912; exec. engr., Johore, 1922; senr. exec. engr., P.W.D., 1927; senr. exec. engr., hydraulics, Selangor, 1929; res. engr., civ. aerodrome, S'pore, 1933; senr. exec. engr., Kinta., 1933; state engr., gr. I, 1935; Perak, 1936; D.D.P.W., S.S., 1938; D.P.W., Nig., 1939; senr. temp. tech. offr., C.A., 1945; dep. ch. civ. engr., 1948; ch. civ. engr., 1949.

**GOODBAN, J. W. D.**—b. 1915; ed. Bradfield Coll., Christis Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A.; agric. off., Nig., 1940; sen. agric. off., 1948; dir. of agric., B. Hond., 1951.

**GOODE, A. N.**—b. 1913; ed. Charterhouse and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1941; cadet, F.M.S., 1936; cl. V, 1939; cl. IV, 1943; p.s. to high comsnr., 1946; cl. III, 1947; asst. fin. sec., 1948; cl. IC, 1951; cl. IB, 1952; ag. sec., treas., 1952.

**GOODE, W. A. C., C.M.G.** (1952).—b. 1907; ed. Oakham Sch. and Worcester Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1936; mobilized 1st Batt., S'pore, Vol. Corps, 1941; p.o.w., 1942-45; apptd., Mal. C.S., 1931; asst. sec. to Br. res., Selangor, 1932; asst. advsr., Besut, 1933; dist. offr., Raub, 1936; asst. fin. sec., S'pore, 1939; asst. comsnr. for civ. def., Mal., 1940; prin. asst. sec., 1946; dep. econ. sec., 1948; ch. sec., Aden, 1949; col. sec., S'pore, 1952.

**GOODWIN, F. W.**—b. 1912; apptd. to Tang, 1931; proof reader, 1936; jnr. asst. press supt., 1940; asst. press supt., 1945; seconded Zanz., 1949; govt. printer, Zanz., 1951.

**GORDON, G. C. L.**—b. 1915; co-op. organizer, B. Guiana, 1945; asst. registr., co-op. soc., 1949; comsnr. for co-op. dev., 1950.

**GORDON, G. W.**—b. 1902; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin.; survr., P.W.D., Trin., 1930; senr. survr., 1943; dep. dir. survs. and dep. sub-intendant. of crown lands, 1948; dir., 1952.

**GORDON, N. L.**—b. 1903; ed. St. George's Coll., Oak Grove Sch., Mussoorie, India, Univ. of the Punjab, and Univ. of Lond.; mil. serv., 1940-47, lt.-col.; Indian serv., inc. tax offr. 1927; col. serv., assessment offr., Nig., 1948; dep. comsnr. of inc. tax, S.L., 1949; comsnr., 1950.

**GORDON, W. A.**—b. 1910; ed. Sedbergh, Trinity Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1939-44, capt.; asst. consvtr., for., G.C., 1935; Cyp., 1939; consvtr., B. Guiana, 1952.

**GORMAN, W. J., M.B.E.**—b. 1896; ed. High Sch.; war serv., 1942, ft. lieut.; dir. of fire services, Mal., 1946; ch. offr., fire bde., H.K., 1949; numerous published papers relating to fire, 1940-42.

**GOSLING, Alice E., M.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1897; ed. Bermuda High Sch. for Girls and privately; Berm. library, 1928; librarian, 1940.

**GOULD, T. J.**—b. 1906; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Univ. of N.Z.; barrister and solr., N.Z., 1928; Fiji, 1934; mil. serv., 1941-45; p.o.w. 1942-45; cr. coun., H.K., 1938; marshal in prize, 1939; prop. offr. of crown, 1940-41; temp. addl. judge, 1946-47; puisne judge, 1948.

**GOWING, D. S.**—b. 1898; ed. Felsted; mil. serv., 1915-24, capt.; asst. comsnr., police, G.C., 1924; comsnr., 1933; asst. ch., police, Gib., 1933; comsnr., 1937.

**GRACIE, A. J.**—b. 1904; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin., and Edin. Univ.; apptd., M.C.S., 1928; cl. V, 1931; cl. IV, 1935; cl. III, 1940; cl. II, 1945; cl. IB, 1948; estab. offr., staff gr. A, Mal., 1949.

**GRAHAM, D. D.**—b. 1911; ed. Govan High Sch. and Paisley Tech. Coll.; interned, 1942-45; survr. of ships, S.S., 1938; M. of Trans. course, 1938-39; senr. ship survr., S'pore, 1946; survr.-gen., 1952; advsr. to govt. of Mal. on marine survs., 1952.

**GRAHAM, R. M.**—b. 1898; ed. St. Andrews Coll., R.M.C., Sandhurst, and Keble Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1919-22, capt.; forest serv., Ken., 1925; senr. asst. consvtr., forests, 1951.

**GRANGE, E.**—b. 1908; H.M. prison service, 1935-39 and 1942-43; asst. supt., prisons, S.L., 1939-42; asst. supt., police, 1943; supt., prisons, Zanz., 1949.

**GRANNUM, F. N.**—b. 1896; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., Edin. Univ., L.S.T.M. and H. and Harvard Univ.; Barb. Vol. F (surg. capt.); police med. offr., dist. F., Barb., 1931; sanitation offr., 1936; S.M.O. of H., 1950.

**GRANT, G. A.**—b. 1909; ed. St. V. Gram. Sch.; clk. elec. dept., St. V., 1931; clk., P.W.D., 1934; man., govt. cotton ginnery, 1936; attached Trin. govt. surveys dept. (field training), 1941; asst. supt., wks., 1942; supt., wks. and crown land, St. V., 1944; dir., wks., Dominica, 1952.

**GRANTHAM, Sir Alexander, G.C.M.G.** (1951), K.C.M.G. (1945), C.M.G. (1941).—b. 1899; ed. Wellington, R.M.C. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; admin. offr., H.K., 1922; col. sec., Berm., 1935; J'ca, 1938; ch. sec., Nig., 1941; gov., Fiji, and high comsnr., W. Pac., 1945; gov. and c-in-c., H.K., 1947.

**GRANTHAM, G. J.**—b. 1915; ed. Stonyhurst Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj.; asst. audr., Ken., 1946; prin. audr., B. Hond., 1950.

**GRATTAN-BELLEW, A. J., Q.C.** (1952).—b. 1903; ed. Downside and Christ's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; mil. serv., 1941-42, p.o.w. 1942-45; mem. leg. dept., Egyptian govt., 1936-38; col. leg. serv., 1938; mag., F.M.S., 1938; asst. leg. advr. and dep. public prosecutor, 1939; cr. (later fedl.) coun., Mal., 1946; atty.-gen., Sarawak, 1948; atty.-gen., and mem. for leg. affrs., Tang., 1952.

- GRAY, D.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Carlisle Gram. Sch. and Oxford and London Univs. ; interned 1942-45 ; cadet, S.S., 1930 ; cl. V, 1933 ; cl. IV, 1937 ; cl. III, 1942 ; dep. comsnr., labour, Mal., cl. II, 1947 ; cl. IB, 1949 ; sec., Chinese affrs., staff, gr. A, 1951.
- GRAY, G. L.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Latymer (Upper) Sch. ; asst. collr., land rev. and asst. protector (Chartered Co's serv.), N. Borneo, 1923 ; cadet and asst. sec. for Chinese affrs., 1925 ; cl. III, 1929 ; cl. II and dist. offr., 1934 ; und. sec., 1935 ; cl. IB govt. sec., 1938 ; civ. intern., 1942-45 ; attd. B.M.A. (B.B.), 1946 ; col. admin. serv., N. Borneo, as comsnr. of immig. and labour, 1946 ; M.E.C. and M.L.C. ; dep. ch. sec., 1952.
- GRAVES, E. G. N.**—b. 1913 ; ed. in W. Indies and Lond. Univ. ; temp. chem., dept. of govt. chemist, London, 1940 ; dep. govt. chem., Trin., 1945 ; govt. chem., 1950 ; served on copra prods. and explosives comtees., Trin.
- GRAVES-HILL, C.**—b. 1905 ; ed. J'ca Coll. ; entered J'ca govt. serv., 1923 ; asst. labour offr., 1941 ; gr. I, 1943 ; prin. clk., sec't., 1946 ; asst. fed. labour offr., Leeward Is., 1947 ; asst. labour advsr., J'ca, 1949 ; dep., 1950 ; seconded Br. consulate, Panama, as labour repve. of govt. of J'ca, 1943-44.
- GREEN, F. R. H.**—b. 1901 ; ed. Highgate Sch. ; Royal Sch. of Mines ; inspr. of mines, Ken., 1933 ; supt., survs., B. Guiana, 1936 ; comsnr., lands and mines, 1939 ; ch. inspr., mines, S.L., 1947.
- GREEN, R. P.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Oundle Sch., and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge ; asst. audr., Nig., 1930 ; Mal., 1935 ; audr., Leeward Is., 1938 ; senr. asst. audr., Nig., 1944 ; Nyasa., 1946 ; dep. dir., aud., Tang., 1948 ; dir., N. Rhod., 1951.
- GREENING, L. S.**, O.B.E., M.C. (1917), bar (1918).—b. 1895 ; mil. serv., 1914-18, capt., and 1940-45, lt.-col. ; asst. inspr., police, Tang., 1920 ; cadet, 1925 ; asst. dist. offr., 1927 ; admin. offr., Cyp. ; comsnr., 1935 ; admin., Antigua, 1946 ; St. Kitts, 1947 ; econ. liaison offr. for Pac. and N. Borneo Area, C.O., 1948-50 ; offr. i/c. detention and rehabilitation camps, Mal., 1951.
- GREENWOOD, G. M.**—b. 1908 ; ed. Rugby and Christ's Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1940-45, capt. (p.o.w., 1941-45) ; admin. offr., Uga., 1931 ; asst. dist. offr., Pal., 1935 ; admin. offr., Cyp., 1935 ; dist. offr., Uga., 1947 ; asst. ch. sec., 1948 ; estab. sec., 1950 ; admin. sec., 1952.
- GREGG, B. L.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Point Chev. Public Sch., N.Z., Auckland Gram. Sch. and Auckland Univ. Coll., N.Z. ; clk., reg.-gen's dept., Fiji, 1929 ; clk. to atty.-gen., 1930 ; leg. draughtsman, 1938 ; dep. reg.-gen. and dep. reg., supr. ct., 1938 ; reg.-gen., Fiji, 1950.
- GREGG, J. R.**, Q.C.—b. 1899 ; ed. Royal Belfast Acad. Inst. and Harvard and Camb. Univs. ; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin and Belfast, N.I., Gray's Inn ; police mag., St. V., 1929 ; atty.-gen., 1930 ; mag., G.C., 1933 ; cr. coun., Nyasa., 1936 ; solr.-gen., Uga., 1939 ; atty.-gen., 1943 ;
- puisne judge, Nig., 1948 ; govt. rep. on St. V. arrowroot bd., 1930 ; chmn., Uga. war transport comsn.
- GREGG, W. D.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Wolverhampton Gram. Sch. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb. ; senr. admin. asst., B'ham local educ. authy. ; mil. serv., 1940-45, capt. ; dir., educ., Sey., 1949.
- GREGORY, E. J.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Durham Sch. and Wye Coll., post-grad. training, Queen's Coll., Oxford, and I.C.T.A. ; man., St. Augustine exper. stn., Trin., 1933 ; agric. offr., Uga., 1938 ; senr. agric. offr., J'ca, 1946 ; dep. dir., agric. (res.), 1951 ; author of various publns. on citrus experiments and sugar cane variety trials, Trin.
- GREGORY, G. B.**—b. 1910 ; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch., Guildford, and Lodge Sch., Barb. ; agric. asst., St. Kitts, 1931 ; St. L., 1936 ; agric. supt., Grenada, 1946 ; sen. agric. offr., B. Hond., 1949.
- GREGORY, J. W.**—b. 1894 ; ed. Eastwood and Beauvale Schs. ; mil. serv., 1914-19 ; off. supt., comm. and ind., Pal., 1920 ; off. surveyor, cust., excise and trade, 1924 ; asst. collr., cust., 1926 ; collr., 1940 ; asst. dir., 1946 ; price contrlr., 1946 ; compt., cust., B. Guiana, 1951.
- GREIG, J. L.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Aberdeen, Brasenose Coll., Oxford, and I.C.T.A. ; mil. serv., 1941-45 ; agric. offr., Mal., 1928 ; senr. agric. offr., 1946 ; dir., agric., N. Borneo, 1951.
- GREY, R. F. A.**, O.B.E.—b. 1910 ; ed. Wellington Coll. and Auckland Univ. Coll., N.Z., and Pembroke Coll., Camb. ; barrister and solr., sup. ct., N.Z. ; admin. offr., Nig., 1937 ; asst. fin. sec., 1948 ; cl. I, 1951 ; dept. sec., 1952.
- GRIFFIN, J. B.**, Q.C.—b. 1903 ; ed. Clongowes, Dublin and Camb. Univs. ; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; capt., Uga., 1927 ; asst. dist. offr., 1929 ; regisr., high ct., 1929 ; cr. coun., 1933 ; atty.-gen., Bah., 1936 (O.A.G. various periods) ; solr.-gen., Pal., 1939 ; atty.-gen., H.K., 1946 ; ch. justice, Uga., 1952 ; sec., E.A. law offr.'s conf., 1933 ; sec. coms. of enq., admin. of just., E.A., 1933 ; chmn., prisons enq., Bah., 1936 ; chmn., Tel Aviv min. coms. of enq., 1942 ; chmn., review comtees., detainees (defence and emerg. regs.), Pal., 1940-46, etc. ; publns., revised edn. of laws, Uga., 1935.
- GRIFFIN, T. F.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Birkenhead School and Liverpool Univ. ; war serv., 1939-46, group capt. ; apptd. col. serv., 1946 ; senr. marketing offr., Nig., 1950 ; dep. dir. (industries), 1951.
- GRIFFITH-JONES, E. N.**—b. 1913 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. ; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1934 ; mag., S.S., 1939 ; mil. serv., 1941-46 ; cr. coun., Mal., 1946 ; senr. fedl. coun., 1948 ; solr.-gen., Ken., 1952.
- GRIFFITHS, W. G.**—b. 1899 ; ed. Narberth County Sch. ; mil. serv., 1941-46, capt. (p.o.w., 1942-45) ; Br. P.O., 1916 ; supt., P. and T., Mal., 1930 ; asst. contrlr., posts, 1938 ; p.a. to ch. censor., 1939 ; contrlr., posts, 1948 ; ag. dir., 1952.

**GRINSTEAD, W. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Annan Acad. and Royal Coll. of Science; war serv., 1943-46, sqdn. ldr.; prob., met. office (U.K.), 1920; meteorologist, B.E.A. met. serv., 1934; asst. dir., 1941; dir., Br. Caribbean met. serv., 1951; mem., Brit. polar year expedn., 1932-33; chmn., E. Caribbean hurricane comtee., 1952.

**GRIPPER, G. F.**—b. 1906; ed. Marlborough, and Camborne Sch. of Metalliferous Mining; mil. serv., 1941-46; inspr., mines, F.M.S., 1930; dep. ch. inspr., 1950; ch. inspr., 1952.

**GROSS, R. D.**—b. 1899; ed. Christian Brothers Coll., Kimberley, Univ. of Cape Town, Guy's Hosp., and L.S.T.M. and H.; M.O., S.S., 1927; admin. M.O., gr. A, senr. M. and H.O., Pahang, 1946; asst. D.M.S., Mal., 1949; D.D.M.S., S'pore, 1950; Mal., 1951.

**GROSSMITH, C. A., C.M.G.** (1953), O.B.E. (1945).—b. 1895; ed. London Sch. Econ. and in Germany; mil. serv., 1914-18, licut. (desps.); attd., Br. mission in Czechoslovakia, 1919; temp. employed, clearing office, enemy debts, Berlin, 1921-23; enemy debts dept., Lond., 1923-26; cl. offr., C.O., 1926; asst. prin., 1934; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S. Cols., 1937; prin., 1937; asst. sec., 1946; mem., H.M.G. del. to inter. lab. confces., Paris, 1945, Montreal, 1946, Geneva, 1947, 1949, 1950; San Francisco, 1948; admin. sec., D. and W. in the W.I., 1950.

**GUEST, A. T.**—b. 1907; ed. Canada; ch. immig. offr., Berm., 1935.

**GUTCH, J., C.M.G., O.B.E.**—b. 1905; ed. Aldenham's Sch. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge; admin. offr., G.C., 1928; estab. offr., Pal., 1936; prin. asst. sec., 1945; under sec., 1946; seconded to C.O. as temp. asst. sec., 1947; seconded as ch. sec. (later advsr. to P.M.), Cyrenaica, 1948; col. sec., B. Guiana, 1950; O.A.G., 1951, 1952.

**HADDOW, A. J.**—b. 1912; ed. Hillhead High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; med. res. coun. junr. fellow in T.M. (work at Kisumu), 1938-41; entom., yellow fever res. inste., Entebbe, 1942; staff mem., int. health div., Rockefeller Fn., secon. virus res. inste., 1945; entom., 1950; ag. dir. attchd. to min. of health for trng. crse., 1950; sole or part author of 45 scientific papers.

**HADLEY, C. V. D.**—b. 1900; ed. St. Vincent. Gram. Sch., Bristol Univ. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; mil. serv. in first world war; asst. mstr. (sc.), Grenada boys' sec. sch., 1937; res. sec.-tutor, second soc. welf. course, J'ca, 1944; soc. welf. offr., St. V., 1945; educ. offr., 1950.

**HADOW, G., C.M.G.** (1953), O.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet G.C., 1932; asst. dist. comsnr., 1933; dist. comsnr., 1941; dep. fin. sec., Tang., 1946; und. sec., G.C., 1948; sec. for civ. serv., 1949; gov's sec. and sec. to the ex. co., 1950.

**HADOW, N. P.**—b. 1914; ed. Sedbergh and Clare Coll., Cambs.; prob. asst. supt., police, Ceylon, 1935; supt., 1948; supt., police and inspr., prisons, Gam., 1948; comsnr. of police, Maur., 1949.

**HALCROW, M., O.B.E.**—b. 1908; ed. Geo. Heriot's Sch., Edin., Edin. and Camb. Univs. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., Ken., 1934; secon. St. Helena, 1939-44; officer i/c., coffee serv., Ken., 1945; dep. dir., agric., Barb., 1946; N. Rhod., 1950.

**HALL, W. H.**—b. 1907; ed. Charterhouse and Oriel Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ken., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; game warden, 1949.

**HALL, D. G.**—b. 1904; ed. Cranleigh; customs probnr., 1928; customs offr., 1931; dep. imm. offr., dep. publ. prosecutor in addn., 1934; senr., 1936; dep. compt., customs, Mal. 1946; compt., 1948.

**HALL, J. E. B.**—b. 1905; ed. Bradfield Coll., Berks and Worcester Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1930; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; dep. dir. commerce and industry, 1949.

**HALL, R. de Z., C.M.G.**—b. 1904; ed. Willaston Sch., Liverpool and Camb. Univs.; cadet, Tang. 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1938; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946; prov. comsnr., 1947; senr. prov. comsnr., 1950; mem. for local govt. and African affrs., 1950; gov. and c.-in-c., S.L., 1953; papers in *Africa and African Studies* on native law and local migration.

**HALLINAN, E.**—b. 1900; ed. Downside Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin, and Gray's Inn; admin. offr., Nig., 1930; mag., prot. court, Nig., 1936; crown coun., 1938; atty.-gen., Bah., 1940; puisne judge, Trin., 1944; Nig., 1948; ch. just., Cyp., 1952; held comsn. of inquiry, 1948, into disturbances at Burutu, 1947.

**HALSE, E. H., M.B.E.** (1950), C.P.M. (1945).—b. 1908; ed. Greys Inst. High Sch., Pt. Elizabeth; B.S.A. police, 1930; police serv., N. Rhod., 1931; supt., Som., 1939; dep. comsnr., 1946; comsnr., 1950.

**HAMILTON, A. D. B.**—b. 1900; ed. Westminster and Univ. Coll., Lond.; mstr., Harrison Coll., Barb., 1927; prin., Barb. evening inste., 1951.

**HAMILTON, A. J.**—b. 1892; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1924; clk., sup. ct. regy., Trin., 1911; mag., 1926; 2nd mag., 1944; ch. mag., 1948.

**HAMLEY, C. W., O.B.E.**—b. 1892; war serv., 1914-18, 1939-44, capt., R.N.; port man., K.U.R. & H., 1944; supt. of ports and lights and port man., E.A.R. & H., 1948; supt. of ports and lights, 1951.

**HAMMETT, H. G.**—b. 1906; ed. St. Olave's, Camb. Univ.; interned, 1942-45; cadet, F.M.S., 1928; cl. V, 1932; cl. IV, 1936; cl. III, 1941; cl. II, p.a.s., 1946; cl. IB, 1948; dep. pres., munic. comsnr., K. Lumpur, 1949; pres., munic. comsnr., Penang, 1949; dep. sec. for def., Mal., 1951; offg. as res. comsnr., Malacca, 1952; Br. advsr., Selangor, 1953.

**HAMMOND, R. A., O.B.E.**—b. 1906; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod., Univ. of Liverpool and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin.; vet. offr., Ken., 1930; D.D.V.S., 1947; D.V.S., 1952.

- HANNYNGTON, J. F.**—b. 1906; Charterhouse and Trinity Coll., Dublin; p.o.w., 1942-45; cadet, F.M.S., 1930; cl. V, 1933; cl. IV, asst. estab. offr., 1938; cl. IB, 1950; sec., mem. for home affrs., 1951.
- HANSHELL, M. A. G.**—b. 1915; ed. Lodge Sch., Barb., Brighton Coll., Sussex, Brasenose Coll., Oxford, and I.C.T.A.; agric. supt., B. Guiana, 1939; agric. offr., S.L., 1945; agric. supt., St. V. (secondment), 1948; seconded dir., agric., Grenada, 1951.
- HARDING, H. A.**—b. 1917; ed. Rugby Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1939-45, capt.; asst. prin., C.O., 1939; prin., 1945; dep. sec., W.A.C., 1948; asst. sec., C.O., 1950.
- HAREWOOD, H. R., M.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1906; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; public infn., offr., B. Guiana, 1942; mem., B. Guiana bdcast. comtee. of inq., 1938; B.W.I. editors' tour of U.K. (Br., Coun.), 1941; press liaison offr., Caribbean comsn's. 1st W.I. conf., Barb., 1944; mem., B. Guiana bibliography, tourist, free library, and Br. films comtees., editor or author of booklets issued by bureau of public infn.; liaison offr., const. comsn., 1950-51; adult suffrage regn. offr., 1952.
- HARFORD, J. D., C.M.G.** (1943).—b. 1899; ed. Repton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1917-19; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1926; asst. sec., 1930; clk. of coun., 1931-33; attd. C.O., 1934-36; admin., Antigua and fed. sec., Leeward Is., 1936; admin., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1940; O.A.G., Leeward Is., various periods, 1938-43; attd. to C.O., 1947; col. sec., Maur., 1948; O.A.G. several occasions.
- HARGREAVES, J.**—b. 1898; ed. Preston Gram. Sch.; mil. serv., 1916-19, lieut.; police constab., H.K., 1924; senr. cl. and acctg. staff, 1930; senr. exec. offr., cl. II, 1947; asst. acctnt. gen., 1949.
- HARKNESS, J. W. P., C.M.G.** (1941), O.B.E. (1935), C. St. J.—b. 1890; ed. Glasgow Acad. and Glasgow Univ.; mil. serv., 1914-18, maj. (desps.); S.M.O., Pal., 1920; dep. dir., dept. of health, 1930; D.M.S., G.C., 1939; Nig., 1942; med. advsr., dev. and welf. organ. in B.W.I., 1946.
- HARNEY, C. A.**—b. 1902; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch.; called to the bar; clk. to registr.-gen., 1922; mag. clk., 1926; cashier treas., 1930; 1st clk. to chief registr., 1933; mag., Montserrat, 1939; St. Kitts; comsnr. for workmen's comp.; chmn., poor law bd., 1941; crown atty., Dominica, 1949.
- HARRIS, J.**—b. 1896; apptd., J'ca, 1930; dep. dir., educ. (tech.), Nig., 1946; advsr. on tech. educ., 1951; chmn., C.S. bd. of examrs., and govt. apprenticeship comtee., labour advsr., mem., comsn. of enq., sugar ind., J'ca.
- HARRIS, N.**—b. 1911; ed. Carlisle Gram. Sch., Bede and Univ. Colls., Durham; field geol., Uga., 1941; senr., 1948; dep. dir., geol. surv., 1951.
- HARRIS, P. G.**—b. 1913; ed. High Schs. and Gram. Schs., Gloucester, Plymouth and Plympton; mil. serv., 1942-46; apptd. inland rev. dept., 1930; ch. inland rev. offr., Sey., 1949.
- HARRIS, W. V.**—b. 1904; ed. Stockton-on-Tees, Univ. of Durham, Camb. Univ. and I.C.T.A.; asst. entomologist, Tang., 1927; entomologist, 1935; senr., Uga., 1946; seconded as offr. i/c., termite research in the cols. and att. to the E.A. agric. and forestry res. organ., 1949.
- HARRISON, C. G.**—b. 1904; St. Patrick's Cathedral Sch., Dublin, pupil engr., Gt. S. Rlws., Ireland, London Univ. (external); interned, 1942-45; asst. ch. mech. engr., F.M.S. rlws., 1938; ch. mech. engr., 1952; mem. jt. govts. wages comsn., 1947.
- HARRISON, W.**—b. 1905; ed. Hymers Coll., Hull, and St. John's Coll., Camb.; survr., Nig., 1928; senr. survr., G.C., 1943; dep. dir., 1947.
- HARRISON, W. C. B.**—b. 1904; ed. Mountjoy Sch., Dublin, and R.C.S., Ireland, Dublin Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-45 (It.-col.); med. offr., N. Rhod., 1937; S.M.O., 1949; D.D.M.S., 1950.
- HARRISON, T. H., D.S.O.**—b. 1911; ed. Harrow, and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; sci. expeditions, 1932-39; mil. serv., 1939-46; govt. ethnologist and curator, Sarawak museum, 1947.
- HARROP, J. R. G.**—b. 1918; ed. St. Clement Danes Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., 1940-45, capt., asst. dir., land regist. and surveys, Cyp.; 1947.
- HART, J. C. E.**—b. 1903; ed. Munro Coll., J'ca, and Dulwich Coll., Eng.; solr., sup. ct. of judic., J'ca; clk. of leg. coun., J'ca, 1937; J'ca del. on standing closer assoc. comtee. on fed. of Br. Caribbean cols.; author of *Handbook of the Legislature of Jamaica*, 1945.
- HART, T. M.**—b. 1909; ed. Strathallen Sch., Glasgow and Oxford Univs.; col. admin. serv., C.O., 1933; cl. V, M.C.S., 1936; oil. of dir., co-op., 1941; 2nd asst. estab. offr., 1948; cl. II, 1949; cl. IC, 1951; cl. IB, 1952; ag. fin. sec., S'pore, 1952.
- HARTLEY, B. J., C.M.G.** (1950), O.B.E. (1945), M.B.E. (1934).—b. 1907; ed. Loughborough Gram. Sch., Midland Agric. Coll., Wadham Coll., Oxford, and I.C.T.A.; dist. agric. offr., Tang., 1929; agric. offr., Aden, 1938; agric. advsr., 1944; dir., agric., 1945-52.
- HARTWELL, C. H.**—b. 1904; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; Ceylon civ. serv., 1927; admin. sec., Pal., 1940; Ceylon civ. serv., 1942; dir. estabs., Ken., 1947; dep. ch. sec., 1952.
- HARVAIS, A. R.**—b. 1904; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; clk., P.W.D., Maur., 1923; secon. Tang., 1929; 2nd gr. clk. sec't., 1933; special gr., 1938; acctnt., treas., 1946; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1948; acctnt.-gen., 1950.
- HARVERSON, W. D.**—b. 1903; ed. Wellington Coll., N.Z., Bedford Modern and Royal Sch. of Mines (Imperial Coll); mil. serv., 1939-43, maj.; temp. asst. geol., Ken., 1934; govt. mining engr., 1936; asst. comsnr. (mines), 1946; comsnr. (mines and geology), 1949.

**HARVEY, C., C.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1902; ed. Pretoria Coll., Transvaal Univ. Coll. and I.C.T.A.; dist. agric. offr., Tang., 1927; sen. agric. offr., Fiji, 1939; dir. agric., 1945; Fiji del., Pac. copra conf. 1940.

**HARVEY, J. A.**—b. 1900; ed. Christs Coll., Christchurch, N.Z., Otago Univ. Coll., Dunedin, N.Z., and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1942 and 1945; cadet, F.M.S., 1925; passed cadet, 1927; sec. to res., Pahang, 1930; dist. offr., Temerloh, 1933; dist. offr., Kota Bahru and state treas., Kelantan, 1934; collr., land rev., Penang, 1938; ch. asst. dist. offr., Kinta, 1939; o/c. lands and mines dept., N.P., Nig., 1942; B.M.A., Mal., 1945; cl. IB, 1946; comsnr., lands, S'pore, cl. IA, 1949; staff offr., gr. A, 1950.

**HASSOCK, S. A.**—b. 1904; ed. privately, B. Hond., King's Coll., Lond. Univ.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mag., B. Hond., 1945.

**HAWES, R. B., C.M.G.** (1949).—b. 1893; ed. Stonyhurst and St. Thos. Hosp.; mil. serv., 1914-19, capt.; med. offr., Kedah, 1923; prof. of med., K. Edward VII med. coll., S'pore, 1927; consultg. physn. to C.O., 1943.

**HAWKINS, B. C. K., C.M.G., O.B.E.**—b. 1900; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; cadet offr., cl. II, H.K., 1924; cl. I, 1946; M.E.C., 1947; comsnr. lab., 1947; sec., econ. coms., 1934-35; advsr., U.K. del. at I.L.O. conf., Montreal, 1946.

**HAXWORTH, J. L. J.**—b. 1902; ed. Johns, Exeter, and Univ. Coll., Exeter; prob. inspr., police, S'pore, 1928; inspr., 1931; seconded, immig. dept., 1934; dep. immig. offr., 1946; contrlr., immig., 1950.

**HAY, N. G.**—b. 1910; ed. Otago Boys High Sch. and Otago Univ.; barrister-at-law; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1937; mag., 1939; crown coun., 1943; leg. sec., 1950.

**HAYDEN, H.**—b. 1904; ed. Owens Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; dir. educ., Barb., 1943; Fiji, 1946; off. del. fr. Barb., W.I. conf., 1946 (chmn. drafting comtee.); ldr., Fiji del. to 7th Pac. science congress, N.Z., 1949; jt. author of *Britain's Railways, 1938*; *School Drama, 1937*; *The Evaluation of Education in Barbados—a First Experiment*, 1946, etc.

**HAYWARD, C. W.**—b. 1899; ed. Stationer's Co. Sch., Lond., and Christ's Hosp., W. Horsham; mil. serv., 1917-18 and 1939; asst. acctnt., marine dept., Nig., 1927; collr., customs, 1930; ch. inspr., customs & excise, 1943; dep. compt., 1944; compt., G.C., 1946; comsnr. of customs & excise, E.A.H.C., 1950.

**HAYWARD, J., O.B.E.**—b. 1899; ed. Christian Bros. Coll., Gib.; clk., audit dept., Gib., 1917; pub. wks. and crown lands dept., 1919; ch. clk., 1929; special gr. clk., 1934; ch. clk. and acctnt., G.P.O., 1939; col. postmstr., 1943; also controller of civ. supplies and chmn., price control comtee., 1945; fin. sec., 1953.

**HAYWARD, M. J.**—b. 1906; ed. Marlborough and Camb. Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., 1929; cl. V, 1932; cl. IV, asst. registr., sup. ct., Seremban, 1936; sec. to res., Pahang, 1938; cl. III, 1941; cl. II, C.O., 1946; p.a.s., fin., 1946; sec., salaries coms., 1947; cl. IB, 1948; p.a.s. (B), 1949; Br. advsr., Perlis, 1950; ag., Trengganu, 1952.

**HAYWOOD, E. T.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A.; atty., notary publ. and conveyancer, S.A.; asst. registr.-gen., Tang., 1937; registr., high ct., 1943; land offr., 1948.

**HEADLY, D.**—b. 1908; ed. Repton Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1944-46, lt.-col.; cadet, Mal., 1931; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1938; dep. dist. comsnr., 1943; Mal. C.S., 1946-49; res., N. Borneo, 1949.

**HEANEY, L. M.**—b. 1906; ed. Bristol Gram. Sch. and Oriol Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj.; cadet, Tang., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941; dep. prov. comsnr., 1948; prov. comsnr., 1951.

**HEARNE, Sir Hector, Kt. Bach., Q.C.**—b. 1892; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; asst. dist. comsnr., Uga., 1916; 1st cl. mag., 1918; dist. mag., 1921; senr. mag., 1924; mem. of H.M.'s ct. of appeal for E.A., 1930; chancellor of diocese, 1932; puisne judge, Tang., 1933; Ceylon, 1936; ch. just., J'ca, 1945; ch. just., Ken., 1951.

**HEASMAN, R. B.**—compt.-gen. of inc. tax, Mal., 1947 (trans. fr. home C.S.); compt.-gen., 1949.

**HEATH, H. W. E.**—b. 1912; ed. Dean Close Sch. and H.M.S. *Conway*; prob. sub-inspr., police, Leeward Is., 1931; asst. supt., H.K., 1934; supt., 1944; asst. supt. (salary revision), 1947; supt., 1947; asst. comsnr., 1950.

**HEATH, R. G.**—b. 1903; Brewood Sch. and Reading Univ.; mil. serv., 1941-45; agric. offr., F.M.S., 1927; senr., 1946; ch. field offr., 1948; dep. dir., agric., 1952.

**HECTOR, G. M.**—b. 1918; ed. Edinburgh Academy and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-45; apptd. Ken., 1946; asst. sec., 1950; sec., road authy., 1951; sec. to govt., Sey., 1952.

**HEDGES, R. Y.**—b. 1903; ed. Central High Sch., Manchester, Victoria Univ., Manchester, Harvard Univ., Rockefeller Fellow, Harvard Univ., 1926, Prof. of Law and Dean of Law Sch., Queensland Univ., 1936; barrister-at-law, Grays Inn; barrister-at-law, sup. ct. of Queensland; mil. serv., 1945-46, maj.; ch. just. of Sarawak, 1946, ret. and re-apptd. puisne judge, Nig., 1952; apptd. comsnr. to revise laws of Sarawak, 1946; publications, *Legal History of Trade Unionism* (in collaboration); *Law Relating to Restraint of Trade*; *International Organization*.

**HELWIG, G. V.**—b. 1904; ed. J'ca Coll., McGill Univ.; home guard, J'ca, 1943-44; insp. schs., J'ca, 1938; supervising insp., secondary schs. and sec., J'ca. schs. coms., 1939; ch. inspr., secondary schs., 1943; dep. dir., educ., 1949; author of *The Structure of Potassium Dithionate*; *Zeit. für Krist.*, 1932.

- HEMMINGS, E. J.—b.** 1906; ed. Masonic Sch., Bushy; war serv., 1939–42, lieutenant, R.N.; cargo supt., 1931; asst. harbourmr., Trin., 1932; harbourmr. and gen. man., coastal serv., 1947.
- HENDERSON, D. E.—b.** 1916; ed. Canford Sch. and Hamble; mil. serv., 1939–46, sqdn. ldr. (desps.); airport man., Barb., 1950.
- HENDERSON, G. W. M.—b.** 1897; ed. Blundells, Wanganui Coll. Sch., N.Z., and Trinity Coll., Camb.; called to bar, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1914–18, lieutenant; prof. clk., prosec. staff, G.P.O., 1929; stipend. and circuit mag., Bah., 1932; cr. coun., Tang., 1937; leg. draftsman, Nig., 1940; cr. coun., Mal., 1945; dep. ch. leg. off., B.M.A., Mal., 1946; solr.-gen., S'pore, 1946; atty.-gen., Uga., 1948; ch. just., Bah., 1951.
- HENDERSON, J. P.—b.** 1915; ed. Port Talbot Sec. Sch. and Univ. Coll., Swansea; mil. serv., R.A.F., 1943–46, lt.-lieut.; meteorologist, E.A. met. serv., 1938; asst. dir., 1952; jt. author of *The Influence of the Cathode upon the Sparking Potential of Hydrogen*, Phil. Mag., 1939; author of *Some Aspects of Climate in Uganda, with special reference to Rainfall*, E.A.M.D. Memoir No. 5.
- HENDERSON, M. R.—b.** 1899; ed. Banchory Sec. Sch., Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Univ.; mil. serv., 1917–19; systematic botanist, F.M.S. museums, 1921; curator, herbarium, botan. gdns., S'pore, 1924; retired, 1942; B.M.A., Mal., 1945; asst. dir., botan. gdns., S'pore, 1947; dir., 1949.
- HENDERSON, R. G.—b.** 1900; ed. Durham Sch. and Univ. and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1918–19, 2nd lieutenant; asst. supt., police, Nig., 1929; supt., 1944; asst. comsnr., 1949; comsnr., N. region, 1951; Berm., 1953.
- HENDRIKS, E. S.—b.** 1891; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch., J'ca; entered J'ca govt. serv., 1910; assessor, inc. tax dept., 1939; prin., 1943; dep. comsnr. of inc. tax and stamp duties, 1943; comsnr., 1946.
- HENNESSEY, R. S. F.—b.** 1905; ed. Inter. Sch., Newry, and St. Andrew's Coll., Dublin, Dublin and Lond. Univs.; pathologist, Uga., 1929; D.D.M.S. (Labs.), Pal., 1944; D.M.S., 1947; asst. med. advsr., C.O., 1947; D.M.S., Uga., 1949; author of various papers on pathological subjects.
- HENNINGS, R. O.—b.** 1911; ed. Cheltenham and New Coll., Oxford; dist. offr., Ken., 1935; pol. offr., Ethiopia, 1941; asst. sec., agric. and natural resources, Ken., 1947; exec. offr., African settlement and land utilization, 1951; sec., agric. and natural resources, 1952.
- HENRIQUES, C. G. X.—b.** 1908; ed. St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Lond., and Univ. Coll., Lond.; barrister-at-law; cr. coun., J'ca, 1939; res. mag., 1944; atty.-gen., B. Hond., 1950; mem., Island prob. comtee., J'ca and Prov. juvenile auth., J'ca.
- HENRY, Sir James, Bt., M.C.—b.** 1911; ed. Downside and University Coll., Lond.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1939–45; cr. coun., Tang., 1946; leg. draftsman, 1949; solr.-gen., 1952; jr. comsnr., revised edn. of laws of Tang., 1947–49.
- HENRY, R. E.—b.** 1893; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch. and Lond. Sch. of Econ.; copyist, Antigua, 1911; ch. clk., treas., 1916–36; registr. and prov.-marshal, 1936–48; postmstr., 1949.
- HENVILLE, C. F.—b.** 1912; ed. Wes. Buckland Sch., North Devon; clk., treas. dept., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1934; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1940; registr., sup. ct., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1943; cr. atty., 1944; atty.-gen., Wind. Is., 1950.
- HEPBURN, B. A. St. J.—b.** 1911; ed. Cornwall Coll., J'ca; secretariat, J'ca, 1930; asst. sec., 1944; prin. asst. sec., Sarawak, 1947; dev. sec., 1951.
- HERCHENRODER, Sir Francis, Kt. Bach. (1953), Q.C. (1943)—b.** 1896; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., and Middle Temple; barrister-at-law; dist. mag., Maur., 1923; addl. substitute procurer and adv.-gen., 1934; substitute proc. and adv.-gen., 1938; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1944; proc. and adv.-gen., 1945; ch. just., 1949; chmn., meat and milk coms., 1942–43.
- HERCHENRODER, M. V. M.—b.** 1901; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., and King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; computer, Royal Alfred Observatory, Maur., 1921; asst. dir., 1930; dir. of stats., 1945; author of various studies on met. subjects in Maur.
- HERKLOTS, G. A. C.—b.** 1902; ed. Trent Coll., Derbyshire, Leeds Univ. and Trinity Hall, Camb.; sec. for development, H.K., 1946; sec. for col. agric. res. and sec. comtee. for col. agric., animal health and for. res., C.O., 1948; economic botanist to nutrition survey of Nyasa., 1939; editor, *Hong Kong Naturalist*, 1930–41, and of *Journal of Hong Kong Fisheries Research Station*; author of books on trees, flowers, fishes, birds and vegetables.
- HEUSTIS, A. A., M.B.E.—b.** 1911; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Belize; clk., survey dept., B. Hond., 1926; inc. tax dept., J'ca (secondment), 1945; 1st cl. clk., inc. tax dept., B. Hond., 1945; assessor., 1946.
- HEWITT-MYRING, P.—b.** 1900; ed. Eton; Gren. Gds., 1918–20; min. of inf., 1941–45; head, press sec., Br. inf. serv., New York, 1942–45; public rel. advr. to Br. co-chairman, Carib. Comm., 1945; D.W.W.I., 1950.
- HEWSON, M. G.—b.** 1912; ed. Repton, St. Columba's and Dublin Univ.; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1943; secon. dept. of co-op., 1945; registr., co-op. societies, 1948.
- HEYLIGER, E. A.—b.** 1916; ed. King's Coll., Lond.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; registr., St. L., 1944; dist. offr., 1945; mag., E. dist., Grenada, 1948; S. dist., 1952.
- HEYS, H.—b.** 1911; ed. Blackpool High Sch.; ch. acctnt., Cyp., 1945; acctnt. gen., Som., 1949; acctnt. gen., Nyasa., 1952.

**HEYWOOD, G. S. P.**—b. 1903; ed. Winchester Coll. and New Coll., Oxford; p.o.w., 1941-45; prof. asst., Royal Observatory, H.K., 1932; dir., 1946; mem., conf. of dir., inter. meteor. organ.; chmn., conf. on storm warning procedures, Manila, 1949.

**HICKINBOTHAM, Lt.-Col. T., C.M.G.** (1951), C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1939).—b. 1903; ed. R.M.C., Sandhurst; Indian Army, 1923-24 (N.W. Front. (medal), 1924); Indian polit. serv., 1930; various appts., Aden, 1931-32, 1933-35 and 1938-39; pol. agt., Bahrein, 1937 and 1943-45; Muscat, 1939-41; Kuwait, 1941-43; Kalat, 1945-47; chmn., Port Trust and o/c trade registr. dept., Aden, 1948; gov. and c.-in.-c., 1951.

**HICKLING, C. F., C.M.G.** (1951).—b. 1902; apptd. min. of agric. and fisheries, 1927; fisheries advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1945; author of numerous papers and monographs on fisheries, fisheries biology and zoology.

**HICKLING, R. H.**—b. 1920; ed. Buxton Coll. and Notts. Univ.; solr., 1942; nav. serv., 1941; asst. atty.-gen., Sarawak, 1950; chmn., soc. welf. coun., 1952.

**HICKS, A. H., C.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1894; ed. Cardiff High Sch.; mil. serv., 1914-19, lt.; enid. C.A. off., 1913; secon. to G.C. as sec., harbr. dept., 1925-28; asst. head, pay dept., C.A., 1930; appts. dept., 1930; fin. dept., 1932; dep. head, stores dept., 1935; hd., 1939; prin. priority offr. to S. of S., Cols., 1944-48; hd. fin. dept., 1945; sec., E.A. Currency Bd., 1938-39.

**HIGHAM, J. D.**—b. 1914; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Cam.; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. prin., admiralty, 1936; asst. p.s. to first lord, 1939; p.s. to parl. sec. and parl. clk., 1940; ag. prin., 1941; prin., C.O., 1946; asst. sec., 1948; secon. as under sec., S'pore, 1953; Order of St. Olaf (Chevalier 1st cl.), 1947.

**HILL, J. F. R.**—b. 1905; ed. Marlborough and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930; dist. offr., 1940; dep. prov. comsnr., 1947; prov. comsnr., 1948; senr. prov. comsnr. and mem., comms., wks. and dev. planning, 1952.

**HILL, K. A. L.**—b. 1899; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1918-19, 2nd lieut.; I.C.S., asst. mag., 1923; joint mag., 1924; asst. settlement offr., 1924; settlement offr., 1926; dist. mag., 1936; sec. to govt. of Bengal, 1940; regr., co-op. socs., S.L., 1948.

**HILL, R. D. R.**—b. 1902; ed. Cranleigh; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; pte. prac., 1924-26; senr. clk., sec't., B. Guiana, 1926; stip. mag., 1930; res. mag., J'ca, 1937; ch. mag., Pal., 1944; puisne judge, Mal., 1947; chmn., rlwy. accident and prison enq. comsns., J'ca, 1938 and 1939.

**HIMSWORTH, E.**—b. 1905; ed. Silcoates Sch. and Merton Coll., Oxford; cadet offr., H.K., 1929; cl. I, 1948; fin. sec., Nig., 1949; Mal., 1952.

**HINCHEY, H. J.**—b. 1908; ed. Sydney Gram. Sch. and Univ.; organized Fiji exchange cont., 1940; contrlr., imp., expts. and foreign exchange and mem., supply and prod. bd., 1942; admin. offr., gr. II (seconded as econ. warfare offr.), 1943; fin. sec., W. Pac. H.C., 1948; rep. S. Pac. supply confce., Sydney, 1943; Wellington, 1945; mem. mining bd. and copra bd., 1946; chmn., comtee. for civ. serv. bldg. loans, 1946; fin. sec., Maur., 1952.

**HINDS, T. S., O.B.E.**—b. 1900; ed. Oratory Sch.; customs asst., Nyasa., 1927; dep. compt., customs, and excise comsnr., Maur., 1937; compt. of customs, harbour mstr. and granary supt., 1946; M.L.C.; compt. of customs, Nyasa., 1947; served on comtees. to investigate liquor matters in Maur.

**HIPPOLYTE, J. M.**—b. 1895; ed. St. George's Coll., J'ca; entered J'ca govt. serv., 1913; trustee in bankruptcy, 1949; spec. duties as sec., war risks insurance bd., 1943.

**HIRST, H.**—b. 1907; ed. Leeds, Glasgow, Cambridge Univs. and Univ. of Minnesota, U.S.A.; advsr., animal husbandry, Malta, 1938; asst. dir., agric., Cyp., 1945; seconded to F.A.O. of U.N., 1951; author of *Rural Development in Malta, The Manufacture of Hand Pressed Cheese and of Butter from Pasteurised Goats Milk, The Processing of Bacon and Ham in Malta.*

**HIRST, H. R.**—b. 1903; ed. Cranleigh; asst. treas., Ken., 1925; senr. asst. treas., 1934; ag. fin. offr., Aden (secondment), 1939; asst. acctnt. gen., 1944; acctnt. gen., H.K., 1945; Nig., 1950.

**HITCHIN, P. M.**—b. 1913; ed. Colet Ct., St. Paul's & Law Sety's Sch. of Law; mil. serv., 1939-45; solr. (Eng.), col. leg. serv., R.A.R.O.; col. serv., 1946; regr. of high ct., 1946; registr.-gen., Nyasa., 1948.

**HOBBS, R. E. T.**—b. 1907; ed. Leighton Park Sch., Reading Univ.; agric. offr., Ken., 1932; senr., 1945; dep. dir., agric., 1950.

**HOBBS, W. F. J.**—b. 1908; ed. elem. sch. and Camberwell Sch. of Arts and Crafts; mil. serv., 1940-44; machinist-compositor, N. Rhod., 1932; asst. govt. printer, 1944; govt. printer, 1951.

**HOBDAY, J. H. N., O.B.E.**—b. 1907; ed. City of London Sch., Lond. Univ. and R. Vet. Coll.; appt., 1933; ch. vet. offr., Bech., 1935; D.V.S., N. Rhod., 1943; chmn., cattle marketing and control bd., and livestock impr. bd., N. Rhod.; mem., cold storage cont. and butter impr. bds., N. Rhod.

**HOBSON, J. B., Q.C. (Ken.)** (1950).—b. 1905; ed. Sherborne; admitted solr., 1929; mil. serv., K.A.R., 1939-41, and judge advoc. gen's staff, 1941-44, maj.; prin., offr. and 2nd dep. marshal, sup. ct., Trin., 1935; dep. registr. and dep. marshal, 1936; admitted Middle Temple and called to bar, 1938; cr. coun., Uga., 1939; solr.-gen., Ken., 1947; atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1951; chmn., labour advsy. bd., Ken., 1948-49.

**HOCROY, S., O.B.E.**—b. 1905; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; clk., port and marine dept., Trin., 1931; labour offr., 1944; dep. indus. advsr., 1946; comsnr. of labour, 1949.

**HOCKIN, V. T.**—b. 1903; ed. Clarence Sch., Weston-super-Mare, and Sch. of Metall. Mining, Cornwall; inspr., mines, Tang., 1928; senr., 1936; ch. inspr., 1945; comsnr. for mines, 1952.

**HODGES, C. W., M.B.E.** (1948).—b. 1911; asst. audr., S.L., 1934; C.A.D., 1938; Malta (seconded), 1942; C.A.D., 1943; audr. (later prin. audr.), Windward Is., 1945; dir., audit., Trin., 1949.

**HODGKINSON, J. D.**—b. 1907; ed. Felsted and Queens' Coll., Camb.; interned, 1942-45; cadet. F.M.S., 1930; cl. V, 1933; cl. IV, 1937; asst. advsr., Kota Tinggi, 1939; asst. comsnr., lands and mines, Johore, 1940; asst. sec. for defence, Mal., 1941; cl. III, 1942; sec. to res. comsnr., Johore, 1946; cl. II, 1947; comsnr., lands and mines, and state fin. offr., Treng., cl. IB, 1948; ag. und. sec., S'pore, 1949; mem., indus. and social relations (staff offr.), Mal., 1952; offg. Br. advsr., Johore, 1952.

**HODGSON, D. H.**—b. 1899; ed. Radley and Wadhams Coll., Oxford; Mal., 1921; ch. consvr., forests., S.L., 1947; dev. sec., 1951.

**HODGSON, G. C. D., M.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1913; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, and Rhodes Univ., S.A.; cadet, Nyasa., 1939; mil. serv., 1940-42, licut.; asst. dist. offr., Nyasa., 1942; prov. comsnr., 1952.

**HODGSON, J. L. W.**—b. 1902; ed. Haileybury; mil. serv., 1940-43, sqdn. ldr.; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1928; A.D.C. to gov., 1931; p.s., 1934-36; senr. asst. supt., police, 1937; dist. offr., Som., 1938; dist. comsnr., S.L., 1943; prov. comsnr., 1950.

**HODIWALLA, N. M., O.B.E.**—b. 1900; ed. Univ. of Bombay; med. offr. of health, Aden Settlement, 1930; supt., prison, 1948.

**HOGAN, M. J. P., C.M.G.** (1953), Q.C.—b. 1908; ed. Belvedere, Stonyhurst and Dublin Univ.; solr. and barrister-at-law; ch. mag., Pal., 1936; crown coun., Pal., 1937; atty-gen., Aden, 1945; solr-gen., Pal., 1947; F.O., 1949; solr-gen., atty-gen., Mal., 1950; comsnr. for revised edn. of laws of Aden, 1945; mem. U.K. delgn., Anglo-Israel fin. negns., 1950.

**HOBGEN, S. J., C.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1898; ed. Highgate Sch. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1917-19, licut., 1940-43, maj.; supt. educ., N. Prov., Nig., 1921; lectr., Katsina Training Coll., 1925; i/c. Toro training centre, 1929; prov. supt., Nig., 1930; senr. educ. offr., Pal., 1933; dep. dir., educ., 1937; dir., educ., Trin., 1946; G. C., 1950; pres. Pal. 1st div. civ. serv. assoc., 1939-43; author of *The Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria*, 1930.

**HOLDER, F. W., Q.C.**—b. 1897; ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barb.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; solr-gen., Barb., 1936; judge of the astt. ct. of appeal, 1942; solr-gen., B. Guiana, 1944; atty-gen., 1946.

**HOLLAND, W. J. G.**—b. 1902; ed. Ripley Convt. Sch., Surrey, Bedford Sch. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; hd. const., Fiji, 1926; sub-inspr., 1926; asst. supt., police, 1942; supt., 1943; dep. comsnr., 1947.

**HOLMAN, Lt.-Col. H. J.**—b. 1906; ed. Alleyns, Dulwich, Royal Coll., Sci., and Imp. Coll., Sci. and Tech.; mil. serv., 1939-43, lt.-col.; Imp. Inste., 1928; sec., col. prod. res. coun. and p.a. to dir. of res., 1943; from 1947 also sec., col. insecticides, etc., comtee.; from 1949 also sec., inter-deptl. comtee. on locust control; admin. and finance offr. desert locust control, E.A.H.C., 1951; off. U.K. del. to int. hort. cong., Berlin, 1938; author of *Survey of Insecticide Material of Vegetable Origin*, 1940.

**HOLTZ, N. F. de B.**—b. 1903; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch.; entered J'ca gov. serv., 1921; asst. treas., 1946; dep. acctnt. gen., 1950; spec. work in connection with Mona reservoir scheme; mem. of comtee. appd. to revise colony's fin. instructions; mem. of anomalies comtee., 1950.

**HONE, E. D., C.M.G.** (1953), O.B.E.—b. 1911; ed. Wellington Coll., Rhodes Univ. Coll., S.A., and New Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; cadet, Tang., 1935; asst. dist. offr., 1937; sec. to gov., Sey., 1944-46; second. to Pal., 1946; col. sec. B. Hond., 1948; ag. gov., 1948-49 and 1952; ch. sec., Aden, 1953.

**HONE, Sir Ralph, K.C.M.G.** (1951), K.B.E. (civ.) (1946), C.B.E. (mil.) (1943), M.C. (1918), T.D. (1946), K.St.J. (1950), Q.C. (Gib. and Uga.)—b. 1896; ed. Vardean, Brighton and Lond. Univ.; war serv., 1915-18 (capt.), 1941-46 (hon. maj.-gen.); appt. min. of munitions, 1918; asst. treas., Uga., 1920; called to bar, Middle Temple, prac. S.E. circ., 1923-24; registr., H. ct., Zanz., 1925; res. mag., 1928; cr. coun., Tang., 1930; ag. asst. legal advsr., C.O. and D.O., 1933; atty-gen., Gib., 1933; Uga., 1937; comdt., Uga. def. force, 1940; ch. civ. aff. offr., M.E., 1942; W.O., 1943-44; ch. civ. aff. offr., Mal., 1945; sec. gen. to gov. gen., Mal., 1946; dep. comsnr.-gen. (col. affrs.), S.E. Asia, 1948; gov. and c-in-c., N. Borneo, 1950; author of *Index to Laws of Gibraltar*, 1933; *revd. ed. Laws of Gibraltar*, 1933; *Handbook of Native Courts*, 1939.

**HOOD, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, G.B.E.** (1946), K.C.B. (1943), C.B. (1942), C.B.E. (1939).—b. 1888; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1912-41, lt.-gen.; hse. surg., roy. inf., Edin., 1910, dir. gen., army med. serv.; gov. and c-in-c., Berm., 1949.

**HOOTON, A.**—b. 1912; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Queens' Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; mil. serv., 1939-45, maj.; cr. coun., Pal., 1946; H.K., 1948; solr. gen., 1952.

**HOPE-JONES, A.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Kirkby Lonsdale Sch., Christ's Coll., Cambridge, and Columbia Univ., U.S.A. ; mil. serv., 1939-45 ; econ. and commercial advr., Ken., 1946 ; sec. comrce. and industry, 1948 ; mem. for comrce. and industry, 1949 ; author of *Income Tax in England during the Napoleonic Wars* ; econ. advr., Anglo-Iranian Oil. Co., 1943-46.

**HOPKINS, I. M.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Bellahouston Acad., Glasgow, Univ. of Glasgow and Jordan Hill Coll. for Teachers, Glasgow ; prin., govt. training coll. for teachers, Trin., 1935 ; asst. dir., educ., 1947 ; dep. dir., 1950 ; supt. tech. educ. and vocational training centre for ex-service men ; chmn. and mem. of educ. and industrial training comtees. ; supt. of tech. classes ; author of *Vocational Education in Trinidad*.

**HOPKINSON, Henry, C.M.G.** (1944), M.P. for Taunton Division of Somerset since 1950.—b. 1902 ; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; entered dipl. serv., 3rd sec., Washington, 1924 ; 2nd sec., F.O., 1929 ; Stockholm, 1931 ; asst. p.s. to S. of S., foreign affrs., 1932 ; Cairo, 1934 ; 1st sec., 1936 ; Athens, 1938 ; war cab. sect., 1939 ; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., foreign affrs., 1940 ; ag. counsellor of embassy, office of min. of state, M.E., 1941 ; min. plenipotentiary, Lisbon, 1943 ; dep. Br. high comsnr. in Italy (with rank of min.), 1944-46 ; resigned to enter politics, 1946 ; head of Conservative parly. sect., 1946-50 ; sec., o'seas trade, 1951 ; min. of state, col. affrs., 1952.

**HORNER, O. J. W.**—b. 1899 ; cler. offr., Sey., 1919 ; clk. to gov. and clk., exec. and legis. couns., 1932 ; postmstr. 1939.

**HORSFALL, G. J.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Oxford ; cr. coun., Nig., 1936 ; S.L., 1942 ; ch. mag., Fiji, 1947 ; title changed to senr. mag., 1950.

**HORSLIN, F. S.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Gravesend Tech. Instn. and London Sch. of Printing ; supervsr., govt. printing off., S'pore, 1932 ; senr., 1946 ; supt., 1949 ; ag. govt. printer, 1952.

**HOTINE, Brig. M., C.M.G.** (1949), C.B.E. (1945).—b. 1898 ; ed. Southend High Sch., R.M.A., Woolwich, and Magdalene Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv. in world wars I and II ; survey appts., 1925-39 ; dep. dir., surveys, attd. B.E.F., 1939 ; dir., surveys, home forces, 1940 ; E.A. and Greece, 1940-41 ; dir., mil. surv. and o/c, geog. sectn., G.S.W.O., 1941 ; dir., col. surveys and surv. advsr. to S. of S., Cols., 1946.

**HOUGHTON, H.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Emmanuel Coll., Camb. ; headmstr., Priory Sch. for Boys, Shrewsbury, 1938-46 ; educ. planning offr., J'ca, 1946 ; dir. of educ., 1949.

**HOWARD, A. C.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Tonbridge Sch., Lond. Univ. and Univ. Coll. Hosp. ; mil. serv., 1940-44, capt. ; med. offr., Nig., 1934 ; D.M.O., Cyp., 1947 ; asst. dir., med. and health serv., 1950 ; D.M.S., Zanz., 1952.

**HOWE, Sir Gerard, Kt. Bach.** (1939), Q.C.—b. 1899 ; ed. Armagh Royal Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; barrister-at-law

(of H.M. coun.) ; mil. serv., 1916-20, maj. ; res. mag., Ken., 1930 ; cr. coun., G.C., 1934 ; S.S., 1937 ; solr.-gen., Nig., 1941 ; atty.-gen., 1946 ; ch. just., H.K., 1950.

**HOWE, G., C.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1897 ; ed. Clifton Coll. ; war serv., 1915-19, f/o ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1919 ; asst. native comsnr., 1923 ; native comsnr., 1927 ; dist. offr., gr. III, 1929 ; gr. II, 1930 ; gr. I, 1934 ; prov. comsnr., 1942.

**HOWELL, A. T.**—b. 1897 ; ed. Mill Hill Sch., Caius Coll., Camb., and St. Thomas's Hosp., Lond. ; mil. serv., 1915-19, lieut. ; med. offr., Ken., 1926 ; asst. D.M.S., 1946 ; D.D.M.S., N. Rhod., 1947 ; D.M.S., Tang., 1950.

**HOWES, A. M. D.**—b. 1903 ; ed. King Edward VII Sch., appren. merchant serv., flying train. sch., R.A.F. ; war serv., R.A.F., 1926-31, 1939-45, wing comdr. ; survr., lands and mines dept., Tang., 1932 ; ops. offr., directorate of civ. aviation, E.A.H.C., 1947.

**HOWES, R. J. C., M.B.E.** (civ.).—b. 1906 ; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Lytham, and Jesus Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1941-42, hon. capt. ; cadet, Ken., 1929 ; dist. offr., 1931 ; p.s. to various govs. ; asst. sec., E.A.G.C., 1942 ; sec. high comsnr., K.U.R. & H., 1944-45 ; sec. to D.A.R.A., 1945-46 ; accomp. E.A. del. to S.A. air transport conf., Cape Town, 1945 ; sec. to mem. for health and local govt. and ag. comsnr. for local govt., Ken., 1949.

**HOWLING, G. E.**—b. 1895 ; ed. Felsted and Univ. Coll., Lond. ; mil. serv., 1915-19, comsnr., 1917 ; senr. asst., Imp. Inste., 1921 ; vice prin. (mineral resources dept.), 1937 ; prin., 1946 ; prin., mineral resources divn., col. geol. surveys, 1949 ; publns. *Diatomaceous Earth*, 1928 ; *Beryllium*, 1931, *Gemstones*, 1933, *Asbestos*, 1937, *Chrome Ore*, 1940 ; also various anon. publns. in *Bulletin of Imperial Institute*.

**HUBBARD, P. C.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Mill Hill and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. ; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; cadet, B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1928 ; ch. mag. and legal advsr., 1930 and 1932-34 ; Br. judge of jt. ct., N. Heb. comsnr., 1930-32 ; ch. mag., Pal., 1934 ; relieving pres., 1941 ; pres., 1945 ; puisne judge, 1947 ; Nig., 1948.

**HUDSON, R. S., C.M.G.** (1946).—b. 1900 ; ed. St. Edward's Sch., Oxford ; mil. serv., 1918, 2nd lieut., R.A.F. ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1919 ; asst. native comsnr., 1921 ; native comsnr., 1926 ; dist. offr., 1929 ; asst. ch. sec., native affairs, 1936 ; labour comsnr., 1940 ; prov. comsnr., 1944 ; sec. for native affairs, 1945 ; ret'd., 1949 ; apptd. to C.O., 1949, as head of African studies branch ; mem., E.A. royal comsnr., 1953.

**HUDSON, T. J.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Simon Langton Sch., Canterbury ; cust. and excise offr., 3rd gr., B. Hond., 1922 ; p.s. to gov., 1925 ; 2nd gr., 1927 ; 1st gr., 1935 ; dist. comsnr., 1939 ; collr., cust., 1945 ; senr. collr., Tang., 1946 ; regl. comsnr., cust., E.A.H.C., 1949.

- HUGGINS, L. C.**—b. 1901 ; dist. med. offr., Bah., 1928 ; asst. med. offr., 1943 ; med. offr. and bacteriologist, 1946.
- HUGGINS, S. A.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Iere Cent. High Sch., and Queen's Royal Coll. ; dep. registr.-gen., Trin., 1938 ; registr.-gen., 1946 ; dep. cr. solr., 1949.
- HUGHES, D. H.**—b. 1914 ; ed. Friend's Sch., Saffron Walden, and Law Soc. Sch. of Law ; solr. ; mil. serv., 1940-41 ; asst. admin.-gen., dep. offr. receiver and dep. public trustee, Uga., 1941 ; admin.-gen., offr. receiver, etc., 1950.
- HUGHES, T. E.**—b. 1908 ; ed. Friars Sch., Bangor, and Jesus Coll., Oxford ; apptd. col. aud. serv. (cent. offr.), 1931 ; asst. audr., Nig., 1931 ; cent. offr., 1935 ; seconded N. Rhod., 1935 ; reverted cent. offr., 1936 ; audr., Som. (seconded), 1936 ; reverted cent. offr., 1937 ; col. audr., Gib., 1941 ; sec. and exec. offr., resettlement bd., concurrently, 1943-45 ; labour and welf. offr., 1944 ; cl. III, M.C.S., 1946 ; dep. sec., soc. welf., S'pore, 1946 ; cl. II, 1947 ; cl. IC, 1950 ; prin. asst. sec., fedl. sect't. ; cl. IB, sec., mem. for health, 1951 ; sec., exec. offr., rural and indust. dev. auth., sec., mem. for health, 1952.
- HULSE, S. E.**—b. 1898 ; ed. St. John's Coll. and Bannister's Sch., Belize ; 3rd gr. cust. and excise offr., 1922 ; 1st cl. clk., 1938 ; sen. clk. and clk. to leg. co., 1945 ; sen. admin. asst., 1952 ; dist. comsnr., 1952.
- HUMFREY, B. B.**, O.St.J.—b. 1903 ; ed. Cranleigh ; mil. serv., 1939-47, maj. ; asst. supt., police, Dominica, 1948 ; St. L., 1950 ; dep., Grenada, 1952.
- HUMFREY, E. B.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Cranleigh Sch. ; mil. serv., 1940-41 ; police const., Ken., 1926 ; asst. inspr., 1929 ; supt., Cyp., 1933 ; asst. comsnr., 1942.
- HUMPHREY, A. H. P.**, O.B.E. (1952).—b. 1911 ; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Oxford Univ. ; cadet, F.M.S., 1934 ; p.s. to ch. sec., 1935 ; ag. p.s. to O.A.G., 1936 ; to gov., 1936 ; cl. V p.s. to gov., 1937 ; res., Labuan, 1940 ; cl. IV, 1941 ; C.O., 1945 ; cl. III asst. sec., col. sec's offr., S'pore, 1946 ; asst. estab. offr., 1946 ; Imp. Def. Coll., 1948 ; asst. sec., def., fedl. sect., 1949 ; cl. II, 1950 ; cl. IC, 1951 ; cl. IB offg. dep. sec. for def. and internal security, Mal., 1952.
- HUMPHREY, N.**—b. 1897 ; ed. Haberdashers' Hampstead Sch. ; mil. serv., 1915-16, 2nd lt. ; agric. offr., Ken., 1930 ; senr. agric. offr., 1940 ; seconded from 1944 for investgns. into sociological aspects of African agric. ; agric. and for. offr., St. Helena, 1950 ; author of *The Relationship of Population to the Land in S. Nyeri: Thoughts on the Foundations of Future Prosperity in the Kikuyu Lands*, 1945 ; *The Liguru and the Land, Sociological Aspects of Some Agricultural Problems in N. Kavirondo*.
- HUMPHREYS, F.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Charterhouse Sch. ; mem. Middle Temple ; mil. serv., 1940-43, capt. ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947 ; cl. I, 1950.
- HUMPHRIES, Lt.-Col. G. J.**—b. 1900 ; ed. St. James Sch., Tyresham, Magdalen Coll. Sch., Blackley and Reading Univ. ; mil. serv., 1939-46, lt.-col. ; survr., Nig., 1928 ; senr., 1945 ; dep. dir., col. surv. (on secondment), 1946.
- HUMPIDGE, K. P.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos., and Bristol Univ. ; asst. engr., P.W.D., Nig., 1926 ; exec. engr., gr. I, 1936 ; senr., 1938 ; asst. D.P.W., 1947 ; regl. D.D.P.W., 1949 ; D.P.W., N. regn., 1951.
- HUNTER, C.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Rutlish Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford ; war serv., 1940-44 ; asst. audr., Ken., 1936 ; G.C., 1944 ; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), 1947 ; senr. audr., Mal., 1949.
- HUNTER, J. E.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Newcastle ; solr., 1937 ; comsnr. for local govt., Ken., 1950.
- HUNTER, J. K.**—b. 1913 ; ed. George Watson's Coll., Skerry's Coll. and Glasgow Univ. ; med. offr., Uga., 1939 ; S.M.O. (Labour), 1949 ; asst. D.M.S., 1950, D.D.M.S., 1952.
- HUNTER, K. H.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Berkhamsted Sch. ; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj. ; survr., Nig., 1928 ; senr., 1949 ; asst. dir., survs., 1950 ; dir., N. regn., 1951 ; in chge. of photo-topog. surv., Windward and Leeward Is., 1944-45 ; Barb., 1946.
- HUTCHINGS, C. D. F.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Munro Coll., J'ca, and Ontario Agric. Coll., Canada ; junr. agric. offr., J'ca, 1938 ; agric. offr., gr. I, 1945 ; senr., 1947 ; dep. dir. of agric. (extension servs.), 1949.
- HUTCHINSON, H.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Durham Univ. ; asst. man., Cotton Seed Farm, N. Nig., 1928 ; Cotton Experimental Station, Barberton, 1931 ; cotton insect pest surv. section, Swaz., 1933 ; contract offr., Colonial Development and Food Production Schemes, 1944 ; agric. experimental offr., 1945 ; agric. offr., 1948 ; prin. agric. offr., 1950.
- HUTCHINSON, T. E.**—b. 1900 ; ed. Miller Acad. and Edin. Univ. ; prin., Queen's Coll., Trin., 1943 ; dir., educ., Bah., 1945 ; educ. research for Scottish res. coun.
- HUTCHISON, P. H.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Dumfries Acad. and Edin. Acad. ; asst. admin.-gen., Tang., 1929 ; land offr., 1936 ; cust., enemy prop., 1948.
- HUTSON, C. T.**, O.B.E.—b. 1906 ; clk., K.U.R. & H., 1929 ; asst. supt., 1939 ; asst. supt. of the line, 1945 ; E.A.R. & H., 1948 ; ch. commercial supt., 1952.
- HUTSON, L. R.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., Ontario Vet. Coll. and Univ. of Toronto ; vet. offr., Leeward Is., 1933 ; J'ca, 1939 ; Antigua, 1939 ; ch. vet. offr., Leeward Is. ; vet. offr., dept. of sci. and agric., Barb., 1948 ; dep. dir., agric. (animal husb.), Trin., 1952 ; author of numerous articles published in vet. and med. journals.
- HUTT, A. M. B.**, C.M.G. (1949), O.B.E. (1943).—b. 1904 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown, S.A., and Univ. Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Tang., 1925 ; asst. dist. offr., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1938 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1944 ; prov. comsnr., 1946 ; dep. chmn. and exc. offr., dev. coms., 1946 ; mem., dev. and wks., 1949 ; dep. ch. sec. and mem. for dev. and wks., 1950 ; ch. sec., 1951 ; ag. gov., 1952.

**HUXLEY, D. B.**—b. 1915; ed. Westminster Sch. and Christ Ch., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj. (desps.); asst. to atty.-gen., Berm., 1946; solr.-gen., 1948; atty.-gen., 1952.

**HYDE-CLARKE, E. M.**, M.B.E.—b. 1905; ed. St. George's Sch., Harpenden, Lond. Sch. of Econ. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ken., 1927; asst. sec., secretariat, 1939; personal asst., chmn., agric. prod. and settlement bd., 1944; civil reabsorption off. and dir., man/woman power, 1945; labour comsnr., 1945; official M.L.C., 1946; perm. sec. to min. of local govt., G.C., 1950; ret. and reapptd. estabs. sec. (temp.), 1952; sec. to various comtees.; chmn., sub-comtee. of the labour advisory bd. on native registration.

**HYNE, R.**—b. 1893; ed. S. Brisbane Tech. High Sch. and Queensland Univ.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1916-17 and 1943-44, maj.; dir., educ., Tonga, 1920; ch. mag. and leg. advsr., B.S.I.P. (on secondment), 1929; dir., educ. and sec. to premier, Tonga, 1932-36; ch. police mag. and leg. advsr., 1933-36; sec. to premier, ch. police mag., ch. just. and judge of the land ct., 1936-58; res. mag. and asst. legal advr., W. Pac. H.C. (on secondment), Fiji, 1942-43; ch. mag. and leg. advsr., B.S.I.P., 1938-44; solr.-gen., S.L., 1944; atty.-gen., 1945; O.A.G., 1948; puisne judge, G.C., 1948; ch. just., Fiji, 1952.

**IBBERSON, Dora, C.B.E.**—b. 1890; ed. Redland High Sch., Bristol, and St. Hugh's Coll., Oxford; principal and special enquiry offr., min. of lab. and nat. assist. bd.; soc. welf. offr. (secondment), Trin., 1943; soc. welf. advr., D.W.W.I., 1945, author of *Our Towns*.

**INCE, R. E.**—b. 1905; ed. Brentwood Sch. and Camb. Univ.; p.o.w., 1942-45; mstr., King Edward VII Sch., Taiping, 1927; asst. inspr. of schs., Penang, 1936; headmstr., govt. sch., 1937; senr. inspr., schs., 1946; S'pore, 1951.

**INGHAM, J. H.**, M.B.E.—b. 1910; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod., Rhodes Univ. Coll., S.A., and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; admin. offr., Nyasa., 1936; sec., agric. and natural resources, Ken., 1947; admin. sec., 1952.

**INGLE, D. K.**—b. 1904; ed. St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling, Perse Sch., Camb., and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1942-47, maj.; cadet (Chartered Co.'s serv.), N. Borneo, 1926; offr., cl. III, 1930; cl. II, 1936; cl. IB, 1945; col. admin. serv., 1946; comsnr. of lands, 1948.

**INGRAHAM, K. R.**, O.B.E. (1952).—b. 1908; ed. Public Sch., Harbour Is.; telegraphist, gr. III, Bah., 1924; gr. II, 1935; inspr. of telephones, 1943; exch. engr., 1945; dep. dir., telecomms., 1946; dir., 1947.

**INGRAMS, W. H.**, C.M.G. (1939), O.B.E. (1933).—b. 1897; ed. Shrewsbury; mil. serv., 1914-16; min. of nat. serv., 1917; min. of lab., 1918; asst. dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1919; asst. sec., 1925; asst. col. sec., Maur., 1927; ag. asst. prin., C.O., 1929-30; pol. offr., Aden, 1934; res. advsr. to Quaiti Sultan of Shihir and

Mukalla and Kathiri Sultan of Seiyun, 1937; ag. prin., C.O., 1938; ch. sec., Aden, 1940; ag. gov., Aden, 1940; miss. to King of Yemen, 1941; Br. agt., E. Aden Prot., and res. advsr., Hadhramaut States, 1942; contrlr.-gen., admin. and local govt., control coms. for Germany, and Br. del. on civ. admin. comtee. allied control authority, 1945; ch. comsnr., N.T., G.C., 1947; mission to Gibraltar, 1949; to Hong Kong, 1950; advsr. on o'seas inf., C.O., 1950; cl. IV, Order of the Brit. Star of Zanz.; jt. Lawrence Memorial medallist; jt. Founder's gold medallist, R.G.S.; Burton Memorial medallist; author of *Zanzibar, its History and its People*, 1931; *School History of Mauritius*, 1931; *School Geography of Mauritius*, 1932; *Report on Social, Political and Economic Conditions of the Hadhramaut*, 1935; *Arabia and the Isles*, 1942; *Seven across the Sahara*, 1949; *Hong Kong*, 1952.

**INNES, J. R.**—b. 1903; ed. Brisbane Gram. Sch. and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-46, capt.; leprosy surv. offr., B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1937; inter-territorial leprologist, E.A., 1947; author of reports to B. Sol. Is. Prot., E.A., Nyasa., and N. Rhod. govs. and various publs. in med. journals on leprosy.

**INNISS, C. de L.**—b. 1910; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and Oxford Univ.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; clk., atty.-gen. and leg. dftsmn., Barb., 1938; asst., 1941; judge, petty debt ct., 1947; leg. dftsmn., Tang., 1947; solr.-gen., 1949; atty.-gen., Trin., 1952.

**IRONS, J.**, O.B.E. (mil.).—b. 1902; mil. serv., 1923-47, lt.-col.; supt., prisons, Cyp., 1947.

**IRVING, W. J. M.**—b. 1907; ed. Daniel Stewart's Coll. and Edin. and Camb. Univs.; agric. offr., Uga., 1931; senr., 1946; asst. dir., agric., 1949; dep. dir., agric., 1951.

**IRWIN, P. I. M.**—b. 1914; ed. Clifton Coll. and Clare Coll., Camb.; asst. supt., police, Ceylon, 1935; supt., 1943; supt., Tang., 1948; supt., H.K., 1950; sen. supt., 1951; asst. comsnr., 1952.

**IRWIN, W. H.**—b. 1907; ed. Trinity Coll., Dublin; called to bar, Inns of Court of N. Ireland; N. Ireland circuit; dist. mag., G.C., 1936; puisne judge, Trin., 1947; senr., 1952; mem., W.I. ct. of appeal, 1951.

**ISAACS, K. G. L.**—b. 1925; ed. Govt. High Sch., Nassau and Queen's Coll., Camb.; ag. stipend. and circ. mag., Bah., 1952

**ISHERWOOD, H.**—b. 1904; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Gram. Sch., Blackburn, and Downing Coll., Camb.; survr., Nig., 1926; senr. survr., 1942; asst. dir., 1947; dir., G.C., 1951; mem., Anglo-French Cameroons boundary coms., 1937-39.

**JACK, E. L.**, M.B.E. (1944).—b. 1898; ed. Wolmer's Sch., J'ca; clk., J'ca, 1915; inspectg. offr., agric. loan soc. bd., 1918; 2nd cl. clk., govt. sav. bk., 1920; inspectg. offr., 1921; 1st cl. clk. and inspectg. offr., agric. loan soc. bd., 1923; secretary, 1938; manager, 1943; mem. and sec. of various bds. and comtees., 1935-44; visited Wind. Is. and reported on credit facilities for agriculturists, 1945.

**JACK, R. N.**—b. 1905; ed. St. V. Gram. Sch.; cl. asst., govt. cotton ginnery, St. V., 1922; lab. comsnr., 1941; asst. comsnr., Barb., 1951; attd. lab. dept., J'ca, 1944; spec. mis., Aruba and Curacao, Dutch W.I., 1944; rehab. offr. for demobilized war personnel, 1945; census offr. for census of 1946; attd. col. serv. train. course for lab. offr., Lond., 1949.

**JACKSON, A.**—b. 1905; ed. Huddersfield Secon. Sch. and Leeds Univ.; interned 1942-45; asst. analyst, H.K., 1929; asst. govt. analyst, S'pore, 1936; senr. chemist, Penang, 1939; S'pore, 1946; ch. chemist, Mal., 1951.

**JACKSON, D. E.**—b. 1892; ed. The Middle Sch., B. Guiana; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mag., B. Guiana, 1931; senr. mag., 1936; registr., deeds, sup. ct., and W.I. ct. of appeal, 1944; puisne judge, Wind. and Leeward Is., 1949; ch. justice, Wind. and Leeward Is., 1950; B. Guiana spec. comsnr. to Trin. to inv. working of workmns. comp. ordinance, 1933.

**JACKSON, H. W.**—b. 1906; ed. Shawlands Acad., Cusacks Coll., and New York Univ.; dep. dir., b'casting, Mal., 1946; dir., 1951.

**JACKSON, J.**—b. 1895; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1934; mil. serv., 1914-19; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1920; dist. offr., 1928; asst. judge, high ct., 1935; judge, 1944; puisne judge, G.C., 1945; ag. ch. justice, 1952.

**JACKSON, L.**—b. 1909; ed. King Edward VII Sch., and Univ., Sheffield; mil. serv., 1941-45, capt.; asst. civ. engr., Admy., 1937-38; engr., P.W.D., H.K., 1938; D.P.W. and dev. comsnr., Aden, 1952; author of paper on Hong Kong Waterworks, 1948.

**JACKSON, O. W.**, M.B.E. (mil.)—b. 1895; ed. Caterham Elem. Sch.; mil. serv., 1912-33 and 1941-45, capt., R.M.; H.M. prison serv., 1934-41 and 1945-48; comsnr. of prisons, Maur., 1948.

**JACOBS, K. C.**, O.B.E. (1946)—b. 1904; ed. Bedford Sch.; acctnt., forestry dep., Cyp., 1928; treas. acctnt., Gam., 1934; asst. receiver-gen., 1937; receiver-gen., 1941; fin. sec., 1949; ag. gov., 1950; fin. sec., S.L., 1951.

**JACOBSON, R.**—b. 1907; ed. King Edward VII Sch., Jo'burg and Witwatersrand Univ.; temp. M.O., Basuto, 1935; M.O., 1936; ag. D.M.S., 1951.

**JACOBSON, R. R. E.**—b. 1912; ed. Melbourne Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-42, licut.; geol., Nig., 1937; senr. geol., 1945; dep. dir., 1947; dir., 1950.

**JAKEMAN, R. W.**—b. 1908; ed. Altrincham Gram. Sch., and Oxford Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., 1931; ag. asst. sec. to High Comsnr., asst. dist. judge, S'pore, in addn., 1932-33; cl. V, 1934; ag. res., Labuan, 1936; cl. IV, 1938; sec. to Br. advsr., Kelantan, 1941; cl. III, 1943; 1st asst. sec., S'pore, 1946; cl. II, 1947; cl. IC, 1950; cl. IB, 1951; ag. under sec., S'pore, 1952.

**JAMES, A. W. D.**, D.F.C. (1945)—b. 1916; ed. Edin. Acad. and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-46; cadet, M.C.S., 1939; S.O., cl. I, Chinese affrs., B.M.A. (M.), 1945; cl. IV, D.O., Christmas Is., 1946; asst. comsnr., labour (Chinese), Perak, 1949; dep. comsnr., N. Sembilan, 1949; cl. III, 1950; dep. head, emergency inf. serv., 1951; head, 1951.

**JAMES, H. P.**—b. 1893; ed. Berkhamsted Sch.; mil. serv., 1913-19; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1920; dist. offr., 1928; senr., 1936; res., 1937; senr., 1943; ret., 1946; re-apttd. (temp.) ch. out island comsnr., Bah., 1950.

**JAMES, W. P.**—b. 1906; ed. Sch. of Metalliferous Mining, Cornwall; asst. govt. mining engr., S. Rhod., 1934; govt. mining engr., 1936; inspr., mines, Cyp., 1939; chmn., two comtees. on mineral resources of Cyp. and poss. estab. of new industries; mem., various bds. of enq. to invest. trade disputes.

**JEFFRIES, Sir Charles**, K.C.M.G. (1943), C.M.G. (1937), O.B.E. (1928)—b. 1896; ed. Malvern Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1915-17, licut.; invalidated from army, 1917; temp. 2nd cl. clk., C.O., 1917; asst. prin., 1919; prin., 1920; asst. sec. and estabs. offr., 1930; asst. U.S. of S., 1939; dep. U.S. of S., 1947; visited W.A., 1944; C.O. rep. on exec. comtee. of Br. coun.; author of *The Colonial Empire and its Civil Service*, 1938, and articles on Col. subjects in various periodicals: *Creed or Common Sense*, 1943; *Nebuchadnezzar's Image*, 1947; *Partners for Progress*, 1949; *The Colonial Police*, 1952.

**JEHU, J. W.**—b. 1903; ed. Llanfair County Sch., Welshpool, and Manchester Univ.; asst. engr., posts and tels., Nig., 1928; senr. engr., 1946; div. engr., 1948; asst. engr.-in-ch., 1949; dep. dir. and engr.-in-ch., 1950.

**JENKINS, Lt.-Col. A. H.**—b. 1910; ed. Ardwyn Sch., Aberystwyth; mil. serv., 1927-31 (R.A.F.); Cardiganshire police, 1931-45; senr. cler. and acctng. serv., H.K., 1946; ch. const., Falk. Is., 1948; dep. supt., police, Gren., 1951; supt., St. V., 1952.

**JENKINS, Sir Enoch**, Kt. Bach. (1946)—b. 1895; ed. Howard Gardens High Sch., Univ. Coll., Cardiff, and Peterhouse, Camb.; called to bar, Gray's Inn; S. Wales circuit; mil. serv., 1914-19, licut.; cadet, Nyasa, 1925; asst. registr., high ct., N. Rhod., 1927; cr. coun., 1930; solr.-gen., 1936; atty.-gen., Fiji, 1938; ch. just., Nyasa, 1945; just. of appeal, E.A. ct. of appeal, 1953.

**JENNER, W. F. C.**—b. 1907; printing offr., prisons dept., H.K., 1930; senr. exec. offr., cl. II, 1950; govt. printer, 1952.

**JENNINGS, P. H.**—b. 1903; ed. Christ's Hosp.; asst. audr., N. Rhod., 1927; Maur., 1931; audr., B. Hond., 1934; dep. audr., G.C., 1938; Nig., 1945; dir., aud., H.K., 1948.

**JIBOWU, O.**—b. 1899; ed. Abecokuta Gram. Sch., Nig., and Oxford Univ.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; police mag., Nig., 1931; asst. judge, high ct., 1942; judge, later puisne judge, sup. ct., 1944.

**JOHN, I. G.**—b. 1912; ed. Gowerton Gram. Sch. and Univ. of Wales; mil. serv., 1941-46; prob. meteorological offr., S.S., 1937; meteorological offr., 1939; S'pore, 1948; asst. dir., 1951.

**JOHNS, R., O.B.E.**—b. 1903; ed. Monmouthshire Agric. Inst., Usk, Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth, and I.C.T.A.; C.O., agric. res. schol., Trin. and Univ. of Reading, 1929-30; stock inspr., Tang., 1926; agric. offr., Zanz., 1931; Fiji, 1939; agric. advsr. to compt. for dev. and welf. in the W.I., 1940; dep. dir., agric., Nig., 1949; dir., W. region, 1951.

**JOHNSON, A. J.**—b. 1902; ed. Arnold Sch., Blackpool, and Trinity Coll., Camb.; med. offr., S.L., 1932; S.M.O., 1949; asst. D.M.S., 1950; D.D.M.S., 1952.

**JOHNSON, C. W. T., C.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1893; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch.; apptd., Fiji, 1910; col. sec's offr., 1915; clk., exec. and leg. couns., 1920; seconded as dist. offr., Fanning Is., W. Pac. H.C., Feb.-Nov., 1922; prov. and dist. comsnr., 1928; 2nd asst. col. sec., 1931; mem., Fiji mining bd.; asst. col. sec., 1937; off. M.L.C., 1939; M.E.C., 1940; gov's dep. on various occasions between 1941-42; Br. agent and consul., Tonga., 1943; retired, re-apptd. govt. sec., St. Helena, 1952.

**JOHNSON, F. R., M.B.E.**—b. 1908; govt. chemist, med. dept., G.C., 1943; sen. fisheries offr., 1948.

**JOHNSON, K. C.**—b. 1907; ed. Uppingham Sch.; asst. treas., acctnt.-gen. dept., N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., 1937; asst. comsnr., inc. tax, 1945; mem., comtee. to review native taxation, 1948; comsnr., inc. tax, 1951.

**JOHNSON, V. K., O.B.E.**—b. 1901; ed. Rottingdean and Harrow; cadet, Nig., 1926; senr. dist. offr., 1945; res., 1946; staff gr. 1951.

**JOHNSTON, A. G. K.**—b. 1909; ed. Derby Sch., Edin. Univ. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933; seconded to C.O., 1940; clk. of coun., N. Rhod., 1943; asst. ch. sec., 1946; sec., dev. auth., 1948; asst. ch. sec., E.A.H.C., 1950.

**JOHNSTON, C. M.**—b. 1909; ed. Shrewsbury Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ken., 1933; prov. comsnr., 1951.

**JOHNSTON, F. W.**—b. 1899; ed. St. Patrick's Cathedral Gram. Sch. and Mountjoy Sch., Dublin; barrister-at-law; war serv., 1915-22, 2nd mate; cadet, col. admin. serv., 1926; asst. dist. offr., 1930; asst. admstr. gen., and dep. official recr., 1933; mag., 1933; judge, sup. ct., Gam., 1942; puisne judge, Nig., 1947; comsnr. of enq., United Africa Co. Freetown fire, 1943, and sinking of H.M.C.S. *Lady Durham*,

Gam., 1947; publns.:—*Vol. IV, Uganda law reports, 1937, and suppl. (1939-46) to revd. 1942 edn. Laws of Gambia, 1947.*

**JOHNSTON, H. M., D.S.O., D.F.C.**—b. 1921; ed. Rutherglen Acad., Scotland; mil. serv., 1939-47, ops. offr.; seconded to min. of civ. aviation, 1945; seconded from min. of civ. aviation as dir., aviation, Nyasa., 1949.

**JOLLY, J., C.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. Bolton Sec. Sch. and H.M.S. *Conway*; marine offr., Nig., 1927; senr., 1937; dep. harbourmstr., H.K., 1939; harbourmstr., mar. mag., 1940; dir., marine, 1948.

**JONES, E. N., C.M.G., O.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1925; dist. comsnr., 1932; sec. for soc. servs., 1943; dir., soc. welf. and housing, 1946; ch. comsnr., N.T., 1948; sec. for developmt., 1950.

**JONES, G. S., M.B.E.**—b. 1908; ed. King's Sch., Chester, and Oxford Univ.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933; comsnr. for nat. dev., 1951.

**JONES, I. G.**—b. 1903; ed. Hengoed; inspr., labour, G.C., 1942; senr. labour offr., 1947; dep. comsnr., labour, 1950; comsnr., 1950.

**JONES, S. H.**—b. 1903; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch., S.L.; clk., H.M. customs, 1923; supr. of customs, 1946; collr. of customs, 1948.

**JONES, S. H. O.**—b. 1909; ed. Boys' High Sch., Gambia, and C.M.S. Gram. Sch., S.L., Manchester Univ. and Lond. Sch. of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene; med. offr., Gambia, 1936; senr. med. offr. (clinical), 1951; D.M.S., 1952.

**JONES, W. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Liverpool Inst. and Liverpool Univ.; solr., sup. ct., Eng., 1925; advoc. and solr. sup. ct., S'pore, 1929; interned, H.K., 1941-45; asst. cr. solr., H.K., 1937; leg. advsr., treas., 1938; supt. inl. rev., estate duty comsnr. and collr., stamp rev., 1938; land offr. and registr., marriages, 1946; registr.-gen., 1949.

**JONES, W. B. R.**—b. 1899; ed. Llanelly Sec. Sch., Univ. of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Cardiff and St. Thos. Hosp., Lond.; mil. serv., 1918-19; asst. col. surg., Falkland Is., 1927-31; med. offr., dist. 6, and med. supt., Alexandra Hosp., Nevis, 1931-36; med. offr. in admin. chge., and med. supt., Glendon Hosp., Montserrat, 1947.

**JOSSE, V. C.**—b. 1913; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch., and Liverpool Univ.; clk., various depts., 1931; ch. clk., admin'r's off., 1944; dist. offr., St. V., 1946; inc. tax offr., 1950; govt. sec., Dominica, 1951.

**JOY, E. A.**—b. 1901; ed. Preston Gram. Sch.; acctnt., med. dept., S.S., 1928; acctnt., corps of acctnts., S.S. and F.M.S., 1932; spl. duty, naval base, S'pore, 1939; fin. dep. to food cont., Mal., 1941; ag. dep. fin. sec. (reconstruction), S'pore, 1946; dep. acctnt.-gen., Mal., in addn., 1947; acctnt.-gen., Mal., 1950.

- JOY, Sir George, K.B.E. (1949), C.M.G. (1945).**—b. 1896; ed. privately and St. Francis Xavier's Coll., Bruges; mil. serv., 1914-23; asst. to Br. res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1924; Br. res. comsnr., 1928; H.B.M. vice-consul, 1928; attd. to C.O., 1931; H.B.M. consul for N. Heb. and Hoorn and Wallis Is., 1937; attd. to C.O., 1940; res. advsr., Mukalla, 1940-42; civ. sec., Aden, 1942; ag. ch. sec. various occasions; gov. and c.-in-c., St. H., 1947.
- KAIN, D. A.**—b. 1910; ed. Spiers Sch., Beith, Kilmarnock Acad. and Hutchisons Gram. Sch., Glasgow; apptd., 1939; asst. acctnt., Nyasa, 1945; acctnt.-gen., Maur., 1949; dep. fin. sec., 1950; sec. fiscal surv., Nyasa, and organ. acctnt., Nyasa, famine relief coms.
- KAYE, W.**—b. 1913; ed. Penistone Gram. Sch.; inl. rev. dept., U.K., 1930; asst. comsnr., inc. tax, Nyasa (secondment), 1945; trans. to col. serv. as comsnr., inc. tax, Nyasa., 1948.
- KEAST, J. H.**—b. 1906; ed. High Pavement Sch., Nottingham. King Edward's Sch., Birmingham, and St. John's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1942-44, capt.; survr., Nig., 1928; senr., 1949; asst. dir., survs., 1951; dir., E. regn., 1951.
- KEATINGE, R. II.**—b. 1911; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen, N.I.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; mil. serv., 1939-43; dep. registr., high ct., Tang., 1937; res. mag., Ken., 1944; judge, Som., 1950.
- KEEN, Sir Bernard, Kt. (1952).**—b. 1890; ed. Univ. Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., 1915-19, 1940-43, maj.; asst. dir. Rothamsted Exper. Stn., 1929; dir., imp. inst. agric. res., India, 1930-31; pres., Royal Met. Soc., 1938-39; sci. advr., M.E. Supply Centre, Cairo, 1943-45; advr. on rural devpt., Pal., 1946; dir., E.A.A.F.R.O., 1947; mem. of the Sci. Coun. for Africa South of the Sahara; author of *The Physical Properties of the Soil*, 1931; *The Agricultural Development of the Middle East*, 1946; chmn., U.K. mission to W.A. on veg. oil and oilseed prod., 1946; head of Col. Del., Specialist Agric. Conf. on Plant and Animal Nutrition in relation to soil and climatic factors, Australia.
- KEEN, K.**—b. 1907; ed. King's Sch., Rochester, Guy's Hosp. Med. Sch., and King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; mil. serv., 1941-45; cadet offr., cl. II, H.K., 1930; cl. I, 1949; soc. welf. offr., 1952.
- KEITH, J. L., C.B.E. (1951), O.B.E. (1943).**—b. 1895; ed. Hertford Coll., Oxford; dist. offr., N. Rhod., 1919-37; ag. dir., African educ., 1930-31; African research survey, Chatham House, 1937-39; dir., col. schols. and hd., welf. dept., C.O., 1941.
- KELLY, H. C., O.B.E. (1953).**—b. 1899; ed. Foxdale, I.O.M., and Liverpool Sch. of Art; mil. serv., 1917-19; apptd., Tang., 1929; press instr., 1940; asst. press. supt., 1945; govt. printer, 1948.
- KELSICK, C. A.**—b. 1920; ed. Montserrat Gram. Sch. and King's Coll., Lond. Univ.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; cr. atty., Antigua, 1950.
- KELSICK, O. R., D.F.C.**—b. 1922; ed. Montserrat Gram. Sch. and 2nd Devonshire Course, 1949; mil. serv., 1940-46, flt.-lieut.; dist. offr., Carriacou, Grenada, 1947; asst. adminr., St. V., 1953.
- KEMP, A. G.**—b. 1911; ed. Boys' High Sch., Teacher Training, Canterbury Univ., Christchurch, N.Z.; mil. serv., 1941-45, capt.; apptd. Fiji serv., 1937; educ. offr., G. & E. Is. Col., 1950; senr. educ. offr., 1952.
- KENNEDY, E. S.**—b. 1909; ed. Loreto Convent, St. Joseph's Coll., Curepipe and Royal Coll., Curepipe, Maur.; C.S. Maur., 1929; sec. to the Br. agent, Mukalla, 1938; pol. offr., Aden, 1942.
- KENNEDY, F., O.B.E.**—b. 1899; ed. Bedford Modern Sch.; war serv., 1917-18; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 1917; cler. offr., higher gr., 1928; staff offr., 1939; prin., 1943; asst. sec., 1952.
- KENNEDY, L. D.**—b. 1900; ed. High Sch., Wick, and Sutherland Tech. Sch., Golspie; mil. serv., 1917-19; civ. intern. 1941-45; asst. supt., customs, Sarawak, 1926; supt., 1926; comsnr., trade and customs, 1939.
- KENNEDY, N. M.**—b. 1900; ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; interned, S'pore, 1942-45; acctnt., govt. monopolies, Penang, 1927; bankruptcy dept., S'pore, 1936; med. dept. (in addn.), 1937; dep. acctnt.-gen., Mal., 1946; acctnt.-gen., S'pore, 1947.
- KENNIFF, V., C.B.E. (1949).**—b. 1895; ed. Sydney High Sch. and Univ.; asst. engr., P.W.D., Fiji, 1921; dist. engr., 1924; asst. D.P.W., Cyp., 1930; Pal., 1935; D.D.P.W., 1942; D.P.W., H.K., 1946; comsnr. of wks., N. Rhod., 1951.
- KEPPEL-COMPTON, R. H.**—b. 1900; ed. Oakham Sch. and Camb.; cadet, Nyasa., 1923; admin. offr., 1925; dep. prov. comsnr., 1945; dev. sec., 1946; prov. comsnr., 1949.
- KERR, A. E.**—b. 1912; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., and Lond. Univ.; asst. govt. chem., Trin., 1941; dep. govt. chem., 1950.
- KERR, A. J.**—b. 1907; ed. Dauntsey's Sch., Downing Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A.; mil. serv., 1940-44; agric. offr., Uga., 1930; senr., 1942; asst. dir. of agric. and registr., co-op. socys., 1946; E.A. rep. at M.E. agric. conf., Cairo, 1944; study tour, Ceylon and India, 1946; visited Zanz. to advise on co-op. possibilities, 1950; author of various articles in agric. journals.
- KERR, A. T.**—b. 1913; ed. Merchiston Castle Sch., Edinburgh Academy and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-42; cadet, G.C., 1936; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1943; secon. labour dept., 1942-47; sen. asst. col. sec., 1948; prin. asst. sec., 1950.
- KETTLEWELL, R. W.**—b. 1910; ed. Clifton Coll., Reading and Camb. Univs., and I.C.T.A.; mil. serv., 1940-43, maj.; agric. offr., Nyasa., 1934; senr. agric. offr., 1943; dep. dir. agric., 1950; dir. agric., 1951.

**KILLICK, A. B., C.M.G. (1950).—**b. 1901; ed. Eastbourne Coll.; agric. offr., Uga., 1934; senr. agric. offr., 1924-36; dep. dir., agric., Trin., 1936; Tang., 1939; Ken., 1941; dir., agric., Uga., 1947; prof. of agric. and dir. of studies, I.C.T.A., Trin., 1951.

**KING, E. C.—**b. 1913; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L.; jr. master, St. Mary's Coll., St. L., 1930; Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch., 1937; ch. warden, prisons, Grenada, 1941; supt., prisons, 1944; B. Hond., 1952.

**KING, J. G. M., M.B.E.—**b. 1908; ed. Oundle; dist. agric. offr., Tang., 1932; ag. senr. agric. offr., 1945; secon. as lecturer in col. agric. to Col. Serv. Course, Cambridge Univ., 1946; dir. of livestock and agric. serv., Basuto., 1948.

**KING, S. E.—**b. 1898; ed. Merchant Taylors' Sch. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1916-18, lt.; M.C.S., 1921; cl. V, 1924; cl. IV, 1928; cl. III, 1933; cl. II, 1938; cl. IB, 1946; dep. comsnr., labour, Mal., 1947; contrlr., immig., 1948; cl. IA dir., immig., Mal. and S'pore, 1949.

**KINGSLEY, H. H.—**b. 1897; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Univ.; barrister-at-law; war serv., 1916-19 (desps.), 1942-45, paymstr.-lieut.; cr. coun., Tang., 1940; puisne judge, S.L., 1947.

**KIRKPATRICK, Sir James, Bt.—**b. 1918; ed. Wellington Coll.; mil. serv., 1939-45, sqdn./ldr.; temp. asst. game warden, Ken., 1939; senr. game ranger, 1951.

**KIRKPATRICK, K. I. R.—**b. 1898; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; mil. serv., 1915-18; cler. asst., B. Guiana C.S., 1918; clk., 1920; supt., parcels branch, 1928; acctnt., P.O. sav. bank, 1938; inspr., post offices, 1939; senr. clk., 1940; asst. P.M.G., 1941; P.M.G., 1946; sec., post office coms., 1942; chmn., Whitley coun., 1947, and Demerara elec. coy. coms., 1949.

**KITSON, Major P. H., C.P.M. (1948).—**b. 1911; Basuto. M.P., 1937-42; Mauritius police, 1942-48; G.C., 1948-49; dep. comsnr., Basuto., 1950.

**KITO, F. R. K.—**b. 1900; ed. Wellington Coll. and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z.; mil. serv., 1945-46, maj.; survr., Sarawak, 1933; asst. supt., lands and surveys dept., 1939; supt., 1946.

**KNIGHT, C.—**b. 1909; ed. prep. sch., St. Aubyns, Rottingdean, Sussex, Pub. Sch. and Diocesan Coll., S.A.; barrister-at-law, London; mil. serv., 1940-44, maj.; res. mag., Tang., 1935; puisne judge, Nyasa., 1947; Tang., 1948; S'pore, 1951.

**KNIGHT, E. G., M.B.E. (1945).—**b. 1893; ed. Grenada Gram. Sch.; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1932; 6th clk., treas., Grenada, 1911; 3rd clk., 1912; 2nd clk., 1913; customs clk., 1916; 2nd clk., col. sec. office, 1919; ch. clk., 1922; legal asst. atty.-gen. office, 1933; mag., west dist., 1937; comsnr., wkmen's comp., 1939; competent auth. and compt., supplies, 1945; assisted in revising laws of Grenada, 1935; supervisor of 1st elections with adult suffrage, 1951.

**KNIGHT, J. M., M.B.E. (1927).—**b. 1894; ed. Grenada Gram. Sch.; mil. serv., 1914-19 (desps. twice); 5th clk., treas.,

Grenada, 1912; 2nd clk., G.P.O., 1913; rev. and cust. offr., 1919; 2nd clk., sec't. and clk., leg. coun., 1921; ch. clk., gov. office, Wind. Is., and clk., ex. coun., Grenada, 1925; sec. to gov., Wind. Is., 1928; asst. ch. sec., 1944; P.M.G., Grenada, 1945.

**KNIGHT, W. A.—**b. 1915; ed. Friars Sch. and Univ. Coll. of N. Wales; C.A.D., 1938; asst. audr., Ken., 1938; audr., Maur., 1946; senr., S.L., 1949; dir., audit, B. Guiana, 1952.

**KNOWLES, R. E.—**b. 1913; ed. Queen's Coll., Nassau; electrician, telecoms., Bah., 1939; technician, 1940; radio tech. offr., 1942; radio engr., 1945; dep. dir., telecomms., 1947.

**KNOWLES, V. H.—**b. 1912; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; clk., secretariat, Trin., 1929; asst. warden, 1941; warden, 1948.

**KORSAH, K. A., C.B.E.—**b. 1894; ed. Wesleyan Boys' High Sch., Fourah Bay Coll., Freetown, S.L., and Lond. and Durham Univs.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; in practice, G.C., 1920-45; M.L.C., 1928-40, M.E.C., 1942-45; mem. of coms. on higher educ. for W.A., 1943-45; puisne judge, G.C., 1945; chmn. of comtee. on unestablished subord. staff of govt., 1947.

**LACY, D. P.—**b. 1902; ed. Sec. Sch.; asst. clk., P.W.D., J'ca, 1918; 2nd cl., 1923; 1st cl., lands dept., 1936; fin. clk., P.W.D., 1942; prin. clk., 1943; asst. man. and acctnt., govt. savings bk., 1948; man., 1950.

**LAGRENADE, A.—**b. 1916; ed. Govt. Training Coll. for Teachers, Trin., Inst. Educ., and Lond. Univ.; student teacher, Trin., 1936; asst. teacher, primary sch., Grenada, 1938; hd. teacher, handicraft sch., 1940; asst. mstr., boys' secondary sch., 1945; superv., handicrafts, 1945; organizer, pre-voc. training classes, 1950; inspr., schs., 1951.

**LAMB, A. F. A., O.B.E. (1950).—**b. 1908; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Melrose, Merchiston Castle Sch., Edin., and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-43; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1930; senr. asst. consvtr., B. Hond., 1943; consvtr., 1944; Trin., 1951; mem. of various comtees. on for. and development, B. Hond. and Trin.; author of articles in *Farm and Forest* and *Forestry Dept. Bulletin*.

**LAMB, Sir John, Kt. (1952), C.M.G. (1943).—**b. 1892; mil. serv., 1915-19; asst. pol. offr., gr. II (later asst. dist. offr.), G.E.A., 1919; dist. offr., Tang., 1930; dep. prov. comsnr., 1936; secon. to sec't., 1937; clk. of coun., 1937-38; prov. comsnr., 1939; comsnr. for the internment of enemy aliens, 1940; M.E.C., 1940; admin. sec., 1942; pol. liaison offr., 1947; gov's dep., 1942 and 1946.

**LAMBERT, C. E.—**b. 1900; mil. serv., 1918-19; temp. clk., cust., 1919-20; R.I.C., 1920; temp. clk., min. of lab., 1921; apptd. after compet. exam., cler. offr., C.O., 1923; seconded as registr. on staff of U.K. High Comsnr. in Canada, 1928; returned to C.O., 1932; asst. prin., 1937; asst. sec., 1947.

- LANCASTER, W. E.**—b. 1909; ed. Bedford Modern Sch., Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll. and Edin. and Camb. Univs.; mil. serv., p.o.w., 1942-45; vet. surg., S.S. and F.M.S., 1933; state vet. surg., 1935; vet. offr., Johore, 1941; D.D.V.S., 1946; D.V.S., Mal., 1950.
- LANE, L. P.**, O.B.E., Cmdr., R.N. (Ret.).—b. 1898; ed. Osborne, Dartmouth and Trinity Hall, Camb.; nav. serv., 1911-23, comdr.; T.T.N.V.F., 1939-45; naval o/c, Sey., 1945-46; pilot, marine dept., Tang., 1930; marine offr., 1944; dep. mstr. attendant, S'pore, 1947; mstr. attendant, 1948; raised and comd. T.T.N.V.F.; contr. to *T.T. Notes and Records*.
- LANGLEY, Lt.-Col. M. R. D.**, O.B.E., M.V.O.—b. 1913; police offr. (cadet), Bech. Prot., 1935; supt. of police, 1943; dep. comsnr. and ch. immig. offr., 1947; comsnr., 1949.
- LANGRIDGE, L. R.**—b. 1899; ed. Bishops Sch., Salisbury; Br. postal serv., 1915; Nyasa., 1926; survr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1937; senr. survr., 1943; div. survr., 1947; contrlr., 1949; dep. dir., posts and acents., 1950.
- LASCELLES, D. R.**—b. 1908; ed. Durham Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; interned, 1941-45; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1932; dist. offr., 1939; asst. sec. for defence, 1940; circ. judge, 1948; transf. to col. leg. serv., 1949; puisne judge, 1952.
- LATIMER, C. R.**, O.B.E.—b. 1911; I.C.S., 1935-47; asst. dist. offr., Swaz., secon. to High Commissioner's office as asst. sec., 1949; first asst. sec., Bech. Prot., 1951.
- LATREILLE, H. R.**—b. 1884; cler. asst., col. sec's office, J'ca, 1901; asst., 1905; 2nd cl. clk., 1906; 1st cl. clk., 1917; sen. asst. treas., Tang., 1919; ret., 1937; re-apptd. (temp.) recr. gen. and treas., Bah., 1942.
- Laurie, W.**, D.S.O.—b. 1909; ed. Univs., Glasgow, Dublin and Cardiff; Indian Medical Serv., lt-col. (ret.); med. res. coun., 1948; dir. filariasis res., E.A. med. surv., 1949; consultant in epidemiological hygiene to C.C.T.A.; author of 2 vols. on blackwater fever, various articles and reports.
- LAVOPIERRE, J. A. R.**—b. 1904; ed. St. Charles Coll., Pietermaritzburg, Royal Coll., Maur., Univs. of Lyons, Paris and Edin.; med. asst., 1928; govt. med. offr., Maur., 1931; health offr., 1934; D.D.M.S., 1948; D.M.S., 1952; author of (i) *An essay on housing, town and country planning with special ref. to Maur.*; (ii) in collaboration with Tonkin and Courtots, *A small experiment in the use of D.D.T.*
- LAVOPIERRE, J. J. M.**—b. 1909; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; dist. and stip. mag., Maur., 1944; civil comsnr., 1946; mag., indust. ct., 1949; mstr. and regstr., supreme ct., 1951.
- LAW, A. N.**, C.M.G., M.C.—b. 1895; ed. Northampton Sch. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1915-20, capt.; inspr., dist. admin., Pal., 1920; dist. comsnr., 1932; C.S., Somalia, 1948; dep. dir. educ. (admin.), Uga., 1950, on agreement.
- LAW, P. J.**, O.B.E. (1953).—b. 1910; ed. Charterhouse and Oriol Coll., Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., 1934; secon. as lab. offr.; senr. lab. offr., 1948; dep. comsnr., lab., 1949.
- LAWRENSON, S. V.**—b. 1907; ed. St. Andrews Coll., Bloemfontein; asst. dist. comsnr., Bech. Prot., 1933; dist. offr., 1942.
- LAWS, E. K.**—b. 1906; ed. Berkhamsted Sch.; asst. supt., police (cadet), Ken., 1929; supt., 1942; senr., 1947; comsnr., Fiji, 1952.
- LAWSON, D. H.**—b. 1903; ed. The Wells Hse., Epsom Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; apptd., Nig., 1928; exec. engr., 1937; senr., 1945; D.D.P.W., Ken., 1949; D.P.W., W. regn., Nig., 1952.
- LAWTON, G. M.**—b. 1913; ed. Wellington Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; solr. (Eng.), 1938; mil. serv., 1940-46, lt-col. (desps.); regstr., high ct., N. Rhod., 1946; regstr.-gen., Ken., 1952.
- LAZARD, R. A. J.**—b. 1913; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Univ. Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-43, capt.; asst. treas., Tang., 1936; senr. acctnt., 1947; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1949; acctnt.-gen., S.L., 1952.
- LEA, C. A.**—b. 1904; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, Univ. of Toronto, and Cambridge; mil. serv., 1942-45; prob. meteorological offr., S.S., 1932; meteorological offr., 1934; asst. dir., meteorological serv., S'pore, 1948; dir., 1951.
- LEACH, D. L.**—b. 1904; ed. Thames High Sch., N.Z., and Auckland Univ. Coll.; mil. serv., 1940-46, lt.-col.; survr., lands and surveys dept., Sarawak, 1930; asst. supt., 1937; dir., 1946.
- LEACH, E. W.**—b. 1906; ed. Eastbourne Gram. Sch., Reading Univ., post-grad. courses at Oxford and I.C.T.A.; supt. of agric., Nig., 1928; sen. agric. offr., 1939; sen. agric. supt., Gam., 1939; dep. dir., agric. (crop husbandry), Trin., 1945; dir., agric., 1948; G.C., 1952.
- LEE, O. V.**, E.D.—b. 1895; ed. New Coll., Oxford, Burghers Chantry, Lincoln, and Oxford Univ. (T.S. course); mil. and air serv., 1915-18; admin. serv., Nig., 1929; senr. dist. offr., 1947; Anglo-French liaison offr., W.A. coun. (now W.A.I.-T. secretariat), 1949; int.-allied aero. coms. of control, Berlin and Paris, 1919-21.
- LEECHMAN, B.**, C.M.G. (1952), O.B.E. (1941).—b. 1901; ed. Oundle Sch.; cadet, Tang., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1928; dist. offr., 1937; dep. prov. comsnr., 1944; labour comsnr., 1946; mem. for labour, educ. and soc. welf., 1948; mem. for soc. serv., 1948; sec., E.A. econ. coun., Nairobi, 1940-41; dir., econ. cont., Aden, 1943-45; sec., maj. wks. comtee., 1937; sec., cent. dev. comtee., 1939-40; dep. food and export contrl., 1939-40; sec., E.A. del., E. group confec., 1940; E.A. del. to U.S.A. and Rhod.; war prod. and supply liaison, 1941; mem. econ. cont. bd., 1942-43; i/c. rubber prod., 1942-43; dep. chmn. and exec. offr., econ. cont. bd., 1945-46.

**LEEMBRUGGEN, C. E.**—b. 1899; ed. Richmond Coll. and St. Thomas' Coll., Ceylon; mil. serv., 1918-19; customs dept., Fiji, 1920; collr., customs, 1940; collr. customs and excise, Nig., 1942; asst. compt., customs, S.L., 1945; prin. collr., customs and excise, Nig., 1949; asst. compt., 1951; dep., 1951.

**LEEMING, R. A.**—b. 1905; ed. Alleen's Sch. and Lond. Univ.; civ. engr., Admty., 1938-46; D.D.P.W. (drainage, irrig. and sea def.), B. Guiana, 1950.

**LEES, E. C. L.**—b. 1901; ed. Gidea Park Coll. and Warwick Sch.; mil. serv., 1940-41, capt.; staff survr., Tang, 1927; senr., 1939; dep. dir., surveys, Uga., 1950.

**LEESE, B. R.**—b. 1904; ed. Peoples Coll. and Univ. Coll., Nottingham, and Ruskin Coll., Oxford; asst. acctnt., G.C., 1943; acctnt., 1944; sen. acctnt., 1949; prin. acctnt., 1950; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1951.

**LE MARE, D. W.**—b. 1912; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; lect. and demonstr., Oxford Univ., 1936; mil. serv., 1942-46, capt. (desps.); asst. to dir., fisheries, S.S. & F.M.S., 1938; dir., fisheries, Mal. and S'pore, 1947; chmn., fisheries conf., S.E. Asia, 1947; U.K. del. Indo-Pac. fisheries coun., Sydney, 1950; S. Pac. fisheries conf., Noumea, 1952.

**LEMMON, R. C.**—b. 1906; ed. St. Olave's Sch., Lond.; treas. acctnt., Mal., 1929; senr., 1947; acctnt.-gen., H.K., 1950.

**LE ROUGETEL, Sir John, K.C.M.G.** (1946), C.M.G. (1943), M.C. and Bar.—b. 1894; cd. Rossall and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1914-19; dipl. serv., 1920; ambass. to Persia, 1946-50; Belgium, 1950-51; U.K. high comsnr. in the Union of S. Africa and U.K. high comsnr. for Basuto., the Bech. Prot. and Swaz., 1951.

**LESLIE, E. J. A.**—b. 1912; ed. Uppingham and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.; cadet, Ken., 1934; registr. of co-op. soc., 1948; admin. sec., 1953.

**LESLIE, S. A. S., C.M.G.** (1949)—b. 1907; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1925; dist. offr., 1935; dep. fin. sec., Tang, 1944; fin. sec., 1945; mem. for fin., trade, econ. and fin. sec., 1948.

**LESTER, H. M. O., O.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. City of Lond. Sch., St. Thos. Hosp. and Univ. of Lond.; med. offr., Nig., 1926; dep. dir., tsetse invest., 1930; dir., 1935; dep. dir., sleep sick. serv., 1938; asst. D.M.S., Nig., 1945; D.M.S., Pal., 1946; dir., E.A.T.T.R. and R.O., 1948; D.M.S., Mal., 1952; author of various sci. papers on *Trypanosomiasis*.

**LEVERSEDGE, L. F.**—ed. St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling, India, St. Peter's Sch., York, and St. John's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; cadet, N. Rhod., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; prov. comsnr., 1947; senr., 1949; dev. sec., 1951; mem. N. Rhod. police comsn. of enquiry, 1946-47.

**LEWEY, A. W., Q.C.** (J'ca)—b. 1894; ed. St. Paul's and Trinity Hall, Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1920; mil.

serv., 1914-29; police mag., Gam., 1930; cr. coun., Ken., 1932; solr.-gen., Uga., 1936; atty.-gen., J'ca, 1939; G.C., 1943; leg. advsr. to res. min., W.A., 1944; and to W.A.C., 1946; just. of appeal, W.A. ct. of appeal, 1946; ch. just., N. Rhod., 1952.

**LEWIS, B.**—b. 1912; ed. St. Mark's Sch., Kensington, and R.C.M.; mil. serv., 1940-46, maj.; sec., E.A. prod. and supp. council, 1946; dep. dir., trade, transport and industry, N. Rhod., 1951.

**LEWIS, E. A.**—b. 1900; ed. Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth; mil. serv., R.A.F., 1917-18; vet. entom., Ken., 1930; ch. field zoologist, 1946; dir., E.A. tsetse, reclam. dept., E.A.H.C., 1949; dir. E.A.T.T.R. and R.O., 1952; author of numerous publn. on helminths, ticks and tick-borne diseases, tsetse and trypan.

**LEWIS, J. H.**—b. 1904; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod., Rhodes Univ., S.A., and Cambridge; admin. cadet, Ken., 1931; senr. dist. comsnr., 1951; ag. comsnr., prisons, 1952.

**LEWTHWAITE, R., O.B.E.** (1945)—b. 1894; ed. Kendal Gram. Sch., Magdalen Coll., Oxford, and Middlesex Hosp. Med. Sch., Lond.; mil. serv., 1916-19, lieut., 1944-45, field director, med. res. coun., scrub typhus res. unit, attd. H.Q., S.E.A.C.; res. student in trop. med., inst. for med. res., K. Lumpur, 1926; senr. pathologist, 1931; dir., 1945; dir., col. med. res., 1949; N. Persian forces mem. medal for res. in trop. med., 1936; author of various pp. in med. lit. on typhus fevers, rabies, etc.

**LEYDEN, J. L., C.B.E.** (1948), O.B.E. (1945)—b. 1904; ed. Durham Univ.; war serv., 1939-46, lt.-col.; asst. res., Burma, 1927; dir., front areas admin., 1946; econ. liaison offr., E. and Cent. Afr. reg., C.O., 1948; liaison offr., E. and Cent. Afr., C.O., 1950; sec. to various comtees. under Burma govt.; author of *History of Hagaw Hill Tracts*, 1936, and *Kachins of the Hukawng Valley*, 1941, 1943, 1944.

**LILLEY, R.**—b. 1906; ed. Bedford Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; asst. auctr., Tang, 1930; S.S. and F.M.S., 1936; senr. asst. auctr., Nig., 1938; auctr. (later dir., auct.), B. Guiana, 1945; senr. auctr., Uga., 1948; prin., 1949.

**LILLICRUP, E. H. C.**—b. 1898; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1914-18; asst. auctr., G.C., 1923; auctr., central off., 1928; asst. auctr., Nig., 1929; senr. asst., 1939; prin. asst., 1946; dep. dir. auct., Mal., 1947.

**LILLIE-COSTELLO, Maj. V. J. A., O.B.E., M.C.**—b. 1907; ed. Malvern Coll.; mil. serv., 1939-45; reg. inf. offr., B.W.A., 1946; public rel. offr., G.C., 1948.

**LILLY, J.**—b. 1902; ed. Fettes Coll.; dep. water engrn., municipality of Tientsin, N. China, 1926; water wks. engrn., Kano native admin., Nig., 1931; trans. to P.W.D., Nig., 1935; dir., water supply, G.C., 1946.

**LINDO, H. L.**—b. 1911; ed. J'ca Coll. and Keble Coll., Oxford; inspr., schls., J'ca, 1935; prin. clk., secretariat, 1943; asst. sec., 1945; prin. asst. sec., 1950; adminr., Dominica, 1952.

- LINES, G. W., M.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. Camb. and Cty. High Sch. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; supt., agric., Nig., 1925-30 (resig.); agric. offr., Nig., 1935; senr., S.L., 1944; prin. agric. offr., 1945; dep. dir., agric., 1949; dir. agric., 1951.
- LINGLEY, L. G.**—b. 1910; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Downing Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; dist. mag., G.C., 1937; puisne judge, 1951.
- LINTON, R. D.**—b. 1904; ed. Mountjoy Sch., Dublin, Queen's Univ., Belfast, Oxford Univ. and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., Tang., 1929; senr. agric. offr., 1944; dep. dir., agric., G.C., 1949.
- LISTON, Right Rev. D.**—b. 1900; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin, Nat. Univ., Ireland, and Gregorian Univ., Rome; 1st cl. priest, 1938; Bishop of Port Louis, Maur., 1949.
- LISTON, J. M.**—b. 1909; ed. Glasgow High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; med. offr., Ken., 1935; dir., med. and health serv., Sarawak, 1947; dep. dir., med. and health serv., H.K., 1952.
- LITTLEJOHN, N. K.**—b. 1900; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen; mil. serv., 1941-45, capt.; engrn., P.W.D., H.K., 1926; exec. engrn., 1948; asst. dir., 1950; mem., dangerous goods comtee., 1949.
- LITTLEWOOD, V. H. K.**—b. 1911; ed. Sevenoaks Sch., St. Catharine's Coll., Camb., and Oriol Coll., Oxford; cadet, G.C., 1935; dist. comsnr., 1942; supvsr., col. serv. courses, Camb., 1947; admin. offr., Nyasa., 1949; ch. estab. offr., 1950.
- LLOYD, H. M.**—b. 1907; ed. Christ's Coll., Finchley, Bishops Stortford Coll., and Royal Coll. of Sci., Lond.; entomologist, dept. of tsetse res., Tang., 1930; dir. of tsetse res., 1947.
- LLOYD, Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G. (1951), K.C.B. (1949), K.C.M.G. (1947), C.M.G. (1943).**—b. 1896; ed. Rossall Sch. and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; cadet, Royal Mil. Acad., 1915; 2nd lieut., R.E., 1916; served in Egypt and Pal. (desps.), 1917; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, asst. prin., min. of health, 1920; attd. to C.O. as asst. prin., 1921; ag. prin., 1927; p.s. to perm. under-sec., 1929; prin., 1929; sec. comsnr. on Pal. disturbances, 1929-30; sec., W.I. royal comsn., 1938-39; asst. sec., 1939; asst. U.S. of S., 1943; perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1947.
- LLOYD-WILLIAMS, F. N.**—b. 1908; ed. Brighton Coll. and Camb. Univ.; asst. dir., schs. b'casting, B.B.C., 1934; Nig. repvc., Br. coun., 1943; dep. dir. (schs. b'casting) dept. of b'casting, Mal., 1946; dep. dir. of b'casting, 1950.
- LOCKHART, R. H.**—b. 1900; ed. Lycée Schoelcher, Martinique, and Xaverian Coll., Clapham; called to bar, Middle Temple; mag. and crown atty., Montserrat, 1949.
- LOCKIE, J. R.**—b. 1904; ed. Campbelltown Sch. and Edin Univ.; apptd. forestry dept., B. Guiana, 1926; Nig., 1936; consvtr., 1947; asst. ch. consvtr., 1949; ch. consvtr., N. region, 1951.
- LOFTING, H. G.**—b. 1909; apptd. N. Rhod., 1933; asst. govt. printer, Ken. 1951.
- LONGRIDGE, T. W.**—b. 1908; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Durham Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-43, maj.; engrn., geol. surv., Nig., 1934; asst. water engrn., Cyp., 1938; water engrn., N. Rhod., 1945; dir., water dev. and irrig., 1947; irrig. investgtn. in Aden in 1944.
- LONGSWORTH, A. O., M.B.E.**—b. 1891; ed. C. of E. Coll., Belize; clk., B. Hond., 1909; 3rd cl. clk., 1912; 2nd cl., 1918; 1st cl., 1923; clk. to registr.-gen., 1933; registr.-gen., 1938; cust. of enemy prop. and census offr.
- LONSDALE, A.**—b. 1917; ed. Oldham Hulme Gram. Sch.; called to Bar, Gray's Inn; cr. coun., H.K., 1945; legal dftsma., G.C., 1950.
- LORD, G. E. L.**—b. 1907; ed. Felsted Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; asst. aud., G.C., 1930; Pal., 1935; jt. aud., Som. and Aden, 1939; aud. (later prin. aud.), Fiji and W. Pac., 1946; dep. dir. of audit, G.C., 1951.
- LORD, L., O.B.E. (1951).**—b. 1893; ed. Ashton-u-Lyne Sec. Sch., Ontario Agric. Coll. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1914-18, lieut.; dep. dir., agric., Burma, 1920; univ. dem. sch. of rural econ., Oxford, 1925; econ. bot., dept. of agric., Ceylon, 1926; agric. offr., eastern div., 1930; o/c exper. stn., Peradeniya, and prin. sch. of trop. agric., 1935; sec., col. adv. coun. of agric., animal health and forestry, 1941; asst. agric. advr., C.O., 1948.
- LORD, W. T., I.S.O. (1948), J.P.**—b. 1894; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, King's Coll., Lond. Univ. and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech.; apptd. col. serv., 1911; govt. survr., lands and mines dept., B. Guiana, 1919; warden, mining dists., 1927; survr. and computer, Br. section, B. Guiana-Brazil boundary comsn., 1930-35; warden and travelling mag., mining dists., 1936; supt., surveys, lands and mines dept., 1941; dep. comsnr., lands and mines, 1949; comsnr., 1950; mem., bd. of examiners for land survrs.; sec., standing comtee. for preservn. of historical monuments and archaeological sites; comsnr., Georgetown planning comsrs.
- LOUDON, T. M.**—b. 1910; ed. Harvey Gram. Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-45; dist. offr., Ken., 1946; seconded, C.O., Feb.-Nov., 1946; offr. i/c, E.A. hides, tanning and allied industries bureau, 1952, dir. produce disposal, 1953.
- LOVELACE, A., M.B.E., M.C.**—b. 1907; ed. Dorchester Gram. Sch., Univ. Coll. of South-West, Exeter, and Birkbeck Coll., Univ. of Lond.; mil. serv., 1936-45; educ. offr., Maur., 1946; civ. comsnr., 1949.
- LOVERIDGE, A. J., O.B.E. (1947).**—b. 1904; ed. Emmanuel Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; admin. cadet, G.C., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1931; dist. comsnr., 1939; jud. advr., 1945; senr., 1947; ch. comsnr., 1951.

**LOW, G. C.**—b. 1902; ed. Charterhouse and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law; mil. and nav. serv., 1940–46, sub-lieut.; res. mag., Uga., 1935; puisne judge, 1950.

**LOW, T. B.**—b. 1902; ed. Liverpool Inst.; mil. serv., 1941–45, H.K.V.D.C.; boarding offr., H.K., 1930; senr. marine offr., 1949; i/c min. of pensions wk., 1946–49; asst. dir., marine, 1951.

**LOW-A-CHEE, C. C.**—b. 1923; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana; clk. i/c emp. ex-service dept. of labour, B. Guiana, 1944; asst. inspr. of labour, 1946; lab. comsnr., Antigua, 1951.

**LOWE, A. G.**—b. 1901; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Univ., N.Z.; barrister and solr. (N.Z.); war serv., 1939–45, sqdn. ldr.; leg. sec., govt. of Tonga, 1938–40; cr. coun., Ken., 1945; leg. sec., Malta, 1949; ag. licut.-gov., periods 1949–53; puisne judge (desig.), Tang., 1953.

**LUCAS, A. J. R.**—b. 1904; ed. Plymouth Coll.; asst. audr., Nig., 1927; Uga., 1937; senr. asst., 1944; prin. audr., Cyp., 1947; dir., audit, Uga., 1952.

**LUCIE-SMITH, H. McL.**—b. 1905; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge, and St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; customs dept., Trin., 1920; collr. and supvr. of customs, Nig., 1927; senr. collr., 1941; ch. inspr., customs and excise, 1944; compt. of customs, S.L., 1945; compt. of customs and excise, G.C., 1951.

**LUCKHAM, H. A. L.**—b. 1904; ed. Blundell's Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1928; cl. V, 1931; cl. IV, 1935; cl. III, 1940; cl. II, 1945; cl. IB, 1948; dep. sec., econ. affrs., S'pore, 1950; ag. comsnr., lands, Mal., 1951.

**LUGTON, W. G. M.**—b. 1906; ed. Trinity Academy and Cathedral Choir Sch., Edinburgh, and Lond. Univ.; probn. offr., Lond. probn. serv., 1936; welf. offr., min. lab. and nat. serv., 1941; sen. welf. offr., Cyp., 1945; soc. welf. advr., N. Rhod., 1951; dir., soc. welf. and probn. serv., 1952.

**LUKE, S. E. V.**, C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1905; ed. St. George's, Harpenden, and Wadhams Coll., Oxford; apptd. after compet. exam. asst. inspr., taxes (inland rev.), 1927; apptd. after further compet. exam., asst. clk., house of commons, 1930; transf. to C.O. as asst. prin., 1930; asst. p.s. to S. of S., 1934–35; secon. to Pal. admin., 1936; ag. prin., 1937; sec., Pal. partition comsn., 1938; asst. sec., 1942; secon. to cabinet off. as under-sec., 1947; asst. U.S. of S. Cols., 1950; compt., D.W.W.I., 1953.

**LUKE, T. C.**, M.B.E. (1946).—b. 1910; ed. S.L. Gram. Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; clerical serv., 1928; asst. col. sec., S.L., 1941; cl. of leg. co., 1942–46; ch. asst. col. sec., 1950.

**LUMSDEN, J. L.**—b. 1914; ed. N. Berwick and Edin. Coll. of Art; mil serv., 1935–45, lieut.; architect, Maur., 1950.

**LYLE, C. W.**—b. 1913; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Oriol Coll., Oxford; p.o.w., Sumatra, 1942–45; cadet, M.C.S., 1935; cl. V, 1938; asst. prot. Chinese, Penang,

1938; Selangor, 1940; Pahang, 1941; cl. IV, 1942; asst. sec. for Chinese affrs., Mal., 1946; asst. comsnr. for labour, Muar, 1946; Selangor, 1947; cl. III, 1947; attd. police, Selangor, 1948; ag. dep. comsnr. for labour, S'pore, 1949; ag. sec. for Chinese affrs., 1952.

**LYNN, C. W.**, M.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. S.E. Agric. Coll., Wye, post grad. course St. John's Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., G.C., 1929; senr., 1942; secon. to I.C.T.A., 1947; dir. agric., N. Rhod., 1952.

**LYON, M. D.**—b. 1898; ed. Rugby Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; barrister, Inner Temple and Middle Temple, called Inner Temple, S.E. circ., Essex and Herts sess., prac., Lond.; mil. serv., 1916–19, lieut., and 1939–45, lt.-col.; mag., Gam., 1932; res. mag., Tang., 1935; Ken., 1945; ch. just., Sey., 1948; author of *Cricket*, 1928.

**LYON, O. A.**—b. 1896; ed. Beckford and Smith's Sch.; entered J'ca govt. serv., 1915; asst. registr.-gen., 1945; asst. admin.-gen., 1947; dep., 1949.

**LYTTELTON, Oliver, P.C.** (1940), D.S.O. (1916), M.C.—b. 1893; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; M.P. (C) Aldershot division of Hants since 1940; mil. serv., Grenadier Guards, 1914–18 (desps. thrice); pres., bd. of trade, 1940–41; min. of state, 1941; min. of production, 1942–45; pres., bd. of trade, May–July, 1945; mem. war cab., 1941–45; S. of S., cols., since 1951.

**MABEY, C. J.**—b. 1910; ed. Taunton's, Southampton and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; cadet, S.L., 1934; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1941; ch. asst. col. sec., 1949; admin. offr., cl. I, Nig., 1953.

**MARTHUR-DAVIS, B. A.**, O.B.E. (1949).—b. 1901; ed. Colne Secondary Sch. and King's Coll., Chester; ch. draughtsman, Pal., 1926; sub-inspr., 1930; asst. supt. of surveys (top.), 1938; supt. of surveys, 1942; survr., Gam., 1944; sen. survr., 1946; Nyasa, 1949; dir., surveys, 1951; co-compiler of *Palestine Gazetteer*.

**MacBRIDE, D. F. H.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and King's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1927; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945; cl. I, 1948; staff gr., 1952.

**McCAIG, D. F.**, E.D.—b. 1895; ed. St. Stanislaus' Coll., Bathurst, N.S.W.; mil. serv., 1915–19, 1941–45, lt.-col.; clk., Fiji, 1912; postmr., 1929; regraded postal clk., 1938; supt. prisons, 1947.

**McCALL, W. M.**—b. 1911; ed. Mount St. Benedict, Blackrock College, Dublin, and Queens Univ., Belfast; barrister-at-law, Inns of Court, N. Ireland and Grays Inn; mil. serv., 1941, p.o.w., 1942–45; col. leg. serv., 1940; asst. leg. advr., F.M.S., cr. coun. (later fedl. coun.), Mal., 1946; leg. advr., Johore, 1947; solr. gen., N. Rhod., 1951.

**McCLEARY, H. H.**—b. 1906; ed. Christ's Hosp. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Tang., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1942; dep. prov. comsnr., 1949; dir. estab., 1951; senr. prov. comsnr., 1953.

**McCURDY, N. R., O.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1900; ed. County Sch., Pwllheli, Bridgnorth Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll. of Wales; mil. serv., 1918-19; apptd., Maur., 1928; asst. dir., Royal Alfred Observatory, 1930; dir., 1930; author of various publns. of the Observatory.

**McDAVID, E. F., C.M.G.** (1948), C.B.E. (1942).—b. 1895; sec., excess profits bd. of assessment, B. Guiana, 1920; clk., treasury, and sec. excess profits bd. of assessment, 1921; ch. acctnt., col. transport dept., 1923; dep. col., treas. and comsnr. of I.T., 1929; col. treas., 1935; redesign. fin. sec., and treas., 1949; M.E.C., M.L.C., 1935; chmn., B. Guiana rice marketing bd., 1939-46; chmn., Georgetown free library, 1939.

**McDIARMID, D. M., C.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1898; ed. Daniel Stewart's Coll. and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1916-19 and 1945; asst. engrn., F.M.S., 1924; exec. engrn., 1933; senr., 1939; prov. engrn., P.W.D., Nig., 1942; res. engrn., Ibadan water supply, 1943; state engrn., gr. I, 1946; D.D.P.W., Mal., 1949; D.P.W., 1950.

**McDONALD, A.**—b. 1903; ed. Fraserburgh Acad. and Edin. Univ.; asst. engrn., P.W.D., Nig., 1925; senr. exec. engrn., 1937; D.P.W., S.L., 1943 (secondment); asst. D.P.W., Nig., 1945; D.D.P.W., 1947; D.P.W., 1951.

**MACDONALD, A. R., C.M.G.** (1953).—b. 1906; ed. Fettes Coll., Edin., and St. John's Coll., Camb.; apptd., Ceylon C.S., 1929; estab. sec., Uga., 1948; col. sec., S.L., 1951.

**MacDONALD, J. A.**—b. 1902; ed. Gram. Sch., Dunoon, and R.M.C., Sandhurst; mil. serv., 1940-41, capt.; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1931; senr. asst. supt., 1940; supt., 1946; senr. supt., 1949; dep. comsnr., 1951; regl. comsnr., 1952.

**MacDONALD, Rt. Hon. Malcolm, P.C.** (1935)—b. 1901; ed. Bedales Sch., Petersfield, and Queen's Coll., Oxford; parly. U.S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 1931; S. of S., Cols., 1935; S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 1935; S. of S., Cols., 1938; S. of S. for Dom. affrs., in addn., 1938-39; Min. of Health, 1940; U.K. High Comsnr. in Canada, 1941; gov.-gen., Mal. Union, Singapore, N. Borneo, and Sarawak, 1946; comsnr.-gen., S.E. Asia, 1948.

**MACDONALD, P. D.**—b. 1909; ed. Marlborough and St. John's Coll., Camb.; cadet offr., G. & E. Is., 1932; sec. to gov., 1935-36; admin. offr., 1936; sec. to gov., 1938-39; asst. sec., W. Pac. H.C., 1940; asst. col. sec., Trin., 1942; admin. offr., gr. II, Fiji, 1946; gr. I, 1947; asst. col. sec., 1946; col. sec., Leeward Is., 1949; ag. gov., Junc-Sept., 1950; gov. dep., various periods, 1949-52.

**McDONALD, W. H.**—b. 1912; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Lond. Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-46, capt., R.A.M.C.; med. offr., B.S.I.P., 1946; S.M.O., 1952.

**MacDONALD-SMITH, S.**—b. 1908; ed. Nottingham High Sch. and New Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1931; admin. offr., 1934; contrlr., imp., 1945; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; dir., supplies, 1947; cl. I, 1948; und. sec., G.C., 1949; perm. sec., min. of commns. and works, 1950.

**MACDUFF, J. L., M.C.**—b. 1905; ed. Well. Coll. and Vic. Univ. Coll. (N.Z.); mil. serv., 1939-45; solr.-gen. (temp.), Fiji, 1945; mag., 1946; ch. mag., 1949; title changed to senr. mag., 1950.

**MACE, C., O.B.E.** (1953), M.B.E.—b. 1908; ed. Wellingborough and Camb.; supt., surveys, Cyp., 1932; asst. dir., land regis. and surveys, 1944; dir., 1945; chmn. of five comtees. in Cyp.

**MACFADYEN, Q. A. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Berkhamstead and Wadham Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; cadet offr., cl. II, H.K., 1928; cl. I, 1946; dep. comsnr. labour, 1952; advr., U.K. del. at I.L.O. prep. Asian region. conf., New Delhi, 1947.

**McFARLANE, J. E. C., O.B.E.** (1947).—b. 1894; ed. Cornwall Coll. and King's Coll., Lond. Univ.; asst., regisr.-gen's dept., J'ca, 1913; 2nd cl. clk., 1920; 1st cl. clk., treasury, 1928; fin. clk., 1939; asst. treas., 1943; dep. fin. sec. and treas., 1944; acctnt.-gen., 1949; editor of *Voices from Summerland*, 1929; author of *Jamaica's Crisis* and *The Challenge of Our Time*; editor of *A Treasury of Jamaica Poetry*, 1950.

**MacGILLIVRAY, Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G.** (1953), C.M.G. (1949), M.B.E.—b. 1906; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1938; dep. dist. comsnr., 1940; dist. comsnr., 1944; und. sec., 1946; col. sec., J'ca, 1947; dep. high comsnr., Mal., 1952; sec. to Sir. S. Armitage-Smith on fin. misn. to Tang., 1932; comsnr. on spec. duty with Anglo-American comtee. of enq. on Pal., 1945-46; liaison offr. with U.N. spec. comtee. on Pal., May-Aug., 1947; attd. U.K. deleg. for discussions on Pal. at the gen. assembly of the U.N., 1947.

**McGOUN, D. D. M.**—b. 1903; ed. Bishop's Coll. Sch., McGill Univ. and Royal Mil. Coll., Canada; mil. serv., 1941-42, maj.; cadet asst. supt. police, Ken., 1927; supt. police, 1939; senr. supt., 1947; asst. comsnr., 1950; dep., 1952.

**McGRAIL, C.**—b. 1905; ed. Christian Bros., Gib.; draughtsman, 1928; tech. asst., lands and works dept., 1947; supt., cemeteries, 1949; offr. for rates and expenses charged on local rev., 1951; comsnr., lands and wks., 1951.

**MacGREGOR, C. M.**—b. 1901; ed. Munro Coll., J'ca and Denistone Coll., Staffs.; barrister-at-law, 1922; clk. of res. mag. ct., J'ca, 1925; res. mag., 1933; puisne judge, 1947; chmn. of arbitration tribunals to settle industrial disputes in 1942 and 1943 and chmn. of minimum wages bd. of bakery and catering trades, 1943-46.

**MacGREGOR, G. A.**—b. 1911; ed. Glasgow Gram. Sch. and Univ.; med. offr., Tang., 1938; S.M.O., 1948; D.M.S., Aden, 1952.

**MacINTOSH, D. W., C.M.G.** (1949), O.B.E. (1946), O.St.J., K.P.M., C.P.M.—b. 1904; ed. Inverness High Sch.; insp., police, S.S., 1929; asst. supt., 1934; S.O., Mal. security serv., 1941; comsnr., police, H.K., 1946.

**MACINTYRE, W. L.**—b. 1915; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., and Trin. Business Coll.; solr.; registr. and addl. mag., St. Kitts, 1946; mag., 1st dist., St. L., 1950; ag. mag., E. dist., Grenada, 1952.

**MACK, D. G.**—b. 1904; ed. Geelong Gram. Sch., Victoria, and Royal Aust. Naval Coll., Melbourne Univ.; mil. serv., 1942–46, maj.; sectn. engrn., F.M.S. rlwy., 1927; dist. engrn., 1931; asst. ch. engrn., 1946; ch. engrn., construction, 1949; way and works, 1951.

**MACKAY, I. V. G., M.B.E.**—b. 1912; ed. Dunfermline and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1939–46, maj.; asst. audr., G.C., 1938; trans. Mal., 1946; senr. audr., N. Borneo, 1947; acct.-gen., B.S.I.P., 1952.

**MACKELL, W. T., O.B.E.**—b. 1904; ed. Inverness Royal Acad., Edin. Univ. and Moray House Tech. Coll.; apptd. educ. dept., Nig., 1927; ch. insp., educ., 1944; dep. dir., 1950; dir., W. region, 1951.

**MACKENZIE, A. F.**—b. 1910; ed. Archbishop Tenison's Sch., Royal Coll. of Sci. and Downing Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., S.L., 1935; senr., 1947; dep. dir. of agric., 1951.

**MACKENZIE, D. J. M., O.B.E.** (1947), M.B.E. (1944)—b. 1905; ed. Rutherford Coll. Sch. and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., Bech., 1934; D.D.M.S., 1944; D.M.S., 1946; Nyasa., 1949.

**MACKENZIE, J. G.**—b. 1907; ed. Ardreck Prep. Sch., Crieff, Fettes Coll., Edin., and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; cl. I, and regl. fin. sec., 1951; civ. sec., 1952.

**MACKENZIE, W. F., C.B.E.**—b. 1907; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod., Merchiston Castle Sch., Edin., and Caius Coll., Camb.; clk., native affrs. dept., S. Rhod., 1927; asst. dist. offr., Bech. Prot., 1936; dist. offr., 1941; dep. res. comsnr. and govt. sec., Swaz., 1949; Bech. Prot., 1950.

**MACKIE, J. B., O.St.J.** (Serving Bro.)—b. 1901; ed. Newcastle Sch. and Edin. Univ.; naval serv. (H.K.D.N.F.), surg. lt.-comdr.; med. offr., H.K., 1930; malarialogist, 1939; sen. spec., 1951; del. to 4th internat. health conf., Washington, 1948.

**MCKINNEY, E. H.**—b. 1907; ed. Boys' Central Sch., Nassau; telegraphist, Bah., 1922–42; acctnt., telecoms. dept., 1943; asst. compt., customs, 1947.

**McKISACK, A.**—b. 1903; ed. Bedford Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1935; cadet, admin. serv., N. Rhod., 1924; dist. offr., gr. II, 1934; asst. sec. (secretariat), 1932; mag., Uga., 1936; crown coun., 1938; atty.-gen., Gib., 1944; Zanz., 1947; sec. to min. of justice and solr.-gen., G.C., 1950; atty.-gen., Nig., 1951; prepd. rev. edn. subsid. legn. (N. Rhod.), 1935.

**MACKY, W. A.**—b. 1903; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Auckland Univ., Cavendish Lab. and Solar Physics Dept., Camb.; sci. mstr., Auckland, 1924; lect. in physics, 1926; meteorologist, S'pore, 1931; lect., Otago Univ., 1933; meteorologist, Auckland, 1935; Berm., 1939; author of various papers on elec. and climate.

**McLAREN, M. A.**—b. 1891; ed. privately; retired from private commercial service and entered govt. serv. as price contrlr., N. Rhod., 1948.

**McLAUGHLAN, R. J. P., K.P.M.** (1950), C.P.M.—b. 1898; ed. The English Sch., Cyp. and Stonyhurst Coll., England; mil. serv., 1917–23, lieut.; insp. and survr., roads., Cyp., 1925; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1927; comsnr., 1936; senr. asst. supt., 1937; supt., 1944; asst. comsnr., 1949; comsnr., 1951; I.-G., 1952.

**MacLENNAN, I. D., O.B.E.** (1949)—b. 1903; ed. Gram. Sch., Grantown-on-Spey, and Heriot-Watt Coll., Edin.; elec. engrn., Nig., 1938; ch. mech. and elec. engrn., S.L., 1943; ch. elec. engrn., G.C., 1950.

**MACLENNAN, N. M.**—b. 1895; ed. Waitaki Boys' High Sch., N.Z., and Aberdeen Univ.; health offr., Ken., 1927; senr., N. Rhod., 1930; S.M.O., Pal., 1932; D.M.S. B. Guiana, 1938; Trin., 1942; Ken., 1945; ch. med. offr., Bah., 1949 (on con.); author of *Tuberculosis in Palestine*, 1936; *Organismal Activities and Chemical Processes*, 1926; *General Health Conditions of Certain Bedouin Tribes in Transjordan*, 1935.

**MACLEOD-SMITH, A.**—b. 1916; ed. Ellesmere Coll. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1939; asst. dist. offr., 1942; dist. offr., 1949; fin. and econ. advsr., Wind. Is. (secon.) 1949; fin. sec., W.Pac.H.C. 1952.

**McLETCHIE, J. L., O.B.E.**—b. 1909; ed. Vale of Leven Acad. and Glasgow Univ. (medallist); med. offr., Nig., 1936; S.M.O., 1948; advsr., rural health, 1952; author of articles on sleeping sickness.

**MacMILLAN of MacMILLAN, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gordon, of Knap, K.C.B.** (1949), C.B. (1945), C.B.E. (1943), D.S.O. (1943), M.C. (2 Bars)—b. 1897; ed. St. Edmund's Sch., Canterbury, and R.M.C., Sandhurst; comsnr. in Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1915; war serv., 1916–18; adjt., 1917–20; Staff Coll., Camberley, 1928–29; staff capt., W.O., 1930–32; G.S.O. 3, 1932–34; G.S.O. 2, R.M.C., Kingston, Ontario, 1935–37; G.S.O. 2, W.O. and Eastern Cmd., 1937–40; G.S.O. 1, 1940–41; cmdg. Infantry Brigade, Sicily, 1943; cmdg. 15th Scottish, 49 (W.R.) and 51st Highland Div., 1943–45, U.K., Normandy, Holland and Germany; G.O.C., Pal., 1947–48; D.W.D., W.O., 1948–49; G.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Cmd. and gov., Edinburgh Castle, 1949–52; gov. and c.-in-c., Gib., 1952.

**MACMILLAN, W.**—b. 1913; ed. Bell-Baxter Sch., Cupar, and St. Andrews Univ.; cadet, Tang., 1937; asst. dist. offr., 1939; dist. offr., 1947; admin., Grenada, 1951.

- McNAIR, A. E.**—b. 1911; ed. Barrow-in-Furness Gram. Sch., Didsbury Coll. and Manchester Univ.; Methodist missionary wk. in F'ca; soc. dev. offr. and registr. of co-op. soc. and credit unions, B. Hond., 1950; author of *Studies in Poultry Rearing for Egg Production for Co-operative Groups*.
- McNAIR, D. McM., M.B.E.**—b. 1901; ed. Dundee High Sch., Geo. Watson's Coll. (Edin.), Heriot-Watt Coll. and Edin. Univ.; inspr., mines, G.C., 1935; senr. inspr., 1938; ch. inspr., 1948.
- McNEE, P.**—b. 1904; cd. High Sch., Clydebank, and Glasgow Univ.; mil. serv., 1945-46; asst. engr., P.W.D., F.M.S., 1927; drainage and irrig. dept., 1932; engr., 1935; state engr., 1940; ch. irrig. offr., Pal., 1942; state engr., drainage and irrig. dept., Mal., 1946; dir., 1949.
- McNEICE, T. P. F., O.B.E.** (1948).—b. 1901; cd. Bradford Gram. Sch. and Keble Coll., Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., 1925; dist. offr., Christmas Is., 1928; cl. V, 1928; asst. prot., Chinese, Perak, 1929; asst. dir., educ. (Chinese), 1931; cl. IV, 1932; prot., Chinese, N. Sembilan, 1932; mag., Seremban, 1934; asst. prot., Chinese, S'pore, 1934; 2nd asst. sec. (B.), S.S., 1935; prot., Chinese, Kedah, 1936; cl. III, 1937; Johore, 1938; inspr., prisons, Johore (in addn.), 1939; ch. inspr., Chinese schs., F.M.S., 1939; sec. for soc. welf., S'pore, 1946; pres., municipal comsn., 1946; city coun., 1951.
- MACOWAN, K. D. S.**—b. 1911; ed. Fraserburgh Academy, Aberdeen Univ. and Royal Vet. Coll.; vet. offr., Ken., 1937; senr. vet. offr., 1947; D.D.V.S., 1952.
- McPETRIE, J. C.**—b. 1911; ed. Madras Coll., St. Andrews, St. Andrews Univ., and Jesus Coll., Oxford; ed. Harmsworth schol., Middle Temple; called to bar, 1938; mil. serv., 1939-42; dep. judge advoc.-gen. (India), 1942-45; leg. asst., C.O., 1946; senr., 1947; ag. asst. leg. advr., 1952.
- MACPHERSON, Sir John, G.C.M.G.** (1951), K.C.M.G. (1945), C.M.G. (1941).—b. 1898; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1917-19; cadet, F.M.S., 1921; seconded C.O., 1933-35; prin. asst. sec., Nig., 1937; ch. sec., Pal., 1939; head of Br. col. supply mission in Washington and mem. of Anglo-American Caribbean comsn., 1943; compt. for dev. and welf. in the B.W.I. and Br. co-chmn. of the Caribbean comsn., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., Nig., 1948.
- MACQUIRE, K. V., O.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1911; ed. Norwich Gram. Sch. and Camb. Univ.; cadet, Fiji, 1933; asst. sec., Maur., 1948; dep. col. sec., 1948; ch. estab. offr., N. Rhod., 1951.
- MacROBERT, N. M., C.M.G.**—b. 1899; ed. Shrewsbury Sch.; mil. serv., 1917-19, 1940-43, capt.; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1927; dist. comsnr., 1934; prov. comsnr., 1946.
- McVEAN, D.**—b. 1906; ed. Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow; engr., Glasgow Corp., 1925; exec. engr., Nyasa., 1940; D.P.W., Som., 1951.
- McVILLY, R. B.**—b. 1909; ed. Devonport High Sch., Tasmania, Melbourne Sch. of Mines; mil. serv. and p.o.w., 1941-45; N. Guinea serv., 1934; survr., F.M.S., 1938; senr., 1947; emergency serv., i/c spec. constab., Johore, 1948; registration, 1949; seconded ch. settlement offr., Johore, 1949; dist. survr., S'pore, 1951.
- MADDOCKS, K. P.**—b. 1907; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Wadhams Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. III, 1932; cl. II, 1947; cl. I, 1951; clk. to leg. and exec. couns., 1943-44.
- MADDOX, R. H.**—b. 1900; cd. Rugby Sch. and R.M. Acad., Woolwich; mil. serv., 1940-42, maj.; cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; admin. offr., cl. I, 1948.
- MAGUIRE, W. L.**—b. 1909; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch.; asst. clk., Antigua, 1928; junr. clk., 1934; senr. clk., 1943; prin., 1947; city clk., 1949.
- MAHON, G. M.**—b. 1904; ed. Alleyn Ct. Prep. Sch., Dulwich Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-44; res. mag., Tang., 1936; puisne judge, 1949.
- MAIDEN, R. L. B.**—b. 1899; ed. Dulwich Coll. Prep. Sch. and Coll. and Cadet Coll., Wellington, S. India; mil. serv., 1918-22, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1924; senr. dist. offr., 1943; res., 1948.
- MAIN, P. V.**—b. 1904; cd. City of Lond. Sch. and Middle Temple; cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., 1946; admin. offr., cl. I, 1947; staff gr., 1949.
- MAINGOT, J. H., M.C.**—b. 1893; cl. asst., harb. mstr's off., Trin., 1911; asst. warden, 1926; warden, 1936.
- MAJOR, A. R. S., J.P.**—b. 1909; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead; police prob., H.K., 1929; asst. supt., 1931; second. Punjab, 1933-34; supt., H.K., 1939; senr., 1944; supt. (salary revision), 1947; asst. comsnr., 1949.
- MALCOLM, R. S. W.**—b. 1909; ed. Clifton and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1942; seconded as registr., co-op. soc., 1945; spec. duty, 1945-46; comsnr., co-op. dev., 1949.
- MALLAM, J. C.**—b. 1902; ed. Lancing and Queen's Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-43, capt.; forestry dept., S.L., 1926; specialist in seasoning and preservtn. of timber, Nig., 1927; consvtr., 1946; asst. ch. consvtr., 1947; ch. consvtr., W. region, 1951.
- MANSON, A. G. B.**—b. 1891; ed. Dulwich Coll. and Wadhams Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1914-18, lieut.; police mag., Gam., 1928; legal advsr., 1929; M.L.C. and M.E.C., 1929-43; asst. judge, prot. cts., Nig., 1943; puisne judge, sup. ct., 1945.
- MANSON, M. W.**—b. 1903; ed. Witwatersrand Univ. and Tech. Coll.; mil. serv., 1942-45, maj.; posts and tels. dept., Union of S.A., 1939; S.A. rlwys, and harbs.; asst. engr. posts and tels. E.A., 1949; engr.-in-ch., P. and T., 1951; asst. P.M.G. (engng.), 1952; repve, int. confs. on radio aids to marine navign., Lond., 1946; N. York, 1947; Atlantic City conf., 1947.

**MANUEL, W. A.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Calabar High Sch., J'ca. ; post clk., Berm., 1923 ; asst. postmstr., 1935 ; postmstr., 1947.

**MANUWA, S. L. A., C.M.G.** (1953), O.B.E. (1948).—b. 1903 ; ed. C.M.S. Gram. Sch., King's Coll., Lagos, and Univ. of Edin. ; junr. med. offr., Nig., 1927 ; med. offr., 1929 ; surg. spec., 1944 ; senr. spec., 1947 ; reg. D.D.M.S., 1948 ; D.M.S., 1951 ; I.-G., 1951 ; author of *Hernia in the West Africa Negro and Chronic Spenomegaly in West Africa ; An excision knife for Tropical Ulcers*, B.M. Jour., 1946.

**MANYO-PLANGE, J. S., O.B.E.** (1948).—b. 1901 ; senr. supt. police, G.C., 1924 ; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1932 ; asst. supt. police, G.C., 1939 ; cr. coun., law offr's dept., 1942 ; senr. cr. coun., Nig., 1948 ; puisne judge, 1951.

**MAPP, W. U.**—b. 1897 ; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana ; customs dept., B. Guiana, 1919-27 ; cl. II offr., dist. admin., 1935 ; sec. local govt. bd., 1940 ; cl. I offr., dept. of local govt., 1941 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1943 ; dist. comsnr., 1946 ; senr., 1949.

**MARAIS, J. A.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Boys' High Sch., Prëtoria ; postal asst. N. Rhod., 1931 ; asst. postmstr., Nyasa., 1938 ; postal survr., 1945 ; P.M.G., Fiji, 1950.

**MARCH, E. W.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Drax Gram. Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb. ; asst. consvtr. of forests, Ceylon, 1929 ; consvtr., J'ca, 1947.

**MARGETSON, N. J. L., M.B.E.**—b. 1895 ; ed. St. Kitts-Nevis Gram. Sch., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont., Canada, and Univ. of Edin. ; med. offr., dist. 2, Montserrat, 1924 ; S.M.O. and M.O.H., 1929 ; surg. spec., and res. med. supt., Holberton Hosp., Antigua, 1947.

**MARNHAM, J. E., M.C., E.D.**—b. 1916 ; ed. Mill Hill and Jesus Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1939-45, maj., R.A. (T.A.) (desps.) ; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1938 ; prin., 1946 ; asst. sec., 1948 ; visited Caribbean as sec., B. Guiana and B. Honduras settlement comsn., 1947.

**MARSHALL, H. F., C.M.G.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Malvern Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Nig., 1928 ; asst. dist. offr., 1931 ; dist. offr., 1936 ; res., 1946 ; admin. sec., 1947 ; lt.-gov., W. region, 1951.

**MARSHALL, J. R.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Glasgow Acad., Glasgow Univ. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford ; mstr., Achimota Coll., G.C., 1928 ; senr. educ. offr., 1945 ; asst. dir., educ., 1949 ; dep. dir., 1951.

**MARSHALL, R. S.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Hamilton Acad., West of Scotland Agric. Coll., Glasgow Vet. Coll., Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll. and L.S.H.T.M. ; asst. vet. pathologist, Nig., 1929 ; senr. vet. res. offr., 1937 ; prin., vet. sch., 1944 ; D.D.V.S., 1948 ; I.-G. of animal health, 1951 ; seconded to med. dept. on trypan. res. ; author of papers in tech. journals and *Farm and Forest*.

**MARTIN, A. A., D.S.O., D.S.C.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Giggleswick Sch. and H.M.S. *Conway* ; nav. serv., 1940-47 ; marine

offr., Nig., 1928 ; harbour mstr., Penang and Prov. Wellesley, 1947 ; dir., marine, Mal., 1951.

**MARTIN, C. J., M.B.E.**—b. 1919 ; ed. Wolverhampton and Manchester Univ. ; apptd. P.M. stats. br., 1940 ; H.L.C., cab. off., 1945 ; U.K. del., Paris conf. on reparations, 1945 ; dir., stats., E.A.G.C., 1946.

**MARTIN, E. R. H.**—b. 1915 ; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch. ; junr. agric. asst., St. K., 1938 ; asst. agric. supt., 1947.

**MARTIN, Sir John, K.C.M.G.** (1952), C.B. (1945), C.V.O. (1943).—b. 1904 ; ed. Edin. Acad. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford ; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., 1927 ; seconded to Mal. civ. serv., 1931 ; p.s. to perm. under sec., D.O., 1934 ; prin., C.O., 1935 ; sec., Pal. Royal comsn., 1936-37 ; p.s. to Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill), 1940 (prin. p.s., 1941) ; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1945.

**MARTIN, K. A. T.**—b. 1900 ; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin., and Edin. Univ. ; med. offr., Ken., 1925 ; D.D.M.S., 1946 ; dir., E.A. bureau of res. in med. and hyg., 1949.

**MARTIN, R., B.E.M.**—b. 1911 ; mil. serv., 1939-45 (desps.) ; asst. supt., govt. press, G.C., 1939 ; supt., 1945.

**MARTIN-KAYE, P. H. A.**—b. 1921 ; ed. Chelsea Polytechnic and Royal Coll. of Sci. ; geol., B. Guiana geol. serv., 1950 ; geol., Leeward Is., 1951 ; author of various geol. pubins.

**MARWICK, B. A., O.B.E.**—b. 1908 ; Swaz., 1925 ; Nig., 1937 ; dist. offr., Swaz., 1941 ; first asst. sec., 1947 ; Basuto., 1949.

**MASON, R. J., O.B.E.** (1945).—b. 1903 ; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch., Univ. Coll., Reading, and Lond. Univ. ; supt., educ., Tang., 1927 ; asst. dir., 1941 ; dir., African educ., N. Rhod., 1945 ; dep. dir., educ., Nig., 1948 ; ch. inspr., 1951.

**MASSON, E. P.**—b. 1898 ; ed. Rebington Coll., U.K., Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., and Edin. Univ. ; mil. serv., 1915-18 ; med. offr., Trin., 1928 ; asst. med. supt., mental hosp., 1935 ; supt., 1940.

**MASSON, R. K., M.B.E.**—b. 1891 ; ed. St. Mary's Sch. ; copyist, B. Hond., 1906 ; 3rd gr., customs and excise offr., 1908 ; 2nd gr., 1914 ; 1st gr., 1914 ; senr., 1918 ; harbourmstr., 1929 ; customs supt., 1932 ; collr., customs, 1938 ; supt., Belize fire brigade, 1928 ; rep. at fishery conf., Miami, 1948 ; rep. at Caribbean customs union confs., Barbados, 1949, and 1950.

**MASTERTON-SMITH, A. H.**—b. 1916 ; ed. S.A. Coll. Sch., Cape Town, and S.A. Training Ship *Gen. Botha* ; nav. serv., 1940-46, lieut. ; harbour and shipping mstr., Barb., 1951.

**MATHESON, D. F.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Royal High Sch., Edin., and Leith Naut. Coll. ; merchant navy, 1919-45 ; mil. serv., 1945-46 ; apptd. shipping mstr. and survr., ships, Sarawak, 1946.

- MATHEW, C., C.M.G.** (1950), Q.C.—b. 1903; ed. Downside Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law (Eng.); asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1929; mag., Uga., 1933; cr. coun., 1936; judl. advsr., Buganda, 1938; judl. advsr. to Emperor of Ethiopia, 1941; atty.-gen., Nyasa., 1944; Tang., 1947; atty.-gen. and mem. for law and order, 1948; ch. just., Mal., 1951.
- MATHIAS, L. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Christ's Coll., N.Z., St. Paul's Sch. and Oxford Univ.; admin. cadet, Uga., 1929; dist. offr., 1940; lab. comsnr., 1950.
- MATHIESON, W. A. C., M.B.E.**—b. 1916; ed. High Sch. of Dundee, Edin. Univ. and King's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940-45 (desps.); apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1939; prin., 1946; p.s. to min. of state for col. aff., 1948; asst. sec., 1949; asst. sec., Pal. conf., 1946-47; seconded as Cllr. (col. affrs.) to U.K. del. to U.N., 1951.
- MATHIOT, S., O.B.E.** (1949)—b. 1901; cl. offr., Sey., 1921; postmstr., 1934; treas. acctnt., 1939; treas. and collr., customs, 1944; M.E.C. and M.L.C. (*ex-officio*).
- MATSON, J. N.**—b. 1914; ed. Christ's Coll., Canterbury Coll., N.Z., and Oriol Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, N.Z.; mil. serv., 1940-42; cadet, G.C., 1940; asst. dist. comsnr., 1940; dist. comsnr., 1949; seconded law officers dept. as cr. coun., 1947; admin. offr., cl. II, judl. advr., 1949.
- MAURICE, D. G.**—b. 1908; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Christchurch, Oxford; cadet, Uga., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; dist. offr., 1940; seconded to C.O., 1938-40; secon. E.A. prod. and supply coun., 1941-44; asst. to lieut.-gov., Malta, 1944-47; asst. dir., econ. control., Tang., 1948; sec. for trade and econ., 1950; sec. to min. of commerce, ind. and mines.
- MAURICE, J. H.**—b. 1899; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., Univ. of Lond. and Inst. of Educ.; asst. lect., govt. training coll. for teachers, Trin., 1932; asst. inspr., schs., Trin., 1938; resdt. inspr., schs., Tobago, 1942; secon. educ. offr., Dominica, 1947; author of paper on post-primary educ., 1938.
- MAXWELL, A. C.**—b. 1909; ed. Methodist Coll., Belfast; intern., 1942-45; asst. supt., police, Mal., 1928; supt., 1946; ch. police offr., Kedah, 1946; comsnr., police, Sarawak, 1947; dep. comsnr., H.K., 1949.
- MAXWELL, R. W. D.**—b. 1904; ed. Auck. Gram. Sch. and Univ., Otago (N.Z.); med. offr., Fiji, 1934; sen. med. offr., 1948; D.D.M.S., 1952; mem., Fiji del. 7th Pacific science congr. (N.Z.), 1949; contributions to med. journals, 1947.
- MAYBURY, M. A.**—b. 1914; ed. Pembroke Coll., Oxford; with 14th army, lt.-col. (civil affairs); I.C.S., Burma, 1938; asst. comsnr., 1939; under sec., reconstruction, 1942-44; dep. comsnr., 1946; comsnr., commerce, Uga., 1951; sec. to various reconstruction comtees. under Burma govt., 1942-44.
- MAYDON, G. D.**—b. 1907; ed. Brighton Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; sub. inspr., police, Br. Guiana, 1932; Leeward Is., 1934; supt., 1935; Dominica, 1939; St. V., 1941; dep. comsnr., Bah., 1944; supt., Grenada, 1947; supt., Gam., 1950.
- MAYERS, T. H., Q.C.**—b. 1907; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. and Downing Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; res. mag., J'ca, 1936; solr.-gen., 1940; atty.-gen., 1943; puisne judge, Ken., 1952; M.E.C. and M.L.C.; mem. priv. coun.; chmn., coms. of enq. into leakage of off. infn., 1945; closer assoc. conf., Montego Bay, 1947; chmn., J'ca govt. sugar del. to U.K., 1949.
- MAYLE, N. L., C.M.G.** (1951)—b. 1899; ed. Emmanuel Sch.; war serv., 1917-19 (R.F.C. and R.A.F.); apptd. after compet. exam., asst. clk., C.O., 1917; cl. offr., 1920; promoted to clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. serv., 1920; cl. offr., higher gr., 1923; asst. prin., 1928; ag. p.s. to parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1932; p.s., 1932; prin., 1936; mem., Br. delegtn. to U.S. bases confce., 1941; min. of civ. aviation, 1943; asst. sec., C.O., 1944.
- MAYNE, C. J.**—b. 1902; ed. Ampleforth Coll.; cadet, Nig., 1926; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945; res., 1946.
- MAYNIER, E. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Jamaica Coll. and Lond. Univ.; temp. clk., island treas., J'ca, 1944; temp. asst. comsnr., 1946; dep. comsnr. comm. and indust., 1948; comsnr., 1951.
- MEAD, T. A.**—b. 1913; ed. Royal Masonic Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; cadet, G.C., 1936; admin. offr., cl. IV, 1937; pres., Accra town council, 1940; admin. offr., cl. III, 1943; spec. repve. to the trusteeship coun., 1947; admin. offr., cl. II, 1949.
- MEGAW, A. H. S., C.B.E.** (1951)—b. 1910; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast, and Camb. Univ.; dir., antiquities, Cyp., 1936.
- MEIGHAN, J. N., M.B.E.**—b. 1900; ed. St. John's and St. Mary's Schs. and Wesleyan High Sch., Belize; copyist, B. Hond., 1917; sen. clk., 1944; dist. comsnr., 1945; dist. offr., 1951.
- MELVILLE, E., C.M.G.** (1952)—b. 1911; ed. Queen's Park Sch., Glasgow, and United Coll., St. Andrews; asst. inspr., taxes, 1935; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1936; sec. to W.A. cocoa coms., 1938; p.s. to parl. U.S. of S., Cols., 1939; prin., 1940; C.O. liaison, min. of food, 1940; col. supply liaison, Washington, 1941; ag. head, Br. col. supply mission, Washington, 1944; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1945; asst. sec., 1946; dep. fin. advr., control coms., Germany and Austria (secondment), 1949; fin. advr., allied high coms., Germany, 1949; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1952.
- MENDES, A. H.**—b. 1897; ed. Queen's Royal Gram. Sch., Trin., Hitchin Gram. Sch. and Mill Hill Pub. Sch., Lond.; mil. serv., 1914-18 (desps.); acctnt., Trin., 1946; dep. gen. man., port servs., 1949.
- MENZIES, G. M. M.**—b. 1902; ed. Aberdeen Gram. Sch. and Aberdeen Univ.; med. offr., Nig., 1929; S.M.O., 1946; asst. D.M.S., 1949; dep. I.-G., 1951.

**MERTTENS, V. H.**—b. 1900; ed. Leighton Park and Camb. Univ.; asst. treas., Ken., 1934; asst. comsnr., jt. inc. tax and inland rev. dept., 1939; dep. comsnr., 1944; comsnr., 1948.

**MICHELIN, R. T.**, O.B.E. (1952).—b. 1903; ed. Exeter Sch.; sub. inspr., police, J'ca, 1924; inspr., Leeward Is., 1928; asst. comsnr., police, Nig., 1930; supt., 1945; comsnr., Barb., 1949.

**MIDDLETON-SMITH, R.**—b. 1914; ed. Wrekin Coll. and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1941-45; cadet, F.M.S., 1936; cl. V, 1939; cl. IV, 1943; cl. III, 1948; offg. asst. comsnr., labour, S'pore, 1951; cl. IC, 1952; ag. comsnr., 1952.

**MILLAR-CRAIG, H.**—b. 1918; ed. Shrewsbury and Keble Coll., Oxford; war serv., 1939-40; asst. dist. comsnr., G.C., 1940; dist. comsnr., 1949; sen. asst. sec., 1950.

**MILLARD, J. F.**, M.B.E.—b. 1911; mil. serv., 1940-45; dist. offr., Basuto., 1934; admin. offr. (cadet), Tang., 1937; asst. dist. offr., 1938; dist. offr., 1948; secon. C.O., 1945-47; admin. offr., staff gr., Bech. Prot., 1952.

**MILLER, D. S.**, O.B.E.—b. 1906; ed. Westminster and Merton Coll., Oxford; col. educ. serv., N. Rhod., 1930; dir., educ., Basuto., 1945; Nyasa., 1948; Uga., 1952.

**MILLER, D. W.**—b. 1910; ed. Woodbridge Sch., Suffolk; U.K. Customs and Excise, 1932; collr. customs, Ken. and Uga., 1936; senr. collr., 1945; regl. comsnr., E.A.H.C., 1949; dep. comsnr. of customs and excise, E.A.H.C., 1950.

**MILLER, F. C.**, O.B.E., M.C. and Bar.—b. 1894; ed. St. Paul's Sch., Kensington, and Guy's Hosp., Lond., 1920-25; mil. serv., 1914-19 and 1939-50; ch. med. offr., Gib., 1951.

**MILLER, R. W. R.**—b. 1908; ed. Solihull Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940-46; guide demonstrator, I.C.I. agric. res. stn., 1933; agriculturist, I.C.I. (India), 1935; agric. offr., Mal., 1946; senr. agric. offr., Sarawak, 1946; dir., agric., 1948.

**MINNITT, R. J.**—b. 1913; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Camb.; cadet, H.K., 1935; asst. to sec. for Chinese affrs., 1937; 3rd asst. col. sec., 1938; asst. sec., local def. comtee., 1939; admin. sec., sany. dept., 1940, and 3rd asst. col. sec. in addn.; asst. def. sec., 1941; asst. col. sec., estab., 1946; estab. offr., 1948; attd. Br. emb., Nanking, 1948; def. sec., 1949; secon. C.O., 1950; mem. and sec., rents comsn., 1938; ch. sec., W.Pac.H.C., 1952.

**MITCHELL, A. B.**—b. 1912; ed. Glasgow Univ. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; nav. serv., 1940-41; lecturer in economics, St. Andrews Univ.; asst. div. offr., M.O.F.; temp. admin. offr., Admiralty; asst. dir., statistics, Ceylon, 1944; librarian, C.O., 1947.

**MOFFAT, R. L.**—b. 1908; ed. Grey High Sch., Port Elizabeth, Glasgow Univ. and Edin. Univ.; barrister, Gray's Inn; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933; native courts advsr., 1948.

**MOGGRIDGE, J. Y.**—b. 1900; ed. Mount House Sch., Plymouth, Clifton Coll. and Potchefstroom Sch. of Agric., S.A.; mil. serv., 1918-19; Rand rebellion, 1939-46, maj.; observer, dept. tsetse res., Tang., 1930; field exper. offr., 1932; entomologist, dept. of tsetse res., 1936; dir., tsetse control dept., Uga., 1948; entomologist, E.A.T.T.R. & R.O., 1948; author of *Glossina Pallidipes and open country in the Coastal Area of Kenya, Climate and Activity of the Kenya Coastal Glossina, Observations on the Control of Kenya, Coast Glossina; The relation of the Coastal Tsetse of Kenya to the Plant Communities.*

**MOLE, E. L.**—b. 1906; ed. King Edward's Sch. and Birm. Univ.; mil. serv., 1929-50, gp. capt.; dir. civ. aviation, Bah. (on contract), 1951.

**MOLOHAN, M. J. B.**, M.B.E. (1936).—b. 1906; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941; dep. lab. comsnr., 1945; lab. comsnr., 1948; M.L.C., 1948.

**MONSON, W. B. L.**, C.M.G. (1950).—b. 1912; ed. Edin. Acad. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., D.O., 1935; p.s. to perm. under sec., D.O., 1938; ag. prin., D.O., 1938; ag. prin., C.O., 1939; asst. sec., 1944; attended Middle East anti-locust conf., Cairo, Jan., 1945; visited W.A., June-July, 1947, as mem. of mission on mechanized agric.; ch. sec., W.A.C., 1947; asst. U.S. of S., C.O., 1951.

**MONTAGUE, F. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; dist. reclamn. offr., game pres. dep., Tang., 1925; cadet, 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930; p.s. to gov. (secondment), 1938-40; dist. offr., 1938; asst. ch. sec., 1948; admin. sec., S.L., 1950.

**MONTSERIN, B. G.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., I.C.T.A., McGill Univ. and Toronto Univ.; agric. offr., Trin., 1930; cacao agronomist, 1944; ch. scientific offr., 1950; author of *The Tree Rat as a Pest of Cacao in Trinidad.*

**MOORING, A. G. R.**—b. 1908; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and Queen's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940-45, lt.-col. (desps.); cadet, Nig., 1931; senr. dist. offr., 1948; res. and fin. sec., W. region, 1951.

**MORALES, E. McL.**—b. 1897; ed. J'ca Coll.; mil. serv., 1915-19; entered J'ca govt. serv., 1921; supt., parcels P.O., 1943; supt., mails, 1946; dep. P.M.G., 1949.

**MORDECAI, J. S.**—b. 1903; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch. and Syracuse Univ.; cler. asst., treas., J'ca, 1920; fin. clk., 1942; asst. treas., 1944; asst. sec. in charge local gov., sec't., 1946; trade admin. and sec., trade cont. bd., 1949; prin. asst. sec. and secon. to C.O., 1950; exec. sec., Regional Econ. Comtee., 1952; spl. wk. in conn. w. war risks insur. scheme and Mona Reservoir construct. scheme, 1942-44; sec. and mem., regrading comtees. of cler., tech. and subord. staffs., parochial bds. and Kingston and St. Andrew corpn., 1942-46.

- MORGAN, D. L., C.M.G., M.B.E.**—b. 1904; ed. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb.; cadet, Ken., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; dep. prov. comsnr., 1945; prov. comsnr., 1947; res. comsnr., Swaz., 1951.
- MORGAN, G.**—b. 1903; ed. King Henry VIII Gram. Sch., Abergavenny, and Cardiff Univ.; mil. serv., 1942–46, lt.-col.; asst. engrn., gr. II, 1948; D.P.W., Tang., 1950.
- MORGAN, L. G.**—b. 1905; ed. Tottenham Gram. Sch. and King's Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1941–45; mstr. educ. dept., H.K., 1926; prin., Queen's Coll., 1946; senr. inspr., schs., 1947; dep. dir., educ., 1951; author of *The Teaching of Science to the Chinese*, 1933.
- MORLEY, J. A. E., M.B.E.** (1943).—b. 1914; ed. Clifton Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940–46; cadet, Nig., 1937; ag. prin. asst. sec., S'pore, cl. IB, 1946; cl. III, 1948; sec. to Br. advsr., Perak, Mal., 1949; ag. con. sec., 1950; spec. comsnr. (industries), G.C., 1952.
- MORRIS, E. F. L.**—b. 1897; ed. Combermere Sch., Barb.; cadet, police mag. cts., Barb., 1914; prin. clk., cust., 1947; audr. gen., 1951.
- MORRIS, G. T. C.**—b. 1917; ed. Bloxham Sch.; asst. audr., S.L., 1946; audr., Gam., 1950; prin. audr., 1951.
- MORRIS, M. J.**—b. 1903; ed. Westoe Secondary Sch. and Bishop Wordsworth's Sch., Salisbury; mil. serv., 1940–45; H.M. civ. serv., 1918; served patent off., bd. of agric., Scotland, forestry comsnr., and gov. laby.; dir. of publicity, N. Rhod., 1936; asst. dir. of inf., 1945; public rel. offr., Nyasa., 1949; dir. public rel., 1951.
- MORRIS, N. G., C.P.M.** (1949).—b. 1908; ed. Wellington Coll.; interned, 1942–45; prob. asst. supt., police, 1928; asst. supt., 1933; asst. supt., spl. branch, S'pore, 1936; attd. E. group, spl. duty, 1945; supt., 1948; asst. comsnr., spl. branch, 1948; comsnr., 1952.
- MORRIS, W. A.**—b. 1905; ed. St. Paul's Sch. and Univ. of Lond.; econ. asst., off. of high comsnr. for Aust., 1935; B/T., 1940; temp. prin., C.O., 1942; prin., 1946; asst. sec., 1948.
- MORRISON, D. S.**—b. 1903; ed. Renfrew High Sch., Scotland; temp. harbour engr., Bah., 1923; harbour engr., 1943.
- MORSE, L. K.**—b. 1908; ed. Kingstown Gram. Sch., Eire; mil. serv., 1942–46, capt.; cadet, Sarawak C.S., 1928; dist. offr., 1938; res., 1946.
- MORTIMER, Sir Charles, C.B.E.**—b. 1886; ed. Hartley Coll., Manchester; clk., lands dept., Ken., 1917; comsnr., land settlement, 1937; comsnr., loc. gov. lands and settlement, 1939; comsnr., health and loc. govt., 1946; mem. for health, lands and loc. govt., 1952.
- MORTON, G. J., B.E.M., K.P.M., C.P.M.**—b. 1907; Pal. police, 1930; asst. supt., 1938; dep. supt., 1943; supt., Trin., 1945; Nyasa., 1947; asst. comsnr., 1949; dep. comsnr., 1951; ag. comsnr., 1952.
- MORTON, W. A. T.**—b. 1913; trans. from Home C.S. as dep. compt.-gen., inc. tax, Mal., 1950; ag. compt.-gen., 1952.
- MOXON, R. J.**—b. 1920; ed. Denstone Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940; admin. offr., G.C., 1941; dep. public rels. offr., 1948.
- MULLER, Col. W. A., C.M.G., K.P.M.** (1944), C.P.M. (1950).—b. 1898; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch. and Royal Coll. of Science; mil. serv., 1915–19, lieut. ag. maj., 1939–40, col. o/c troops, Trin.; asst. supt., police, Ceylon, 1920; supt., 1932; comsnr., police and comdnt., local forces, Trin. 1938; dir. civil aviation, 1940–42; comsnr., police, Tang., 1948; I-G. of col. police, 1951.
- MULLIGAN, H. W.**—b. 1901; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and Aberdeen Univ.; mil. serv., 1940–43, col. (ag. brig.); med. offr., India, 1923; dir., W.A. inst. for trypan. research, 1947; lecturer, L/N., 1936–37; health surv. and dev. comtee. India, 1943–45; numerous papers on protozoology, immunology, pathology, etc.
- MUNDY, J. C., C.M.G.** (1947).—b. 1900; ed. Vardean, Brighton; war serv., 1918 (R.A.F.); asst. inspr., taxes, U.K., 1920; inspr., 1922; comsnr., inland rev., Ken., 1937; comsnr., inc. tax, E.A., 1940; introd. inc. tax, Ken., 1937; Tang., Uga. and Zanz., 1940; fin. mem., E.A.H.C., 1948.
- MUNIR, M. N.**—b. 1923; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; cr. coun., Tang., 1949; solr.-gen., Cyp., 1952.
- MUNROE, E. L.**—b. 1904; ed. Calabar High Sch.; entered J'ca govt. serv., 1922; assessor, 1943; prin., 1944; asst. comsnr., inc. tax and stamp duties, 1946; dep. comsnr., 1946.
- MUNSTER, 5th Earl of.**—b. 1906; ed. Charterhouse; paymr.-gen., 1938; par. U.S. of S. for War, Feb.–Sep., 1939; A.D.C. and mil. asst. to Gen. Viscount Gort, V.C., 1939–41; G.S.O. 2, Malta, 1942; capt. grenadier guards; par. U.S. of S. for India and Burma, 1943–44; H.O. 1944–45; par. U.S. of S., cols., since 1951.
- MURPHY, J. P.**—b. 1909; ed. Mount St. Mary's Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin; mil. serv., 1941–45; asst. cr. solr., H.K., 1936; atty.-gen., Gam., 1947; Zanz., 1950; M.E.C. and M.L.C.
- MURPHY, R. H.**—b. 1915; ed. Charterhouse and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1939–46; res. mag., Tang., 1948; ch. registr., G.C., 1951; registr., W.A. ct. of appeal, 1951.
- MURRAY, J. P.**—b. 1906; ed. St. Edward's Sch., Oxford, and Christ Church, Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod., 1929; dist. offr., 1931; prov. comsnr., 1950.
- MURRAY, R. E. K.**—b. 1902; clk., gr. II, Basuto., 1924; sub-inspr., Basuto. M.P., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1939.

**MURRAY-AYNSLEY, Sir Charles, Kt.** Bach. (1950).—b. 1893; ed. Marlborough, St. Paul's and St. John's Coll., Camb. mil. serv., 1915-19, lieutenant; dist. comsnr., B. Hond., 1927; ch. just., Tonga, 1930; Grenada, 1935; puisne judge, S.S., 1938; judge, Ipoh, 1938; ch. just., S'pore, 1946.

**MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, M. J.**—b. 1911; ed. Imp. Service Coll., R.M.C., Sandhurst; mil. serv., 1931-46, (from 1936-45, R.A.F., gp. capt.) lt.-col.; dir., civil aviation, N. Rhod., 1947; H.K., 1952; chmn., S.A. air trans. coun., 1951.

**NAIRAC, J. L.**—b. 1913; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., and Trinity Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1943-45; ex. engr., Maur., 1945; water works engr., 1946; D.D.P.W., 1949.

**NANTON, W. R. E.**—b. 1916; junr. agric. asst., Dominica, 1938; Montserrat, 1939; agric. asst., 1944; offr. i/c Camden Pk. exp. stn.; St. V., 1944; agric. offr. (cocoa), Grenada, 1949; (general), 1950.

**NASMYTH, Comdr. G. B., J.P.**; nav. serv., 1915-18, lieutenant; harbour mstr. and marine survr., Levuka, Fiji, 1930; harbour mstr. and govt. meteorologist, survr. to Lloyds, Suva, Fiji, 1935; comdr., Fiji N.V.F., 1939; comndg. offr., F.N.V.R., 1940; capt. of the port, Gib., 1944.

**NEAL, W. J. L., O.B.E.**—b. 1903; ed. Queen's Univ., Belfast; Ind. Med. Serv., 1926; rot., 1949; med. supt., Aden, 1948; D.M.S., N. Borneo, 1951.

**NEERUNJUN, R., O.B.E.**—b. 1906; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., Lond. Sch. of Econ., King's Coll. and Univ. Coll.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; dist. mag., Maur., 1938; judge, profiteering ct., 1942; mag., ind. ct., 1944; substitute proc. and adv.-gen., 1949; coms. enq., labour, 1943; pres., arbit. cts., 1945-48; coms., enq., sch. teachers, 1947; enq., dom. servants (labour and welf.), 1948.

**NEFDT, H. M.**—b. 1899; laby. asst., Ken., 1926; govt. chem., 1946.

**NEVILLE, Major-General Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.**—b. 1896; ed. Cheltenham Coll.; mil. serv., 1914-18 (desps.); a.d.c., gov., H.K., 1921; p.s. gov., Ceylon, 1926; a.d.c., gov., Bombay, 1927; staff offr., Indian statutory coms., 1928; naval intell. offr., American and W.I. station on Admiral Best's staff, 1937-38, lt.-col., 1940; asst. dir., naval intell., comb. ops. and in Mediterranean, 1939-45; col., 1945; a.d.c. to the King, 1946-48; maj.-gen., 1948; gov. and c.-in-c., Bahamas, 1950.

**NEWBIGGING, J. H.**—b. 1908; ed. Ardrossan Acad. and Strathallan Sch.; p.o.w., 1942-45; acctnt., surv. dept., Mal., 1936; acctnt., public trustee, 1937; mil. fin., 1940; senr. treas. acctnt., 1948; settlement treas., Penang, 1948; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1950.

**NEWBOLD, C. D., Q.C.**—b. 1909; ed. Lodge Sch., Barb., and Keble Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Gray's Inn, 1931; prin. offr. and 2nd dep. marshal, sup. ct. registry, Trin., 1936; mag., 1937; leg. draftsman, J'ca, 1941; solr.-gen., 1943; leg. sec., E.A.H.C., 1948; mem. of coms.

of enq. into land taxn., 1942; repd. J'ca, quarantine confce., Trin., 1943; bases confce., 1944; Washington, for labr. contracts, 1945; C.O., dftng. mining legn., 1946; chmn., spirits control bd., 1943-47

**NEWBOLT, Capt. A. F., C.M.G.** (1949).—b. 1893; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford; war serv., 1914-19, adjt.; asst. p.s. (appts.) to S. of S., Lord Milner, 1919, Mr. Winston Churchill, 1921, Duke of Devonshire, 1922, Mr. J. H. Thomas, 1924, Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, 1924, Lord Passfield, 1929; prin., 1930; asst. sec., 1944; visited officially Malta, Cairo and East, South and West Africa, June-Oct., 1946.

**NEWING, W. T.**—b. 1895; ed. Gravesend Sec. Sch.; mil. serv., 1915-17; clk., B/T., 1910; Br. P.O., 1920; asst. contrl.-gen., contr. coms. for Germany, 1945-46; ch. acctnt., Ken., Uga. and Tang., P. & T. dept., 1946; asst. P.M.G. (finance) and ch. acctnt., E.A.P. & T., 1952.

**NEWLAND, C. H., O.B.E.**—b. 1906; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford, law student, Gray's Inn; asst. dist. comsnr., S.L., 1929; A.D.C. and p.s. to the gov., S.L., 1934-36; dist. comsnr., 1936; asst. ch. sec., Aden, 1945; dev. comsnr., Maur., 1952.

**NEWLIN, T. E.**—b. 1898; ed. Reigate Gram. Sch. and Handsworth Theol. Coll., Birm.; ordained minister, Methodist Church; mil. serv., 1916-18, sgt.; sec., social welf. servs., J'ca, 1943; soc. welf. advsr.

**NEWSNS, A. F. F. P.**—b. 1909; ed. Christ's Hosp. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; admin. serv., Nig., 1932; cl. I, 1951; sec. to coun. of ministers, 1951.

**NEWSAM, N.**—b. 1898; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb.; 2nd laby. asst., B. Guiana, 1922; 2nd asst. analyst, 1923; 1st asst., 1933; asst. govt. analyst, 1944; govt. analyst, 1946.

**NICHOLSON, R. A.**—b. 1905; ed. Blondell's Sch. and King's Coll., Lond. Univ.; asst. engrn., P.W.D., Mal., 1928; cadet, N. Rhod., 1931; dist. offr., 1933; asst. ch. sec., 1945; econ. sec., 1948.

**NICOL, A. K. F.**—b. 1911; ed. Hulme Gram. Sch. and Univ. of Edin.; imp. forestry inst.; asst. consvr., forests, Nig., 1935; senr., 1949; ch. consvr., S.L., 1952.

**NICOLE, J., K.P.M.**—b. 1899; ed. Musselburgh Gram. Sch.; mil. serv., 1914-19, flt.-lt.; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1921; county inspr., 1932; major, B. Guiana Militia; det. supt., 1942; contrl., civ. aviation, 1948.

**NICOLL, Sir John Fearn, K.C.M.G.** (1953), C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1899; ed. Carlisle Gram. Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1917-19, lieutenant; cadet, B. N. Borneo, 1921; Tang., 1925; dep. col. sec., Trin., 1937; col. sec., Fiji, 1944; O.A.G., Fiji and ag. high comsnr. W. Pac., on various occasions during 1944 and 1947; col. sec., H.K., 1949; O.A.G., 1949 and 1950; gov. and c.-in-c., S'pore, 1952.

- NIGHTINGALE, H. W.**—b. 1908; ed. Strand Sch., and London and Camb. Univs.; cadet, M.C.S., 1932; cl. V, 1935; cl. IV contrlr., foreign exch., S'pore, 1939; asst. acctnt.-gen., Penang, 1939; cl. III, 1944; mag., S'pore, 1947; dep. comsnr., labour, K. Lumpur, 1947; 1st sec., econ. affrs., S'pore, 1947; cl. II, 1948; p.a.s., S'pore, 1951; cl. IC, cl. IB, 1951.
- NIGHTINGALE, P. H.**—b. 1907; ed. Monkton Combe Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Fiji, 1930; dist. comsnr., 1932; regraded admin. offr., gr. II, 1938; gr. I, 1947; rep., Fiji air conf., Lond., 1947; intergovtl. airport coms., Fiji, 1948; S. Pac. air tr. coun., Wellington, 1948, Melbourne, 1950; asst. col. sec. (dev.), 1950; fin. sec., Zanz., 1952.
- NIHILL, Sir Barclay, Kt. Bach.** (1948), Q.C., M.C.—b. 1892; ed. Felsted and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1914-18, 2nd lieut.; cadet, H.K., 1921; police mag., Kowloon, 1926; legal sec. to high comsnr., Iraq, 1927-31; ag. Br. cons., Baghdad, in addn., 1928 and 1931; mem., Br. delegn. to coun. of L. of N., 1931; legal advsr., Embassy, Baghdad, 1932-33; solr.-gen., Uga., 1934; atty.-gen., B. Guiana, 1936; puisne judge, Ceylon, 1938; legal sec., 1942; ch. just., Ken., and pres., ct. of appeal for E.A., 1947.
- NIVEN, C. R., M.C.**—b. 1898; ed. Blundell's Sch., Tiverton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1917-19, lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1921; admin. offr., cl. II, 1939; cl. I, 1943; staff gr., 1947; pres., H.A., M.E.C., N. regn., 1952; advsr. on off. systems, 1939; chmn., comtee. on paper econ., 1939-40; P.R.O., 1943-45; author of *A Short History of Nigeria, Nigeria's Story, Nigeria, the Outline of a Colony, How Nigeria is governed*, also various pamphlets and articles relating to Nig.; b'casts on B.B.C. home and o'seas servs.; editor of the N.P. off. guide.
- NOAKES, J. L., M.B.E.**—b. 1907; ed. Thames High Sch., N.Z., and Auckland Univ.; civ. intern., 1941-45; survr., lands and surveys dept., Sarawak, 1930; asst. supt., 1935; sec. for defence, 1941; contrlr. of essential commod., 1946; supt. of census, 1947; registr., co-op. soc., 1948; comsnr., co-op. dev., 1952.
- NOBLE, C.**—b. 1902; ed. Univ. of Australia; mil. serv., 1942, flt. lieut. and lt.-col.; survr., Mal., 1925; asst. supt., 1929; ch. survr., gr. II, 1946; dep. survr.-gen., 1949; ag. survr.-gen., 1952.
- NORRIS, C. W.**—b. 1911; ed. Colfe Gram. Sch.; N. Rhod., 1930; asst. assessor, 1938; assessor, H.K., 1948; asst. comsnr., intl. rev., 1951.
- NORRIS, J. W., C.B.E.** (1948).—b. 1890; ed. Lond. Univ. Imp. Coll. Sc. and Technology; mil. serv., 1914-19, maj. (desps.); engr. inspr., C.A., 1919; asst. engr., 1920; services loaned to consult. engr. reporting on Takoradi Harbour; secon. as asst. engr., G.C. harbours staff, Takoradi, 1924; rejoined C.A., 1926; dep. to ch. insp. engr., 1929; ch. insp. engr., 1945; S. of S's assessor, 1947; mech. engrng. res. bd., 1947.
- NORTH-COOMBES, G. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., Coll. of Agric., Maur., and Reading Univ.; mil. serv., 1941-44, capt.; agric. inst., Maur., 1932; agronomist, 1933; senr. agric. offr., 1944; lect., agric. coll., 1932-47; dep. dir., agric., 1950; author of various agric. articles and reports in Maur.
- NOTT, C. R. H., O.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1904; ed. Marlborough and Christ's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Fiji, 1926; dist. comsnr., 1927; clk. to councils, 1928; ch. clk., secretariat; regraded admin. offr., gr. II, 1938; gr. I, 1945.
- NUTMAN, F. J., O.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1904; ed. Newton Abbot Sch. and Univ. of Lond. (Imp. Coll.); mycologist, forest prod. lab., 1926; plant physiologist, E.A.A.R.S., Amani, 1928; secon. E.A. industrial man. bd. as gen. man., then to Tang. gov. as o/c, Shume factory, 1944; dir., clove res. sch., Zanz., 1946; series of pp. on trop. plant physiology and on sisal technology.
- NYE, G. W., O.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. Forest Sch., Wye Agric. Coll., Imperial Coll. of Sci., Cambridge Univ., and I.C.T.A.; cotton botanist, Uga., 1924; dep. dir., agric., 1940; dir., agric., Nyasa., 1945 (prot. comsnr. for scouts); a dep. agric. advsr., C.O., 1948.
- OAKEYLEY, R. H.**—b. 1909; ed. Clifton Coll., Oxford Univ.; interned, 1942-45; cadet, M.C.S., 1931; studied Hokkien in China, 1932-33; Chinese prot., S'pore, 1934; asst. prot., Selangor, 1939; dep. contrlr., labour (Chinese), S'pore, 1941; dep. comsnr., labour, 1947; dir., gov't. offr's language sch., 1951; ag. sec., Chinese affrs., Mal., 1952.
- O'BRIEN, B. J., C.M.G.** (1950).—b. 1902; ed. Uppingham and Queen's Coll., Oxford; asst. sec., col. sec.'s off., Cyp., 1927; clk., exec. coun., 1931; admin. offr., asst. sec., 1935; comsnr., 1936; asst. col. sec., Maur., 1939; prin. asst. col. sec., 1943; under-sec., Trin., 1943; col. sec., Gib., 1947; jt. cd. *Handbook of Cyprus*, 1930 edn.
- O'CONNOR, J., M.B.E.** (1947).—b. 1896; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; clk., Trin., 1914; asst. col. sec., 1935; und. sec., 1947; gov's sec., and clk. of ex. coun., 1950.
- O'CONNOR, Sir Kenneth, M.C.**—b. 1896; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Ireland; mil. serv., 1915-18 and 1945, col. (desps.); foreign and pol. dept., India, 1920; cr. coun., Nyasa., 1943; atty.-gen., Mal., 1946; Ken., 1948; ch. just., J'ca, 1951; pres., S.S. assn., S'pore; mem., bar comtee., S'pore coun. of Raffles Coll., passive def. comtee., and war taxation comtee., S'pore; author of *Index guide to the Law of Property Act*, 1925.
- O'CONNOR, P. I.**—b. 1906; ed. Rockwell Coll., Castleknock Coll., and Univ. Coll., Dublin; asst. engr., P.W.D., Nig., 1928; exec. engr., 1946; senr., 1948; asst. D.P.W., 1951; ch. civil engr., 1951.
- O'FARRELL, G. C.**—b. 1903; ed. Wandsworth Tech. Inst. and Battersea Poly., Lond.; mil. serv., 1942 and 1945; prob. engr., B.P.O. engrng. dept., 1926; engr., post. and tels., S.S. & F.M.S., 1928; asst.

contrlr., telecoms. (change of title), 1939 ; engrn., posts and tels., Nig. (secondment), 1942-44 ; contrlr., telecoms., Mal., 1946 ; dir., telecoms., S'pore, 1950.

**OGIER, T. D.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Elizabeth Coll. ; sub-inspr., police, Trin., 1926 ; inspr., 1937 ; senr. supt., 1939 ; asst. comsnr., 1951 ; mem., liquor reform comtee.

**O'HAGAN, D.**—b. 1909 ; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks., and Clare Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1940-42, capt. ; cadet, Ken., 1931 ; p.s. to Br. res., Zanz., 1937-39 ; native courts advsr., Ken., 1949 ; ag. prov. comsnr., 1952.

**OLDAKER, A. A., C.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1901 ; ed. Lancing and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Tang., 1924 ; asst. dist. offr., 1926 ; dist. offr., 1935 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1943 ; prov. comsnr., 1946 ; senr. prov. comsnr., 1950 ; sec., med. dept., 1938-40 ; M.L.C., 1951.

**OLIVIER, S. J.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Sherborne Sch. ; mil. serv., 1940-41 ; cadet, G.C., 1929 ; admin. offr., 1932 ; Nyasa, 1934 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1949 ; O.E.T.A., Ethiopia, 1941-43 ; sec. to govt., Br. Som. mil. admin., 1943-47.

**O'MAHONY, J. P.**—b. 1901 ; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin, and Nat. Univ. of Ireland ; med. offr., Leeward Is., 1931 ; med. offr. in admin. chge., St. Kitts-Nevis, 1943 ; ch. med. offr., Barb., 1948 ; D.M.S., 1950.

**O'NEALE, D. M.**—b. 1901 ; ed. Merchiston Castle Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; mil. serv., 1937-44, capt. ; asst. engrn., P.W.D., Trin., 1928 ; exec. engrn., 1938 ; senr., 1942 ; div. engrn., 1944 ; first asst. dir., wks. and hydraulics, 1947 ; dep. dir., 1950.

**OPPER, C. J.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Roan Sch., Greenwich, and Jesus Coll., Oxford ; educ. offr., N. Rhod., 1930 ; dir. educ., Maur., 1946.

**O'REGAN, J. W. H.**—b. 1913 ; ed. Marlborough and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Ceylon, 1931 ; p.s. to the gov., 1938 ; asst. govt. agent, Kandy, 1941 ; contrlr., internal purchase sch., 1944 ; asst. govt. agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1946 ; Trincomalee, 1948 ; dep. col. sec., J'ca, 1950 ; under sec. (admin.), 1950.

**O'RORKE, M. S., C.B.E.**—b. 1895 ; ed. Blackrock Coll., Dublin ; asst. supt., police, 1925 ; dep. dist. supt., 1935 ; temp. dist. supt., 1938 ; supt., 1943 ; publ. safety advsr., control comsn., Germany, 1945 ; comsnr., police, Ken., 1950.

**ORR, L. A. W.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Avoca Sch., St. Andrew's Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; solr., sup. ct., Irish Free State ; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn ; asst. comsnr., lands, G.C., 1929 ; asst. adminr.-gen., N. Rhod., 1932 ; dep. registr., high ct., Tang., 1934 ; registr., 1936 ; ch. registr., sup. ct. of Pal., 1938 ; relieving pres., dist. ct., 1945 ; pres., 1947 ; ret., 1948 ; reapptd. asst. atty.-gen., Bah., 1950 (on contract) ; title changed to solr.-gen., 1952.

**OSBORNE, N. D.**—b. 1915 ; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb. ; cadet, port health dept., Barb., 1940 ; inspr., taxes, B. Guiana, 1949 ; asst. comsnr., income tax, Barb., 1951.

**OSBORNE, W. L., O.B.E.** (1946).—b. 1907 ; ed. Taunton Sch. ; mun. engrn., Aden Settlement, 1936 ; D.P.W., Aden, 1945 ; dir., wks. and hydraulics, Trin., 1950.

**O'SHEA, D. B.**—b. 1901 ; ed. Stonyhurst Coll. and Pembroke Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj. ; asst. engrn., Nig., 1926 ; Ken., 1938 ; exec. engrn., gr. I, 1946 ; D.D.P.W., N. Borneo, 1948 ; exec. engrn., P.W.D., Nyasa., 1949 ; D.D.P.W., 1951.

**OSMAN, A. R. M.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur. ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; dist. mag., Maur., 1935 ; addl. substitute proc. and adv.-gen., 1937 ; puisne judge, 1950.

**OTIER-BARRY, Rt. Rev. H. Van L., C.B.E.**—b. 1886 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and Camb. Univ. ; Archdeacon of Maur., Bishop's commissary and civil chaplain, 1926 ; Bishop, 1931.

**OTIY, A. T. K.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Graeme Coll., Grahamstown, S.A. ; clk., N. Rhod., 1929 ; collr., customs, 1940 ; gr. I, 1945 ; senr. collr., 1949 ; dep. compt., 1951.

**OWEN-SMITH, W. G. O.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S.A. ; mil. serv., 1939-40 ; clk., N. Rhod., 1928 ; collr., customs, 1934 ; gr. I, 1945 ; dep. compt., 1945 ; compt., 1951.

**OWENS, Major D. R.**—b. 1906 ; Bch. Prot., 1929 ; supt. of police, 1945 ; dep. comsnr., 1949 ; comsnr., Basuto., 1952.

**OXFORD, M. N.**—b. 1905 ; ed. private schs. ; war serv., 1939-46, R.A.F., wing comdr. ; p.s. to gov., Nyasa., 1932 ; asst. supt., aerodrome, H.K., 1938 ; dep. dir., civ. aviation and airport manager, 1946 ; o/c. air force, H.K.D.F., 1949 ; asst. dir., civ. aviation, Mal., 1951.

**OZANNE, Lt.-Col. R. de la C., O.B.E.**—b. 1899 ; ed. Sedbergh Sch. ; Indian Army, 1918-23 (desps.) ; Indian Imp. police, ret. (offg. dep. inspr.-gen., Cent. Prov.), 1948 ; Imp. Ethiopian police, 1948 ; supt., police, Dominica, 1951.

**PADLEY, W., O.B.E.**—b. 1910 ; ed. Keighley Gram. Sch., Royal Coll. of Science and Leeds Univ. ; admin. cadet, Ken., 1946 ; asst. fin. sec., 1948 ; sec., treasury, 1950 ; fin. sec., Uga., 1953.

**PAGE-JONES, F. H.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Tang., 1925 ; asst. dist. offr., 1928 ; dist. offr., 1938 ; dep. prov. comsnr., 1946 ; prov. comsnr., 1948 ; senr. prov. comsnr., 1950.

**PAKENHAM, R. H. W., O.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1906 ; ed. Monkton Combe Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; admin. serv., Zanz., 1929 ; seconded Tang., 1935-36 ; senr. admin. offr., Pemba, 1946 ; senr. comsnr., Zanz., 1948 ; author of pp. on ornithology and herpetology of Zanz. and monograph, *Land Tenure among the Wahadimu at Chwaka, Zanzibar Island*, 1947.

- PALFREMAN, J. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Malvern Coll. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; asst. supt. of police, Ken., 1926; supt., 1941; prin. immig. offr., 1948.
- PALMER, A. C. G., M.B.E.** (1948).—b. 1906; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L., I.C.T.A., Univ. Coll. of the S.W., Exeter, and Inst. of Educ., Lond. Univ.; sci. mstr., boys' sec. sch., Grenada, 1930; A.D.C. and p.s. to gov., Windward Is., 1933; inspr., schls., St. V., 1937; St. L., 1939; inf. offr. and asst. censor, St. L., 1940-42; seconded as lab. comsnr. and sec. for lab., 1942-43; federal educ. offr., Leeward Is., 1943; educ. offr., Grenada, 1950; mem., children and young persons comsn., Grenada, 1934.
- PALMER, C. H. S. R.**—b. 1905; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1938; admin. offr., cl. II, 1948; regl. land offr. (E. regn.), 1951.
- PALMER, H. S.**—b. 1904; ed. Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1939-40, capt.; temp. leg. asst., min. of health, 1936; res. mae., N. Rhod., 1937; puisne judge, Nig., 1952; chmn., minimum wages adv. bd., 1946; cont. to Halsbury's Stat., author of *Laws of Arbitration and Awards and Law of Leases*, editor, *Law Reports of N. Rhod.*, 1939-44.
- PALTRIDGE, F., D.S.O., E.D.**—b. 1903; ed. Devonport High Sch. and Roy. Coll. of Sci. for Ireland; mil. serv., 1939-47, lt.-col.; asst. tel. engrn., G.C., 1928; dep. dir. and engrn.-in-charge, posts and tels. dept., 1948.
- PALTRIDGE, G.**—b. 1910; ed. Mountjoy Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; exec. engrn., P.W.D., G.C., 1937; asst. D.P.W., 1939; D.D.P.W., 1953.
- PAPINEAU, O. C.**—b. 1910; ed. Chigwell Sch. and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-45, lt.-col. (desps.); econ. advsr., Trin., 1952.
- PARK, M.**—b. 1900; ed. Colfe Gram. Sch. and Royal Coll. of Science; mil. serv., 1939-40, maj.; asst. mycol., Ceylon, 1921; mycol. (plant path.), 1931; dep. dir., agric., 1945; dep. dir., agric. (reg.) Nig., 1947; dir., E. regn., 1951; contrlr., state chenas, Ceylon, 1943-45; author of numerous publs. on diseases of plants and jt. author of *Diseases of Village Crops in Ceylon*, 1941.
- PARKER, J. A.**—b. 1907; ed. Felsted; mil. serv., 1944-46; probnr., S.S., 1930; senr. customs offr., S'pore, 1938; Penang, 1939; collr., customs, Ken. and Uga., 1942; asst. compt., S'pore, 1948; senr., 1951.
- PARRIS, L. M. F.**—b. 1900; ed. St. Paul's Sch., Nevis; rev. offr., 1928; regisr. clk., 1930; senr. rev. offr., 1938; asst. marketg. offr., Nevis, 1942; marketg. offr., Antigua, 1944.
- PARRY, F. H. N.**—b. 1911; ed. Cheltenham Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; col. admin. serv., N. Rhod., 1939; dist. comsnr., 1948; secon. C.A.C. as dep. ch. sec., 1947; ag. ch. sec., 1948; ch. sec., 1951.
- PASKIN, J. J., C.M.G.** (1944), M.C.—b. 1892; ed. King Edward's Sch., Stourbridge and St. John's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1914-19, Croix de Guerre, 1918; transfd. to T.F. res. (maj.), Jan., 1920; apptd. under reconstruction scheme, junr. higher divn. clk., min. of trans., 1920; asst. prin., C.O., 1921; asst. p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1928; prin., 1929; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1939; ag. asst. sec., 1939; suptg. asst. sec., 1947; asst. U.S. of S., 1948.
- PATERSON, G. M., O.B.E.** (Mil.), Q.C.—b. 1906; ed. St. John's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1939-46, lt.-col.; admin. offr., Nig., 1929; mag., 1934; cr. coun., Tang., 1938; solr-gen., 1946; atty-gen., S.L., 1948.
- PATERSON, J.**—b. 1907; ed. Lower Canada Coll. and George Watson's; mil. serv., 1939-45, maj.; E.A. prod. and supp. cl., 1945; dir. of civ. supp., N. Rhod., 1947; dir., trade, trans. and industry, 1951.
- PEARSON, C. B.**—b. 1889; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mil. serv., 1915-19, capt.; ch. police mag., Tonga, 1928; police mag., G.C., 1932; asst. judge, prot. ct., Nig., 1938; judge, Uga., 1942.
- PEASLEY, W. G., M.B.E., I.S.O.**—b. 1897; ed. City of London Sch.; mil. serv., 1916-20, 1942-44, 2nd lieut.; clk. treas., Pal., 1920; acctg. and stats. offr., cust. and excise, 1927; collr., cust., 1937; compt., cust. and granary supt., Maur., 1948; sec., harbour bd., 1933-37; mem., war trans. comtee., 1940-45; admy. marshal, 1947.
- PEAT, A. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Beckford and Smith's Sch., Spanish Town, Jca, Jca Coll., and Aberdeen and Harvard Univs.; M.O. (H.), Jca, 1935; asst. D.M.S. (hosp. and personnel), 1945; D.M.S., Trin., 1948.
- PECK, E. F.**—b. 1901; ed. Olds Sch. of Agric., Alberta, Ontario Vet. Coll. and Univ. of Toronto, Liverpool and Edin.; mil. serv., 1940-44, maj.; vet. offr., Nig., 1931; ch. vet. and agric. offr., Sem., 1935; senr. vet. offr. (secondment), Tang., 1944; dir., combined agric. and vet. serv., Sem., 1949.
- PECK, J. A.**—b. 1905; ed. Westminster Sch. and Univ. Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1939-45, maj.; asst. leg. asst., C.O., 1945; senr., 1946; asst. leg. advr., 1950.
- PEEL, R. L.**—b. 1914; ed. Wellington Coll. and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-40; admin. cadet, Nig., 1938; p.s. to gov., 1946; admin. offr., Mal., 1947; cl. III, 1949; collr., land rev., Penang, 1950; ag. dep. Mal. estab. offr., 1951; cl. IC, 1952.
- PEET, T. L., M.B.E.**—b. 1901; apptd., Ken., 1924; asst. govt. printer, 1942; govt. printer, 1950.
- PELLIN, R. S.**—b. 1910; ed. Mercers' Sch. and Edin. and Oxford Univs.; war serv., 1939-40, sub-lieut.; asst. consvtr., forests, B. Hond., 1932; S.L., 1937; senr., 1945; consvtr., 1951.

**PEPPER, J. E.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Nottingham High Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; cadet, F.M.S., 1928 ; cl. V, 1931 ; cl. IV, dist. offr., Tampin, 1935 ; Krian, 1937 ; cl. III, dist. offr., Temerloh, 1940 ; cl. II, 1945 ; cl. IB, dep. fin. sec., S'pore, 1948 ; ag. fin. sec., 1949 ; cl. IA, sec., treas., Mal., 1951.

**PEREZ, J. L. M., Q.C.**—b. 1896 ; ed. St. George's Coll., Weybridge, and Lond. Univ. ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; dep. registr.-gen., Trin., 1927 ; mag., 1930 ; cr. coun., 1934 ; ch. mag., 1936 ; puisne judge, 1941 ; 2nd puisne judge, 1944 ; atty.-gen., 1950 ; ch. just., 1952 ; chmn., cane farming arb. bd. and mortgage restrictions bd.

**PERKINS, W. T. P.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Cathedral Sch., Hereford ; served on U.K. rlwys., 1922-27 ; dist. engr., J'ca rlwy., 1928 ; asst. engr., P.W.D., J'ca, 1938 ; res. engr., 1940 ; exec. engr., P.W.D., Trin. ; maintenance engr., rlwys., 1943 ; operating supt., 1944 ; gen. man., rlwys., Trin., 1944 ; B. Guiana, 1949 ; ch. engr., Nig. rlwy., 1952.

**PERRYMAN, D. A.**—b. 1920 ; agric. asst., Dominica, 1942 ; (cocoa), Grenada, 1948 ; agric. offr., 1950.

**PETRIE, E. J.**—b. 1907 ; asst. rev. offr., Ken., 1933 ; asst. treas., 1934 ; senr. acctnt., 1943 ; asst. fin. sec., 1946 ; fin. sec., Barb., 1948 ; acctnt.-gen., Ken., 1951 ; sec., treasury, 1953.

**PHILLIPS, D.**—b. 1905 ; ed. St. James Select Sch., Liverpool ; prison offr., H.M. prison comsnn., Eng. and Wales, 1932 ; supt., prisons, N. Rhod., 1946 ; dep. comsnn., prisons, 1948.

**PHILLIPS, E. J.**—b. 1908 ; ed. elem. sch., Birsay, sec. sch., Stromness, Orkney, and Aberdeen Univ. ; war serv., 1942 and 1945 ; asst. registr., stats., S.S. and F.M.S., 1932 ; dep. registr., Penang, 1939-40 ; dep. contrlr., restricted imports in addn., 1939-42 ; dep. supt., rubber control, and dep. registr., textiles, in addn., 1934-42 ; secon. for duties with supply branch secretariat, Nig., 1943-44 ; M.P.U., 1945 ; S.O. II, trade and industry, S'pore divn., B.M.A., 1945 ; registr., Mal. stats., S'pore, 1946.

**PHILLIPS, H. E. I., M.B.E. (mil.)** (1946).—b. 1914 ; ed. Haberdashers' Sch., and Univ. Coll., Lond. ; mil. serv., 1939-42 ; cadet, Nyasa, 1946 ; asst. dist. comsnn., 1948 ; ag. dev. sec., 1950 ; dev. sec. (supnrmr.), 1952.

**PHILLIPS, H. R.**—b. 1901 ; ed. Whitgift Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford ; supt., educ., N. Nig., 1924 ; senr. educ. offr., Nig., 1938 ; temp. dir., educ., S.L., 1945-46 ; ch. inspr., educ., N.P., Nig., 1946 ; dep. dir., N. region, 1950 ; dir., 1951.

**PHILLIPS, I. L.**—b. 1910 ; ed. Worksoop Coll., Selwyn Coll., Camb., and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; admin. serv., G.C., 1934 ; seconded to Pal., 1938 ; admin. offr., Cyp., 1948 ; cl. II, cl. IC, M.C.S., 1951 ; asst. sec., off. of comsnn.-gen., S.E. Asia, 1951.

**PHILLIPSON, Sir Sydney, Kt. Bach., C.M.G. (1946).**—b. 1892 ; ed. Accrington and Manchester Gram. Schs. and Manchester Univ. ; mil. serv., 1915-19, lieut. ; cadet,

Ceylon, 1919 ; various judicial and admin. posts, 1919-40 ; dep. fin. sec., 1940 ; fin. sec., Uga., 1941 ; Nig., 1945 ; engaged on special enq. into fin. relations between govt. and native admin. in Nig., 1946.

**PICKERING, B. H.**—b. 1894 ; ed. St. Paul's Cath. Choir Sch. and H.M.S. Worcester ; mil. serv., 1916-19, capt. ; apptd. col. serv., 1939 ; marine supt. and harbourmstr., Kingston, J'ca, 1943.

**PICKETT, F. H.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Grey Coll. Sch., Port Elizabeth, and Rhodes Univ. Coll., Grahamstown ; inspr. of schls., Basuto., 1927 ; hdmstr., Basuto. High Sch., 1939 ; dir. of educ., 1948.

**PIERCY, S. E.**—b. 1909 ; ed. Sedbergh Sch., Durham Univ. and Royal Vet. Coll. ; vet. res. offr., Ken., 1939 ; senr., 1947 ; ch., 1952.

**PIERS, E. S. F.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Nova Scotia Pub. Schs., Dalhousie Univ., and Nova Scotia Tech. Coll. ; mil. serv., 1942-43, capt. ; asst. engr., P.W.D., B. Guiana, 1937 ; dist. engr., 1943 ; exec., engr., 1946 ; D.D.P.W., 1951 ; mem. stand. comtee., employ. exchange serv.

**PIKE, A. H., O.B.E. (1945).**—b. 1903 ; ed. The Abbey, Tipperary, Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Univ. Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Tang., 1927 ; asst. dist. offr., 1930 ; dist. offr., 1938 ; dep. prov. comsnn., 1947 ; prov. comsnn., 1948 ; senr. prov. comsnn., 1951.

**PIKE, P. E. H.**—b. 1914 ; ed. De Carteret Sch. and Munro Coll., J'ca ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; dep. clk., cts., J'ca, 1939 ; clk., cts., 1944 ; cr. coun., 1947 ; leg. dftsmn., Ken., 1949 ; solr.-gen., Uga., 1952.

**PIKE, T. O.**—b. 1904 ; ed. The Abbey, Tipperary, Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Univ. Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Tang., 1928 ; asst. dist. offr., 1932 ; dist. offr., 1940 ; dep. prov. comsnn., 1948 ; prov. comsnn., 1950.

**PILLING, Sir Guy, K.C.M.G. (1941), C.M.G. (1932).**—b. 1886 ; ed. King's Sch., Ely, and Keble Coll., Oxford ; cadet, Fiji, 1907 ; 2nd gr. dist. comsnn., 1914 ; asst. col. sec., 1921 ; sec., W.Pac.H.C., 1926 ; asst. to high comsnn., 1929 ; col. sec., B. Hond., 1929 ; ag. gov. in 1930 and 1931 ; dep. col. sec., Ken., 1933 ; gov. and c.-in-c., St. H., 1938 ; Br. res., Zanz., 1941-46 ; speaker, E.A.C.L.A., 1949 ; mem., Indian franchise comsnn., 1920.

**PILOT, L. M. J. R.**—b. 1896 ; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., St. Thomas's and L.S.H.T.M. ; sanitary warden, Maur., 1927 ; med. offr. of health, P. Louis and port health offr., Maur., 1932 ; D.D.M.S., 1952.

**PINARD, L. A.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch. ; Devonshire 2nd Course, Oxford, 1949 ; clk. var. depts., 1933 ; clk. of couns., 1946 ; contrlr., supplies, 1947 ; asst. govt. sec., 1948 ; govt. sec., 1951 ; asst. adminr., Dominica, 1952.

**PINDER, B. E.**—b. 1919 ; ed. Queen's Coll., Nassau ; clk., audit dept., Bah., 1936 ; clk., col. sec. office, 1937 ; asst. supt., prisons, 1943.

- PINDER, R. F., O.B.E.**—b. 1898; ed. St. Bee's Sch., Cumberland; on mil. serv., 1916-19; asst. audr., S.L., 1920; G.C., 1929; senr. asst. audr., Uga., 1931; audr., Fiji and W.Pac.H.C., 1934; N. Rhod., 1938; Pal., 1942; audr. (later dir., aud.), G.C., 1946; mem. interim public serv. comsn., 1950.
- PITCHER, W. E. C.**—b. 1918; ed. Estcourt High Sch., Natal, Univ. Coll. and Pretoria Univ.; war serv., 1940-45; inspr. of schs., Swaz., 1945; educ. offr., 1949; prin. educ. offr., 1950.
- PITT, E. A. M.**—b. 1922; cl. II clk., col. sec's off., Trin., 1943; vet. offr., Grenada, 1952.
- PIZZARELLO, E., I.S.O.**—b. 1896; ed. Christian Brothers' Line Wall Coll.; apptd. Gib., 1914; clk., 1920; asst. registr., sup. ct., 1929; registr., 1946.
- PLEASS, C. J., C.M.G.** (1950).—b. 1901; ed. The Royal Masonic Sch. and Selwyn Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1924; res., 1945; senr. res., 1946; dev. sec., 1947; lt.-gov., E. region, 1951.
- PLUMRIDGE, H. F. P.**—b. 1905; ed. Ealing County Sch. and Lond. Sch. of Econ.; asst. acctnt., Nig. rlwy., 1936; admin. asst., 1940; asst. staff man., 1946; asst. gen. man. (staff and orgn.), 1950; mem. govt. comtee. on daily rates of pay, 1947; assessor to arb. trib. in trade disputes, 1945 and 1948.
- PLUNKETT, E. O.**—b. 1908; ed. Ireland and Douai Sch., Berks; Pal. police, 1933-37; supt., police, and asst. supt., fire brigade, Barb., 1937-42; senr. supt., police, and comdt., local forces, St. L., 1942-47; supt., special br., N. Borneo, 1947; dep. comsnr., 1949.
- POLLETT, J. D., O.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1902; ed. Christ's Coll., Finchley, Royal Sch. of Mines and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech.; asst. geol., S.L., 1928; geol., 1939; dir., geol. surv., 1950.
- PORCHER, M. S.**—b. 1921; ed. Cheltenham, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; mil. serv., 1941-42, lieut.; admin. cadet, S.L., 1942; asst. dist. comsnr., 1945; dist. comsnr., 1951; dep. col. sec., B. Guiana, 1952.
- POTTER, H. S., C.M.G.**—b. 1904; ed. Shrewsbury, and Queens' Coll., Camb.; cadet, Ken., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; dep. fin. sec., 1944; fin. sec., Uga., 1945; ch. sec., 1948; Ken., 1952.
- POTTER, R. C. G.**—b. 1899; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, and Mico Training Coll., J'ca.; asst. mstr., teachers' training centre, B. Guiana, 1933; county inspr., schls., 1943; inspr., schls., 1945; prin., govt. train. coll., 1948; dep. dir., educ., 1952.
- POTTINGER, J. H.**—b. 1898; ed. Sec. Sch. for Boys, Bootle, Lancs., and Univ. of Liverpool; mil. serv., 1915-18, 2nd lieut.; M.O.H., G.C., 1928; asst. govt. M.O.H., B. Guiana, 1932; S.M.O., Pal., 1935; Nig., 1947; asst. D.M.S., 1948; D.M.S., W. regn., 1951.
- POUND, G. B.**—b. 1911; mil. serv.; apptd. (temp.), G.C., 1936; asst. supt., govt. press, 1938; supt., 1938; govt. printer, 1951.
- POYNTON, Sir Hilton, K.C.M.G.** (1949), C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1905; ed. Marlborough and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., dept. of sci. and indus. res., 1927; trans. to C.O., 1929; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1932-33; secon. to S.L. admin., 1933-34; prin., D.O., 1935; C.O., 1935; on loan as p.s. to min. of supply, 1941-42, and min. of production, 1942-43; asst. sec., C.O., 1943; asst. U.S. of S., 1946; dep. U.S. of S., 1948.
- PRENDERGAST, M.**—b. 1918; ed. St. Mungo's Acad., Glasgow Univ. and Jordanhill Training Coll.; mil. serv., 1939-40; hd. and dep. hd., Colegio Markham, Peru, 1946; inspr. and gen. supt. of schs., Bah., 1948.
- PRENTIS, J. B., T.D.** (1950).—b. 1904; ed. Epsom Coll. and Lond. Univ.; solr. of the sup. ct. of judicature, Eng., 1932; mil. serv., 1941-45, capt.; apptd., 1932; asst. cr. solr., H.K., 1935; offl. recr. in bankruptcy, registr. of trade marks and patents and cust. of enemy prop., 1941; dep. registr., sup. ct., S.S., 1941; offl. assignee, registr. of companies, Mal., 1946; registr. of trade unions and societies in addtn., 1947.
- PRETHEROE, E. O., M.C.**—b. 1896; ed. privately and St. John's Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1914-19; asst. sec., Nig., 1922; police mag., 1928; cr. coun., 1930; atty.-gen., B. Guiana, 1939; puisne judge, Mal., 1946.
- PRETIOUS, C. B., M.B.E.**—b. 1906; ed. St. Mark's Sch., Mbabane, Swaz.; Swaz. treas., 1927; acctnt. and asst. collectr., inc. tax, Basuto., 1940; senr. acctnt., N. Borneo, 1949; acctnt.-gen., 1952.
- PRETIOUS, Maj. L. P.**—b. 1908; ed. St. Mark's Sch., Mbabane, Swaz., and Carolina High Sch., Transvaal; trooper, Swaz. police, 1928; L/C., 1934; sergeant, 1937; asst. supt., 1938; supt., 1944; dep. comsnr., 1952.
- PRICE, N. S., O.B.E.**—b. 1907; ed. Portora Royal Sch., Exeter Sch. and Dublin Univ.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; senr., 1950; prov. comsnr., 1951.
- PRICE, R. M. R.**—b. 1917; ed. St. John's Coll., Belize; mil. serv., 1942-46, capt.; asst. supt. police, B. Hond., 1947.
- PRIDIE, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G.** (1953), C.M.G. (1941), D.S.O. (1918), O.B.E. (1931), M.B., B.S.—b. 1896; ed. St. Bees Sch. and Liverpool Univ.; mil. serv., 1914-18, capt., 1939-45, brig.; med. inspr., Sudan, 1924; asst. D.M.S., 1931; D.M.S., 1934; health coun., Br. Embassy, Cairo, 1945; health expert, Br. M.E. off., Cairo, 1946; ch. med. offr., C.O., 1948.
- PROUD, J. C. R., O.B.E.** (mil.)—b. 1907; ed. Launceston Gram. Sch. and Trinity Coll., Univ. of Melbourne; war serv., 1939-45, comdr.; P.R.O., B. Hond., 1951; author of *Australia and the League of Nations and Naval Strategy in the Pacific*.
- PUGH, I. W.**—b. 1910; ed. Gram. Sch., Dolgelly; mil. serv., 1936-47; exec. engrn., Tang., gr. II, 1946; gr. I, 1947; asst. D.P.W., 1950; D.P.W., G.C., 1952.

**PULFREY, W.**—b. 1908 ; ed. Central Sch. and Univ., Sheffield ; asst. geologist, Ken., 1935 ; senr., 1945 ; ch., 1949 ; sec. dev. sub-comtee. on bldg. materials, 1945 ; author of numerous articles on geol. matters.

**PULLAN, C. D. A.**—b. 1910 ; ed. Malvern Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford ; cadet, G.C., 1933 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1934 ; dist. comsnr., 1942 ; senr. asst. col. sec., 1947 ; p.a.s., min. def. and ext. affrs., 1950.

**PURCELL, J. F. B., M.B.E.**—b. 1910 ; cl., Swaz., 1929 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937 ; dist. offr., 1948.

**PURCHASE, C. E.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Christchurch B.H.S. and Cant. Coll., N.Z. ; barrister-at-law, N.Z. and Inner Temple ; asst. adv.-gen., Uga., 1940 ; res. mag., 1941 and ag. cr. coun., 1943 ; asst. atty.-gen., N. Borneo, 1947 ; atty.-gen., 1951.

**PURNELL, R. H.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Epsom Coll. and St. Bart. Hosp. Med. Coll. ; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1936 ; spec. offr., Zanz., 1949.

**PUTSEY, C. W.**—b. 1897 ; ed. St. Clement's Ch. Sch., York. ; mil. serv., 1915-19 ; tr&ff. inspr., Nig., 1927 ; asst. traff. offr., 1936 ; senr. asst., 1944 ; dist. traff. supt., 1946 ; asst. traff. man., 1949 ; ch. supt., Nig. rlwy., 1951.

**PYFROM, H.**—b. 1896 ; ed. Board of Education Schs., Bah. ; mil. serv., 1916-19 ; temp. cust. offr., Bah., 1919 ; cust. offr., 1926 ; out island comsnr., 1926 ; senr. out island comsnr., 1943 ; labour offr., 1952.

**QUASHIE-IDUN, S. O.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Mfantshipim Sch., Cape Coast, and Selwyn Coll., Camb. ; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple ; dist. mag., G.C., 1936 ; puisne judge, 1948 ; mem. of the comsn. of enq. into the disturbance at Enugu, Nig., 1949.

**QUENNEL, A. M.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Otago Boys' Sch. and Univ., and Victoria Univ. Coll., N.Z. ; mil. serv., 1940-45, capt. ; senr. geologist, Tang., 1948 ; asst. dir., geol. surv., 1952.

**QUIGLEY, J. T. D.**—b. 1903 ; asst. acctnt., Bech. Prot., 1930-48 ; secon. to Swaz. ; ag. fin. sec., 1949 ; treas., 1950.

**QUINN-YOUNG, C. T.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Victoria Coll., Jersey, and Pembroke Coll., Oxford ; supt., educ., S.P., Nig., 1926 ; senr. educ. offr., Nig., 1938 ; asst. dir. of educ., S.P., 1944 ; since regraded dep. dir., E.P. ; dir., E. region, 1951 ; attd. to comsn. on higher educ. in W.A. as liaison offr., 1944 ; jt. author of *Geography of Nigeria*, and of history bks. for Nig. schs. and teachers.

**QUINTON, Maj. F. J., T.D. (1945).**—b. 1897 ; ed. Nelson Sch., Gt. Yarmouth, and Fitzwilliam Hall, Camb. ; war serv., 1915-20, 2nd lt. ; major, r. of o., R.E. (survey) ; survr., Nig., 1928 ; J'ca, 1932 ; dep. dir., surveys, 1938 ; dir., 1947 ; attd. to surveys in U.K., Nig. and N. Caribbean area, 1922-44 ; attd. empire surv. conf., Lond., 1935 ; commonwealth surv. conf., Lond., 1947 ; American cong. on surveying and mapping, Washington, 1950.

**RAE, A. M. W., C.M.G. (1945), M.D., Ch.B.**—b. 1896 ; ed. George Heriots, Edin. and Edin. Univ. ; mil. serv., 1914-18 ; deleg. for S.L. and the Gam. to Pan African Health Confee., Jo'burg, 1935 ; M.O., Gam., 1924 ; S.L., 1931 ; S.M.O., G.C., 1933 ; Gam., 1935 ; asst. D.M.S., G.C., 1936 ; D.D.M.S., 1938 ; Nig., 1939 ; asst. med. advsr., C.O., 1944 ; dep. med. advsr., C.O., 1945 ; dep. chief med. offr., 1948.

**RAE, N., C.B.E.**—b. 1892 ; mil. serv., 1917-20, lt. ; cntd. C.A. off., 1911 ; asst. head of dept., 1919 ; dep. head, stores dept., 1932 ; dep. ch. clk., 1935 ; head, stores dept., 1945.

**RAEBURN, C., C.B.E.**—b. 1894 ; ed. Hamilton Acad. and Glasgow Univ. ; mil. serv., 1915-19 and 1941, maj. (desps.) ; geologist, geol. survey, Nig., 1920 ; asst. dir., 1929 ; seconded to Cyp. as water engr. in ch., water supply and irrig. dept., 1937 ; water engr., Cyp., 1943 ; dir., geol. survey, Nig., 1947 ; comsnr. on spl. duties, 1949 ; M.E.C., Cyp., 1945-47 ; author of publns. on Nig. geol. and Cyp. water supply, *Alluvial Prospecting*.

**RAGG, H. A.**—b. 1904 ; civ. engr. apprentice, P.W.D., Fiji, 1923 ; exec. engr., 1943 ; D.D.P.W., 1952.

**RAIKES, T. R. C.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Central and Secondary Schs., Port Talbot, S. Wales ; Br. P.O., 1928 ; survr., Nig., 1944 ; div. survr., 1949 ; asst. P.M.G., S.L., 1952 ; P.M.G., 1952.

**RAMSAY, A. B.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Sherborne Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. ; M.C.S.S., 1927 ; cl. V, 1930 ; cl. IV, 1934 ; cl. III, 1939 ; cl. II, 1944 ; cl. IB, 1947 ; ag. Br. advsr., Kedah, 1951.

**RAMSAY, N. J. G.**—b. 1916 ; ed. Merchiston Castle Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; nav. serv., 1940-46, lt. ; admin.-gen., N. Rhod., 1947.

**RAMSAY, R.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Clydebank High Sch. and Glasgow Univ. ; med. offr., G.C., 1930 ; M.O.H., 1938 ; senr. health offr., 1945 ; asst. D.M.S., 1947.

**RANCE, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert, G.C.M.G. (1948), G.B.E. (1946), C.B. (1946), O.B.E. (1940).**—b. 1898 ; ed. Wimbledon Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; mil. serv., 1916-18 and 1939-45, maj.-gen. (desps.) ; dep. dir., mil. training, W.O. ; dir. of tech. training, W.O. ; chief of staff to G.O.C.-in-C., Western cmd., Eng., 1943-44 ; mag. gen. in charge of civil affrs., Burma, 1945 ; gov., Burma, 1946 ; chmn., Br. Caribbean standing closer assoc. comtee. ; Br. co-chmn., Caribbean comsn., and chmn., dev. and welf. organ. in the W.I., 1948 ; gov. and c.-in-c., Trin., 1950.

**RANDALL, J. B.**—b. 1913 ; ed. Bedford Sch., Camb. Univ., and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin. ; mil. serv., 1940-43, lieut. ; vet. offr., Uga., 1939 ; D.D.V.S., 1949.

**RANGELEY, W. H. J.**—b. 1909 ; ed. Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch, S.A., Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod., Rhodes Univ. Coll., S.A., and Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; mil. serv., 1940-43, capt. ; admin. offr., Nyasa., 1934 ; prov. comsnr., 1952.

- RANKINE, J. D., C.M.G.**—b. 1907; ed. Croydon Prep. Sch., Christ Church, N.Z., and Exeter Coll., Oxford; cadet, Uga., 1931; asst. dist. comsnr., 1933; col. sec., Barb., 1945; ch. sec. Ken., 1947; Br. resdt., Zanz., 1952.
- REA, J. T.**—b. 1907; ed. Royal Sch., Dunganon, Queen's Univ. Belfast, and Camb. Univ.; cadet, F.M.S., 1931; studied Hokkien at Amoy, 1931; cl. V, 1934; cl. IV, 1938; cl. III, 1943; cl. II, 1947; asst. sec., Chinese affrs. (educ.), 1948; cl. IC, 1950; cl. IB, 1951; offg. dep. pres., city coun., S'pore, 1952.
- REAY, C. S. de C., O.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1895; ed. privately (N.Z.); mil. serv., 1917-19; clk., Fiji, 1914; dist. comsnr., 1927; indust. rel. offr., 1940; offi. M.L.C., 1940; comsnr., labour, 1942; (spec. duty in Maur., N. Rhod., Belg. Congo, the Rand and Natal during 1939-40).
- REDDAWAY, A. F. J.**—b. 1916; ed. County Sch., Ilford, and Reading Univ.; admin. offr., Cyp., 1938; cl. I, 1951.
- REDHEAD, G. A.**—b. 1898; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch.; solr., sup. ct., Windward and Leeward Is.; dist. offr., Northern Dist. and mag., Dominica, 1944.
- REDHEAD, W. A. R.**—b. 1909; ed. Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch.; clk., agric. dept., Grenada, 1926; treasury and cust., 1932; clk., cl. I, audit dept., 1945; asst. soc. welf. offr., 1946; i/c publicity servs. during and after loc. disturbances, 1951; supt., prisons, 1952.
- REECE, C. W.**—b. 1899; ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barb., and Jesus Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law; police mag., Barb., 1926; registr., 1931; mag., Nig., 1938; cr. coun., 1939; senr., 1946; puisne judge, 1949; H.K., 1952.
- REECE, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G.** (1950), C.B.E. (1943), O.B.E. (1937).—b. 1897; ed. Rugby Sch.; solr. (sup. ct., Eng.); mil. serv., 1915-19 and 1941, lt.-col.; cadet, Ken., 1925; prov. comsnr., 1945; mil. gov., Som., 1948; gov. and c.-in-c., Som., 1948.
- REED, C. G.**—b. 1906; ed. Christ's Hosp. and King's Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., 1941-46, maj.; divisional educ. offr., Surrey, 1946; dir. educ., Barb., 1947.
- REEVE, W. H.**—b. 1906; ed. Ossett Grammar Sch. and Univ. of Leeds; mil. serv., 1940-43, capt.; asst. field geol., Tang., 1935; Nyasa, 1943; engr.-geol., P.W.D., Ken., 1943; sen. engr.-geol., 1949; ch. geol., dept. lab. and mines, N. Rhod., 1951; dir., geol. surv., 1952; various geol. and scientific publications.
- REID, N. R., M.B.E.**—b. 1906; ed. Cordwalles and Michaelhouse, Natal, Univ. of Witwatersrand, Transvaal Univ. Coll. of S.A. and Royal Vet. Coll., Lond.; vet. offr., Tang., 1929; senr., 1944; D.V.S., 1947.
- REILLY Sir Bernard, K.C.M.G.** (1934), C.I.E. (1926), O.B.E. (1918).—b. 1882; ed. Bedford; joined Indian army, 1902; Indian polit. dept., 1908; held various appts. in India and Aden, officiated as polit. res., Aden, 1925 and 1926; res. and c.-in-c., 1930 and 1931; ch. comsnr., 1932; gov. and c.-in-c., 1937-40; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1944; accom. Br. del. to refugees conf. at Berm., 1943; mem. of Br. del. to Ethiopia which concluded Anglo-Ethiopian agreement, 1944; hd. of W.O. working party sent to report on ex-Italian cols. in E.A., 1946-47.
- RENISON, P. M., C.M.G.** (1950).—b. 1911; ed. Uppingham Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; C.O., 1932; cadet, Ceylon, 1935; p.s. to gov., 1936; off. asst. to govt. agt., Central Prov., 1938; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, 1939; sec. to fin. sec. and asst. contrlr., fin. and supply, 1940; asst. ch. sec., 1940; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, 1942; seconded as ag. prin., C.O., 1944; visited Italy, Egypt, Iraq, India, Burma, Mal., Ceylon, N. Borneo, Sarawak, Aust., N.Z., and Can., 1944-45; rep. dir. of recruitment (col. serv.) in India, 1945-46; asst. sec., C.O., 1947; col. sec., Trin., 1948; gov. and c.-in-c., B. Hond., 1952.
- RENNER, E. A., O.B.E.** (1948).—b. 1894; ed. Wesleyan Boys' High Sch., S.L., Parkfield Sch., Liverpool, and Edin. Univ.; med. offr., S.L., 1920; pathol., 1934; S.M.O., 1940; asst. D.M.S., 1948; D.D.M.S., 1949; D.M.S., 1952.
- RENNIE, A. B.**—b. 1896; ed. Wolmer's Sch., J'ca, King's Coll., Lond., and Gray's Inn; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1916-19, lieut.; clk. of cts. and ag. res. mag., J'ca, 1929; res. mag., 1933; cr. solr., 1934; puisne judge, 1949; proper offr. of the crown.
- RENNIE, Sir Gilbert, K.C.M.G.** (1949), Kt. Bach. (1946), C.M.G. (1941), M.C. (1917).—b. 1895; ed. Stirling High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; mil. serv., 1915-19, ag. bde.-maj.; cadet, Ceylon, 1920; off. asst. to govt. agt., E. Province, 1921; police mag., 1923; addl. dist. judge, 1925; admin. sec. to D.M.S.S., 1926; contrlr., fin. and supply, 1932; sec. to gov., 1934; fin. sec., G.C., 1937; ch. sec., Ken., 1939; ch. sec. and mem. for dev. and recon., 1945; O.A.G., periods, 1942-47; chmn., dev. comtee., Ken., 1945; gov. and c.-in-c., N. Rhod., 1948.
- RENNIE, J. S.**—b. 1917; ed. Hillhead High Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; cadet, Tang., 1940; asst. dist. offr., 1942; dist. offr., 1949; dep. col. sec., Maur., 1951.
- RENWICK, H. L., O.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1898; brilliant star of Zanz., IV cl., H.H. Sultan's jub. med.; mil. serv., 1915-19; ch. clk., H.M.T.C., E.A., 1919; asst. immig. and emig. offr., Ken., 1920; asst., H.H. cust., Zanz., 1920; senr. collr., customs, Tang., 1936; asst. compt., 1943; compt., customs, Zanz., 1945; chmn., trade and tour. traff. comtee.
- RICE, J. A.**—b. 1904; ed. Clongowes and Trinity Coll., Dublin; solr.; asst. comsnr., lands, G.C., 1927; custn. of enemy property, 1939-40; asst. comsnr., lands, Ken., 1947.
- RICH, S. M.**—b. 1909; ed. Plumtree Sch., S. Rhod.; clk., N. Rhod., 1930; asst. acctnt., 1936; dep. acctnt.-gen., Maur., 1943; acctnt.-gen., 1943; asst. treas., Cyp., 1948; acctnt.-gen., 1948.

**RICHARDS, C. A. L.**—b. 1911; ed. Clifton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939–41, maj.; spec. duties, 1941–46; cadet, Uga., 1934; dist. offr., 1946; comsnr. for soc. dev., Tang., 1950.

**RICHARDS, C. G.**—b. 1908; ed. privately; C.M.S., 1935; advr. on lit. for Africans to E.A. govts., 1947; dir., E.A. lit. bureau, E.A.H.C., 1948; reader in Swahili to inter. languages comtee., 1945–49; author of paper on book distributing in E.A. in *Towards a Literate Africa*.

**RICHARDS, H. G.**, O.B.E. (1948).—b. 1904; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead, Imp. Coll. of Sci. and New Coll., Oxford; cadet, 1929; asst. sec., E.A.G.C., 1937 (attd. E.A. Force H.Q., Sept.–Nov., 1939); 1st asst. sec., 1941; ch. asst. sec., Cyp., 1942; und. sec., 1948; cadet, cl. I, H.K., dep. col. sec., 1951.

**RICHARDS, N. F.**—b. 1914; ed. Barry Gram. Sch., and Bristol Univ.; mil. serv., 1940–44; P.W.D., Swaz., 1944; div. engr., P.W.D., N. Rhod., 1947; D.P.W., Som., 1948; Nyasa., 1951.

**RICHARDSON, E. R.**—b. 1912; ed. Calabar High Sch., Kingston, J'ca; asst. constab. dept., J'ca, 1933; 2nd cl. clk., 1939; 1st cl., 1941; snr., 1943; prin., 1944; asst. treas., 1944; asst. sec., 1947; prin. asst. sec., 1950; sec., land policy co-ord. and hurricane insurance comtees.

**RICHARDSON, M. W.**—b. 1911; mil. serv., 1942–45; Br. P.O., 1928; asst. serv., 1936; asst. prin., 1939; p.s. to asst. P.M.G., 1941; dir. of traffic, Ken., Uga. and Tang. posts and tels. dept., 1946; asst. P.M.G. (services), E.A.P. & T., 1952.

**RICHARDSON, P. A.**—b. 1918; ed. Rugby and Cambridge Univ.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1940–43; admin. cadet, Nig., 1940; admin. offr., cl. IV, 1943; secon., Tonga, sec. to govt., 1947; sec. to govt., B.S.I.P., 1951.

**RIDEHALGH, A.**, Q.C.—b. 1907; ed. Sedbergh Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law; cr. atty. and mag., St. Kitts, Leeward Is., 1935; cr. coun., G.C., 1939; solr.-gen., Nig., 1946; atty.-gen., H.K., 1952.

**RIDLEY, N. C. A.**—b. 1909; ed. Charterhouse and Trinity Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1936; mil. serv., 1940–47, lt.-col.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1932; dist. offr., 1934; asst. sec., 1950; chmn. of comtees., 1951.

**RIGBY, I. C. C.**—b. 1911; ed. Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; police mag., Gam., 1935; ch. mag., Pal., 1938; cr. coun., 1941; relieving pres., dist. ct., 1945; pres., dist. ct., 1947; asst. judge, Nyasa., 1948.

**RINGWOOD, E.**, O.B.E. (1952).—b. 1891; entd. C.A. off., 1910; mil. serv., 1916–19; asst. hd. pay dept., 1927; dep. hd. engrng. contracts, 1938; hd. pay dept., 1945.

**ROBERTS, A. W.**—b. 1904; ed. Stettler High Sch., Alberta, Queens Univ., and Univ. of Toronto; mil. serv., 1940–46, sqdn. ldr.; asst. dir., educ., Barb., 1946;

prin., Erdiston teacher trng. coll., 1947; author of reports of select comtees. on govt. indust. schs. and voc. and tech. educ.

**ROBERTS, L. A.**—b. 1910; ed. Dominica Gram. Sch.; asst. clk., P.W.D., Dominica, 1933; clk. various depts., 1933; social welf. offr., 1945.

**ROBERTS-WRAY, Sir Kenneth**, K.C.M.G. (1949), C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1899; R.M.A., Woolwich, 1917–18; comsnd., Jan., 1918; mil. serv., 1918–20; Merton Coll., Oxford; called to bar, 1924; S.E. circuit; professional legal clk., min. of health, 1926; ag. asst. ch. clk., 1929; 2nd asst. legal advsr., D.O. and C.O., 1931; asst. legal advsr., 1943; legal advsr., 1945; chmn., law offr. confce., Trin., 1944; part author of *The Law of Collisions on Land*.

**ROBERTSON, A. R. W.**, C.M.G. (1953), C.B.E. (1948).—b. 1902; ed. Dean Close Sch., Cheltenham; war serv., 1943, capt.; asst. treas., G.C., 1929; dep. treas., B. Guiana, 1936; acctnt.-gen., etc., Fiji, 1939; fin. sec., 1940; Trin., 1948; gov's dep. on various occasions since 1943; fin. sec., Nig., 1953; chmn., Fiji and W. Pac. H.C., supply and prodctn. bd., 1942–46; spec. duty in connexion with defence and supply to N.Z., Aus., Washington and London, 1941–44; deleg., civ. aviation confce., Wellington, 1946; advsr., S. Pac. reg. confce., Canberra, 1947.

**ROBERTSON, G.**, O.B.E.—b. 1902; ed. Bootham Sch., York, and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; cadet (Chartered Co's serv.), N. Borneo, 1928; offr., cl. III, 1932; resig., 1934; re-apptd. offr., cl. II, 1939; resident, 1946.

**ROBERTSON, J. A. O.**—b. 1907; ed. Palatine Cent. Sch. and Sandycroft Coll., Blackpool, and privately, N. Rhod.; clk. of ct., N. Rhod., 1936; exam. of acctns., 1936; acctnt., 1940; snr. acctnt., Nig., 1946; prin., 1949; treas., E. regn., 1951; contrlr., acctns. and stats. and of imports, N. Rhod., 1943–45.

**ROBERTSON, P. A. P.**—b. 1913; ed. King's Coll. Choir Sch., Sedbergh Sch. and King's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Tang., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1938; clk. of ex. and leg. couns., 1945–46; dist. offr., 1948; prin. asst. sec., 1949; fin. sec., Aden, 1951.

**ROBERTSON, S. D. M.**—b. 1912; ed. Roslin Publ. Sch., Dalkeith High Sch., and Heriot-Watt Tech. Coll.; war serv., civ. garrison engr., 1939–43; asst. engr., G.C. rlwy., 1943; ch. engr., S.L., 1950.

**ROBINS, Sir Reginald, Kt. Bach.** (1945), C.M.G. (1938), O.B.E. (1932).—b. 1891; ed. Queen Mary's Sch., Basingstoke, and London Sch. of Econ.; asst. supt. of the line, K.U.R. & H., 1925; gen. man., rlwys. and ports, Tang., 1936; gen. man., K.U.R. & H., 1942; comsnr. for trans., E.A.R. & H., 1948; mem., cost of living relief comtee., 1942; mem., E.A. prod. and supply coun. (dir. of rail trans. and storage); trustee of Ken. nat. pks.; mem., cent. rds. and traff. bd.; mem., dev. and reconstr. auth.; mem., Makerere coll. coun.

- ROBINSON, G. G.**—b. 1894; ed. Repton and Trinity Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1914–19, capt. and adjt.; res. mag., Ken., 1930; puisne judge, N. Rhod., 1938; Nig., 1947; ch. just., Zanz., 1952; chmn. of several comsns. of pub. enq. and conciliator in indust. disputes in N. Rhod., 1940–46.
- ROBINSON, H. K.**—b. 1906; ed. St. Bees Sch., Cumberland, and Peterhouse, Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1929; secon. to Coms. plantations, 1940–41; secon. to labour dept., 1943–46; admin. offr., cl. II, 1949; cl. I, 1952.
- ROBINSON, P. B.**—b. 1901; ed. Wesley Coll., Dublin and Dublin Univ.; med. offr., N. Rhod., 1926; S.M.O., 1939; D.D.M.S., Uga., 1945; D.M.S., N. Rhod., 1947; mem., comsn. on Afr. hous. in urb. areas, N. Rhod., 1944.
- ROBINSON, T. P.**—b. 1901; ed. Priestman's Meml. Inste., Ashington; prison and borstal serv., 1929; prison supt., G.C., 1936; senr., 1946; supt., prisons, S.L., 1947; dep. comsnr., Mal., 1951.
- ROBSON, I. G.**—b. 1899; mil. serv., 1917–19; entd. C.A. off., 1920; hr. exec. offr., pay dept., 1943; senr. exec. offr., shipping dept., 1948; stores dept., 1951; dep. hd. pay dept., 1952.
- RODDAN, G. McM.**—b. 1906; ed. Dumfries Acad., Glasgow and Oxford Univs., and I.C.T.A.; agric. offr., S.L., 1930; asst. agric. advsr., C.O., 1943; dep., 1947; dep. dir., agric., Ken., 1948; dir., Nyasa., 1950; Ken., 1951.
- RODWAY, R.**—b. 1908; ed. King Edward VI Sch., Retford, and King's Coll., Camb.; asst. audr., S.L., 1931; Nig., 1934; B. Guiana, 1936; Trin., 1942; senr. asst. audr., Ken., 1945; dep. audr. (later dep. dir., aud.), 1946; prin. audr., N. Borneo, 1951.
- RODWELL, W. J. E.**—b. 1903; ed. Radley Coll.; collr., customs, Nig., 1927; senr. collr., 1937; asst. compt., 1943; regl. comsnr., customs, E.A.H.C., 1949.
- ROE, F. W.**—b. 1913; ed. Gram. Sch., Hitchin, and Reading Univ.; war serv., 1941–42, R.A.F. sgt.-pilot, 1945–46, lt.-col.; geol., Mal., 1937; Uga., 1943; Mal., 1947; dir., geol. surv., Br. terrs., Borneo, 1949.
- ROE, H. S.**—b. 1901; ed. Wellington Coll., Berks. and King's Coll., Lond.; asst. engrn., P.W.D., Tang., 1927; div. engrn., gr. II, 1942; div. engrn., gr. I, 1944; D.D.P.W., Fiji, 1947; Sarawak, 1952.
- ROE, J. E. R.**—b. 1914; ed. Haileybury and Royal Vet. Coll., London; mil. serv., 1939–44; vet. offr., Uga., 1938; D.V.S., Beh. Prot., 1951.
- ROEMMELE, H. McC.**—b. 1915; ed. Haileybury and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939–43; cadet, G.C., 1938; asst. dist. comsnr., 1939; dist. comsnr., 1945; senr. asst. co sec., 1949.
- ROGERS, M. R. F.**—b. 1899; ed. St. Edward's Sch., Oxford, and R.M.C., Sandhurst; mil. serv., 1918, 2nd lt.; called to bar; N. circuit, 1930; mag., Nig., 1937; ch. mag., Pal., 1942; dist. judge, Mal., 1947; ag. high ct. judge, S'pore, 1951; judge, sup. cts., Sarawak, N. Borneo and Brun., 1952.
- ROGERS, O. B.**—b. 1909; ed. Wolmer's Sch. and Toronto Univ.; comm. land survr., J'ca; survr., surv. dept., J'ca, 1936; dep. dir., surv., 1947.
- ROGERS, P., C.M.G.** (1952).—b. 1914; ed. Manchester Hulme Gram. Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1936; p.s. to gov., J'ca, 1939 (on secondment); p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1939; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S. for Doms., 1940; p.s. to perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1940–41; prin., 1940; accom. Sir Cosmo Parkinson to Caribbean, 1942–43; p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1946; asst. sec. (estab. offr.), 1946; asst. sec., 1950.
- ROLLESTON, Col. W. L., O.B.E.**—b. 1905; ed. Winchester and R.M.A., Woolwich; mil. serv., R.E., 1925–46, K.A.R., 1930–36; hd. of mil. staff, C.O., 1940; dep. ch., civ. affrs. offr., B. Borneo, 1945; temp. prin., C.O., 1946; Mal., 1946–49; exec. offr., dev., Tang., 1950; comsnr. for dev., 1951.
- ROLLINS, A. L. B., C.P. and F.B.L.S.M.** (1952).—b. 1901; ed. Christ Church Boys' Sec. Sch., Barb., and Police Training Sch., Hendon; mil. serv., 1939–45; const., Bah. police, 1920; Grenada, 1934; asst. supt., 1952.
- ROSE, M.**—b. 1893; ed. Leeds Central High Sch. and Leeds Univ.; mil. serv., 1942–44, maj.; med. offr., N.Z. Is. Terr. (Cook Is. and W. Samoa), 1937; med. offr., G. & E. Is. Col., 1944; S.M.O., 1945–49 and 1951.
- ROSEVEAR, D. R.**—b. 1900; ed. Bedford Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; asst. consvr., forests, Nig., 1924; senr., 1935; consvr., 1944; asst. ch., 1946; dep. ch., 1946; ch., 1950; I.-G., 1951; reported on forests of Gambia, 1936; author of *The Forest Guard's Handbook*, 1947; *Practical Silviculture in the Rain Forests of Nigeria*, 1947; *Nigerian Mammals*, 1951; and numerous pp.
- ROSS, A. N.**—b. 1905; ed. Cape Town Univ.; p.o.w., 1942–45; cadet, F.M.S., 1930; cl. V, 1931; cl. IV, 1933; asst. advsr., Mal., 1937; asst. sec. to resdt., 1939; p.s. to gov. and high comsnr., 1940; dist. offr., 1941; cl. III, 1942; dep. res. comsnr., 1947; cl. IB advsr., lands and mines and state fin. offr., Mal., 1948; staff offr., gr. A, Br. advsr., Selangor, 1950; Kelantan, 1953.
- ROSS, C.**—b. 1910; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch., King's Coll., Lond., and Balliol Coll., Oxford; called to bar, Inner Temple; inspr., schls., Antigua, 1934; duty in admin'r's off., 1936; dist. offr. and mag., Dominica, 1940; mag., dist. A and B, Antigua, 1943; M.E.C. and M.L.C., Antigua, 1946; mag. and cr. atty. Montserrat, 1948; comsnr., 1949

**ROSS, H. T., O.B.E.** (1948), E.D. (1949).—b. 1900; ed. Cheetham Central Sch. and Manchester Univ., Coll. of Tech.; mil. serv., 1918-19 and 1941-46, capt. (p.o.w.); second asst. printer, F.M.S., 1923; asst. printer, 1934; dep. supt., 1936; govt. printer, Mal., 1946; printg. advsr., H.K. govt., 1951; Sarawak, 1952.

**ROSS, J. M.**—b. 1907; ed. Dumbarton Acad. and Glasgow and Edin Univs.; cadet, Uga., 1931; asst. dist. offr., 1933; dist. offr., 1942; asst. res., Buganda, 1944; prot. agent, Mubende, 1945; dist. comsnr., Acholl, 1946; dep. registr., co-op. socs., 1949; exec. offr. and sec., tsetse and tryps. comtee., 1944-45.

**ROSS, P. S.**—b. 1918; ed. City of London Sch. and Merton Coll., Oxford; secon. from H.M. Treas. as fin. sec., B. Hond., 1952.

**ROTH, G. K.**—b. 1903; ed. Heath Gram. Sch., Halifax, Liverpool Univ., Rennes Univ. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., Fiji N.V.F., 1940-42, paymstr. sub-lieut.; cadet, Fiji, 1928; dist. comsnr., 1929; admin. offr., Zanz., 1937; gr. II, Fiji, 1940; gr. I and asst. col. sec., 1943; reorg. Fiji museum, Suva, 1930; rep. Fiji at Ottawa Exhibtn., 1932, and B.I.F., 1933; supervisor at Cambridge of col. serv. probrs. for Fiji and W. Pac., 1936; chmn., Suva town bd., 1940; mem., native regulation bd., 1941; dep. ldr., Fiji del., 7th Pac. Sci. Cong., N.Z., 1949; author of contrbns. to journals on Fijian arts and crafts.

**ROUILLARD, H. L.**—b. 1899; ed. Royal Coll., Maur.; Middle Temple; mil. serv., 1942-46, flying cont. offr.; airport and marine airport man., Maur., 1946.

**ROUSSET, M. H. M.**—b. 1907; ed. Royal Coll., Maur., Middle Temple, Faculte de Droit de Paris and Faculte de Droit de Lyon; mil. serv., 1942-43; ag. mag., 1934; dist. mag., Maur., 1942; civ. comsnr., 1948.

**ROWE, E. G.**—b. 1904; ed. Chatham Hse. Sch., Ramsgate, and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1928; asst. dist. offr., 1930; dist. offr., 1940; dep. prov. comsnr., 1947; prov. comsnr., 1948; senr., 1953; author of *The Breeding Biology of "Aquila Verreauxi" Lesson (Ibis)*, July and Oct., 1947.

**ROWLING, C. W.**—b. 1904; ed. St. John's, Leatherhead, and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1927; asst. dist. offr., 1930; senr., 1946; res., 1947; comsnr. of (later advr. on) lands, 1949; specialist studies in Nig. land tenure.

**ROYES, O. M.**—b. 1903; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch., J'ca; first appt., J'ca govt. serv., 1922; asst. statistician, 1945; Island statistician and ch. electoral offr., 1949.

**RUDD, G. B. W.**—b. 1908; ed. St. Columba's Coll. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inn, Dublin; res. mag., Ken., 1936; ch. just., Aden (secondment), 1944; judge of the sup. ct., Aden, 1945; puisne judge, Ken., 1951; author of *Kenya Law Reports*, 1936-42, and *Eastern Africa Court of Appeal Law Reports*, 1936-42.

**RUSBRIDGER, G. H.**—b. 1908; ed. King's Coll., Taunton, Queen Elizabeth's, Creditor, and Keble Coll., Oxford; apptd., N. Rhod., 1932; dep. dir., African educ., 1950; author of *Civics of Northern Rhodesia*.

**RUSSELL, A. C., E.D.**—b. 1906; ed. Harrow and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; cadet, admin., G.C., 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1940; judicial advr., 1947; sen. judicial advr., 1951.

**RUSSELL, O. S.**—b. 1922; ed. Queen's Coll., Nassau, and Univ. of Florida, U.S.A.; clk., col. sec's office, Bah., 1940; ch. clk., 1944; senr. agric. offr., 1951.

**RUSSELL, R. A.**—b. 1887; ed. Hope Town Pub. Sch., Bah.; mstr., govt. tug-tender, Bah., 1922; harbour mstr. and port offr., 1941.

**RUTLEDGE, G. A. L.**—b. 1913; mil. serv., 1940-42; Tang., 1935-49; acctnt., Basuto., 1949; treas., Bech. Prot., 1950.

**SABINE, N. W.**—b. 1910; asst. audr., G.C., 1934; S.S. and F.M.S., 1940; Uga. (secon.), 1942; audr., Leeward Is., 1944; sen. asst. (later sen. audr.), Mal., 1946; prin. audr., N. Borneo, 1948; dir. of audit, G.C., 1951.

**SAINSBURY, H. S.**—b. 1890; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb.; copyist, police cts., Barb., 1909; 2nd cl. clk., customs, 1909; prin. clk., 1946; asst. compt., 1951.

**SALKIELD, W. H., C.B.E.**—b. 1906; ed. Old Gram. Sch., Hull; mil. serv., 1918-19, 2nd lieut.; asst. traff. supt., rlwys., S.L., 1926; asst. to gen. man., 1942; gen. man. and traff. man., 1945; gen. man., rlwys., G.C., 1947.

**SALOWAY, R. H., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.**—ed. Exeter Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; I.C.S., 1927; ag. sec., bd. of rev. U.P., 1936; rev. and fin. mem., Rampur State, 1937; dir. of settlement, U.P., 1945; dir. gen. of resettlement, govt. of India, 1946; sec. for rural dev., G.C., 1947; col. sec., 1950; ch. sec., min. of def. and external affrs., 1951; O.A.G., 1950, 1951 and 1952.

**SAM, E. W. A. B., O.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1900; ed. Seaford Coll. and Univ. Tutorial Coll., Lond.; inspr., plants and produce, G.C., 1928; agric. supt., 1929; asst. registr., co-op. soc., 1945; dep. registr., 1949.

**SANDERS, J. O., C.M.G.** (1948).—b. 1892; ed. Elstow Sch., Bedford, Owen Coll., and Manchester Univ.; mil. serv., 1915-20 and 1942-46, ag./brigdr.; wks. man., F.M.S. rlwys., 1924; transport man., 1930; gen. man., rlwys., Mal., 1946; mem., rlwys. and ports, 1951.

**SANDERS, K. L., O.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1909; ed. Runcorn Gram. Sch., Widnes Tech. Coll. and Lond. Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-41, capt.; inspr. of factories, H.O., and later min. of lab. and nat. serv., 1936; reg. inspr. of lab., Pal., 1942; comsnr., lab., Gib., 1946; dir. of lab. and welf., 1948; dep. lab. comsnr., Tang., 1952; chmn., stdg. wages comtee., 1946; mem., re-settlement bd., 1947; chmn., soc. welf. comtee., 1948; comsnr., 1951; chmn., lab. advy. bd., 1952.

- SANGUINETTI, S. T. B.**—b. 1897; ed. St. George's Coll., J'ca; solr., sup. ct., J'ca; 1st cl. clk., sup. ct., 1935; dep. registr., sup. ct., 1935; clk. cts., 1938; res. mag., 1939; cr. solr., 1951.
- SAUNDERS, A. R. G.**—b. 1908; ed. Haberdashers Aske's Hatcham and Lond. Sch. of Econ.; asst. traff. offr., Nig. rlyw., 1941; senr. traff. offr., 1947; traff. man., S.L., 1949.
- SAUNDERS, K.**—b. 1919; mil. serv. in R.A.F. Transport Command, flt-licut.; temp. asst. airport man., J'ca, 1949; airport man., and dep. dir., civ. aviation, 1949.
- SAVAGE, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.** (1951), C.M.G.—b. 1903; ed. Owens, London; C.A., 1920; secon. to treas., N. Rhod., 1925; asst. treas., 1928; dep. treas., Fiji, 1935; Pal., 1939; dep. fin. sec., 1940; Nig., 1946; fin. sec. (designate), Nig.; sec., taxn. comtee., N. Rhod., 1934, and pub. serv. re-orgn. comtee., Fiji, 1936; chmn., Pal. del. to M.E. econ. conf., 1944; comsnr. on spec. duty (salaries enq.), Pal., 1945; gov. and c-in-c., Barb., 1949; B. Guiana, 1952.
- SAVAGE, A. W.**—b. 1898; ed. Northern Poly., Northampton Inst., Sheffield Univ., and Grahame White Flying Sch.; mil. serv., 1916-19; aer. inspn. directorate, air min., 1921; secon., Indian govt., 1934-35, Egyptian govt., 1936-45 and C.O., 1946; dir., civ. aviation, W.A., Nig., 1946; Mal., 1949.
- SAVAGE, H. G.**—b. 1898; entd. C.A. off., 1916; mil. serv., 1915-19; asst. hd. pay dept., 1942; shipping dept., 1943; dep. hd., shipping dept., 1945; engrg. stores dept., 1945; dep. prin. priority offr. to S. of S., cols., 1948.
- SAVARY, J. L. H. W.**—b. 1884; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; junr. coun. to atty.-gen., Trin., 1916-23; registr., etc., W.I. ct. of appeal, 1925; puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1928; G.C., 1936; J'ca, 1939; chmn., various tribunals and comtees of enq.; speaker, legislature, Trin.
- SAVILLE, L. C., E.D.**—b. 1903; mil. serv., 1940-41, capt.; clk., Imp. P.O., 1919; asst. acctnt., G.P.O., G.C., 1927; acctnt., 1938; asst. contrlr., posts, 1938; ch. acctnt., posts and tcls., Pal., 1943; asst. P.M.G. and ch. acctnt., G.P.O., H.K., 1947; P.M.G., 1950.
- SCHOFIELD, I. F. W.**—b. 1904; ed. King's Sch., Worcester, and Hertford Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-45, lt.-col. (desps.); cadet, Nig., 1927; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; cl. I, 1949.
- SCOTT, G. H., O.B.E.**—b. 1893; ed. Wolmers Boys' Sch., Kingston, J'ca; asst. clk., P.W.D., J'ca, 1910; clk., 1915; 2nd cl. clk., 1920; 1st cl., 1928; asst. collr., taxes, 1937; 2nd cl. collr., 1938; labour offr., 1940; asst. labour advsr., 1943; labour advsr., 1948; mem. of various comtees, 1937-46.
- SCOTT, Sir Robert, Kt. Bach. (1953), C.M.G.** (1945).—b. 1903; ed. Highgate Sch. and Balliol Coll., Oxford; cadet, Uga., 1928; asst. sec., Pal., 1937; admin. sec., 1942; fin. sec., 1944; prin. comsnr. on spec. duty, 1945; del. at Anglo-American talks, London, 1946; col. sec., G.C., 1947; O.A.G., 1947 and 1949; adminr., E.A.H.C., 1949.
- SCOTT, T., O.B.E.**—b. 1898; ed. Commercial Pub. Sch., Dunfermline, Lauder Tech. Inst. and Heriot Watt Coll., Edin.; mil. serv., 1915-19 (p.o.w.); arch. draughtsman, P.W.D., Nig., 1925; arch., 1927; senr., 1947; asst. D.P.W. (arch.), 1950; specially commended for wk. on colliery housing schemes, Enugu.
- SCRIVENOR, T. V.**—b. 1908; ed. Oxford; temp. asst. prin., C.O., 1930; asst. dist. comsnr., Tang., 1933; Pal., 1937; Malta, 1943; C.O., 1944-46; prin. asst. sec., personnel, Pal., 1946; dep. C.S. comsnr., Pal., 1947; civ. serv. comsnr., Nig., 1947.
- SEAGER, B. W., C.M.G.** (1949), O.B.E. (1939).—b. 1898; ed. abroad; mil. serv., 1916-22 and 1941-42, maj.; F.O., 1926; Br. pro-consul, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 1926; lent as pol. offr., Aden, 1933-34; reverted, Jeddah, 1934; in attend. on Yemeni missn. at Coron. of King George VI, 1937; pol. offr. i/c, W. Aden Prot., 1940; Br. agent, W. Aden Prot., 1942.
- SEARLE, W. F.**—b. 1909; ed. Lond. Sch. of Econ. and Pol. Sci.; statistician (temp.), min. of food, 1940; dir. of stats. (temp.), min. of fuel and power, 1944; statistician (estab.), min. of town and country planning, 1947; ch. statistician, C.O., 1948.
- SEARS, Maj. E. D., C.P.M.**—b. 1894; ed. Queens Coll., Nassau; mil. serv., 1915-19; govt. inspr., sponge and turtle fisheries, Bah., 1923-36; asst. supt., police, 1939; supt., 1940; dep. comsnr., 1950.
- SEDGWICK, P. C. M.**—b. 1911; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, Brasenose Coll., Oxford, and Queens' Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1945-46, lt.-col.; cadet, H.K., 1935; seconded to Mal. C.S., 1941; min. of econ. warfare, F.E. bureau, 1942; Br. Embassy, Chungking, as attaché i/c refugee relief dept., 1942; mem. of H.K. planning unit, 1944 (C.O.); sec., salaries comsnr., 1947; dir., comm. and ind., H.K., 1951; cadet offr., cl. I, 1952.
- SEED, C. W. S.**—b. 1898; ed. St. John's Coll., Womersley, Surrey; mil. serv., 1916-18 and 1940-46, lt.-col.; C.A.D., 1921; asst. audr., Nig., 1921; Nyasa, 1926; audr., Sey. and Som., 1930; p.s. to gov., Sey., 1931-33; senr. asst. audr., S.S. and F.M.S., 1936; attd. to mil. staff, C.O., 1945; audr. (later dir., aud.), Nyasa, 1946; dir., aud., Uga., 1949; Mal., 1951; Nyasa. gov. alt. rep. on S. Rhod. currency bd., 1947-49.
- SEEL, Sir George, K.C.M.G.** (1950), C.M.G. (1944).—b. 1895; ed. King's Sch., Macclesfield, and Corpus Christi Coll.,

Oxford; mil. serv., 1914-19; apptd. asst. prin., air min., 1919; C.O., 1922; p.s. to parly. U.S. of S., Cols., 1929; prin., 1929; ag. asst. sec., 1939; secon. min. of inf., 1939, and min. of supply, 1941-42; suptg. asst. sec., C.O., 1946; asst. U.S. of S., 1946; comptr., D.W.W.I., and Br. co-chmn., Caribbean comsn., 1950; senr. C.A. for cols., 1953; sec., Rhodesia-Nyasaland royal comsn., 1938-39.

**SEELIG, I. H.**—b. 1913; ed. St. Stanislaus Jesuit Coll., B. Guiana; cl. asst., col. sec. off., B. Guiana, 1931; cl. III clk., 1935; cl. II, 1942; clk., leg. coun., 1939-40; p.s. to gov., 1943-44; govt. sec., Grenada, 1944; asst. sec., St. L. (secon.), 1949; sec., numerous comtees, 1932-43.

**SELBY, F. G.**—b. 1910; ed. Oaklands Ct. Prep. Sch., St. Peters, Thanet, and Eastbourne Coll.; mil. serv., 1939-43, capt.; asst. acctnt., acctnt.-gen's dept., Nig., 1937; assessmt. offr., inland rev. dept., 1943; asst. comsnr. of inc. tax, 1947; senr. asst., 1950; dep. comsnr., 1951; comsnr., 1952.

**SENIOR, H. R., I.S.O.** (1948).—b. 1899; ed. National Sch., Cheddar, Somerset; mil. serv., 1914-19; imp. P.O., 1920; posts and tels., Ken., Uga. and Tang., 1927; asst. contrlr., posts, G.C., 1937; senr. asst. contrlr., 1945; dep. P.M.G., 1947 (later, dep. dir., postal and acctng. services).

**SERVICE, H.**—b. 1910; ed. Otago Boys' High Sch., and Otago Univ., N.Z., and Royal Sch. of Mines, Lond.; mil. serv., 1941-46; geol., G.C., 1935; F.M.S., 1939; dep. dir., geol. surv., 1950; ag. dir., 1952.

**SHACKLES, D. H.**—b. 1900; ed. The Old Coll., Windermere, R.N. Coll., Osborne, and Gresham's Sch., Holt; solr., (Eng.), 1924; barrister and solr., G.C., 1932; asst. comsnr., lands, 1929; dep. registr., Tang., 1933; registr., Uga., 1934; ch. registr., sup. ct., G.C., 1947; registr., W.A. ct. of appeal, 1947; pub. trust., Mal., 1950.

**SHANKLAND, T. M.**—b. 1905; ed. Felsted Sch. and Queen's Coll., Camb.; cadet, admin. serv., Nig., 1929; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; cl. I, 1949; dir., supplies, Nig., 1946-47; sec., W. provs., 1949; civ. sec., W. region, 1951.

**SHANKS, F.**—b. 1910; ed. Coll. of Technology, Belfast, and Queen's Univ., Belfast; mil. serv., 1939-41; asst. comdt.; survr., N. Ireland, 1932; survr., H.K. (secon.), 1938; asst. govt. asvr., 1939; comsnr., rating and val., 1951.

**SHANNON, P. J., K.P.M.** (1950).—b. 1902; ed. St. Nathy's Coll., B'adereen; interned, 1942-45; R.I.C., 1920-22; spl. branch, H.K., 1924; prob. police inspr., S.S., 1925; inspr., 1928; senr., 1933; asst. supt., 1938; o/c investgn., C.I.D., S'pore, 1940; p.a., dep. inspr.-gen. (admin.), S.S., 1941; ag. asst. comsnr., police, S'pore, 1947; staff offr., I, 1949; comsnr., constab., Sarawak, 1949.

**SHARP, F.**—b. 1904; ed. Horwich Old Boys' and Accrington Gram. (tech.) Sch.; prob. inspr., police, 1929; inspr., 1932; secon. immig. dept., 1934; dep. immig. offr., Selangor, 1941; S'pore, 1946; asst. contrlr., immig., 1949; dep., 1950.

**SHARWOOD-SMITH, Sir Bryan Evers, K.B.E.** (1953), C.M.G. (1950), E.D.—b. 1899; ed. Aldenham Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1917-20 and 1940-42, capt.; cadet, Nig., 1920; admin. offr., cl. II, 1938; cl. I, 1942; staff grade, 1946; lt.-gov., N. region, 1951.

**SHAW, G. I.**—b. 1896; ed. public sch., Glasgow and Edin. Univs.; mil. serv., 1915-19; health offr., Mal., 1928; med. offr., 1930; pensioned, 1933; med. offr., H.K., 1934; health offr., 1940; senr., 1946; dep. dir., health serv., 1950.

**SHAW, S. H.**—b. 1903; ed. King's Coll. Sch., Wimbledon, and Royal Sch. of Mines, S. Ken.; imp. geophysical experimental surv., Australia, 1928-30; geologist, P.W.D., Pal., 1937; seconded as dep. contrlr., heavy industries, 1942-45; prin. geol., directorate of col. geol. surveys, 1948; dep. dir. (photogeology and geophysics), 1950; author of various pubns. of scientific interest.

**SHAW, T. W.**—b. 1902; ed. Wigan Gram. Sch., and Wigan Mining Coll.; exec. engr., P.W.D., Nig., 1928; senr., 1949; D.D.P.W., S.L., 1950; D.P.W., 1951.

**SHAYLOR, D. F.**—b. 1906; ed. Reading Sch.; solr.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; mil. serv., 1940-43; town mag., asst. leg. advr., cust. of enemy propy., O.E.T.A., Som.; asst. registr., titles, Uga., 1938; registr., sup. ct. of Ken. and ct. of appeal for E.A., 1947.

**SHEARER, H. M. L.**—b. 1915; asst. dist. offr., Basuto., 1937; registr. of co-op. socs., 1949.

**SHEFFIELD A. F. W.**—b. 1907; ed. Aldenham Sch., I.C.T.A. and Edin. Univ.; apptd. Nig., 1930; senr. agric. offr., 1946; prin., 1949; research advr., agric. dept., 1952.

**SHEPHERD, D. A.**—b. 1916; ed. Leeds Gram. Sch. and Hertford Coll.; mil. serv., 1940-45, lieut.; admin. offr., Cyp., 1939; admin. offr., cl. I, 1951; registr., co-op. soc., 1951 (secondment).

**SHEPPARD, M. C. ff., M.B.E.** (mil.) (1946), E.D. (1947).—b. 1905; ed. Marlborough and Camb. Univ.; interned, 1942-45; cadet, F.M.S., 1928; p.s. to ch. sec., 1928-29; cl. V, 1930; cl. IV, 1934; 2nd asst. sec. to govt., F.M.S., 1937-40; cl. III, 1939; cl. II, 1945; dir., publ. rels., 1946-47; cl. IB, 1949; dir., orgn. of co-op. stores, 1951; Br. advsr., N. Sembilan, staff offr., gr. A, 1952.

**SHERIDAN, D. J.**—b. 1914; ed. Downside Sch. and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; S.E. circuit; res. mag., Uga., 1942; ag. jud. advsr., 1947; cr. coun., 1948; dir., publ. prosecutions, G.C., 1951.

- SHEWAN, W. W. C.**—b. 1905; ed. Robert Gordon's Coll. and Sch. of Architecture, Aberdeen; war serv., 1940-41 (public wks. corps), capt. and adjt.; arch., Ken., 1930; arch., P.W.D., H.K., 1933; ch. arch., 1950; asst. D.P.W., 1950; sec. accom. sub-comtee. local def. comtee., 1939; advy. bd. on dev. of sites of damaged gov. qtrrs., 1946; town plan. bd., 1947; chmn., bldg. cost comtee., 1947; col. liaison corresp., dept. sci. and indus. research.
- SHIELDS, J. V. M., O.B.E.** (1946).—b. 1914; ed. Dardenne Sch. and Univ. of Glasgow; admitted Faculty of Advocates, Scotland, 1938; mil. serv., 1939-46, col.; exec. sec., Br. sectn., Caribbean comsn., 1946; fed. coun., Mal., 1947; ag. senr., fed. coun., 1949 and 1951; atty.-gen., Aden, 1952.
- SHILL, A. T., M.B.E.**—b. 1895; ed. Dorchester Gram. Sch., Cheltenham; mil. serv., 1915-17; imp. customs and excise, 1919; asst. recvr.-gen., Gam., 1928; supvsr., customs and excise, Maur., 1932; port welfare offr., 1938; govt. transport offr., 1940; dep. compt., customs and excise, Trin., 1947; compt., 1951.
- SHIPP, G. W. I.**—b. 1907; ed. Charterhouse, R.M.C., Sandhurst, and Oxford Univ.; Army, 1927-35; mil. serv., 1939-45, col.; cadet, T.T., 1936; asst. dist. offr., 1938; prin. civil dispersal offr., 1945-48; dist. offr., 1948; sec., E.A.H.C. (secondment), 1948; dist. comsnr., Aden, 1951.
- SHIRLEY, E. P. S., C.M.G.** (1952), O.B.E. (1927).—b. 1900; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Dublin, and R.M.C., Sandhurst; Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1918-29; mil. serv., 1940; comsnr., gr. III, Som., 1929; dist. comsnr., 1941; comsnr. for native affrs., 1948; ch. sec. and comsnr. for native affrs., 1951.
- SHRUBSHALL, E. J.**—b. 1902; ed. Brighton Coll.; mil. serv., 1941-45; asst. consvr., Mal. forest serv., 1924; senr. asst., 1934; timber purchase offr., 1938; forest engrn., 1938; forest offr., S'pore, 1939; forest engrn., 1941; consvr., Mal. forest serv., 1946; dep. dir., forestry, 1950.
- SHUTE, D. A. F.**—b. 1899; ed. Richmond Sch., Yorks, and Oxford Univ.; mil. serv., 1917-19, 2nd lieut.; cadet, Nig., 1923; admin. offr., cl. I, 1944; staff gr., 1949.
- SIDEBOTHAM, J. B., C.M.G.** (1946).—b. 1891; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury, and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1914-19, lieut.; ent. inland rev., Somerset House, 1920; trans. to C.O. as asst. prin. under reconst. scheme, 1922; sec., man. comtee., bureau of hygiene and trop. diseases, 1925; sec., E.A. guaranteed loan adv. comtee., 1927; p.s., parly. U.S. of S. for Dom. affrs., 1928; p.s., perm. U.S. of S., Cols., 1929; prin., 1930; accom. perm. U.S. of S., Cols., to W. Indies, 1936; visited St. Helena, 1939; mem., man. comtee., bureau of hygiene and trop. diseases, 1941; asst. sec., 1941; advr. on Brit. del. to Canberra conf., 1947; visited Fiji, 1947; in 1949 visited Ceylon with min. of state in connexion with "Dominion Status" celebrations. Subsequently visited Mal., S'pore, Sarawak, N. Borneo and H.K.
- SILBURN, D. G. F.**—b. 1911; ed. Marist Brs. Coll., S.A.; clk., gr. II, Swaz., 1931; dist. offr., 1937.
- SIMMONDS, K. W.**—b. 1912; ed. Bedford Sch., Clee Gram. Sch. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; dist. offr., Ken., 1935; dep. fin. sec., Uga., 1948; fin. sec., Nyasa., 1951.
- SIMMONS, E. B., Q.C.**—b. 1913; ed. Highgate Sch. and Lond. Univ. (Slade Sch.); barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; asst. prin., treas., 1940; p.s. to P.M.G., 1941; min. of supply, 1942; prin., min. of supply, 1942; asst. atty.-gen., Gib., 1946; atty.-gen., Sey., 1949; puisne judge, Maur., 1952; chmn., police comtee., 1947; comsnr., pub. enq., 1949; chmn., trade disp. bd. of enq., 1950.
- SIMMONS, R. J., C.B.E.**—b. 1894; ed. Madras Acad., Cupar, Dunfermline High Sch. and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll.; mil. serv., 1914-19, capt.; apptd. to col. vet. serv., 1923; D.V.S., Uga., 1938; Nig., 1945; advsr. on animal health to S. of S., Cols., 1948; chmn., European man-power comtee., Uga., and of appeal bd., 1939-44; comsnr., p.o.w., internees and refugees, Uga., 1942-45; mem., def. coun.
- SIMPSON, S.**—b. 1906; ed. Fraserburgh Acad., Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and Royal (Dick) Vet. Coll., Edin.; mil. serv., 1939-40; vet. offr., G.C., 1929; senr., 1946; D.V.S., 1948.
- SIMS, G.**—b. 1908; ed. Chesterfield Gram. Sch. and non-collegiate, Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-43; asst. mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1930; prin., Eng. Sch., Cyp., 1936; asst. dir., educ., 1947; dep. dir., educ., Fiji, 1948.
- SINCLAIR, G. E., O.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1912; ed. Abingdon and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-43; cadet, G.C., 1936; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1943; secon. to C.O., 1943-45; senr. asst. col. sec., 1947; prin. asst. sec., 1950; regional offr.
- SINCLAIR, P. L. G.**—b. 1910; ed. St. Felix Coll., Suva; relieving engrn., H.M.C.S. *Nimanoa*, 1936; engrn., 1937; mil. serv., 1942-45, p.o.w., 1941; ag. mech. engrn., G. & E. Is. Col., 1951.
- SINCLAIR, R. O.**—b. 1903; ed. Christchurch and New Plymouth Boys' High Schs., Auckland Univ. Coll. and N.Z. Univ.; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1931; mag., 1936; res. mag., N. Rhod., 1938; puisne judge, Tang., 1946; ch. just., Nyasa., 1953.
- SINCLAIR, S. C., K.P.M.** (1933), C.P.M. (1947).—b. 1905; ed. Bedford Sch.; admin. serv., Bech. Prot., 1925; asst. supt., police, G.C., 1928; senr. asst., 1940; supt., 1942; asst. comsnr., 1946; dep. comsnr., Tang., 1949; prin. immig. offr., 1953.
- SKEETE, C. C., O.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1900; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and Camb. Univ.; asst. dir., agric., Barb., 1923; asst. dir., sci. and agric., 1925; asst. comsnr., agric., 1934; ag. comsnr., agric., I.C.T.A., 1938; dir., agric., Wind. Is., 1944; Barb., 1949; organ. and operated hurricane warning serv. for Barb. and neighbouring islands, 1927-34; mem., sec., pres. and del. of numerous W.I.

comtees., associations and conferences, 1932 to 1948 ; secon. to I.G., agric., for B.W.I., 1941-44 ; jt. author of *Garden Book of Barbados*.

**SKERL, A. F.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Westminster City and Royal Sch. of Mines (Imp. Coll.) ; asst. inspr., mines, Tang., 1936 ; inspr., 1938 ; senr., 1945 ; asst. comsnr., mines, 1952.

**SKETTOS, D. M.**—b. 1901 ; ed. American Acad., Larnaca ; student clk., Cyp., 1925 ; admin. asst., 1st gr., 1945 ; admin. offr., cl. III, 1951 ; cl. II, 1952 ; cl. I, 1953.

**SKINNER, A.**—b. 1898 ; ed. Ashley Sch., Aberdeen, Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen, and H.M.S. *Conway* ; nav. serv., 1914-16 and 1939-45, lieut.-comdr. ; mate marine dept., Nig., 1927 ; harbourmr. and marine supt., Gam., 1935 ; senr. marine offr., Nig., 1940 ; asst. dir., marine, 1947 ; dep. dir., 1948 ; dir., 1949.

**SKUTIL, F. W. J.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Wallasey Gram. Sch., and Liverpool Nautical Coll. ; nav. serv., 1939-45, lt.-comdr. ; marine offr., Nig., 1930 ; senr., 1946 ; asst. dir., marine (port control), H.K., 1948 ; dep. dir., marine, Nig., 1951.

**SLEIGHT, G. F., O.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1905 ; ed. Victoria Univ. Coll., Wellington, N.Z., and Inst. of Educ., London Univ. ; educ. serv., N.Z., 1926 ; U.K., 1931 ; prin. teachers' training coll., Cyp., 1937 ; asst. dir., educ., 1943 ; dir., 1945.

**SLINGER, L. A. P., O.B.E.** (1944).—b. 1900 ; ed. Wimbledon Coll. and Jesus Coll., Camb. ; house surg., Warnford hosp., Leamington, 1927 ; dist. med. offr., St. Lucia, 1928-31 ; res. surg., col. hosp., St. Lucia, 1933 ; S.M.O., St. Lucia, 1944 ; Grenada, 1945 ; D.M.S., B. Hond., 1950 ; B. Guiana, 1952.

**SLOMIŃSKI, J. Z.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Mickiewicz Coll., and Warsaw Univ. Med. Fac., Polish Med. Sch., Edin. ; mil. serv., 1939-45, M.O. ; Polish re-sett. corps (U.K.), 1945-47 ; dist. med. offr., Grenada, 1947 ; med. supt., Princess Alice hosp., 1950.

**SMEATHERS, R.**—b. 1914 ; ed. Northampton Sch. and Oxford ; asst. consvtr., forests, Trin., 1940 ; dep. consvr., 1949.

**SMITH, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt. Bach.** (1953), M.C.—b. 1893 ; ed. Warwick Acad., Berm., Rossall and St. John's Coll., Oxford ; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn ; mil. serv., 1914-18 (desps.) ; police mag., Berm., 1928 ; Nig., 1935 ; puisne judge, Trin., 1938 ; G.C., 1944 ; ch. just., S.L., 1950.

**SMITH, A. F. M.**—b. 1907 ; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and St. Catherine's Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1939-40 ; survey probr., Nig., 1929 ; survr., Tang., 1935 ; ch. survr., 1952.

**SMITH, A. H.**—b. 1914 ; ed. Portsmouth Gram. Sch. and Lond. Sch. of Econ. ; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple ; tax inspr., U.K. intl. rev., 1938 ; central land bd., 1948 ; dep. comsnr. of inc. tax, W.A., 1949 ; comsnr., G.C., 1950.

**SMITH, A. R., M.B.E.**—b. 1908 ; ed. Whitney Inst., Berm. ; clk., Berm., 1926 ; asst. col. sec., 1940 ; collr., cust., 1941 ;

compt., cust., Fiji, 1946 ; secon. as dir., wartime suppl., Berm., and visited Washington and Ottawa, 1942-46.

**SMITH, C. A., C.P.M.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Cambridge ; Royal Navy, 1918-19 ; sub-inspr., police, J'ca, 1924 ; 3rd cl. inspr., 1930 ; 2nd cl., 1938 ; 1st cl., 1941 ; dep. comsnr., police, 1948.

**SMITH, C. H.**—b. 1902 ; ed. Cheltenham Coll., and City and Guilds Engng. Coll. ; first wks. asst., 1933 ; D.P.W., Berm., 1938.

**SMITH, D.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Central Higher Gr. Sch., Aberdeen ; Br. P.O., 1918 ; supt., P. and T., Mal, 1930 ; asst. contrlr., posts, 1938 ; contrlr., 1949 ; dir., 1950 ; P.M.G., 1952.

**SMITH, E. L.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Glasgow High Sch. and Univ. ; asst. engrn., P.W.D., Trin., 1930 ; exec. eng., S.L., 1934 ; prov. engrn., 1941 ; senr. publ. health engrn., P.W.D., G.C., 1947 ; D.D.P.W., Tang., 1949 ; dir., water dev., 1950.

**SMITH, E. T., O.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1913 ; ed. Norwood Sch., Exeter, and Sherborne ; mil. serv., 1939-41 ; clk., Berm., 1930 ; clk., leg. coun., 1943 ; asst. col. sec. and clk., exec. coun., 1947.

**SMITH, F. M.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Campbell Coll., Belfast, Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Oxford Univ. ; cadet, M.C.S., 1937 ; cl. V, 1940 ; cl. IV, 1944 ; cl. III, 1948 ; on spec. duty, fedl. sec't., 1951 ; ag. Br. advsr., Perlis, 1951 ; cl. IC, 1952.

**SMITH, G. A.**—b. 1907 ; ed. St. Mary's Sch., Handsworth ; interned, 1942-45 ; printing dept., F.M.S., 1937 ; supt., Mal., 1946 ; dep. govt. printer, 1949 ; ag. govt. printer, 1950.

**SMITH, G. C., C.P.M.** (1950).—b. 1896 ; ed. Central High Sch., Aberdeen ; mil. serv., 1914-18 ; asst. inspr., police, N. Rhod., 1929 ; inspr., 1933 ; ch. inspr., 1938 ; asst. supt., 1941 ; supt., 1948 ; senr., 1950 ; dep. comsnr., 1951.

**SMITH, G. E. F.**—b. 1903 ; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch., Louth, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford ; cadet, N. Rhod., 1926 ; dist. offr., 1929 ; prov. comsnr., 1947 ; senr., 1951.

**SMITH, G. G.**—b. 1909 ; ed. High Sch., Winnipeg., Manitoba Univ. and St. Thos. Hosp. ; mil. serv., 1939-46, lt.-col. ; short serv. comsnr., R.A.C., 1936 ; med. offr., B. Hond., 1946.

**SMITH, G. H., O.B.E.** (1953).—b. 1911 ; ed. Uppingham and Jesus Coll., Camb. ; cadet, Uga, 1934 ; asst. dist. offr., 1936 ; polit. offr., Aden, 1939 ; Hadhramaut famine relief comsnr., 1944 ; secon., C.O., 1946 ; admin. offr., Gam., 1948 ; senr. comsnr., 1950.

**SMITH, I. O., O.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1907 ; ed. Queen's Coll., B. Guiana ; mil. serv. with S.C.F., 1941-43, maj. ; clcr. asst., B. Guiana, 1925 ; 6th cl. clk., customs, 1926 ; asst. sec., hrbr. bd., 1926 ; sec., comsnr. of currency, 1933 ; cl. II clk., dept. of lab. and local govt., 1940 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1941 ; p.s. to gov., 1943 ; dist. comsnr., 1945 ; comsnr., Cayman Is., 1946 ; senr. dist. comsnr., B. Guiana, 1952.

- SMITH, J. S.**—b. 1900 ; ed. Marlborough Coll. and King's Coll., Camb. ; cadet, Nig., 1924 ; senr. dist. offr., 1943 ; res., 1945 ; staff gr., 1951 ; chmn., E.P. demob. comtee., 1944.
- SMITH, K. I. M.**—b. 1914 ; ed. Parry Sch. and Harrison Coll., Barb. ; senr. asst. mstr., Bishop's High Sch., Tobago ; sec., man. comtee., Tobago publ. liby., classics mstr., Antigua, 1944 ; asst. mstr., Grenada Boys' Sec. Sch., 1945 ; hd. mstr., 1951.
- SMITH, L. D.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Christ's Hosp., and Oxford ; barrister-at-law ; cadet, Tang., 1929 ; mag., 1934 ; cr. coun. ; relieving pres., dist. ct., Pal., 1946 ; pres., dist. ct., 1947 ; judge, sup. ct., Gam., 1948 ; Sarawak, N. Borneo and Brunei, 1951.
- SMITH, P. J. C.**—b. 1921 ; ed. Exeter Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford ; called to bar, Grays Inn ; mil. serv., 1943-46, capt. ; solr.-gen., Berm., 1952.
- SMITH, R. W.**—b. 1915 ; ed. Uckfield Gram. Sch. ; acctnt., Ken., 1940 ; asst. acctnt.-gen., 1945.
- SMITH, S. F.**—b. 1917 ; ed. St. George's Coll., Belize ; apptd. B. Hond., 1936 ; 2nd cl. clk. 1945 ; asst. soc. dev. offr., 1947.
- SMITH, Trafford, C.M.G.** (1952).—b. 1912 ; ed. City Boys' Sch., Leicester, and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1935 ; asst. p.s. to Mr. Ormsby Gore (Lord Harlech), 1937 ; Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, 1938 ; secon. to Fiji, 1938 ; ag. prin., C.O., 1939 ; asst. Br. res. comsnr., N. Heb., 1940 ; B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1940 ; G. & E. Is., 1941 ; sec., Soulbury comsn. on constitutional reform, Cey., 1944-45 ; asst. sec., C.O., 1945 ; att. U.K. del., U.N. spec. assbly. on Pal., 1948 ; secon. to Imp. Def. Coll., 1950-51.
- SMITH, T. E.**—b. 1916 ; ed. Charterhouse and Camb. Univ. ; mil. serv., 1941-45, p.o.w., 1942-45 ; cadet, M.C.S., 1940 ; cl. V, 1943 ; adminr., Cocos Is., 1946 ; cl. IV, 1947 ; mag., S'pore, 1951 ; cl. III, dep. sec., soc. welf., 1951 ; ag. sec., 1952.
- SMITH, W. B.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Perse Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb. ; cadet, admin., G.C., 1928 ; asst. dist. comsnr., 1928 ; dist. comsnr., 1937 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946.
- SMITHERS, W. G., M.B.E. (mil.)**.—b. 1898 ; ed. Hurstpierpoint Prep. Sch. and St. John's Coll., Hurstpierpoint, Sussex ; port offr. and asst. collr., customs dept., Pal., 1925 ; collr., cust., 1929 ; asst. dir., 1946 ; compt., cust. and excise, Cyp., 1948.
- SMYTHIES, B. E.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Rugby Sch., Christ's Coll., Camb., and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; mil. serv., 1943-46 ; apptd. Burma forest serv., 1931 ; asst. consvr., forests, 1934 ; dep. consvr., 1946 ; col. forest serv., 1948 ; asst. consvr., Sarawak, 1949 ; secon. as State forest offr., Brunei ; author of *Birds of Burma*.
- SOCHON, W. L. P., D.S.O.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Ripon ; mil. serv., 1944-46, maj. ; mem., prison comsn., 1927 ; H.O. (prison comsn.), 1929 ; Sarawak govt. serv., 1929 ; H.O., 1938 ; supt., prisons, Sarawak, 1946 ; comsnr., S'pore., 1953.
- SOLOMON, C. W.**—b. 1899 ; ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin. ; clk., dept. of educ., Trin., 1920-28 ; clk., prisons dept., 1938-42 ; asst. supt., prisons, 1944 ; prin. offr., gr. II, soc. asstnce. dept., 1948 ; dep. ch. pub. asstnce offr., 1952 ; ch. pub. asstnce. offr., 1952 ; sec. of the Spurling comtee. on old age pensions and public asstnce., 1949-50.
- SOLTYSIK, A. W.**—b. 1895 ; ch. surgen, Lwow gen. hosp., 1930-39 ; mil. serv., 1939-45, lt.-col., p.o.w., 1940-41 ; ch. surg., Polish re-sett. corps, U.K. ; col. serv., St. L., Dominica ; surg.-specialist, col. hosp., Grenada, 1950.
- SOMERVILLE, G. W., O.B.E.** (1950).—b. 1902 ; ed. George Heriot's Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; mil. serv., 1941-42 and 1944-46, lt.-col. ; asst. consvr., forests, Mal., 1924 ; Nig., 1942 ; Mal., 1945 ; consvr., 1946 ; price contrl., 1946 ; civil def. comsnr., 1951.
- SOONG, Min Kong.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Raffles Instn. and Coll., S'pore, Univ. Coll., S'ton, and Lond. Univ. ; fishery laby. asst., Mal., 1933 ; res. offr., fisheries h.q., Penang, 1947 ; spec. duties, C.O., in conjunctn. with estab. of fish culture res. and trng. inste., Penang, 1949 ; ag. dir., fisheries, 1952.
- SOPER, J. R. P.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Dorset Hse., Littlehampton, Tonbridge Sch., and Pembroke Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1942-45 (p.o.w.), lieut. ; headmstr., agric. prim. sch., Zanz., 1926 ; agric. offr., 1927 ; agric. offr., Mal., 1936 ; senr., 1946 ; dep. dir., agric., Tang., 1949 ; mem. comtee. on rising cost of living, 1951 ; author of *Soil Erosion on Penang Hill, School Gardening in Malaya*.
- SOUTHGATE, S. J. E.**—b. 1910 ; ed. St. Andrews Coll., Sydney Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; mil. serv., 1943-46, maj. ; asst. keeper, dept., of printed books, Br. Museum, 1935 ; prin., C.O., 1947 ; asst. sec., 1952.
- SOUTHWORTH, F., Q.C.**—b. 1910 ; ed. Queen Elizabeth's Gram. Sch., Blackburn, and Exeter Coll., Oxford ; barrister, Gray's Inn ; mil. serv., 1939-46 ; cr. coun., Pal., 1946 ; cr. coun., Tang., 1947 ; ag. solr.-gen., 1950 ; atty.-gen., Bah., 1951 ; ag. gov., Jul.-Aug., 1952.
- SOWE, E. C., M.B.E.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Methodist Schs. ; clk., Gambia, 1924 ; postmstr., 1946 ; P.M.G., 1948.
- SPALDING, J.**—b. 1899 ; ed. Clifton Coll. and Royal Sch. of Mines ; mil. serv., 1941-46, maj. ; mining consultant, Tang., 1949.
- SPENCE, W. D.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Hampton Gram. Sch. and Edin. Univ. ; cadet, Nig., 1930 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947 ; cl. I, 1951.
- SPENCER, C. C., C.M.G.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Worcester, and St. John's Coll., Camb. ; asst. treas., Uga., 1937 ; asst. dist. offr., 1937 ; asst. fin. sec., 1946 ; econ. sec., E.A.H.C., 1947 ; fin. sec., Uga., 1948.
- SPENCER, O. A.**—b. 1913 ; ed. Mayfield Coll. and Lond. Sch. of Econ. ; mil. serv., 1939-45, lt.-col. (desps. twice) ; econ. advsr. and dev. comsnr., B. Guiana, 1945 ; econ. sec., Mal., 1950 ; mem. for econ. affrs.,

1951; mem., B.W.I. mission to commonwealth trade talks, 1947; head of B.W.I. flour mission to Canada, 1948; del., Caribbean confs. Virgin Is., 1946, and Guadeloupe, 1948; chmn., B.W.I. exchange and imp. cont. conf., Barbados, 1948, and bd. of cont., Atkinson Field, 1949; author of *Finances of British Guiana*, 1920-46.

**SPENCER, R. T.**—b. 1912; ed. Rossall Sch. and Wadham Coll., Oxford; asst. audr., S.L., 1936; Nig., 1940; senr. asst. (later senr. audr.), Tang., 1947; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1952.

**SPENSER-WILKINSON, T. C.**—b. 1899; ed. Osborne and Dartmouth and Balliol Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; adv. and solr., S.S., 1928; nav. serv., 1939-44; pres. dist. ct., Cyp., 1938; ch. leg. offr., B.M.A. (M), 1945; puisne judge, Mal., 1947.

**SPOTTISWOODE, H.**—b. 1904; ed. Marlborough Coll., and King's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1928; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946; cl. I, 1950; dev. sec., W. region, 1951.

**SPRADBROW, W. A.**—b. 1906; ed. Dulwich Comm. Coll., Lond. Sch. of Printing and Camb. Sch. of Art, Lond.; supt., printing dept., Ceylon, 1930; Mal., 1937; p.o.w., 1941-45; asst. supt., 1946; supt., Kedah govt. press, 1949; secon., dep. govt. printer, S'pore, 1950; govt. printer, N. Borneo, 1951.

**SPRAGUE, W.**—b. 1901; ed. Sutton Sec. Sch., Plymouth, Dockyard Sch., Devonport, and R.N.C., Greenwich; mil. serv., 1941-45; survr., ships, H.K., 1930; senr., 1949; asst. dir., marine, 1951; author of paper *Comparison of air and water performance of screw propellers*.

**SPREULL, D. W.**—b. 1911; ed. Dundee High Sch., Liverpool Univ., Sch. of Architecture and Sch. of Civic Design; research planning offr. to dept of health for Scotland, 1942-45; town planning and arch. advsr., J'ca, 1946; govt. town planner, 1950; mem. of res. coun. of the Caribbean Comsn.

**SPRY, J. F.**—b. 1910; ed. Perse and Peterhouse, Camb.; asst. registr., titles and conveyances, Uga., 1936; ch. inspr., land registrn., Pal., 1944; asst. dir., 1944; registr.-gen., Tang., 1949; Ken., 1950; Tang., 1952.

**SPURLING, A. C.**—b. 1906; ed. Berkhamsted, St. Paul's and Hertford Coll., Oxford, and Inner Temple; temp. leg. asst., M.O.H., 1934; res. mag., Ken., 1935; cr. coun., 1939; solr.-gen., Trin., 1946; atty.-gen., Gambia, 1951.

**SQUIRE, F. A.**—b. 1904; agric. offr., B. Guiana, 1931; Trin., 1936; entomologist, S.L., 1939; dir., tsetse control, G.C., 1952.

**STAMERS-SMITH, H. A.**—b. 1902; ed. Rossall Sch., St. John's Coll., Oxford, and Trinity Coll., Camb.; asst. supt., surv., Ceylon, 1926; supt., 1937; asst. comsnr., Ken., 1947; dir., surv., 1949; I-G., Nig., 1952; chmn., standing comtee. on geog. names.

**STANLEY, R. C. S., C.M.G., O.B.E.**—b. 1899; ed. Westminster Sch. and R.M.A., Woolwich; admin. offr., Nig., 1925; admin. offr. and asst. sec., Cyp., 1935; comsnr., 1936; ch. asst. sec., 1938; col. sec., Barb., 1942; O.A.G., 1944; col. sec., Gib., 1945; ch. sec., N. Rhod., 1947; O.A.G. periods 1947, 1948; high comsnr., W. Pac., 1952.

**STANSFIELD, F.**—b. 1902; asst. press supt., Tang., 1929-44; govt. printer, Trin., 1944; Fiji, 1948; Nyasa., 1951.

**STAPLEDON, R. de S., O.B.E.**—b. 1909; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Camb.; cadet, Nig., 1931; sec., W.A. gov. conf., 1940; res. min. off., W.A., 1942; fin. sec., W.Pac.H.C.C., 1945; econ. sec., E.A.H.C., 1948.

**STAPLETON, W. L.**—b. 1913; ed. Stamford Sch. and Birm. Univ.; mil. serv., 1941-42 and 1945; inspr., mines, F.M.S., 1938; secon., Nig., 1943-44; senr. inspr., Pahang, 1951; ag. dep. ch. inspr., Mal., 1951.

**STARBUCK, L.**—b. 1911; ed. West Bridgeford, Nottingham, Univ. Coll., Nottingham (assoc.) and Lond.; p.o.w., 1941-45; junr. asst., W.O., 1935; prof. asst., Royal Observatory, H.K., 1936; asst. dir., 1947; mem., maritime met. and aeronaut. met. comsns., int. met. org.n; author of *A Statistical Survey of Hong Kong Rainfall*.

**STEBBING, J. R., O.B.E.**—b. 1910; ed. Christ's Hospital; R.A.F., 1928-33, 1940-45; admin. cadet, Nig., 1935; asst. dist. offr., 1938; dist. offr., Swaz., 1946; first asst. sec., 1949; dep. res. comsnr. and govt. sec., 1951.

**STEELE, W. P.**—b. 1908; ed. Taunton's Sch. and Univ. Coll., Southampton; mil. serv., 1939-46, lieut.; supt. engrn., Tang., 1946; asst. dir., water dev., 1950.

**STENT, H. B.**—b. 1902; ed. Magdalen Coll. Sch., Brackley, Repton Sch. and Manchester Univ.; mil. serv., 1939; asst. agric. res. offr. (soil chem.), N. Rhod., 1931; chem., coffee res. and experim. stn., Tang., 1933; secon. ch. chem., E.A. indus. res. bd., 1942; ag. chmn., 1946.

**STEPHENS R. W.**—b. 1903; ed. Holt Sch., Liverpool, and Liverpool Univ.; mil. serv., 1940-41; asst. engrn., posts and tels., N. Rhod., 1931; asst. engrn., Nig., 1937; wireless engrn., 1942; asst. engrn. in ch., 1948; dir., posts and tels., N. Borneo, 1951.

**STEPHENSON, P. R., O.B.E.**—b. 1914; ed. Berkhamsted Sch., Imp. Coll. Sci., Downing Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A.; mil. serv., 1940-43; col. agric. serv., 1938; dir., desert locust surv., E.A.H.C., 1948.

**STEVENS, C. E. E.**—b. 1907; ed. Antigua Gram. Sch. and Queen's Univ., Belfast; M.O., Leeward Is., 1934; med. supt., Cunningham Hosp., St. Kitts, 1949.

**STEVENS, C. McA.**—b. 1901; ed. Charlestown Boys' Sch. and Excelsior High Sch., Nevis; rev. offr., 1921; junr. clk., 1928; senr. clk., 1934; ch. rev. offr. and harb. mstr., St. Kitts, 1934; asst. treas. and postmstr., Virgin Is., 1937; ch. rev. and inland tax offr., St. L., 1945; ex. of acctts., Leeward Is., 1947; senr. inc. tax assessor, Antigua, 1950.

**STEVENS, R. T., M.B.E.**—b. 1899; ed. Cardiff Tech. Coll.; maint. insp., rlwy. dept., Maur., 1926; asst. dir., elec. and tel. dept., 1938; dir., (temp.), 1950.

**STEVENSON, D.**—b. 1899; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Edinburgh Univ.; mil. serv., 1917-19 and 1939; asst. consvr. forests, B. Hond., 1924; dep. consvr., 1926; senr. asst. consvr., N. Rhod., 1928; asst. consvr., G.C., 1934; senr. asst., 1937; consvr., 1943; dep. ch. consvr., 1947; ch. consvr., 1950; served on C.O. forestry examining bds., 1937 and 1939.

**STEVENSON, J., M.B.E.** (1950), E.D. (1952).—b. 1904; ed. Eastbank Acad. and Glasgow Royal Tech. Coll.; mil. serv., 1939-40; quant. survr., S.L., 1928; Pal., 1933; tech. asst., S.L., 1936; lands off., and senr. survr., 1944; dir., survs. and lands, 1950.

**STEVENSON, N. S., O.B.E.** (1942).—b. 1902; ed. Lincoln Sch. and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1941-44, lieut.; asst. consvr., forests, B. Hond., 1924; dep. consvr., 1928; consvr., 1930; M.L.C., B. Hond., 1936-44; consvr., Nig., 1944; asst. ch., 1946; ch. consvr., E. region, 1951; recruiting off., forestry unit (overseas serv.), 1941-42; chmn., Maya Indian welfare comtee., 1941; chmn., bd. of agric., 1942; chmn., agric. dev. comtee. and of food production comtee., 1942 (all B. Hond.); author of tech. articles on woods in forestry journals.

**STIBBS, T. C.**—b. 1914; Roskear Boys' Sch. and Sch. of Metall. Mining, Camborne; insp., mines, B. Guiana, 1948; dep. comsnr., lands and mines, 1950.

**STIRLING, J.**—b. 1899; ed. Grange-mouth; mil. serv., 1914-18, capt.; Trin., 1942; asst. lab. comsnr., Maur., 1947; lab. comsnr., 1951.

**STIVEN, E. J.**—b. 1910; ed. Munro Coll., J'ca, and Downing Coll., Camb.; solr., sup. ct., Eng., 1937, J'ca, 1938; called to bar, Gray's Inn; mil. serv., 1939-40; asst. admin.-gen., Zanz., 1940; food controlr., Pemba, 1942; admin.-gen., 1948; 1st cl. mag. since 1942; sec., E.C.B., Zanz., 1943-46; a.d.c. to ag. Br. res., 1945-46.

**STOBART, J. W.**—b. 1902; ed. Elswick Tech. Inst. and Atkinson Rd. Tech. Sch.; motor foreman, S.L., 1938; motor engr., 1942; man., rd. trans. dept., 1947.

**STOCKLEY, G. M.**—b. 1895; ed. High Sch. for Boys, Selhurst Gram. Sch., Croydon, and Imp. Coll. (R.C.S.); bril. star, Zanz., Vth cl., 1929; govt. geol., Zanz., 1925; Tang., 1926; govt. geol., Basuto. (secon.), 1938-40; chief geol., Tang., 1948; dir., geol. surv., 1949; B. Guiana, 1952; numerous publns. on geol. subjects.

**STODDART, A. F. R., C.M.G.** (1952).—b. 1904; ed. St. Peter's Sch., York, Loretto Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1927; asst. dist. off., 1937; ch. asst. col. sec., S.L., 1942; col. sec., Fiji, 1949; act. gov., 1951-52.

**STODDART, J. B.**—b. 1909; ed. Inverness High Sch.; mil. serv., 1941-46, lieut., p.o.w., 1942-45; Br. P.O., 1923; P. and T., dept., S. Rhod., 1930-32 (secondt.);

Pal. expd. force (R.E. postal sect.), 1936; supt., P. and T., Mal., 1938 (title changed to asst. contrl. of posts, 1938); contrl., 1949; dep. ch. acctnt., 1950; ch. acctnt., 1951.

**STOKES, D. P.**—b. 1903; ed. Taunton Sch.; asst. supt., customs, 1926; supt., 1931; senr., 1936; senr. customs off., 1939; asst. compt., Mal., 1946; dep., 1948.

**STOREY, H. H., C.M.G.** (1948).—b. 1894; ed. King William's Coll., Isle of Man, and Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1914-19, lieut.; Union of S.A., 1922-28; E.A., 1928; chmn., E.A. ind. res. bd., 1944; sec. for col. agric. research and sec., comtee. for col. agric., animal health and for res., C.O., 1947; dep. dir., E.A.A.F.R.O., 1948; mem., comsn. on clove sudden-death disease, 1949; Overseas Food Corp'n., Kongwa, working party, 1950; author of thirty pp. in sci. jour.

**STORR, P.**—b. 1901; ed. Bishop Vesey's Gram. Sch., Sutton Coldfield, and Aldenham Sch., Elstree; solr., England, 1925; adv. and solr., S.S., 1926; F.M.S., 1934; interned, 1942-45; cr. coun., S.S., 1937; dep. comsnr., martial law, S'pore, 1942; dist. judge and 1st mag., 1946; offl. assignee and publ. trustee, 1948; puisne judge, Mal., 1948.

**STOUTE, R. A.**—b. 1916; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb.; asst. supt., police, Barb., 1938; supt., 1942; dep. comsnr., 1949; senr. police offrs. course, Rytton-on-Dunsmore, 1950; re-dft. rules, regs. and standing orders of Barb. police, 1952.

**STOW, J. M., C.M.G.**—b. 1911; ed. Harrow and Pembroke Coll., Camb.; admin. off., Nig., 1934; sec't., Gam., 1938; ch. sec., Windward Is., 1944; adminr., St. L., 1947; dir., estabs., Ken., 1952.

**STOYLE, J. A. R.**—b. 1903; ed. Royal Belfast Acad. Inst. and Queen's Univ., Belfast; mil. serv., 1941-43, capt.; govt. analyst, Maur., 1934; asst. govt. chem., Nig., 1938; govt., chem., 1949.

**STRANGEWAYS, T. G.**—b. 1907; ed. Camb. and County High Sch., Camb. Univ., Oxford Univ. and I.C.T.A.; insp., plants and prod., G.C., 1931; agric. supt., 1935; agric. offr., N. Rhod., 1939; senr. agric. offr., H.K., 1948; dir., agric., fisheries and forestry, 1950.

**STRICKLAND, G. E.**—b. 1908; ed. Douai Sch., Malta Univ., and Queen's Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1941-46, col.; cr. coun., Nyasa, 1938; ch. leg. advsr., H.K., 1945; solr.-gen., 1947; atty.-gen., Sarawak, 1952; chmn., companies reconstruction, trade marks (reconstruction of registers), war damage sites and Chinese laws and customs comtees., and reduction of prisons population.

**STRINGER, J. D.**—b. 1914; ed. Uppingham Sch. and Camb. Univ.; admin. serv., Ken., 1936; senr. dist. comsnr., Zanz., 1953.

**STUART, E. H.**—b. 1896; cadet, out island admin., Bah., 1919; clk., audit dept., 1923; clk., mag. ct., 1941; asst. audr., 1943; audr., 1949.

**STUBBS, W. F., C.B.E.** (1952).—b. 1902; ed. Winchester Coll.; B.S.A. police, S. Rhod., 1921; police, N. Rhod., 1924; dist. offr., 1926; labour comsnr., 1944; prov. comsnr., secon. to secretariat, 1949.

**SUBRYAN, C. R.**—b. 1899; ed. St. Thomas' Scot. Sch., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, and Nat. Univ., Ireland; govt. med. offr., B. Guiana, 1926; health offr., 1940; asst. D.M.S. (health), 1950.

**SUKUNA, Ratu Sir (Lala) Vanaaliali, K.B.E.** (1946), **C.B.E.** (1939), **Méd. Mil.**—b. 1888; ed. Wanganui Coll. Sch. and Wadhams Coll., Oxford; war serv., 1914–18, 1939–45. It.-col.; col. sec. offr., Fiji, 1907; cadet, 1917; ch. asst., native lands comsnr., 1922; dist. comsnr., 1932; gr. II, 1938; admin. offr., 1940; advr. on native affrs., 1943; sec. for Fijian affrs., 1945; mem. various confcs. on native affrs., 1922–27; asst. comsnr., B.E. exhibitn., 1924; M.L.C., 1932; comsnr. under native land (native reserves) regs., 1940; M.E.C., 1943; col. advr. to the U.K. del. to the U.N. Assembly, 1950.

**SURRIDGE, B. J., C.M.G.** (1950), **O.B.E.**—b. 1894; ed. Felsted Sch. and Downing Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1914–17; admin. serv., Cyp., 1918; registr., co-op. soc., 1935–43; fin. sec., G.C., 1943; ret., 1946; advsr. on co-op. to min. of econ., Iraq., 1946; advsr. on co-op., C.O., 1947; author of *A Survey of Rural Life in Cyprus*, 1930; jt. author of *A Manual of Co-operative Law and Practice*, 1947.

**SWABEY, C.**—b. 1906; ed. Winchester and Edin. Univ.; asst. consvr., forests, Trin., 1928; forest offr., J'ca, 1937; consvr., forests, 1940; B. Guiana, 1946; timber contrlr., 1946; consvr., forests, Uga., 1952; author of bulletins and pp. on W.I. for. problems.

**SWABY, C. L., M.B.E.** (1949).—b. 1898; ed. Munro Coll.; asst., J'ca secretariat, 1919; 2nd cl. clk., 1920; 1st cl., 1936; prin., 1938; asst. sec., 1942; prin., 1950; ch. estab. offr., 1951.

**SWEATMAN, E. A.**—b. 1905; ed. Rugby and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; cadet, Zanz., 1928; p.s. and A.D.C. to Br. res., 1930; p.s. to Sultan, 1932; asst. sec., clk. to leg. co. and exc. co., and ed. of offl. gazette; asst. sec., Ken., 1939; spec. duty with sec't., 1944; o.-in-c., Masai Dist., 1947.

**SWEETING, W. H.**—b. 1909; ed. Queens Coll., Nassau, and Lond. Univ.; clk., Bah., 1929; cashier, publ. treasy., 1941; asst. treas. and receiver of crown dues, 1946; secon. as fin. sec., Dominica, 1950–52.

**SWEETNAM, R. E. A.**—b. 1913; ed. Queens Coll., B. Guiana; surv. apprentice, B. Guiana, 1932; survr., 1934; staff survr., lands and survs., St. L., 1937; supt., roads and wks., 1946; survr., crown lands off., Bah., 1947; crown lands offr., 1951.

**SWYNNERTON, G. H.**—b. 1913; ed. Lancing Coll. and Hertford Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939–43, maj.; game ranger, Tang., 1939; senr., 1949; game warden, 1950; fishery surv., Lake Rukwa, 1939 and 1945–47.

**SYER, W. G.**—b. 1913; ed. Kent Coll., Canterbury (tutor); police, Gib., 1933; sub-inspr., J'ca, 1935; 3rd cl., 1938; asst. supt., Nig., 1940; senr. asst., 1944; senr. supt., 1949; comsnr. of police, S.L., 1952.

**SYKES, H. O. E.**—b. 1908; ed. Wellington Coll., and Oriel Coll., Oxford; cadet (Chartered Co's serv.), N. Borneo, 1932; offr., cl. III, 1936; cl. II, 1942; col. admin. serv., 1946; comsnr. of immig. and labour, N. Borneo, 1952.

**SYKES, J. W.**—b. 1915; ed. Rotherham Gram. Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; admin. off., gr. II, Fiji, 1938; cl. I, 1951.

**SYMONS, J. F.**—b. 1913; ed. Oundle Sch., Univ. of Lond. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940–42, lieut.; customs and excise dept., F.M.S., 1936; admin. offr., Nig., 1938; p.s. to ch. comsnr., N.P., Nig., 1942–43; seconded to col. sec's off., Cyp., 1945; admin. offr., Cyp., 1947; senr. asst. sec., 1948; contrlr., supplies, 1949; rep. Cyp. at col. civ. aviation conf., 1947; apptd. dir., Cyprus Airways, Ltd., 1948; rep. Cyp. at col. supplies conf., 1949; admin. offr., cl. I, 1951.

**TALBOT-PHIBBS, J. O.**—b. 1908; ed. Haileybury, Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Jesus Coll., Camb.; cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; asst. ch. sec., 1948; dep. fin. sec., 1949; sec., trade and economics, Tang., 1952.

**TAN, Thoon Lip.**—b. 1910; ed. Anglo-Chinese Sch. and Raffles Inst., S'pore, and Cambridge; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, adv. and solr., S.S.; apptd. S.S.C.S., 1934; asst. official assignee, registr. of companies and official receiver, S'pore, 1935; asst. official assignee, Malacca, 1936; mag., S'pore, 1937; asst. official assignee, Penang, 1938; asst. public trustee, S'pore, 1939; S.S. legal serv., 1940; C.L.S., 1946; dist. judge (criminal cts.), S'pore, 1946; comsnr. for wkmn's compn., 1946; dep. registr., sup. ct., 1946; sheriff, 1947; dist. judge (civ.), 1949; registr., sup. ct., 1951.

**TANNER, J. H.**—b. 1899; ed. Maidstone Gram. Sch., and R.M.C., Woolwich; mil. serv., 1917–30, R.A.F., 1940–45, sqdn. ldr.; survr., Tang., 1931; dep. dir., civ. aviation, 1946; ch. aviation offr., 1948.

**TATTON-BROWN, R., O.B.E.**—b. 1913; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Peterhouse, Camb.; dist. offr., Ken., 1936; p.s. to gov., 1940–42; asst. sec., Aden, 1947; asst. ch. sec., 1951; dep. fin. sec., 1953.

**TAVENER, F. A.**—b. 1899; ed. Camb. and County High Sch., and Camb. Univ.; mil. serv., 1917–18, 2nd lieut.; survr., Nig., 1923; asst. dir., surveys, 1943; dir., surveys, land offr. and comsnr., mines, Uga., 1946.

**TAYLOR, Angus Gemmill.**—b. 1904; ed. Uddingston Gram. Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; educ. offr., Nig., 1932; dir., W.A. fisheries res. inst., 1950.

- TAYLOR, Arthur Graeme.**—b. 1902; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin.; govt. audr., 1932; prin. audr., Sarawak, 1947.
- TAYLOR, E. N.**—b. 1898; ed. R. Mil. Acad.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1916-19; apptd. M.C.S., 1921; asst. dist. offr., 1922; asst. official assignee, 1930; dep. public prosecutor, 1934; C.L.S., 1937; official assignee, public trustee and cust., enemy prop., S.S., 1938; judge, sup. ct., S'pore, 1947; author of *Customary Law of Rembau*, 1929; *Powers and Procedure of Court of Appeal*, 1935; *Malay Family Law*, 1937; *Divorce and Inheritance*, 1949.
- TAYLOR, G. L.**—b. 1902; ed. Lodge Sch., Barb., and Oxford Univ.; called to bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1927; mil. serv., 1940-44, lieut.; clk., house of assemb., Barb., 1930; police mag. and coroner, 1936; registr., 1944; judge, asst. ct. of appeal, 1947.
- TAYLOR, J.**—b. 1906; ed. Bellahouston Acad. and Glasgow Univ.; M.O., Fiji, 1938; S.M.O., Sey., 1951.
- TAYLOR, J. B. L.**—b. 1900; ed. St. George's Coll., Kingston, J'ca; sec., bd. of transport, J'ca, 1930; supervr., traff. and trans., 1938; sec. of various comsns. and bds., 1938-47; dep. comdt., Gib. camp for evacuees, 1940; mem., traff. comtee., Kingston and St. Andrew Corp., 1948.
- TAYLOR, R. M.**—b. 1912; ed. Plymouth Coll., Hele's Sch., Exeter, and Univ. Coll., Exeter; mil. serv., 1939-47, col.; asst. comsnr., nat. savings comtee., U.K.; econ. advsr., Fiji (secondment), 1947; fin. sec., Fiji, 1948; N. Rhod., 1952; author of *A Social Survey of Plymouth*, 1938.
- TAYLOR, R. W., C.M.G.**—b. 1895; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate, and Univ. Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., 1914-18; asst. engr., P.W.D., Uga., 1920; senr. exec. engr., P.W.D., Nig., 1938; D.D.P.W., 1944; D.P.W., 1947; Ken., 1951; author of tech. paper *Aerodrome Sub-Soils*, 1946.
- TAYLOR, S. M.**—b. 1915; ed. Gowerton County Sch., and Univ. Coll., Aberystwyth; mil. serv., 1938-43; marketing offr., S.L., 1947; agric. offr., 1949; dir., commerce and industry, 1951.
- TAYLOR, W. C.**—b. 1902; ed. Bolton Sch. and Manchester Univ.; solr., England, 1924; adv. and solr., S.S., 1930; Mal., 1946; cadet, S.S., 1924; cl. V, 1927; cl. IV, 1931; cl. III, 1936; cl. II, 1941; admin. serv., Nig., 1943-45; cl. IB, M.C.S., pres., munic. comsdrs., Penang, 1946; cl. IA, fin. sec., S'pore, 1951.
- TEESDALE, E. B., M.C.**—b. 1915; ed. Lancing Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1941-46, maj.; cadet, H.K., 1937; cl. II, 1940; dist. comsnr., New Terr., 1952.
- TEMPLE, A. J. B.**—b. 1912; ed. Denstone Coll.; 16/5th Lancers; Hendon and Ryton-on-Dunsmore police colls.; police constab., Pal., 1933; sub-inspr., Ceylon, 1936; supt., Som., 1938; Aden, 1940; Som., 1941; senr., supt., secon. Ethiopia, 1942; senr. supt., Zanz., 1946; dep. comsnr., Som., 1950.
- TEMPLER, General Sir Gerald, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.**—b. 1898; ed. Wellington Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst; mil. serv., 1916-52; dir. mil. int., W.O., 1946-48; Vice-C.I.G.S., 1948-50; G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Cmd., 1950; A.D.C. General to the King, 1951; high comsnr., Fed. of Mal., 1952.
- TENNANT, R. A.**—b. 1901; ed. Galway Gram. Sch., Ireland, and Nat. Univ. of Ireland; apptd. Nig., 1928; exec. engr., N. Rhod., 1946; D.D.P.W., 1948.
- THAYSEN, A. C.**—b. 1887; Publ. Sch., Copenhagen, Univs. of Denmark, Switzerland and Lond.; dir., col. micro-biological res. inste., Trin., 1945; publns. *The Microbiology of Starch and Sugars*, 1930, *The Microbiology of Cellulose, Hemicelluloses, Pectin and Gums*, 1927, *A Method developed for the Study of Yeast production with Torulopsis utilis*, etc.
- THEOBALDS, E. C. McH.**—b. 1897; ed. St. Mary's Coll., St. L.; asst. mstr., St. L., 1917; Berm., 1922; Gren., 1926; inspr., schs., St. V., 1931; J'ca, 1937; educ. offr., St. V., 1948; M.E.C., 1948; chmn., B. of E., 1948; asst. dir., educ., Barb., 1950.
- THEODOULOU, M.**—b. 1897; ed. Paris Med. Faculty and L.S.H.T.M.; health offr., 2nd gr., Cyp., 1936; 1st gr., 1947; dist. med. offr., 1948; asst. dir., med. and health serv., 1952.
- THOMAS, A. R., C.M.G.** (1951).—b. 1913; ed. Gresham's Sch., Holt, and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; apptd., after compet. exam., asst. prin., min. of agric. and fisheries, 1935; transfd. to C.O., 1936; ag. prin., 1939; asst. p.s. to S. of S., 1938-39; accom. Sir Cosmo Parkinson on missions to Cyprus, Gib. and Pac., 1944-45; asst. sec., C.O., 1946; ch. sec., Aden, 1947; asst. sec. (estab. offr.), C.O., 1950; asst. U.S. of S., 1952.
- THOMAS, A. V.**—b. 1903; mil. serv., 1945; asst. engr., timber res., F.M.S., 1928; engr., timber testing, 1936; forest prods. laby., Melbourne, 1942; England, 1943; timber res. offr., Mal., 1946; ch. res. offr., 1950.
- THOMAS, C. J., C.M.G.** (1950).—b. 1902; ed. privately; mil. serv., 1941-44, 2nd lieut.; acctnt., Ceylon, 1930; asst. acctnt., treasury, Cyp., 1935; svpsr., inc. tax, 1941; dep. comsnr., inc. tax, 1943; compt., inland rev., 1944; treas., 1946; fin. sec., 1948; Sarawak, 1952.
- THOMAS, J. E.**—b. 1905; City of Lond. Sch. and Lond. Univ.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; interned, France, 1940-44; Conseil Juridique, Paris, 1944-51, asst. atty.-gen., Sey., 1951; atty.-gen., 1952.
- THOMPSON, A. A.**—ed. St. Mary's Coll., Trin., and Lond. Univ.; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; apptd., post off., Trin., 1932; dep. registr.-gen., 1949.
- THOMPSON, A. C., Q.C., M.C.**—b. 1896; ed. Jo'burg Coll. and Trinity Hall, Camb.; mil. serv., 1914-18; admitted Jo'burg Bar, 1922; atty.-gen., S.A. High Comsn. Territories, 1947.

**THOMPSON, Charles Swain, M.B.E.**—b. 1896; ed. Queens Coll., Nassau; mil. serv., 1914–18; cashier, publ. treas., Bah., 1928; postmr., 1941.

**THOMPSON, Cyril Sykes.**—b. 1911; ed. Monkton Combe Sch. and Cambridge; mil. serv., 1939–43, capt.; educ. offr., G.C., 1939; Ken., 1949; dir., educ., Som., 1950.

**THOMPSON, E. A.**—b. 1898; cadet, govt. laby., Leeward Is., 1914; junr. asst., 1915; senr. clk., customs, Antigua, 1917; govt. laby., Leeward Is., 1928; milk analyst, Antigua, 1930; treas. and customs dept., 1933; tariff clk., 1934; acctnt., 1939; treas., Antigua, and fed. treas., Leeward Is., 1945; ch. inc. tax comsnr., 1946.

**THOMPSON, E. J.**—b. 1907; ed. Kingswood Coll., Grahamstown, S.A.; clk., N. Rhod., 1929; asst. acctnt., 1938; acctnt., 1942; dep. acctnt.-gen., 1945; acctnt.-gen., Tang., 1949; mem. coms. of admin. and fin. of native locations in urban areas, N. Rhod.

**THOMPSON, H. H.**—b. 1916; ed. Hope Town Public Sch., Bah.; mil. serv., 1941–46; air traff. cont. offr., Bah., 1947; senr. controls offr., 1948; dep. dir., civ. aviation, 1953.

**THOMPSON, J. K.**—b. 1913; ed. Dover County Sch., King's Coll., Lond., and Lausanne Univ.; assoc. King's Coll.; asst. mstr., Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., 1935; censorship duties, Trin., 1939; secon. to imp. censorship, Trin. and Lond., 1942; prin., C.O., 1945; col. attaché, Br. Embassy, Washington, 1950; asst. sec., C.O., 1952; rep. C.O. at comm. conf., Dakar, 1947, and tryps. conf., Brazzaville, 1948; sec., tryps. comtee., 1947–49; alt. del. to sp. comtee., U.N., 1949.

**THOMSON, G. G.**—b. 1912; ed. Wigan Gram. Sch., Edin. Univ. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1941–46, lt.-col.; P.R.O., S'pore, 1946.

**THOMSON, J. B.**—b. 1902; ed. Geo. Watson's Coll. and Edin. Univ.; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; prob., N. Rhod., 1926; dist. offr., 1928; dist. comsnr., 1929; asst. to sec. for native affairs, 1932; dist. mag., 1936; puisne judge and judicial comsnr., W. Pac., 1945; judge, Mal., 1948.

**THOMSON, N. A.**—b. 1897; ed. Grey Inst., Pt. Elizabeth; mil. serv., 1940–45, capt.; apptd. pub. serv., 1914; div. contrlr., Union of S.A.; P.M.G., N. Rhod., 1949.

**THOMSON, T. D.**—b. 1911; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edin. and Camb. Univs.; mil. serv., 1940–45, maj.; cadet, Nyasa., 1934; asst. dist. offr., 1936; dist. offr., 1946; senr. dist. comsnr., 1952; civ. demob. offr., 1945–46; author of *A Practical Approach to Chinyanja*, 1947.

**THORNLEY, C. H., C.M.G. (1953).**—b. 1907; ed. Uppingham and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; cadet, Tang., 1930; asst. dist. offr., 1932; secon. C.O., 1939–45; prin. p.s. to S. of S., Cols., 1941–45; admin. sec., Ken., 1945; dep. ch. sec., 1947; ch. sec., Uga., 1952.

**THORP, J. K. R., M.B.E. (1949).**—b. 1912; ed. Monkstown Park Prep. Sch., Dublin, Campbell Coll., Belfast, and Univ. of Dublin; mil. serv. (N. frontier admin., Ken.), 1940–43, capt. (hon.); dist. offr., Ken., 1935; adminr., St. Lucia, 1953.

**TILNEY, C. E.**—b. 1909; ed. Rugby and Oriol Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ceylon, 1932; offr., cl. II, 1933; secon. for spec. duties in Mal. and Borneo, 1947; asst. ch. sec., Tang., 1948; dep. fin. sec., 1948; sec. for fin., 1950.

**TINDALL, S. S., C.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. Whitgift Sch. and Crystal Palace Eng. Sch.; asst. engrn., P.W.D., G.C., 1920; exec. engrn., gr. II, 1936; gr. I, 1939; senr. publ. health engrn., 1945; D.D.P.W. (supernum.), Uga., 1947; D.P.W., 1947; dev. comsnr., 1952.

**TINNOCK, Capt. G. E. A.**—b. 1908; pilot, S.L. port and marine dept., 1942; S.L. N.V.R., 1942–45; harbour mstr., 1951.

**TODD, C. D., C.B.E. (1952).**—b. 1901; asst. treas., Tang., 1923; resig., 1925; re-apptd., 1929; treas., Som. (secon.), 1935; treas., Antigua and federal treas., Leeward Is., 1936; asst. col. sec., G.C., 1939; fin. sec., Gib., 1941; B.M.A., S'pore, 1945–46; fin. sec., N. Borneo, 1946.

**TODD, D. C.**—b. 1906; junr. clk. and cotton inspr., agric. dept., St. K., 1928; ch. sany. offr. for country dist., 1930; clk. and storekeeper, P.W.D., 1933; harb. mstr. and ch. rev. offr., 1937; asst. supt., police, Montserrat, 1941; inspr., wks. and roads, 1945.

**TODD, R. R.**—b. 1902; ed. Cambridge and County High Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; cadet, H.K., 1924; cadet offr., cl. I, 1946; sec. for Chinese affairs, 1946; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1946.

**TOOVEY, F. W.**—b. 1911; ed. Battersea Gram. Sch., Imperial Coll., St. John's Coll., Camb., and I.C.T.A.; botanist, agric. dept., Nig., 1935; senr. botanist, 1945; prin. res. offr., oil palm res. stn., 1947; o/c, 1948; author of papers in sci. jour.; visited Belgian Congo to study oil palm res. matters, 1948.

**TORNARITIS, C. G., Q.C.**—b. 1902; ed. Limassol Gymnasium and Univ. of Athens; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn; dist. judge, Cyp., 1940; pres. dist. ct., 1942; solr.-gen., 1944; atty.-gen., 1952.

**TOURS, K. C.**—b. 1908; ed. Aldenham Sch. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1945–46, col. (B.M.A.); cadet, G.C., 1931; asst. dist. comsnr., 1932; trans. Gam., 1935; sp. duty, sec't., 1936; asst. col. sec., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., Pal., 1938; dep. food contrlr., 1941; M.P.U., Mal., 1945; food contrlr., 1945; ch. jt. supply bd., 1946; prin. asst. sec., sec't., 1948; dep. fin. sec., 1949; perm. sec., fin., G.C., 1950.

**TOWERS, T. D., M.B.E.**—b. 1914; ed. Queen's Park Sch., Glasgow, Glasgow Univ., and St. John's Coll., Camb.; asst. audr., Ken., 1940; Nig., 1945; audr. in central office, C.A.D., 1947; prin. audr., Windward Is., 1949; senr. audr., Sarawak, 1952.

- TRACE, R. V.**—b. 1903 ; W.O. and Min. Supply, 1936-46 ; exec. engr., centr. dev. authority, Zanz., 1947 ; ag. D.P.W., elec. and land surv., 1948 ; dir., 1951.
- TRAPNELL, C. G.**, O.B.E.—b. 1907 ; ed. Sedbergh, Oxford and Royal Coll. of Sci. ; ecologist, dept. of agric., N. Rhod., 1932 ; offr. i/c ecol. training, E.A.A.F.R.O., 1950 ; publs. : *The Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems of North Western Rhodesia*—co-author (1937) ; *The Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North Eastern Rhodesia* (1943) ; *Vegetation—Soil Map of N. Rhod.* co-author (1947).
- TREGEAR, P. S.**—b. 1909 ; ed. East Anglian Sch., Bury St. Edmunds, and Univ. Coll., Lond. ; educ. offr., N. Rhod., 1932 ; asst. dir., African educ., 1951 ; dir. of educ., S.L., 1952.
- TREVOR, I. B.**, M.C., O.St.J.—b. 1900 ; ed. Rossall and Derby Tech. Coll. ; mil. serv., 1941-46, lt.-col. ; traffic asst., Kowloon-Canton rly., H.K., 1924 ; traff. man. and storekeeper in addn., 1932 ; gen. man., 1946 ; mem., comtee. of enq., port of H.K., 1946 ; mem., port advs. comtee., 1947 ; compiled report on escape from H.K. for G.H.Q., India, 1943.
- TRIM, E. A.**—b. 1900 ; ed. Taunton Sch. and Camb. Univ. ; med. offr., Ken., 1927 ; S.M.O., 1947 ; asst. D.M.S., 1949 ; D.D.M.S., 1950.
- TROTMAN, A. E.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Chipping Sodbury Gram. Sch., Harper Adams Agric. Coll., Oxford Univ., and I.C.T.A. ; supt., agric., Nig., 1929 ; marketing and co-op. offr., Trin., 1941 ; dep. dir., agric. (research), J'ca, 1947 ; dir., 1949 ; mem. for agric. and natural resources, Tang., 1951.
- TRUMBLE, D. H.**—b. 1902 ; ed. St. Dunstan's Coll., Kent ; nav. serv., 1942-45 ; apptd. to prob. preventive serv., govt. monopolies serv., Mal., 1928 ; asst. contrlr., 1931 ; snr. customs offr., 1938 ; secon. for serv. in Brunei, 1946, as contrlr., customs and marine, and state treas.
- TUDOR, D. H.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Cranleigh ; acctnt., Mal., 1930 ; secon., collr., war tax, 1941 ; Mal. govt. agency, Sydney, 1942 ; Mal. and H.K. govt. acctnt., Lond., 1944 ; snr. treas. acctnt., Mal., 1948 ; ag. compt., inc. tax, S'pore, 1948.
- TUFNELL, R. S.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Russell Sch., Addington ; nav. serv., 1941-45, lt.-comdr., Mal. R.N.V.R., 1948 ; probr., S.S., 1931 ; customs, F.M.S., 1933 ; asst. contrlr., S.S., 1934 ; S'pore, 1936 ; snr. customs offr., 1940 ; asst. compt., 1949 ; snr., S'pore, 1952.
- TURNBULL, P. E.**—b. 1914 ; ed. Highgate Sch. ; police, Pal., 1934 ; asst. supt., police, S.L., 1938 ; supt., 1946 ; constab. offr. (later asst. supt. of constab.), Sarawak, 1949 ; secon., Brunei, as ch. police offr.
- TURNBULL, R. E.**, C.M.G. (1946).—b. 1905 ; ed. King's Coll., Lond., and St. John's Coll., Oxford ; Mal. C.S., 1929 ; Br. res., Brunei, 1934 ; secon. to C.O., 1937 ; contrlr., foreign exchange, Mal., 1939 ; col. sec., B. Hond., 1940 ; temp. col. (C.A.), W.O., 1943-45 ; col. sec., Cyp., 1945 ; ag. gov. and c.-in-c. various periods 1945-49 ; ch. sec. to high comsnr., Basuto, Bech. and Swaz., 1950.
- TURNBULL, R. G.**, C.M.G. (1953).—b. 1909 ; ed. Univ. Coll. Sch., Univ. Coll., Lond., and Magdalene Coll., Camb. ; dist. offr., Ken., 1931 ; civ. liaison offr., hq., E.A. Cmd., 1947 ; prov. comsnr., 1948.
- TURNER, H. G.**—b. 1906 ; ed. St. Olave's and Trinity Coll., Camb. ; cadet, F.M.S., 1929 ; cl. V, 1932 ; cl. IV, 1936 ; cl. III, 1941 ; cl. II, 1947 ; 1st asst. estab. offr., cl. IB, 1948 ; cl. IA, sec., def. and internal security, 1950 ; Mal. estab. offr., 1952.
- TURNER, N.**, O.B.E.—b. 1905 ; ed. Heaton Park Road Sch. and Rutherford Coll., both Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; asst. acctnt., marine dept., Nig., 1928 ; snr. acctnt., acctnt.-gen's dept., 1941 ; prin. acctnt., 1946 ; treas., N. regn., 1951.
- TURNER, R. N.**—b. 1912 ; ed. Dover Coll. and Wadhams Coll., Oxford ; war serv., 1941, 2nd lieut. ; cadet, Mal. C.S., 1935 ; admin. offr., cl. V, 1938 ; secon. to Brunei, 1940 ; cl. IV, 1942 ; Sarawak, 1946 ; cl. III, Mal., 1947 ; 1st asst. estab. offr., 1948 ; col. sec., Barb., 1940.
- TURNER, S. F.**, O.B.E. (1952).—b. 1904 ; ed. Queen Elizabeth Sch., Mansfield, and Peterhouse, Camb. ; mil. serv., 1939-45, capt. ; asst. survr., N. Rhod., 1925 ; dist. (senr.) survr., 1930 ; ch. survr., 1939 ; dir., surv. and land, 1946.
- TWEEDIE, M. W. F.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Tonbridge Sch. and Christ's Coll., Camb. ; war serv. (p.o.w.), 1941-46 ; asst. curator, Raffles Museum, S'pore, 1932 ; curator, 1933 ; dir., Raffles Museum and Library, 1946.
- TWINING, Sir Edward, G.C.M.G.** (1953), K.C.M.G. (1949), C.M.G. (1943), M.B.E. (1923).—b. 1899 ; ed. Lancing Coll. and R.M.C., Sandhurst ; war. serv., 1919 ; cadet, Uga, 1929 ; dep. dir., labour, Maur., 1939 ; dir., 1939 ; admin., St. L., 1944 ; ag. gov. and c.-in-c., Windward Is., 1946 ; gov. and c.-in-c., N. Borneo, 1947 ; Tang., 1949.
- UDELL, Miss F. N.**, O.B.E.—b. 1899 ; ed. private bdg. sch. ; ch. nursing offr., U.N.R.R.A. ; C.O., 1946 ; chmn., nurses panel, Scottish nurses' salaries comtee.
- UNSWORTH, E. I. G.**, Q.C. (N. Rhod.).—b. 1906 ; ed. Stonyhurst Coll. and Manchester Univ. ; barrister-at-law ; cr. coun., Nig., 1937 ; N. Rhod., 1942 ; solr.-gen., 1946 ; solr.-gen., Mal., 1949 ; chmn. of comtees., N. Rhod., 1950 ; atty.-gen., 1951 ; mem., Rhod. rlwys. arb. trib., 1946 ; concilr. in N. Rhod. copper mines strike, 1946 ; chmn., comsn. of enq. into Central African Airways Corp., 1947 ; *Revised edition of laws of N. Rhod.*
- URICH, L. G. W.**—b. 1899 ; ed. Queen's Royal Coll., Trin., and Middx. Hosp., Lond. ; med. offr., col. hosp., Trin., 1926 ; med. supt., leproslarium, Chacachacare, 1931 ; M.O.H., 1937 ; M.O., gr. A, S.M.O.H., 1941 ; dep. dir., sany. serv., 1948.

- URQUHART, W., O.B.E.**—b. 1901; ed. Edin. Acad. and Univ.; asst. engr. K.U.R. & H., 1926; senr., 1935; dist. engr., 1942; senr., 1943; asst. ch. engr., 1946; E.A.R. & H., 1948; ch. engr., 1952.
- USHER, L. G.**—b. 1907; ed. Auckland Gram. Sch. and Auckland Univ. Coll.; war serv., 1940-45, 2nd lieut.; asst. mstr., Fiji, 1930; headmstr., 1932; headmstr. prov. schs., 1937; P.R.O., 1946; ed. *Handbook of Fiji*, 1941 and 1943 edns.
- UTTLEY, D. P.**—b. 1906; ed. St. John's Sch., Leatherhead, and Christ's Coll., Camb.; asst. audr., Tang., 1930; audr., B. Hond., 1938; Gam., 1943; senr. asst. audr. (later senr. audr.), S.L., 1946; prin. audr., G.C., 1948; dep. dir. aud., Tang., 1951.
- UTTLEY, K. H.**—b. 1901; ed. Ley's Sch., Camb., Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., and Univ. Coll. Hosp., Lond.; med. offr., H.K., 1929; senr. med. offr., 1941; dep. dir., med. serv., 1950.
- VAN DER GAAST, T.**—b. 1910; cadet, M.C.S., 1946; 1st asst. sec., econ. affrs., S'pore, 1946; cl. IV, 1949; cl. III, 1951; ag. dep. sec., econ. affrs. (admin.), 1952.
- VASEY, B. A., C.M.G.**—b. 1901; mem. for educ., health and loc. govt., Ken., 1950; mem. for fin., 1952.
- VASSILIADES, G. S.**—b. 1903; ed. Lectures and exams. under the council of leg. educ., Lond.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; dist. judge, Cyp., 1942; pres., dist. ct., 1951.
- VASSILIADES, K. N.**—b. 1904; ed. Pancyprrian Gymnasium and English Sch., Nicosia; compositor, printing office, Cyp., 1928; proof reader, 1940; overseer, 1942; govt. printer, 1947.
- VAUGHAN, R. E.**—b. 1895; ed. Eastbourne Coll. and Imp. Coll. of Sci. and Tech., Lond.; mil. serv., 1916-19; mstr., Royal Coll., Maur., 1923; ch. cens. and inf. offr., Maur., 1943; dir., Maur. Inste. and Public Museum, 1946; author of various articles on the vegetation of Maur.
- VAUGHAN-JONES, T. G. C.**—b. 1907; ed. Tonbridge Sch., and Oriel Coll., Oxford; cadet, N. Rhod., 1930; dist. offr., 1932; dir., game and tsetse control, 1946; organised dept., 1940-45.
- VELLA, V., O.B.E. (mil.)**—b. 1901; ed. privately; mil. serv., 1939-45, lt.-col.; Malta civ. serv., 1922; clk. to exec. coun. and coun. of govt., 1945; asst. sec., lieut.-gov.'s office, 1946; p.s. to prime min. and sec. to cab., 1947; civ. def. planning offr., 1949; sec., Maltese imp. govt., 1950; ag. lieut.-gov., June-July, 1951.
- VENNER, W.**—b. 1903; ed. King Edward VI Gram. Sch. and Univ. Coll., Southampton; asst. loco. supt., G.C., 1926; dist. loco. supt., 1932; loco. supt., 1937; ch. mech. engr., rlwy., S.L., 1941; gen. man., 1947.
- VERITY, Sir John, Kt. Bach. (1943)**—b. 1892; ed. privately; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; war serv., 1917-18; dep. clk. of cts., J'ca, 1919; clk. of cts., 1920; res. mag., 1925; 2nd puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1936; 1st puisne judge, 1937; ch. just., Zanz., 1939; B. Guiana, 1942; Nig., 1946; chmn., lands dept., comsn. of enq., J'ca, 1935; Leonora disturbance comsn., B. Guiana, 1939; and advsy. soc. welf. comtee., B. Guiana, 1942-45.
- VERRALL, Lt.-Col. R. J. W., M.V.O.**—b. 1896; ed. Warninglid, Cologne Coll.; mil. serv., 1916-19; B.S.A. police, S. Rhod., 1920; N. Rhod. police, 1928; asst. supt., 1929; supt., 1931; dep. comsnr., 1937; comsnr., Bah., 1951.
- VICARS-HARRIS, N. H.**—b. 1901; ed. Hillbrow, Rugby, Charterhouse and St. John's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1939-43, capt.; dist. reclamn. offr., game dept., Tang., 1927; sec.-librarian, tsetse res., 1929; asst. dir., 1932; sec., lands and mines dept., 1937; asst. ch. sec., 1945; dir., estab., 1949; mem. for lands and mines, 1950.
- VICKERS, W. J., C.M.G. (1950), C.St.J. (1951)**—b. 1898; ed. privately, Birm. Med. Sch. and Camb. Univ. (post-grad.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1917-19, 1945-46, col.; res. med. staff, gen. hosp., Birm., 1922; F.M.S. med. serv., 1925; S.M.O., Pal., 1938; secon. to B.W.I. as nutritional advsr. for D. and W.; re-apptd. Mal. med. serv., 1945; D.M.S., S'pore, 1946; mem. advisory coun., S'pore, 1946-48; M.L.C.; *A nutritional economic survey of war-time Palestine*, 1942-43, and various publns. on medical subjects.
- VINCENT, S. L., K.P.M. (1948), C.P.M.**—b. 1902; ed. Wellington Sch.; asst. supt., police, Ken., 1926; supt., 1936; dep. comsnr., 1947; comsnr., Aden, 1952.
- VINE, F. R.**—b. 1901; ed. St. George's Sch., Harpenden; machinery supervr., govt. printing off., S'pore, 1928; dep. govt. printer, 1946.
- VOELCKER, O. J., C.B.E. (1949)**—b. 1905; ed. Rugby and Queens' Coll., Camb.; agric. offr., Nig., 1928; botanist, 1930; cacao res., Trin., 1936-37 (secondment); senr. botanist, Nig., 1939; dir., W.A. cacao res. inst., Tafo, G.C., 1944; dir., agric., Mal., 1950.
- VOSPER, R. A.**—b. 1898; ed. King's Sch., Canterbury, and Plymouth Coll.; mil. serv., 1942-48, col.; cadet, Nig., 1927; senr. dist. offr., cl. II, 1946; res., 1949; secon. to B.M.A., Tripolitania, 1942-48.
- WADDELL, A. N. A., D.S.C. (1944)**—b. 1913; ed. Fettes Coll. and Edin. Univ.; nav. serv., 1942-44, lieut.; mil. serv., 1944-47, lt. col.; W.O., 1944; cadet, B. Sol. Is. Prot., 1937; dist. offr., 1938; dist. comsnr., 1945; O.A.G., 1945; M.C.S., 1945; admin. offr., N. Borneo, 1946; prin. asst. sec., 1947; col. sec., Gambia, 1952.
- WADDINGTON, W. F., Lt.-Comdr., R.N.R.**—b. 1906; ed. Swanley Nautical Sch., Kent; nav. serv., 1927-46; port offr., Zanz., 1947.
- WADLEY, W. J. D.**—b. 1903; ed. Oxford Univ.; inspr. schs., G.C., 1926; dep. dir., educ., Ken, 1946; dir., 1950.

- WRIGHT, J. A.**—b. 1907; ed. St. John's R.C. Coll., Belize; survr., B. Hond., 1928; sen. survr., 1951; mem. comtee. of inquiry on const. reform.
- WALCOTT, J. E.**—b. 1894; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and Glasgow Univ.; bacteriologist and pathologist, Barb., 1934.
- WALDEN, S. A.**—b. 1905; ed. Royal Gram. Sch., Henley-on-Thames and Selwyn Coll., Camb.; cadet, Tang, 1929; asst. dist. offr., 1931; dist. offr., 1941; dep. prov. comsnr., 1948; prov. comsnr., 1950.
- WALDOCK, E. A.**—b. 1914; ed. Marlborough and Trinity Coll., Oxford; cadet, S.L., 1936; asst. comsnr., 1939; secon. Gam., 1944-48; dist. comsnr., 1945; i/c soil cons. team, S.L., 1948-50; prov. comsnr., 1952; joint author *Soil Conservation and Land Use in Sierra Leone*.
- WALFORD, A. S.**—b. 1905; ed. Charterhouse and Oriol Coll., Oxford; educ. offr., Ken., 1928; senr., 1948; registr., co-op. socs., 1953.
- WALKER, H. O.**—b. 1914; ed. Hebden Bridge Gram. Sch. and Manchester Univ.; war. serv., R.A.F., 1943-46, flt.-lieut.; meteorologist, met. serv., B.E.A., 1937; sen. meteorologist, Nig., 1951; ch. meteorologist, G.C., 1952.
- WALKER, R. E.**—b. 1906; ed. Brighton Gram. Sch. and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; cadet, G.C., 1929; asst. dist. comsnr., 1930; dist. comsnr., 1940; admin. offr., cl. II, 1947; admin. offr., cl. I, 1948; comsnr. for cocoa rehabilitation, 1948-51.
- WALKER, W. H.**—b. 1911; ed. King's Sch., Pontefract; nav. serv., 1942-45; council reporter, S.S., 1936; civ. affrs., Mal., 1945; clk., advsy. coun., S'pore, 1946; contrlr., imps. and exps., 1949.
- WALLACE, E. H.**—b. 1911; ed. Thetford Gram. Sch. and Glasgow Univ.; mil. serv. (p.o.w.), 1942-45; apptd. Indian med. serv., 1935; med. offr. (on contract), Sarawak, 1948; secon. for duty in Brunei.
- WALLACE, W. I. J.**, O.B.E. (1943).—b. 1905; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; apptd. after compet. exam., I.C.S., 1927; asst. comsnr., Burma, 1928; dep. comsnr., 1938; def. sec., 1942; col., gen. admin. civ. affrs., 1944; div. comsnr., 1946; ch. sec., 1946; prin., C.O., 1947; asst. sec., 1949; author of *Report on Revision Settlement Operations, Mibu District, 1934-38*.
- WALMSLEY, K. M.**, O.B.E. (1953).—b. 1914; ed. Coll. of St. Columba, Rathfarnham, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; cadet, Nig., 1937; dist. offr., 1946; fin. sec., Som., 1949.
- WALMSLEY, W. H.**—b. 1905; ed. Solihull Sch., Thames Naut. Trng. Coll., and H.M.S. *Worcester*, lieut., R.N.R. (ret'd.); boarding offr., S'pore, 1938; temp. dep. mstr. attendnt., Colombo, 1943; S'pore, 1945; senr. boarding offr., 1946; dep. mstr. attendnt., 1948.
- WALSHE, S. L. H.**—b. 1913; ed. Bedford Sch., Royal Vet. Coll., Lond., and R.W.A.F.F., Gam., 1942-44; vet. offr., S.L./Gam., 1944; senr. vet. offr., S.L., 1946; Gam., 1952.
- WALTERS, A. W.**, O.B.E.—b. 1900; acctnt., Basuto., 1934; fin. sec., Bech. Prot., 1940; asst. ch. sec. (fin.) to high comsnr., 1950.
- WALTON, A. B.**—b. 1904; ed. Cheltenham Coll., Edin. Univ. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; asst. consvr., forests, Mal., 1926; senr., 1936; S.L., 1942; ag. consvr., 1943; Mal., 1947; ag. dir. of forestry, 1951; consvr., forests, N. Borneo, 1952.
- WARD, A. F.**—b. 1905; ed. Gram. Sch., Suva; mil. serv., 1940-46; junr. customs offr., Fiji, 1930; senr., 1930; regdtd. customs offr., 1938; secon., econ. warfare off., 1943-47; senr. customs offr., gr. II, 1945; gr. I, 1946; collr., 1949; dep. compt., Maur., 1951.
- WARD, C. H.**, O.B.E. (1939), K.P.M. (1946).—b. 1903; ed. Belfast Royal Acad. Inst., Imp. Serv. Coll., Windsor, and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1941-43, maj.; police const., Ken., 1924; asst. inspr., 1926; asst. supt., police, Nig., 1927; supt., 1937; comsnr. police, S.L., 1946; Ken., 1947; B. Guiana, 1952.
- WARD, E. R. la T.**—b. 1900; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; Middle Temple; police mag., Barb., 1931; registr., 1939; asst. judge, ct. of appeal, 1944; senr. judge, 1946; second puisne judge, B. Guiana, 1949; puisne judge, Trin., 1952; mem. riots enq. comsn., Barb., 1937, and other comtees.
- WARD, H. L.**—b. 1902; ed. Brisbane Gram. Sch.; mil. serv. and p.o.w., 1941-45; survr., F.M.S., 1925; asst. supt., topog. br., 1929; S'pore, 1935; senr. survr., 1939; ch. survr., gr. II, 1946; gr. I, 1949.
- WARD, I. L.**, Order of the Rafidain, Iraq.—b. 1906; ed. Seddon Mem. Tech. Coll., Auckland, and Canterbury Coll., Christchurch, N.Z.; ch. irrig. offr., Pal., 1944; water engrn., Cyp., 1948.
- WARD, N.**—b. 1904; ed. Bradford Gram. Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; cadet, S.S., 1928; cl. V, 1931; cl. IV, 1935; dep. press censor, S'pore, 1939; cl. III, D.O., Kuantan, 1940; cl. II, 1945; cl. IB, 1948; ag. Mal. estab. offr., 1950; cl. IA, 1950; pres., munic. comsn., S'pore, 1951; Penang, 1951; ag. res. comsnr., 1952.
- WARD, W. E. F.**, C.M.G. (1945).—b. 1900; ed. Dulwich Coll., Lincoln Coll., Oxford, and Ridley Hall, Camb.; mstr., Achimota Coll., G.C., 1924-40; dir., educ., Maur., 1941-45; dep. educ. advsr., C.O., 1945; author of *British History for Overseas Students, Short History of the Gold Coast, Europe from Constantine to Columbus, Africa before the White Man Came, Africa and European Trade, Music—a Handbook for African Teachers, History of the Gold Coast*.
- WARE, E. M.**, D.F.C.—b. 1916; ed. Tottenham Gram. Sch. and Lond. Univ.; mil. serv., 1937-46, wing comdr.; tech. air advsr., Berm., 1946; dir., civil aviation, 1950.

**WATERER, R. R., C.B.E.**—b. 1902; ed. Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1940-45, capt. (desps.); asst. consvtr., forests, Cyp., 1928; consvtr., 1937; Ken., 1950; chmn., land utilization comtee.; various pp. and pamphlets on forestry in Cyp.

**WATHERSTON, D. C.**—b. 1907; ed. Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; cadet, F.M.S., 1930; C.O., 1939-44; Mal. planning unit, 1944; col. (personnel and recons.) B.M.A., Mal., 1945; sec., constitutional working comtee., 1946; asst. constl. advsr., 1947; sec., def. and internal security, staff, gr. A, 1948; ch. sec. to govt., 1952.

**WATSON, H. M.**—b. 1908; ed. Bradford Gram. Sch. and Exeter Coll., Oxford; col. audit dept., 1934; asst. audr., Ken., 1934; secon. as exec. offr., Ken. commod. distrib. bd., 1943-44; audr. (later prin. audr.), Leeward Is., 1946; prin. audr., Fiji, 1950; titled changed to dir. of audit, 1950.

**WATSON, J.**—b. 1898; mil. serv., 1941-45, maj.; 2nd cl. sany. inspr., H.K., 1921; ch. clk., col. sec., 1946; contrlr. of stores, 1949.

**WATSON, J. K.**—b. 1910; ed. Govt. Sch., Nairobi; asst. engrn., P.W.D., Uga., 1936; excc. engrn., gr. I, 1946; asst. D.P.W., 1948; D.D.P.W., 1950.

**WATSON, N. D.**—b. 1915; ed. Bradford Gram. Sch. and New Coll., Oxford; admin. offr., Cyp., 1938; asst. col. sec., Trin. (secondment), 1943; secon. C.O., 1946; p.s. to S. of S., 1947; trans. to home serv., prin. C.O., 1948; asst. sec., 1950.

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**WATSON, W. F.**—b. 1903; ed. Bundaberg High Sch. and Brisbane Tech. Coll., Queensland; inspr. of taxes, Fiji, 1939; asst. comsnr., inl. rev., 1942; M.L.C., 1947; asst. comsnr., inl. rev., H.K., 1947; comsnr., 1951; mem., war time clms. trib., Fiji, 1942-45.

**WATT, G., M.B.E. (mil.)**—b. 1905; ed. S. African Coll., Cape Town, and Edin. Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-45 (desps.); med. offr., G.C., 1934; asst. D.M.S., 1948.

**WAY, H. J. R.**—b. 1910; geol. surv., Uga., 1934; Swaz., 1942; dir. of geol. surv., 1944.

**WAYNE, R. St. J. O.**—b. 1904; ed. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb.; admin. offr., Cyp., 1927; comsnr., labour, 1941; adminr., Antigua, 1947.

**WEAR, A.**—b. 1904; ed. Oundle, and Leeds Univ.; asst. engrn., Mal., 1926; S'pore airport, 1934; excc. engrn., 1935; p.a. to D.P.W., 1939; senr. exec. engrn., 1941; secon. P.W.D., Nig., 1942; maj., B.M.A., Mal., 1945; state engrn., gr. II, 1947; gr. I, 1949; ag. D.P.W., S'pore, 1952.

**WEATHERHEAD, A. T.**—b. 1905; ed. St. Bees Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1930; senr., 1947; res., 1951; part author of *Land Usage in the Sudan in its relation to a Nigerian mechanised groundnut scheme*, 1948.

**WEBB, G. W.**—b. 1904; ed. Univ. Coll., Lond.; interned, 1942-45; cadet, F.M.S., 1928; cl. V, 1931; cl. IV, 1935; cl. IB, 1948; sec., internal affrs., S'pore, 1948; offg. sec., soc. welf., 1950; ag. sec., Chinese affrs., 1951.

**WEBBER, F. D., M.C.**—b. 1918; ed. Cotham Sch., Bristol, and Jesus Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj.; apptd. after compet. exam., asst. prin., C.O., 1939; ag. prin., 1945; prin., 1946; on loan to C.R.O., 1948; p.s. to min. of state, 1949; asst. sec., 1950; estab. offr., 1952; attd. second sess., trusteeship coun., Lake Success, 1947.

**WEBSTER, G. J.**—b. 1910; ed. Bromsgrove Sch.; master mariner in command, G. & E.I.C., 1939; nav. serv., 1942-46, lt.-comdr., R.N.Z.N.R.; ag. marine supt., W. Pac. H.C., 1949; supt., B.S.I.P., 1951.

**WEBSTER, J. H.**—b. 1906; ed. Marlborough and Merton Coll., Oxford; solr., sup. ct., Eng.; asst. land offr., Tang., 1937; dep. cust., enemy prop., 1942; conveyancer and registr., titles, Uga., 1947; adminr.-gen., Tang., 1950.

**WEBSTER, J. L. H.**—b. 1913; ed. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; dist. offr., Ken., 1935; asst. sec., 1942; sec., dev. and reconst. auth., 1950.

**WEDDERBURN, C. C.**—b. 1912; ed. Wolmer's Boys' Sch., J'ca, Columbia, Edinburgh and Michigan Univs.; temp. M.O., J'ca, 1937; M.O., 1939; M.O.H., 1943; i/c V.D., 1944; asst. D.M.S. (hosp. and personnel), 1948; author of articles on V.D., etc. in medical journals.

**WEIR, A. P.**—b. 1899; ed. Repton Sch.; mil. serv., 1918-19, lieut.; irrig. engrn., Ceylon, 1925; divisional irrig. engrn., 1936; dep. dir., irrig., 1939; D.P.W. and hydraulics, Trin., 1946; asst. D.P.W., H.K., 1948; D.D.P.W., 1950; engaged on investigation of strength of Grenada runway and St. Lucia runway, 1946; author of *Layout of Modern Shipyards*; "Duty" of *Water in Irrigation*; *Investigation and Design of Village Irrigation Works*; *Use of Earth-moving Machinery and Allied Equipment in the Tropics*; *Limiting Capacities of Storage Reservoirs*.

**WELCH, T. B.**—b. 1898; ed. Brighton Coll. and Brighton Municipal Tech. Coll.; asst. loco. supt., Nig., 1923; asst. dist. (loco.) supt., 1927; ch. mech. engrn., 1942.

**WELDON, S. W.**—b. 1892; ed. Merchant Taylors' Sch., Lond., and King's Coll., Univ. of Lond.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1914-18, capt.; apptd. dept., civ. admin., Iraq, 1919; dep. mil. gov. and city mag., Baghdad, 1920; pres. of ct. of sessions and of first instance, Iraq, 1929-36; ch. mag., Pal., 1938; relieving pres., dist. ct., 1942; pres., dist. ct., 1945; stip. mag., Gib., 1949.

- WELLS, C. W.**—b. 1908 ; ed. Llandoverly, Lond. and Edin. Univs., and Royal Vet. Coll., Lond. ; mil. serv., 1941-46 ; vet. surg., S.S. and F.M.S., 1934 ; ch. vet. offr., S'pore, 1949 ; D.D.V.S., 1950.
- WENTWORTH, M. F. G., O.B.E.** (mil.).—b. 1908 ; ed. Haileybury Coll. and Univ. Coll., Lond. ; mil. serv., 1939-46, lt.-col. ; instr., schs., G.C., 1930 ; senr. educ. offr., 1945 ; prin., teacher training coll., Tamale, 1946 ; prin. asst. sec. ; min. of dev., 1951.
- WEST, J.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Giggleswick Sch. and McGill Univ., Canada, col. agric. schol., I.C.T.A. ; agric. offr., Nig., 1930 ; botanist, 1933 ; supvr. of plantations, Br. Cams., 1939-40 (secondment) ; senr. botanist, Nig., 1944 ; dep. dir., cacao res., W.A. cacao res. inst., Tafo, G.C., 1945 ; dir., 1950.
- WESTON, B. J.**—b. 1907 ; ed. Ashford Gram. Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. ; mil. serv., 1940-45, maj. ; horticulturist, Cyp., 1931 ; asst. comsnr., Nicosia (secon.), 1937 ; admin. offr., 1939 ; comsnr. for dev. and post-war construct., 1943 ; comsnr., 1946 ; admin. offr., cl. I, 1951.
- WETHERELL, H. F. P., M.B.E.**—b. 1906 ; ed. Ashford Gram. Sch. and St. Catharine's Coll., Camb. ; cadet, Nig., 1929 ; admin. offr., cl. II, 1946 ; cl. I and dev. sec., E. region, 1951 ; sec., 1st Yoruba confce., Oyo.
- WHEELER, J. F. G.**—b. 1900 ; ed. Bristol Gram. Sch. and Univ. of Bristol ; marine biol. laby., Plymouth, 1922 ; asst. lect. in zoology, Bristol, 1923 ; biologist, *Discovery* exped. (later investigations), 1924-31 ; dir., Berm. biol. stn. for research, Inc., 1932-41 ; marine biol., Maur., 1943 ; dir., Maur.-Sey. fisheries surv., 1947-49 ; dir., E.A. inter-terr. marine fisheries research org., 1950.
- WHITE, D. C.**—b. 1910 ; ed. Bradfield Coll. ; cadet, Sarawak, 1932 ; dist. offr., 1938 ; civ. intern., 1941-45 ; sec. for native affrs., 1948.
- WHITE, F. S.**—b. 1911 ; ed. Goole Gram. Sch., Hull Eng. and Tech. Coll. ; mil. serv., 1935-45, lt.-col. ; ch. town planning offr., Tang., 1949.
- WHITE, G. F.**—b. 1894 ; ed. St. George's Coll., J'ca ; J'ca govt. serv., 1913 ; supt. of mails, 1943 ; dep. P.M.G., 1945 ; P.M.G., 1949 ; postal censor, 1939-42.
- WHITE, H., M.B.E.**—b. 1911 ; ed. City Boys' Sch., Leicester ; editor, *British Ally*, Moscow, 1942-46 ; asst. press attaché, H.M. Embassy, Moscow, 1945-46 ; press offr., H.M. Embassy, Teheran, 1946-48 ; public information offr., Cyp., 1948-52 ; dir. infn., Uga., 1952.
- WHITE, H. MacD.**—b. 1904 ; ed. Wolmer's Sch., J'ca ; asst., admin. gen. offr., J'ca, 1920 ; 2nd cl. clk., treas., 1924 ; 1st cl., 1937 ; acctnt., 1941 ; asst. treas., 1943 ; senr. asst. treas., 1944 ; trade admin., 1950 ; sec., pub. serv. comtee., 1939-42.
- WHITE, J. B.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Royal Tech. Coll., Glasgow, and Glasgow Univ. ; engr., African Lakes Corpn., Nyasa., 1924-28 ;
- asst. engr., P.W.D., Zanz., 1930 ; Uga., 1937 ; exec. engr., gr. I, 1945 ; asst. D.P.W., 1946 ; D.D.P.W., 1948 ; D.P.W., G.C., 1950 ; D.P.W., Uga., 1952.
- WHITE, R. V. D.**—b. 1900 ; ed. privately ; mil. serv., F/O, 1918-26 ; asst. comsnr. (later senr. asst. supt.), police, Nig., 1927 ; supt., 1938 ; asst. comsnr., 1946 ; dep. comsnr., 1949 ; comsnr., W. regn., 1951.
- WHITEHOUSE, L. E.**—b. 1901 ; ed. Northgate Sch., Ipswich ; educ. offr., 1925 ; dist. offr., Ken., 1940 ; senr. dist. offr., 1950 ; senr. dist. comsnr., 1950.
- WHITELEY, Sir Gerald, Kt.** (1944), C.M.G. (1937).—b. 1891 ; ed. Bradford and Jesus Coll., Oxford ; asst. dist. offr., Nig., 1915 ; admin. offr., cl. I, 1930 ; gov's dep. in 1936, 1937 and 1938 ; ch. comsnr., W.P., Nig., 1939 ; temp. admin. offr., C.O., 1947.
- WHITFIELD, L. D.**—b. 1899 ; ed. Mountjoy Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin ; asst. mstr., S'pore, 1922 ; insur., schs., Johore, 1930 ; senr., Malacca, 1941 ; dep. dir., educ., Mal., 1949 ; dir., 1951.
- WHITLAMSMITH, G. K.**—b. 1903 ; ed. Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford ; cadet, Tang., 1926 ; asst. dist. offr., 1928 ; sec., land and mines dept., 1936 ; secon., sec't., 1937-45 ; dist. offr., 1938 ; asst. ch. sec., 1945 ; secon. as P.R.O. while continuing to perform duties of prin. asst. sec., 1951 ; accred. rep., H.M.G., to P.M.C., league of nations, 1938.
- WHITTINGHAM, Maj. T. W.**—b. 1901 ; ed. Royal Masonic Sch. ; war serv., 1917-18 ; sub-inspr., police, B. Guiana, 1924 ; dist. inspr., 1927 ; county supt., 1932 ; dep. comsnr., police, 1951 ; major, B. Guiana militia, 1943.
- WHITTLE, R. A., C.B.E.** (1952), M.C.—b. 1897 ; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Queen's Coll., Oxford ; mil. serv., 1916-18 (invalided), 2nd lieut. ; asst. dist. comsnr., Uga., 1921 ; asst. sec., 1922 ; senr. asst. sec., 1932 ; asst. ch. sec., 1937 ; ret., 1941 ; secon. to C.O., as prin., 1939 ; asst. sec. (temp.), 1944 ; visited the four W.A. Cols. on duty, 1944.
- WHITTON, C. H.**—b. 1905 ; ed. St. Andrew's Coll. and Univ., Dublin ; interned, 1942-45 ; cadet, S.S., 1927 ; cl. V, M.C.S.S., 1932 ; 4th mag., S'pore, 1934 ; dep. public pros., F.M.S., 1935 ; cl. IV, 1936 ; traffic dist. judge and mag., S'pore, 1938 ; col. legal serv., 1939 ; fedl. coun., 1946 ; senr., 1948 ; registr., sup. ct., 1949 ; puisne judge, Mal., 1951.
- WHYATT, J., Q.C.**—b. 1905 ; ed. Stonyhurst and Balliol Coll., Oxford ; barrister-at-law ; cr. coun., H.K., 1937 ; sec., E. group supply coun., New Delhi, 1941 ; attd. C.O. H.K. planning unit, 1944 ; C.O. supp. liaison offr., Aust. and N.Z., 1945 ; atty.-gen., Barb., 1948 ; atty.-gen. and mem. for law and order, Ken, 1951 ; mem. H.K. del. to E. group confce., New Delhi, 1940 ; advsr. U.N.R.R.A. coun. meeting Sydney 1945.

**WICKENS, P. O.**—b. 1915; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Oxford Univ.; cadet, M.C.S., 1939; cl. V, 1942; cl. IV, 1946; admin. sec., police h.q., cl. III, 1950; ag. sec. to govt., 1951.

**WICKHAM, D. L. B.**—b. 1909; ed. Berbice High Sch., Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, and Harrison Coll., Barb.; cl. asst., col. secretariat, 1927; p.s. to O.A.G., 1932; clk., leg. coun., 1935; p.s. and A.D.C. to gov., 1936 and to O.A.G., 1937; asst. dist. comsnr., E. Demerara, 1938; inspr., lab., 1940; fed. lab. offr., Leeward Is., 1942; senr. dist. comsnr., Berbice, B. Guiana, 1945; comsnr., local govt., 1951.

**WIGG, L. G. T.**—b. 1900; ed. Bishops Stortford Gram. Sch. and Keble Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-43, capt.; asst. consvtr., forests, Tang., 1924; silviculturist, Zanz., 1932; senr. asst. consvtr., Tang., 1947; dep. consvtr., 1949; author of *The Clove Plant, Nursery Practice and Estate Planting* and articles in agric. and for. journals.

**WIGGINS, W. D. C.**—b. 1905; ed. Dragon Sch., Oxford, King's Sch., Canterbury, and Univ. Coll., Lond.; mil. serv., 1939-46, lt.-col.; survey dept., Nig., 1928; asst. dir., col. surv., 1946; dep. dir., 1948.

**WIGNALL, T. W.**—b. 1899; ed. Sydney Gram. Sch. and Sydney Univ.; licensed survr. (N.S.W.), Fiji, 1924-45; G.C., 1945-51; survr.-gen., N. Borneo, 1951.

**WILD, J. V.**—b. 1915; ed. Taunton Sch. and King's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1940-43, lieutenant; asst. dist. offr., Uga., 1938; secon. C.O., 1943-44; asst. ch. sec., Uga., 1950; estab. sec., 1952.

**WILES, D. A.**—b. 1912; ed. Harrison Coll., Barb., and Univs. of Lond. and Toronto; mstr. Harrison Coll., 1935; public librarian, Barb., 1945; asst. col. sec., 1950.

**WILKINS, P.**—b. 1911; ed. Rossall Sch. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; cadet, S.L., 1934; asst. dist. comsnr., 1937; dist. comsnr., 1941; secon. to C.O., 1945-47; senr. asst. col. sec., G.C., 1948; senr. asst. sec., min. of educ. and soc. welf., 1950.

**WILKINS, R. E. G.**—b. 1900; ed. Sussex Rd. Sch., Worthing, and Steyning Gram. Sch.; Br. P.O., 1916; postmstr., Nyasa., 1926; survr., posts and tels. dept., Nig., 1936; senr. survr., 1943; div. survr., 1946; contrlr., posts, 1947; dep. dir., posts and accts., 1949; P.M.G., G.C., 1950.

**WILKINSON, H. C.**—b. 1893; ed. Yale, Columbia, L.S.H.T.M. and Camb.; supt., K. Edward VII Mem. Hosp., Berm., 1922; dir., health serv., Berm., 1927; spec. work, nutrition of school children and housing; author of *Adventurers of Bermuda, A History of the Island to 1684; Bermuda in the Old Empire, A History of the Island, 1684-1784.*

**WILKINSON, H. D. D.**—b. 1909; ed. Leeds Gram. Sch., Woodhouse Grove Sch. and Univs. of Paris and Camb.; asst. audr., Nig., 1933; Maur., 1940; senr. asst., Nig., 1946; prin., 1946; Ken., 1949; dep. dir., aud., 1952.

**WILKINSON, J. B. W., M.B.E.**—b. 1912; ed. Workop Coll. and Christ's Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1939-46, lt.-col.; supvsr., co-op. soc., N. Rhod., 1948; registr., co-op. soc., 1951.

**WILKINSON, L. F.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Columba's Coll., Royal Coll. Sci., Ireland, and Nat. Univ., Dublin; interned, 1942-45; asst. tel. engrn., Mal., 1926; engrn., posts and tels., 1935; asst. contrlr., telecomms., 1940; contrlr., 1946; dir., 1950; dep. dir.-gen., 1951.

**WILKINSON, P. B.**—b. 1901; ed. Plymouth Coll. and Lond. Univ.; med. offr., G.C., 1930; St. Helena, 1934; H.K., 1937; Cyp., 1942; H.K., 1945; med. spec., 1949; senr. spec., 1951.

**WILLAN, Sir Harold, Kt. Bach.** (1947), C.M.G. (1946), M.C. (1919).—b. 1896; ed. Kendal Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., 1915-19 and 1941-45, brig.; cadet, F.M.S., 1920; dep. registr., sup. ct., F.M.S., 1926; dep. pub. proscr., 1929; dist. judge, S.S., 1932; dep. leg. advsr., F.M.S., 1934; solr.-gen., Ken., 1937; atty.-gen., 1940; leg. advsr., civ. affairs, E.A. command, 1941; dep. civ. affairs offr., Mal., 1945; ch. just., 1946; ch. just. of Basuto, the Bech. Prot. and Swaz., 1952; chmn., lab. comsn. of enq., Ken., 1939; pres., high ct. of Ethiopia, 1942-43; pres., food shortage comsn., of enq., Ken., 1943; author of law reports, digest of reported cases, F.M.S.

**WILLAN, R. G. McK.**—b. 1906; ed. Hildersham Hse., St. Peter's, Thanet, Gresham's Sch. and Edin. and Oxford Univs.; mil. serv., 1941, 2nd lieutenant; asst. consvtr., forests, Nig., 1929; Nyasa., 1936; Cyp., 1940; Nyasa., 1945; consvtr., 1950.

**WILLBOURN, E. S.**—b. 1889; ed. Bridlington Sch. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.; mil. serv., 1917-19 and 1941-45; apptd. to geol. surv., Mal., 1914; dir., 1931-46; prin. geol., col. geol. surv., 1947 (later dep. dir.); official publns. on the geol. and mineral resources of Negri Sem., S. Selangor, Kedah and Perlis, Johore, and other areas of Mal.; also papers in sci. and tech. journals on geol. and min. resources.

**WILLIAMS, A. T., C.M.G.** (1950), M.B.E.—b. 1903; ed. Bishop Foy Sch., Waterford, and Trinity Coll., Dublin; cadet, N. Rhod., 1928; dist. offr., 1930; asst. ch. sec., 1944; admin. sec., 1947; ch. sec., 1952.

**WILLIAMS, C. A.**—b. 1899; ed. Beacon Sch., Bexhill, and Monkton Combe Sch.; mil. serv., 1918-19, 2nd lieutenant; police, Ken., 1924; cadet, Uga., 1925; asst. dist. offr., 1927; dist. offr., 1936; dist. comsnr., W. Nile; jud. advsr., Buganda, 1951.

**WILLIAMS, C. F.**—b. 1909; ed. St. Peter's Sch., York, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj.; solr., 1935; asst. comsnr., lands, G.C., 1938; dep. comsnr., 1949; comsnr., 1950.

- WILLIAMS, C. H.**—b. 1902; Union of S.A. dept. posts and tels., 1920; senr. postmstr., Basuto., 1949.
- WILLIAMS, Cyril Herbert, O.B.E.**—b. 1908; ed. Bedford Modern Sch. and Jesus Coll., Camb.; cadet, Ken., 1931; prov. comsnr., 1951.
- WILLIAMS, C. H. B.**—b. 1897; ed. Combermere Sch., Barbados, I.C.T.A. and Harvard Univ., U.S.A.; agronomist, Sophia expt. stn., dept. of agric., B. Guiana, 1929; sugar agronomist and plant breeder, 1938; ch. res. offr., field serv., 1946; dep. dir., agric., B. Guiana, 1946; Trin., 1949; author of *The Variety and Fertilizer Position of the Sugar Industry*, and various papers on sugar cane.
- WILLIAMS, C. L.**—b. 1897; ed. Tranquillity Boys' Govt. Sch.; offices of Trin. gov't. rlwys., 1913-1928; stamp clk., treasury, Trin., 1928; 1st cl. clk., 1931; prin. offr., cl. II, 1938; prin. offr., cl. I, 1940; asst. sec., inland rev. dept., 1946; 1st asst. sec., 1946; sec., 1949; dep. comsnr., 1950; comsnr., 1952; hon. game warden for the colony.
- WILLIAMS, C. V.**—b. 1903; ed. St. Olave's Sch. and St. John's Coll., Oxford; cadet, Nig., 1926; admin. offr., cl. II, 1945; cl. I, 1947; staff gr., 1951.
- WILLIAMS, E.**—b. 1910; ed. Durham Sch., Aberdeen and Camb. Univs. and I.C.T.A.; mil. serv., 1939-42, capt.; supt., agric., Gam., 1934; agric. offr., Uga., 1935; asst. dir. of agric., Nyasa., 1951.
- WILLIAMS, E. H.**—b. 1899; ed. Mountjoy Sch. and Trin. Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1941-45; cadet, H.K., 1924; M.E.C. and M.L.C., 1935; cr. coun., 1938; puisne judge, 1946; senr. puisne judge, 1948; chmn., compulsory serv. tribunal, 1940-41; chmn., evacuation comtee., 1940-41; chmn., war mem. fund comtee., 1947-52.
- WILLIAMS, E. W.**—b. 1914; ed. Wembley Cty. Sch.; apptd. C.A., 1931; acctnt.-gen's dept., Uga., 1939; senr. acctnt., 1948; asst. acctnt.-gen., 1951.
- WILLIAMS, G. C. G.**—b. 1893; ed. Bromsgrove Sch. and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law; mil. serv., 1914-19; ch. just., St. V., 1935; puisne judge, Cyp., 1938.
- WILLIAMS, I. M. G., M.B.E. (mil.)**—b. 1914; ed. Tatterford and Leeds Univ.; mil. serv., 1939-46, maj. (desps.); mil. admin., H.K., 1946; cadet, 1946; dist. offr. and mag., 1948; asst. col. sec., 1949; C.O., 1950; admin. offr., cl. II, Cyp., 1951; cl. I, 1953.
- WILLIAMS, T.**—b. 1893; ed. Norman-ton Gram. Sch. and Leeds Univ.; mstr., Kettering Gram. Sch., 1915; mil. serv., 1916-19 and 1940-43, maj.; prin., teach. coll. and prof. of educ., Jo'burg, 1935; dir., educ., N. Rhod., 1950; chmn., comtee. of inq., Transvaal ex-serv. men public servants' grievances, 1944; chmn., comtee. to invest. European educ. in N. Rhod., 1948.
- WILLIAMS, W. H.**—b. 1912; ed. Howard Gardens High Sch., Cardiff, and Br. Coll. of Accountancy, Lond.; asst. audr., Nig., 1935; Pal., 1939; S'pore and Mal. (later audr.), 1947; senr. audr., 1949; prin. audr., H.K., 1952.
- WILLIAMSON, T. B., C.M.G. (1953)**—b. 1911; ed. City of Lond. Sch. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; apptd. after comp. exam. asst. prin., H.O., 1934; asst. p.s. to S. of S., 1937; ag. prin., 1938; min. of home sec., 1939; p.s. to parly. sec., 1940; served in Germany w. cont. coms. (manpower divn.), 1945-48; asst. sec., 1946; bizonal del. to E.R.P. manpower conf., Rome, 1948; F.O., 1948; asst. sec., C.O., 1948.
- WILMOT A. T. de B.**—b. 1915; ed. Sevenoaks Sch., Tonbridge Sch. and Oxford; admin. offr., N. Rhod., 1938; secon. to Som. (iv. affrs.), 1940-45; C.O., 1946; dist. comsnr., G.C., 1946.
- WILSON D. B.**—b. 1901; ed. Monkton Combe and Camb. and Birm. Univs.; mil. serv., 1939-46, lt.-col.; med. offr., Tang., 1929; malarialogist, 1946; E.A.H.C., 1949.
- WILSON, G. H.**—b. 1903; ed. Manchester Gram. Sch. and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; mil. serv., 1939-45, capt.; supt., native educ. (educ. offr.), N. Rhod., 1931; sec., Afr. literature comtee., 1937 and 1945-47; dir., jt. publns. bureau, N. Rhod. and Nyasa., 1948.
- WILSON, G. S., K.P.M. (1950)**—b. 1913; ed. Radley Coll.; police probr., H.K., 1932; asst. supt., 1935; supt., 1942; asst. comsnr., 1948; comsnr., Sarawak constab., 1953.
- WILSON, H. W.**—b. 1895; ed. Uppingham and Trinity Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; mag., Tang., 1929; legal sec., Som., 1935; atty.-gen., N. Rhod., 1937; Trin., 1944; puisne judge, Mal., 1950.
- WILSON, J. M.**—b. 1907; ed. Southern Sec. Sch., Mun. Coll., Portsmouth, and Univ. Coll., Southampton; mil. serv., H.K.V.D.C., 1941-45, lieu.; mstr., educ. dept., H.K., 1929; prin., 1946; senr. inspr., schs., 1949; dir., educ., N. Borneo, 1951.
- WILSON, K.**—b. 1913; ed. Lancaster Royal Gram. Sch., Bradford Tech. Coll. and Univ. of Lond.; exec. engrn., P.W.D., Nig., 1936; D.D.P.W., Gam., 1948; D.P.W., 1950.
- WILSON, Sir Mark, Kt. Bach. (1950)**—b. 1896; ed. Kilkenny Coll., Mountjoy Sch. and Trinity Coll., Dublin; barrister-at-law, King's Inns, Dublin; mil. serv., R.A.F., 1918-19; admin. cadet, Tang., 1924; dist. mag., Uga., 1926; senr. mag., 1935; puisne judge, Tang., 1936; ch. just., G.C., 1948; chanc., Uga. diocese, 1934; chmn., war comp. claims trib., Tang.,

- 1939-46; mem., Makerere Coll. coun., 1940-47; chmn., trade disputes trib., 1943; sole comsnr., Arusha-Moshi lands coms., 1946-47; pro-chanc., Accra diocese, 1951.
- WILSON, S. G.**—b. 1909; ed. Royal Sch., Dunganon, N. Ire., Queen's Univ., Belfast, and Edin. Univ.; vet. offr., Nyasa., 1935; prov. vet. offr., 1942; senr. vet. research offr., Uga., 1946; ch. hd. zoologist, Ken., 1949; D.V.S., N. regn., Nig., 1952; undertook survey of animal indus., Ken., 1936, o/c. ghce and clar. butter dev., 1936-40, sec., forest res. comsn., 1944-45; author of various articles on vet. matters in tech. journals.
- WILSON, T. W.**—b. 1910; ed. Elwick Sch., W. Hartlepool, and Durham Univ.; mil. serv., 1942; inspr., machy., mines dept., F.M.S., 1937; asst. dir., war prod., Pal., 1943; Mal. planning unit, and B.M.A., Mal., 1945; inspr., machy., 1947; senr., 1949; ch. inspr., 1949; Mal. purchg. mission, Aust., 1946.
- WILSON-WEST, K. H.**—b. 1905; ed. Pembroke House Prep. Sch., Hampton, U.K., Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal, and I.S.C., Windsor; war serv., 1939-45; apptd. customs dept., Nyasa., 1927; acctnt., Nig., 1939; senr. acctnt., 1946; prin., 1950; treas., W. regn., 1951.
- WINDHAM, R.**—b. 1905; ed. Wellington Coll. and Trinity Coll., Camb.; barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; leg. dftsmn., Pal., 1935; relieving pres., dist. ct., 1942; pres., dist. ct., 1946; puisne judge, Ken., 1950.
- WINDLEY, E. H.**—b. 1909; ed. Repton and Camb. Univ.; cadet, Ken., 1931; dep. prov. comsnr., 1947; prov. comsnr., 1949.
- WINDRUM, J. E.**—b. 1895; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey, and Loughborough Coll.; mil. serv., 1914-19, capt.; cadet, Fiji, 1921; admin. offr., gr. I, 1945; H.B.M. Consul, Tonga, 1949.
- WINDSOR-AUBREY, H. M.**—b. 1901; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1925; res. mag., Uga., 1934; cr. coun., 1936; solr-gen., 1943; puisne judge, G.C., 1944.
- WINSHIP, R.**—b. 1909; ed. Bishop Auckland Gram. Sch. and King James Tech. Sch., Durham; contrlr., min. of civ. aviation, 1938; senr. air traffic offr., E.A.H.C., 1948; dep. dir., civ. aviation, H.K., 1952.
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## PART IV.

	<i>Page</i>
Parliamentary and non-Parliamentary Papers ..	321
Differences between Local and Greenwich Mean Time	326
General Index .. .. .	327
Map of the World showing the Territories .. facing	330





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Territory	Deduct from G.M.T.	Add to G.M.T.
	Hours	Hours
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Antigua .. .. .	5	—
Bahamas .. .. .	4	—
Barbados .. .. .	4	—
Bermuda .. .. .	4	—
British Guiana .. .. .	3h.45mins.	—
British Honduras .. .. .	6	—
British Solomon Islands Protectorate (Honiara) .. .. .	—	10
Brunei .. .. .	—	8
Canton Island .. .. .	11	—
Cyprus .. .. .	—	2
Dominica .. .. .	4	—
Falkland Islands .. .. .	4	—
Fanning Island .. .. .	10	—
Fiji .. .. .	—	12
Gambia .. .. .	—	—
Gibraltar .. .. .	—	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (Gilbert and Ellice Islands) .. .. .	—	12
(Line Islands) .. .. .	10	—
(Ocean Island) .. .. .	—	11
(Phoenix Island) .. .. .	11	30 mins.
Gold Coast .. .. .	4	—
Grenada .. .. .	—	8
Hong Kong .. .. .	5	—
Jamaica .. .. .	—	3
Kenya .. .. .	4	—
Leeward Islands .. .. .	—	7h.30mins.
Federation of Malaya .. .. .	—	1
Malta .. .. .	—	4
Mauritius .. .. .	—	11
New Hebrides (Vila) .. .. .	—	1
Nigeria .. .. .	—	8
North Borneo .. .. .	—	2
Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	—	2
Nyasaland Protectorate .. .. .	—	—
St. Helena .. .. .	4	—
St. Kitts .. .. .	4	—
St. Lucia .. .. .	4	—
St. Vincent .. .. .	—	8
Sarawak .. .. .	—	4
Seychelles .. .. .	—	—
Sierra Leone .. .. .	—	7h.30mins.
Singapore .. .. .	—	3
Somaliland Protectorate .. .. .	—	3
Tanganyika .. .. .	—	12h.20mins.
Tonga .. .. .	4	—
Trinidad .. .. .	5	—
Turks and Caicos Islands .. .. .	—	3
Uganda .. .. .	4	—
Windward Islands .. .. .	—	3
Zanzibar .. .. .	—	2
Egypt .. .. .	—	2
Southern Rhodesia .. .. .	—	—
United States of America—	—	—
New York .. .. .	5	—
Washington .. .. .	5	—

## INDEX

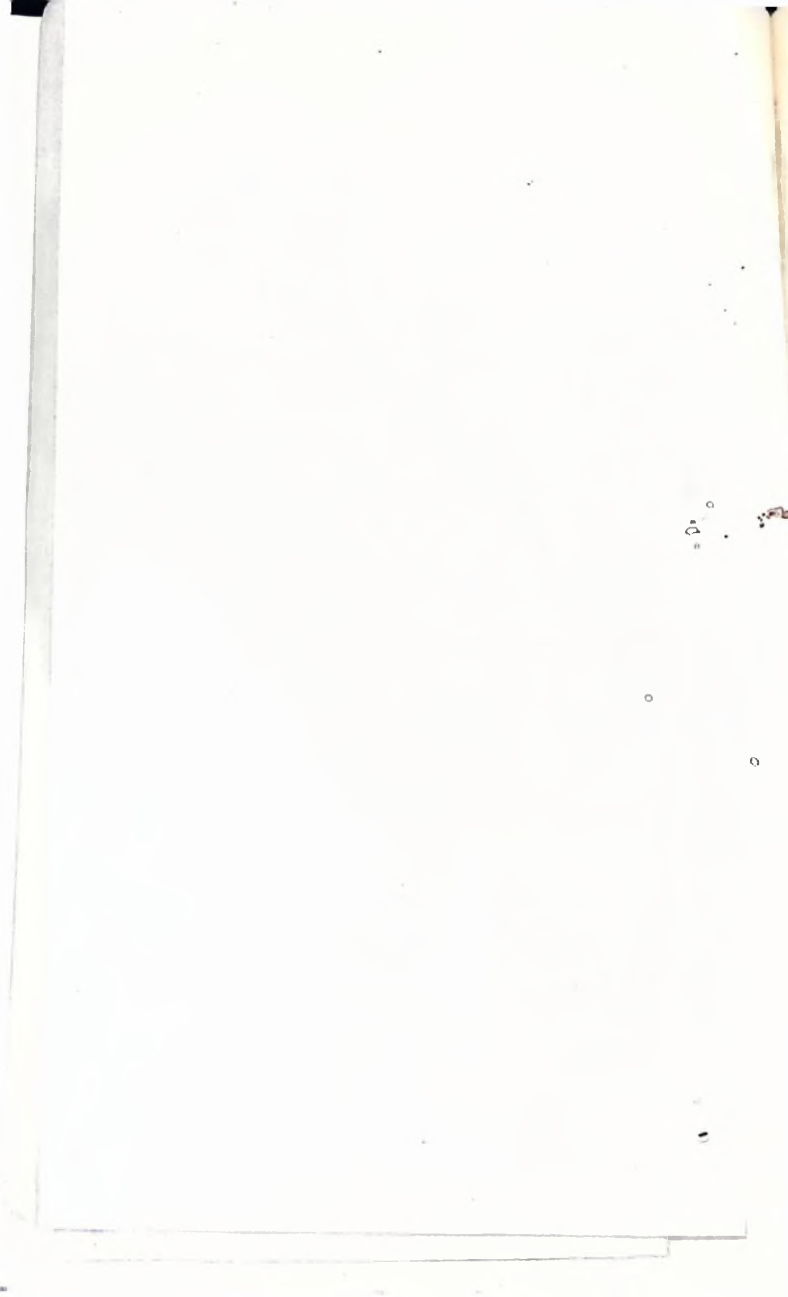
	Page		Page
Aden .. .. .	45	Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research Committee .. .. .	14
Advisory Committee on Anti-Locust Research ..	27	Colonial Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee .. .. .	14
Advisory Committee on Colonial Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology .. .. .	15	Colonial Appointments .. .. .	233
Advisory Committee on Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources .. .. .	16	Colonial Attaché, Washington .. .. .	8
Advisory Committee on Co-operation in the Colonies .. .. .	15	Colonial Audit Department .. .. .	21
Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies ..	15	Colonial Development Corporation .. .. .	28
Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders in the Colonies .. .. .	20	Colonial Economic Research Committee .. .. .	15
African Institute, International— .. .. .	36	Colonial Film Unit .. .. .	11
African Society, Royal— .. .. .	38	Colonial Fisheries Advisory Committee .. .. .	16
Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research, Committee for Colonial— .. .. .	14	Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys, Directorate of— .. .. .	11
Agricultural Bureaux, Commonwealth— .. .. .	28	Colonial Geological Surveys .. .. .	11
Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee, Colonial— .. .. .	14	Colonial Geology and Mineral Resources Advisory Committee .. .. .	16
Agricultural Parasitology (Helminthology), Commonwealth Bureau of— .. .. .	29	Colonial Government Agencies in London .. .. .	24
Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry, Colonial Advisory Council of— .. .. .	14	Colonial Income Tax Office .. .. .	21
Agriculture, Imperial College of Tropical— .. .. .	33	Colonial Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides Committee .. .. .	17
Air Transport Authorities .. .. .	223	Colonial Labour Advisory Committee .. .. .	17
Air Transport Council, Commonwealth .. .. .	26	Colonial Land Tenure Advisory Panel .. .. .	17
Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides ..	196	Colonial Local Government Advisory Panel .. .. .	17
Anguilla .. .. .	117	Colonial Medical Research Committee .. .. .	18
Animal Breeding and Genetics, Commonwealth Bureau of— .. .. .	29	Colonial Native Law Advisory Panel .. .. .	18
Animal Health, Commonwealth Bureau of— .. .. .	29	Colonial Office List Map Supplement, The— .. .. .	vi
Animal Health and Forestry, Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture— .. .. .	14	Colonial Products Advisory Bureau (Plant and Animal) .. .. .	11
Animal Health and Forestry Research, Committee for Colonial Agricultural— .. .. .	14	Colonial Products Research Council .. .. .	19
Animal Nutrition, Commonwealth Bureau of— ..	29	Colonial Research Council .. .. .	19
Antigua .. .. .	114	Colonial Service, Recruitment for the— .. .. .	233
Anti-Locust Research Centre and Advisory Committee .. .. .	27	Colonial Service Courses, Supervisors of— .. .. .	8
Appointments .. .. .	233	Colonial Social Science Research Council .. .. .	19
Area Welfare Officers .. .. .	8	Colonial Social Welfare Advisory Committee .. .. .	19
Ascension Island .. .. .	155	Colonial Students in the United Kingdom, Consultative Committee on the Welfare of— ..	20
Asian Society, Royal Central— .. .. .	39	Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee ..	20
Asiatic Society, Royal— .. .. .	38	Commissioner-General for the U.K. in South-East Asia .. .. .	227
Association of British Malaya .. .. .	27	Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research .. .. .	14
Bahama Islands .. .. .	50	Committee on Mass Education (Community Development) .. .. .	18
Bahamas Government Information Bureau .. .. .	24	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux .. .. .	28
Barbados .. .. .	54	Commonwealth Air Transport Council .. .. .	29
Basutoland .. .. .	212	Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Parasitology (Helminthology) .. .. .	29
Bechuanaland Protectorate .. .. .	212	Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics .. .. .	29
Bermuda .. .. .	57	Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health .. .. .	29
Bermuda Government Information Office .. .. .	24	Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Nutrition .. .. .	29
Biological Control, Commonwealth Institute of— ..	29	Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science .. .. .	29
Botanic Gardens, Kew, Royal— .. .. .	39	Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops .. .. .	29
British Caribbean Standing Closer Association Committee .. .. .	223	Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops .. .. .	29
British Commonwealth Forestry Conference and Standing Committee on British Commonwealth Forestry .. .. .	27	Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics .. .. .	29
British Council .. .. .	27	Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science .. .. .	29
British Empire Leprosy Relief Association .. .. .	28	Commonwealth Economic Committee .. .. .	30
British Guiana .. .. .	60	Commonwealth Forestry Bureau .. .. .	29
British Honduras .. .. .	65	Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control ..	29
British Malaya, Association of— .. .. .	27	Commonwealth Institute of Entomology .. .. .	29
British Solomon Islands Protectorate .. .. .	192	Commonwealth Mycological Institute .. .. .	29
Brunei .. .. .	68	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association .. .. .	30
Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases .. .. .	28	Commonwealth Shipping Committee .. .. .	32
Caicos Islands .. .. .	104	Commonwealth Telecommunications Board .. .. .	32
Cameroons .. .. .	135	Comparative Legislation, Society of— .. .. .	40
Canton Island .. .. .	194	Consultative Committee on the Welfare of Colonial Students in the United Kingdom .. .. .	20
Caribbean Commission (British Section) .. .. .	223	Consulting Physicians to the Colonial Office .. ..	8
Cayman Islands .. .. .	103	Co-operation in the Colonies, Advisory Committee on— .. .. .	15
Central African Air Authority .. .. .	222	Corona Club .. .. .	33
Central African Council .. .. .	222	Corona Club, Women's— .. .. .	41
Central Asian Society, Royal— .. .. .	39	Cotton Growing Corporation, Empire— .. .. .	33
Christmas Island .. .. .	167	Counsellor (Colonial Affairs) to the U.K. Delegation to the United Nations (New York) .. .. .	8
Civil Aviation, Regional Authorities .. .. .	222	Crown Agents for the Colonies .. .. .	22
Cocos-Keeling Islands .. .. .	167	Currency Boards .. .. .	23
Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology, Advisory Committee on Colonial— .. .. .	15	Cyprus .. .. .	70
Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry .. .. .	14	Cyprus Government London Office .. .. .	24
Colonial Advisory Medical Committee .. .. .	18		

## INDEX—(continued)

	Page		Page
Dairy Science, Commonwealth Bureau of—	29	Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides Committee, Colonial—	17
Defence of the Colonial Territories	215	Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas	35
Development and Welfare Organization in the West Indies	223	International African Institute	36
Development Corporation, Colonial—	28	International Co-operation	229
Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys	11	Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies	16
Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys	11		
Directorate-General of Civil Aviation in the British Caribbean Area	222	Jamaica	98
Dominica	198		
		Kamran Island	49
East Africa (Civil Aviation)	222	Kenya	106
East Africa High Commission	224	Kew, Royal Botanic Gardens	39
East African Central Legislative Assembly	226	Kuria, Muya Islands	45
East African Court of Appeal	227		
East African Currency Board	23	Labour Advisory Committee, Colonial—	17
East African Office	24	Land Tenure Advisory Panel, Colonial—	17
Economic Committee, Commonwealth—	30	Leeward Islands	113
Economic Research Committee, Colonial—	15	Legislation, Society of Comparative—	40
Education, Committee on Mass—(Community Development)	18	Leprosy Relief Association, British Empire—	28
Education in the Colonies, Advisory Committee on—	15	Library Association	36
Education in the Colonies, Inter-University Council for Higher—	16	Library Services in the Colonies, Advisory Committee on—	36
Ellice Islands	194	Line Islands	192
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation	33	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Incorporated—	35
Empire Forestry Association	33	Local Government Advisory Panel, Colonial—	17
Empire Society, Royal—	39	Local and Greenwich Mean Time—Differences between	326
Entomology, Commonwealth Institute of—	29	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	36
Expenditure and Revenue Statistics	220		
		Malaya, Association of British—	27
Falkland Islands	74	Malaya, Federation of—	119
Falkland Islands Dependencies	74	Malaya, in the United Kingdom, Commissioner for—	24
Falkland Islands Dependencies Scientific Bureau	11	Malta	127
Falkland Islands Dependencies Scientific Committee	16	Malta Government Office	25
Fanning Island	104	Map Supplement, <i>The Colonial Office List</i> —	vi
Federation of Malaya	119	Mass Education (Community Development), Committee on—	18
Fiji	77	Mauritius	131
Film Unit, Colonial—	11	Medical Committee, Colonial Advisory—	18
Fisheries, Colonial—Advisory Committee	16	Medical Research Committee, Colonial—	18
Food Corporation, Overseas—	37	Medicine, Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical—	35
Forestry, Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and—	14	Medicine, London School of Hygiene and Tropical—	36
Forestry Association, Empire—	33	Mineral Resources, Advisory Committee on Colonial Geology and—	16
Forestry Bureau, Commonwealth—	29	Miscellaneous Islands	211
Forestry Conference and Standing Committee on British Commonwealth Forestry, British Commonwealth—	27	Montserrat	115
Forestry Institute, Imperial—	34	Mycological Institute, Commonwealth—	29
Forestry Research, Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and—	14		
		Native Law Advisory Panel, Colonial—	18
Gambia	81	Nevis	117
Geological Surveys, Colonial—	11	New Hebrides, Anglo-French Condominium of the—	196
Geology and Mineral Resources, Advisory Committee on Colonial—	16	Nigeria	138
Gibraltar	85	Nigeria Office	25
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	194	North Borneo	141
Gold Coast	88	Northern Rhodesia	145
Gold Coast Office	24	Northern Rhodesia, Office of the Commissioner for—	25
Governors, etc, List of—	216	Nursing Association, Overseas—	38
Grenada	201	Nyasaland, Office of the Commissioner for—	25
		Nyasaland Protectorate	149
High Commission Territories (Basutoland, The Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland)	212		
Higher Education in the Colonies, Inter-University Council for—	16	Ocean Island	194
Hong Kong	93	Offenders in the Colonies, Advisory Committee on the Treatment of—	20
Hong Kong Government Office	24	Order of St. Michael and St. George	20
Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Commonwealth Bureau of—	29		
Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, Bureau of—	28	Overseas Food Corporation	37
Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London School of—	36	Overseas League	37
		Overseas Nursing Association	38
Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture	33		
Imperial Forestry Institute	34	Palestine Currency Board	23
Imperial Institute	34	Parliamentary Association, Commonwealth—	30
Income Tax Office, Colonial—	21	Parliamentary and non-Parliamentary Papers of Colonial Interest	321
Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine	35	Pastures and Field Crops, Commonwealth Bureau of—	29

## INDEX—(continued)

	Page		Page
Pemba .. .. .	208	Standing Committee on British Commonwealth Forestry, British Commonwealth Forestry Conference and—	27
Perim .. .. .	45	Statistics, Revenue and Expenditure—	220
Phoenix Islands .. .. .	194	Supervisors of Colonial Service Courses .. .	8
Pitcairn Island .. .. .	81	Surveys, Directorate of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographic)—	11
Plant Breeding and Genetics, Commonwealth Bureau of—	29	Surveys, Colonial Geological—	11
Products Advisory Bureau, Colonial—(Plant and Animal)	11	Swaziland .. .. .	212
Products Research Council, Colonial—	19		
		Tanganyika .. .. .	175
Record of Services .. .. .	234	Telecommunications Board, Commonwealth—	32
Recruitment for the Colonial Service .. .. .	233	Tobago .. .. .	182
Regional Organizations .. .. .	222	Togoland .. .. .	88
Research, Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry—	14	Tonga .. .. .	180
Research Committee, Colonial Economic—	15	Trinidad .. .. .	182
Research Committee, Colonial Medical—	18	Tristan da Cunha .. .. .	156
Research Council, Colonial—	19	Tropical Agriculture, Imperial College of—	33
Research Council, Colonial Products—	19	Tropical Diseases, Bureau of Hygiene and—	28
Research Council, Colonial Social Science—	19	Tropical Medicine, Incorporated Liverpool School of—	35
Research Institutions, East Africa .. .. .	225	Tropical Medicine, London School of Hygiene and—	36
Research Institutions, West Africa .. .. .	228	Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, U.K. Permanent Representative on the—	8
Revenue and Expenditure Statistics .. .. .	220	Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee .. .	20
Rhodesia-Nyasaland Inter-territorial Conference	222	Turks and Caicos Islands .. .. .	104
Ross Institute .. .. .	36		
Rotuma .. .. .	77	Uganda .. .. .	187
Royal African Society .. .. .	38	United Nations .. .. .	229
Royal Asiatic Society .. .. .	38	U.K. Permanent Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations .. .	8
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew .. .. .	39	University Grants Advisory Committee, Colonial—	20
Royal Central Asiatic Society .. .. .	39		
Royal Empire Society .. .. .	39	Victoria League .. .. .	40
Rural Life at Home and Overseas, Institute of—	35	Virgin Islands, British—	118
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla .. .. .	117	Welfare of Colonial Students in the United Kingdom, Consultative Committee on the—	20
St. Helena .. .. .	153	Welfare Officers, Area—	8
St. Kitts .. .. .	117	West African Air Transport Authority .. .. .	223
St. Lucia .. .. .	203	West African Council .. .. .	228
St. Michael and St. George, Order of—	20	West African Court of Appeal .. .. .	228
St. Vincent .. .. .	206	West African Currency Board .. .. .	23
Sarawak .. .. .	156	West African Inter-territorial Conference .. .	228
Seychelles .. .. .	160	Western Pacific High Commission .. .. .	191
Shipping Committee, Commonwealth—	32	West India Committee .. .. .	40
Sierra Leone .. .. .	163	West Indian Club, Ltd. .. .. .	41
Singapore .. .. .	167	West Indies, Development and Welfare Organization in the—	223
Social Science Research Council, Colonial—	19	West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, Office of the Trade Commissioner for the British—	25
Social Welfare Advisory Committee, Colonial—	19	West Indies Regional Economic Committee .. .	223
Society of Comparative Legislation .. .. .	40	Windward Islands .. .. .	197
Socotra .. .. .	47	Women's Corona Club .. .. .	41
Soil Science, Commonwealth Bureau of—	29		
Solomon Islands Protectorate, British—	192	Zanzibar .. .. .	208
Somaliland Protectorate .. .. .	172		
South-East Asia .. .. .	229		
South-East Asia, Office of the Commissioner-General for the U.K. in—	227		
South Pacific Regional Commission .. .. .	229		
Standing Closer Association Committee .. .. .	223		



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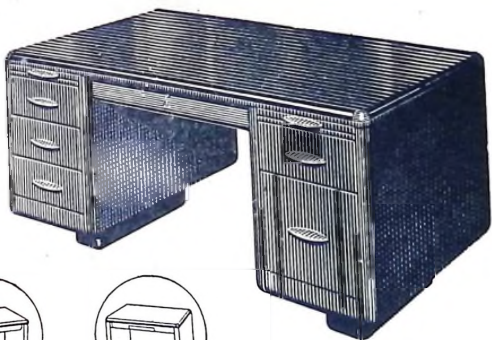


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