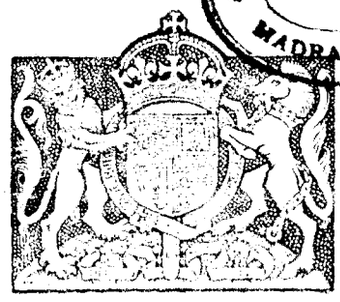
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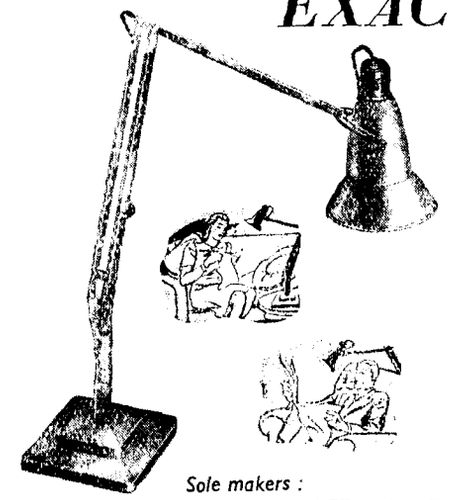
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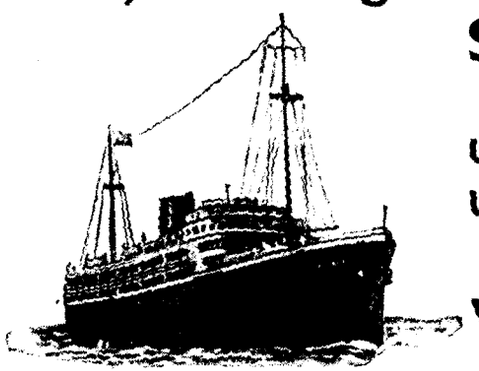
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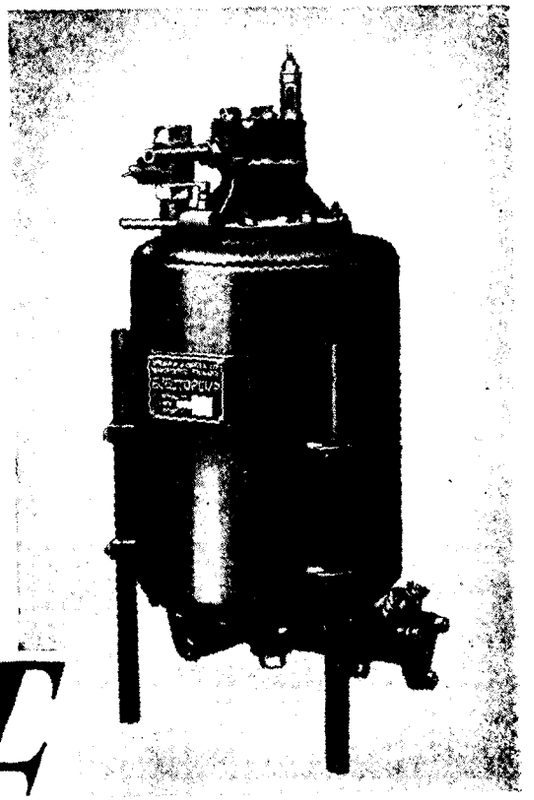
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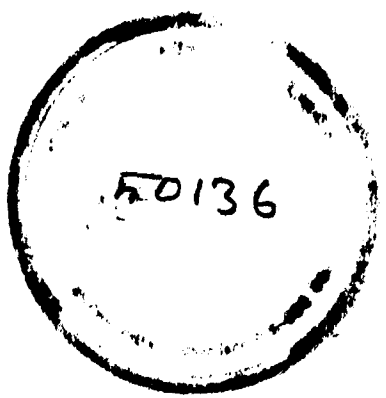


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PREFACE

WITH the conclusion of hostilities consideration was given to the question of the revival of the work of reference, which was issued up to 1940 under the title of "The Dominions Office and Colonial Office List."

After consultation between the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Secretary of State for the Colonies it was decided that a separate Colonial Office List should be published in future; and, as a result of negotiations with the Editors of the former joint list (which was a privately owned publication) the further decision was taken that the Colonial Office List should be published as from 1946 as an official book of reference.

This publication has therefore been compiled in the Colonial Office from official records and after consultation with Colonial Governments. Every effort has been made to ensure the correctness of the information given at the time of publication, but the Secretary of State is unable to accept responsibility for the complete accuracy of all details. Should any errors or omissions be discovered by readers, it would be appreciated if they would bring them to the notice of the Editor of the List at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

The paper restrictions and the need for early publication, arising from the fact that no List has been issued since 1940, have made it necessary to omit from the present edition the biographical notes and certain other sections of the former Dominions Office and Colonial Office List relating to the Colonies.

The next edition, in a more comprehensive form, including biographical notes, will appear in 1948, after which the List will be issued annually.

DOWNING STREET,
1946.

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PART I

THE COLONIAL OFFICE

The first separate organisation in this country for the central administration of Colonial affairs was a Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council of 4th July, 1660, "for the Plantaçons." On the 1st December, 1660, a separate "Council of Foreign Plantations" was created by Letters Patent.

It may be interesting to state that on the 28th of February, 1671, Evelyn's Diary records the author's appointment as a member of this Council, with "a salary of £500 per annum to encourage me."

In September, 1672, the Council was united, by Letters Patent, to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the "Council of Trade and Plantations." It was suppressed on 21st December, 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, 22 Geo. III, cap. 82, 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 by Order in Council of 11th September, 1782, 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, by Order in Council of 5th March, a "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganised and placed upon a definite footing by the subsequent Orders of 22nd August and 25th August, 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 connection 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.

Secretaries of State who Administered the Affairs of the Colonies between 1768 and 1794

1768, Feb. 27.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).
1772, Aug. 27.	William Earl of Dartmouth.
1776, Jan. 25.	Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).
1782, March 8.	Welbore Ellis (afterwards Lord Mendip).
1782, April 15.	William Earl of Shelburne.
1782, July 17.	Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).
1783, April 18.	Frederick Lord North(afterwards Earl of Guilford).
1783, Dec. 23.	Thomas Lord Sydney.
1789, June 5.	William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1791, June 8.	Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1794, Aug. 7.	William Henry Duke of Portland.

Secretaries of State for the Colonial and War Departments from 1794 to 1854

1794.	Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).
1801.	Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).
1804.	Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.
1805.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).
1806.	Right Hon. W. Windham.
1807.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).
1809.	Earl of Liverpool.
1812.	Earl Bathurst.
1827.	Right Hon. F. J. Robinson (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
	Right Hon. W. Huskisson.
1828.	Right Hon. Sir George Murray.
1830.	Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).
1833.	Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).

1834. Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
Earl of Aberdeen.
1835. Right Hon. Chas. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg).
1839. Marquess of Normanby.
Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1841. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1845. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
1846. Earl Grey.
1852. Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. (afterwards Lord Hampton).
1852. Duke of Newcastle.

Secretaries of State for the Colonies from 1854

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.
1855, Feb. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).
1855, March. Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.).
July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.
Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1858, May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.).
1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
1864, April 4. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).
1866, July 6. Earl of Carnarvon.
1867, March 8. Duke of Buckingham & Chandos.
1868, Dec. 10. Earl Granville, K.G.
1870, July 6. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1874 Feb. 21. Earl of Carnarvon.
1878, Feb. 4. Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. (afterwards Earl St Aldwyn).
1880, April 28. Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1882, Dec. 16. Earl of Derby, K.G.
1885, June 24. Colonel Right Hon. F. A. Stanley (afterwards Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., and subsequently Earl of Derby).
1886, Feb. 6. Earl Granville, K.G.
1886, Aug. 3. Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
1887, Jan. 14. Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. (created Baron Knutsford, 1888, and Viscount Knutsford, 1895).
1892, Aug. 17. The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
1895, June 28. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
1903, Oct. 9. Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P.
1905, Dec. 11. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
1908, Apr. 16. The Earl (afterwards Marquess) of Crewe, K.G.
1910, Nov. 7. Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. (afterwards Viscount Harcourt).
1915, May 27. Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.
1916, Dec. 11. Right Hon. W. H. Long, M.P. (afterwards Viscount Long of Wraxall).
1919, Jan. 14. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (afterwards K.G.).
1921, Feb. 14. Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., M.P.
1922, Oct. 25. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.
1924, Jan. 23. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1924, Nov. 7. Right Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
1929, June 8. Right Hon. Lord Passfield.
1931, Aug. 26. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1931, Nov. 9. Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P. (now Viscount Swinton).
1935, June 7. Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
1935, Nov. 27. Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
1936, May 29. Right Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (now Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1938, May 16. Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
1940, May 13. Right Hon. Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
1941, Feb. 8. Right Hon. Lord Moyne, D.S.O.
1942, Feb. 23. Right Hon. Viscount Cranborne, P.C.
1942, Nov. 24. Right Hon. O. F. G. Stanley, M.C., M.P.
1945, Aug. 3. Right Hon. G. H. Hall, M.P.
1946, Oct. 7. Right Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P.

Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies

Permanent

1825. Robert William Hay.
1836. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.
1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Blachford).
1871. Hon. Sir Robt. G. Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B.
1892. Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade, G.C.B.
1897. Sir Edward Wingfield, K.C.B.
1900. Sir Montague F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
1907. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (now Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.).
1911. Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1916. Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1921. Sir James E. Masterton Smith, K.C.B.
1925. Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson. G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
1933. Sir John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
1937. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1939. Sir George Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O.
1940. Sir Cosmo Parkinson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
1942. Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Parliamentary

1830. Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).
1833. Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., M.P.
1834. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart, M.P.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. (afterwards Lord Taunton).
1839. Robert Vernon Smith, M.P. (afterwards Lord Lyveden).
1841. George William Hope, M.P.
1845. Lord Lyttelton, K.C.M.G.
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.
1851. Frederick Peel, M.P.
1852. Feb. Right Hon. Earl of Desart.

1852. Dec. F. Peel, M.P.
1855. John Ball, M.P.
1857. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P. (afterwards Lord Carlingford).
1858. Earl of Carnarvon.
1859. Chichester S. Fortescue, M.P. (afterwards Lord Carlingford).
1865. W. E. Forster, M.P.
1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P. (afterwards Lord Norton).
1868. Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P. (afterwards Lord Emly).
1871. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brabourne).
1874. James Lowther, M.P.
1878. Earl Cadogan.
1880. Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1881. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P. (afterwards Lord Courtney).
1882. Hon. (afterwards Rt. Hon.) Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1885. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1886. Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P. (afterwards Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart.).
1886. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1887. Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
1888. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. (afterwards Baron Pirbright).
1892. Sidney Charles Buxton, M.P. (afterwards Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.).
1895. Earl of Selborne.
1900. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
1903. Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
1905. Winston S. Churchill, M.P. (now the Rt. Hon.).
1908. Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P. (now Maj.-Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.).
1911. Lord Lucas.
1911. Lord Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G.
1914. Lord Islington, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
1915. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P.
1917. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.
1919. Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
1921. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P. (now the Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.).
1922. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (now Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1924. Lord Arnold.
1924. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (now Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.).
1929. June. W. Lunn, M.P.
1929. Dec. Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.P. (afterwards Sir Drummond Shiels).
1931. Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P.
1932. The Earl of Plymouth.
1936. The Earl De La Warr.
1937. The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
1940. Right Hon. G. H. Hall, M.P.
1942. Right Hon. H. Macmillan, P.C., M.P.
1943. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.B.E.
1945. A. Creech Jones, M.P.
1946. Ivor Thomas, M.P.

Deputy

1931. Sir John E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1942. Sir William Battershill, K.C.M.G.
1945. Sir Arthur Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

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Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State—Ivor Thomas, M.P.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State—Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State—Sir Arthur Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

The Assistant Under-Secretaries of State are shown below with the departments for which they are individually responsible.

Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.—Appointments, Ceylon and Pacific, Colonial Service, Establishment.
Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.—Commercial Relations and Supplies, Communications, Marketing.
Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*seconded as Secretary to the West African Council*).
T. I. K. Lloyd, C.M.G.—Eastern, West African.
S. Caine, C.M.G.—Finance, Production, Research.
J. M. Martin, C.B., C.V.O.—Information, Mediterranean, Middle East.
G. F. Seel, C.M.G.—East and Central African, General, West Indian.

The International Relations, Social Service, and Welfare Departments are under the supervision of A. H. Poynton, C.M.G., a Superintending Assistant Secretary.

The Principal Advisers to the Secretary of State are :—

Adviser on Development Planning—Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Agricultural Adviser—Sir Harold Tempany, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Adviser on Animal Health—J. Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.
Educational Adviser—C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G.
Fisheries Adviser—C. F. Hickling
Forestry Adviser—W. A. Robertson.
Labour Adviser—Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Legal Adviser—K. O. Roberts-Wray, C.M.G.
Medical Adviser—W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Director of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys—Brigadier M. Hotine, C.B.E.

The detailed arrangement of business is as follows :—

Accounts

Head of Department—G. Bryant (Accountant).
Principal Officer—S. W. Smith.

Appointments

Head of Department—Sir Ralph Furse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director of Recruitment).

Department "A"

Recruitment from H.M. Forces and other forms of National Service.
Recruitment for Agricultural, Veterinary, Fisheries, Forestry, Chemical, Mining, Geological, Survey and Meteorological Services. Training Courses.
Head of Department—Capt. A. F. Newbolt.
Principal Officers—T. D. Vickers ; D. L. Tovey ; Mrs. K. I. Beamish ; A. D. Garson.

Department "B"

Colonial Service Appointments Board, Submissions and Allocations, Administrative and those services not covered by Department "A."

Head of Department—F. J. Pedler.
Principal Officers—L. S. Ward; Major R. Marrs, C.M.G., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. J. F. Millard, M.B.E.; Wing-Cmdr. G. R. A. M. Johnston, D.S.O., D.F.C.; C. H. Bradley; R. P. H. Goodall; J. J. Emberton.

Ceylon and Pacific

Ceylon, Fiji, Western Pacific, Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena.
Head of Department—J. B. Sidebotham, C.M.G.
Principal Officers—F. D. Webber, M.C.; E. L. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.; P. Wilkins.

Colonial Service

Department "A"

Promotions and Transfers, Re-employment of Retired Officers, Honours, Petitions, Governors' Appointments, Colonial Office List.
Head of Department—A. R. Thomas.
Principal Officers—G. G. Shute, C.M.G.; S. M. Campbell; R. Terrell; F. R. Fairclough, M.B.E.

Department "B"

Colonial Service Organisation, General Conditions of Service, Pensions.
Head of Department—R. A. Whittle, M.C.
Principal Officers—P. A. Tegetmeier; J. E. King; F. R. Fairclough, M.B.E.

Commercial Relations and Supplies

Supplies to Colonies, Shipping Freights, Enemy Property, Reparations, Commercial Relations and Treaties, Import Licensing, Customs and Excise, Exchange Control.
Head of Department—T. W. Davies.
Principal Officers—Lt.-Col. G. Darby, O.B.E., M.C.; E. R. Murray; W. A. Morris; A. H. Grover; R. H. Burt; L. S. Smith, M.B.E.; V. Fox Strangways; D. Kelvin Stark.

Communications

Civil Aviation, Telecommunications, Postal Matters (excluding Stamp Issues), Mails, Road Transport Legislation, Merchant Shipping Questions, Priority Passages.
Head of Department—W. J. Bigg.
Principal Officers—R. J. Vile; J. Megson, M.B.E.; G. Green, M.B.E.

East and Central African

Uganda, Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland.
Head of Department—A. B. Cohen, O.B.E.
Principal Officers—C. W. F. Footman; G. B. Cartland; E. L. Scott, C.M.G.; N. D. Watson.

Eastern

Department "A"

General Eastern and Malayan Political, Constitutional and Economic Questions. Co-ordination between Service and Civil Authorities.
Head of Department—J. J. Paskin, C.M.G., M.C.
Principal Officers—H. T. Bourdillon; Lt.-Col. W. L. Rolleston.

Department "B"

Hong Kong, Brunei and Sarawak, North Borneo.
Head of Department—N. L. Mayle.
Principal Officers—Miss A. M. Ruston, A. N. Galsworthy; Lt.-Col. W. L. Rolleston; R. A. C. North.

Department (Joint Staff)

Co-ordination and Review of Arrangements for Civil Government, Return of Unofficials, Hong Kong and Malayan Evacuees, Compensation for War Damage, Financial and Accounting Questions, Recruitment of Civilian Staff.
Principal Officers—H. Palmer, O.B.E.; R. A. C. North; E. W. A. Scarlett.

Establishment

Establishment, Statistical Records, Accommodation, Office Equipment, Leave and Staff Records.
Head of Department—P. Rogers.
Principal Officer—H. W. Atterbury, M.B.E.

Finance

General Financial Questions, Income Tax, Banking and Savings Banks, Loans, Currency Policy, Price Stabilisation, Insurance Legislation.
Head of Department—J. B. Williams.
Principal Officers—A. Emanuel; H. A. Harding; J. E. Marnham; A. H. Grover (part time).

General

General Subjects

Legal and Judicial, Constitutional and Legal Instruments, Nationality and Naturalisation, Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Colonial Arms, Flags, Seals, etc., Legalisation of Documents, Consular Matters, Immigration and Emigration, Colonial Regulations (except Financial Regulations), Colour Questions, Dangerous Drugs.
Head of Department—A. B. Acheson, C.M.G.
Principal Officers—J. H. Thompson; R. C. Cade, M.B.E.

Defence Subjects

Naval, Military and Air Operations, Military Aviation, Defence Security, War Crimes, Displaced Persons, Demobilisation and Rehabilitation, Acquisition of Land for Defence Purposes.
Principal Officers—B. D. Edmonds, M.M.; J. D. Bates; P. Wilkins.

Prize Court

Principal Officer—G. A. Jones, O.B.E.

Military Staff

Principal Officers—Lt.-Col. J. D. Chalmers; Major C. Nixon.

Information

Publicity about the Colonies in U.K. and other Countries by Broadcasting, Photographs, Films, Exhibitions and Publications. Press Releases.
Head of Department—N. J. B. Sabine.
Principal Officers—S. H. Evans, O.B.E.; M. Keating; O. S. Wallace; O. J. Whitley; Sir W. McLean, K.B.E.

International Relations

U.N.O., League of Nations and Mandates, Peace Treaties, Treaties and Conventions, International Aspects of Colonial Policy, Affairs in Foreign Countries, U.N.R.R.A., General Questions.
Head of Department—J. S. Bennett.
Principal Officers—K. E. Robinson; I. Watt.

Marketing

Marketing Organisation, Bulk Sales to Government Departments or Agencies, International Commodity Schemes, Rehabilitation of Industries in Malaya.
Head of Department—E. Melville.
Principal Officer—J. M. Kisch.

Mediterranean

Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Falkland Island Dependency Survey.
Head of Department—S. E. V. Luke, C.M.G.
Principal Officers—Miss M. L. S. Fisher; C. J. J. T. Barton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Middle East

Palestine, Aden, Protectorate, Middle East Subjects.
Head of Department—Trafford Smith.
Principal Officers—J. D. Higham; W. A. C. Mathieson, M.B.E.; Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
On special duty—Sir Douglas Harris, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Production

Commodity Production Policy, Primary and Secondary Industries, Electric and Water Power Schemes, Co-operation, Land Tenure, Agricultural Credit, Locust Control, West African Produce Control Board.
Head of Department—W. B. L Monson
Principal Officers—R. H. Burt; T. F. Sandford, C.M.G., M.B.E.; I. H. Cruchley; P. A. Carter; S. S. Murray.

Research

Colonial Research Fellowships, Archaeology and Ethnology, Housing and Road Research, Social Science, Colonial Products, Agricultural and Medical Research, Geodetic and Topographical Survey, Geological Survey, Demography.
Head of Department—C. Y. Carstairs.
Principal Officers—J. W. Shillidy; G. Humphrey Smith.

Social Service

Labour Legislation, Trade Unions, Workmen's Compensation, Public Health, Education, Social Hygiene, Social Welfare, Penal Administration, Nutrition.
Head of Department—K. W. Blaxter.
Principal Officers—C. A. Grossmith, O.B.E.; Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E.; Mrs. G. M. Culwick.

Welfare

Administration of Hostels and Clubs, Colour Questions in U.K. Liaison with Voluntary Associations, Further Education and Vocational Training in U.K., Seamen's Welfare, Repatriation, Identity and Nationality of Colonials in U.K., Colonial Students.
Head of Department—J. L. Keith, O.B.E.
Principal Officers—F. Farmer; A. R. Watson; A. M. Khachadourian; I. G. Cummings; P. Cox; A. Chamier, O.B.E., E.D.; W. A. R. Walker; H. I. H. Titchener.

West African

Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, West African Council, General West African Questions.
Head of Department—K. E. Robinson.
Principal Officers—C. E. Lambert; G. D. Chamberlain; J. K. Thompson; J. N. A. Armitage-Smith.

West Indian

Jamaica, Bahamas, Windward Is., Leeward Is., Trinidad, British Honduras, Bermuda, British Guiana, Barbados. Comptroller, Development and Welfare, Caribbean Commission.
Head of Department—H. Beckett, C.M.G.
Principal Officers—F. Kennedy; R. H. Whitehorn; H. P. Elliott; J. E. Rednall; A. M. Mackintosh.
Registrar and Controller of the Code and Cypher Section—H. T. Ashworth, M.B.E., M.M.
Chief Superintendent of Typing Staff—Miss E. M. Wallis, M.B.E.

Advisory and Research Staff and Allocation of Subjects amongst them

Agricultural Adviser—G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Matters of general policy; Conditions of service for United Kingdom-recruited and senior locally-recruited agricultural staff; Appointments to and promotions in the Colonial Agricultural Service; All major agricultural development projects; All major agricultural research projects; Tsetse fly, locusts, cotton, cocoa and cinchona; Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, British Rubber Producers Research Association and other Imperial agricultural organisations.

Assistant Agricultural Adviser—G. M. Roddan.
General matters not involving decisions on policy in relation to Africa (including Seychelles, Mauritius and St. Helena); Mediterranean area (including Palestine and Aden); and including annual reports, progress and crop reports, estimates, soil erosion, minor development and research projects, minor appointments and personnel papers.

Assistant Agricultural Adviser—Dr. H. W. Jack, O.B.E.
General matters not involving decisions on policy in relation to West Indies; Fiji and Western Pacific; Falkland Islands; Ceylon and Eastern; and including annual reports, progress and crop reports, estimates, soil erosion, minor development and research projects, minor appointments and personnel papers.

Advisor on Animal Health—J. Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

Advisor on Demography—R. R. Kuczynski.

Advisor on Development Planning—Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Educational Advisor—C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G.
Higher education; Inter-University Council; General policy involving several colonies; Questions for submission to the Advisory Committee; Liaison with British universities.

Deputy Educational Adviser—W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G.
Liaison with Appointments and Information departments; Editor of "Oversea Education"; Colonial Office representative on the board of governors of the College of Aeronautics.

Assistant Educational Adviser—L. McD. Robison, C.B.E.
Educational questions arising in colonies outside Africa.

Assistant Educational Adviser—R. S. Foster, O.B.E.
Educational questions arising in African colonies.

Fisheries Adviser—C. F. Hickling.

Forestry Adviser.—W. A. Robertson.

Labour Adviser—Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Legal Adviser—K. O. Roberts-Wray, C.M.G.
Constitutional questions; Supervision of preparation of constitutional instruments; Appointments, promotions and transfers, etc., in the Colonial Legal Service; United States Bases; United Nations Organisation, Mandates, treaties and foreign affairs generally; Major questions arising out of the liberation and reconstruction of British territories in the Far East; Defence; Administration of justice in the Colonies; Broad questions of legal policy; Discipline (the more important cases); Petitions of first importance; References to the Law Officers; Parliamentary Bills; Penal Reform and Prisons; Such other papers as it is desired that he should see.

Assistant Legal Adviser—W. L. Dale.
Appeals to the Privy Council and litigation generally; Renegades in the Colonies; Dominion forces and allied forces in the Colonies; Defence Regulations; Trusteeship agreements under United Nations Charter; Colonial legislation of major importance; Settling Orders in Council other than Constitutional Orders; Ecclesiastical matters; Agreements; Concessions; Extradition; International Conventions and their application to the Colonies; Broadcasting in the Colonies; Currency; Proceedings under Collective Punishments Ordinances; Returns relating (i) to the punishment of juvenile offenders, and offenders against prison discipline and (ii) to the commutation of death sentences; Nationality; Certain matters arising out of the liberation and reconstruction of British territories in the Far East (under arrangements made by the Legal Adviser); Subjects not otherwise specifically referred to.

Senior Legal Assistant—J. A. Peck.
Drafting of Constitutional instruments; Questions relating to membership of Legislatures and Executive Councils; United States Bases, including legislation; Such other work as may be delegated to him by the Legal Adviser.

Temporary Assistant Legal Adviser—The Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Abrahams.
Colonial Prize Court work; Enemy property; Naturalisation; Revocation of Palestine nationality certificates; Pensions; Deceased persons' estates; Letters of request; Requests for extradition, and fugitive offenders; Colonial prisoners' removal; Colonial and foreign marriages; Air Navigation Orders in Council and Regulations; Miscellaneous inquiries; Examination of Colonial legislation from Social Service department and that relating to pensions and deportation of British subjects; Such other work as may be delegated to him by the Legal Adviser.

Temporary Assistant Legal Adviser—Sir Alison Russell, K.C.M.G.
Personal files relating to officers' indebtedness, remission of terms for calls to the Bar, lunacy and similar matters not raising questions of general principle; Discipline cases; Petitions; Examination of Colonial legislation not otherwise allocated; Such other work as may be delegated by the Legal Adviser.

Temporary Assistant Legal Adviser—J. Mervyn Jones.
Work relating to the liberation and reconstruction of British territories in the Far East; Assists Sir Alison Russell in the examination of legislation.

Legal Assistant—J. C. McPetrie.
Drafting of constitutional instruments and other documents allocated to him by the Legal Adviser; Assists Sir Alison Russell in examination of legislation as opportunity permits.

Medical Adviser—W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Questions of policy and of senior appointments.

Deputy Medical Adviser—A. M. W. Rae, C.M.G., M.D., Ch.B.
African and Far Eastern routine papers.

Assistant Medical Adviser—J. M. Cruikshank, O.B.E., M.D.
Non-African routine papers; Sanitary inspectors and pharmacists.

Chief Nursing Officer—Miss F. N. Udell.

Director of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys—Brigadier M. Hotine, C.B.E.
Technical and administrative control of major triangulation framework, traversing precise levelling and topographic surveys in the Colonial Empire; Adviser to Secretary of State on all technical matters appertaining to geodetic and topographical surveys.

Deputy Director of Colonial (Geodetic and Topographical) Surveys—Lt.-Col. G. J. Humphries.

Director of Colonial Products Research—J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.

Joint Secretary, Colonial Products Research Council—Lt.-Col. H. J. Holman, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.

Joint Secretary, Colonial Medical Research Committee—F. Hawking, D.M.

Joint Secretary, Colonial Medical Research Committee—A. F. Mahaffy, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H.

Director of Marketing, West African Produce Control Board—E. C. Tansley, C.M.G.

Details of the staff of the Colonial Office are shown in Part III (i) (*a*).

Consulting Physicians to the Colonial Office

Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, C.M.G, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.
149, Harley Street, W.1.
(Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., by appointment.)

R. Brunel Hawes, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P. (London).
4, Millbank, S.W.1.
(Hours; by appointment, not Tuesdays or Wednesdays.)

A. R. D. Adams, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.T.M., Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, 3.
(Hours; by appointment.)

A. M. Gillespie, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh).
135, Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh.
(Hours: by appointment.)

Foster Coates, M.D., D.P.H.
22, College Gardens, Belfast.
(Hours; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, or by appointment.)

R. H. Micks, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., D.P.H., 16 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, C.19.
(Hours: by appointment.)

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 H.M. the King. 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., and the following are Officers of the Order:—

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Furse, D.D., Prelate.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Chancellor.
Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., Secretary.
Lieut.-Col. Sir Archibald Weigall, Bt., K.C.M.G., King of Arms.
Sir Eric Machtig, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Registrar.
Admiral Sir Alan Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Office: Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary,* and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Viscount Sankey, G.B.E., Viscount Maugham, Viscount Simon, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Lord Alness and Lord Roche. Sir Sidney Abrahams is a member by virtue of section I of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. Sir Chettur Madhavan Nair and Sir John Beaumont are members by virtue of section I of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, and the Administration of Justice Act, 1928, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are members:—Sir Lyman Poore Duff, G.C.M.G. (Canada), Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Australia), Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers, G.C.M.G. (New Zealand), Chief Justice Sir John Greig Latham, G.C.M.G., (Australia), Sir George Edward Rich, K.C.M.G. (Australia), the Rt. Hon. James Stratford (South Africa), the Rt. Hon. N. J. de Wet (South Africa), the Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt (Australia), and Chief Justice E. F. Watermeyer (South Africa).

*Lord Thankerton.
Lord Macmillan, G.C.V.O.
Lord Wright.
Lord Porter.
Lord Simonds.
Lord Uthwatt.
Lord du Parcq.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes — J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
Chief Clerk .. .. A. J. N. Paterson.
Second Clerk .. .. L. W. S. Upton.
Third Clerk .. .. P. E. Bayley.

INSTITUTIONS, ETC., CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIAL OFFICE OR THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

COLONIAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

The accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited, on behalf of the Secretary of State, by Auditors, Deputy Auditors, Senior Assistant Auditors and Assistant Auditors, acting under the supervision of the Director of Colonial Audit, who is assisted in London by a central establishment connected with, but not forming part of, the Colonial Office. The Auditors, Deputy Auditors, Senior Assistant Auditors and Assistant Auditors, as well as the higher staff of the central office, form one service, known as the Colonial Audit Service. The central establishment is at Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1. The expenses of the Department are defrayed by the Governments concerned.

Details of the staff of Colonial Audit establishments in London and in the Colonial Empire will be found in Part III (i) (*b*).

DIRECTORATE OF COLONIAL SURVEYS

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 March, 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 staff has been housed at Block "B," Camp Griffiss, Bushy Park, Teddington, Middlesex.

The cost of this organisation is being met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Arrangements have been made with the Air Ministry for the Royal Air Force to undertake the air photography required by the Directorate.

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

Details of the staff of the Directorate are given in Part III (i) (*c*).

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Offices:—4 and 5, Millbank, London, S.W.1; Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2; Shipping Department (City Branch), 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

The Crown Agents act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Governments of all the Colonies for the administration of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is ultimately responsible. They receive instructions direct from the Colonial Governments, but are supervised by the Secretary of State. They do not act for the self-governing Dominions or for India, but in addition to the business of the Colonial Governments concerned they transact, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, that of the Governments of territories under the protection of His Majesty and territories in respect of which a mandate has been accepted by His Majesty, and of various public bodies such as Municipal and Harbour Authorities situated in the Colonies.

Down to 1833 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments.

The Crown Agents are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who fixes their salaries and pensions, regulates the appointment and the salaries and pensions of their staff, and exercises a general control over the funds by which their office is maintained. The Executive and Clerical staff are recruited mainly from the

competitive examination lists of the Civil Service Commissioners and are in a similar position to Civil Servants.

The following are the Colonies, Protectorates, *etc.*, *for which the Crown Agents transact business in this country* :—

Aden.
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Basutoland.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Brunei.
Ceylon.
Cyprus.
Falkland Islands.
Fiji.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Hong Kong.
Jamaica.
Kenya.
Leeward Islands—
Antigua.
Montserrat.
St. Kitts-Nevis.
Virgin Islands.
Malaya.
Malta.
Mauritius.
Newfoundland.
Nigeria.
Northern Rhodesia.
Nyasaland.
Palestine.
St. Helena.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Singapore.
Somaliland Protectorate.
Swaziland.
Tanganyika Territory.
Trinidad and Tobago.
Turks Island.
Uganda Protectorate.
Western Pacific (High Commission).
British Solomon Is.
Gilbert and Ellice Is.
New Hebrides.
Tonga.
Windward Islands—
Dominica.
Grenada.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Zanzibar.

The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the following Authorities :—The Royal West African Frontier Force, and the King's African Rifles, the Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours Administration, the Gibraltar City Council, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Jamaica, the Lagos, Accra, Sekondi and Cape Coast Town Councils, the Lagos Executive Development Board, the Obuasi Sanitary Board, the Kumasi Town Council, Achimota College, Gold Coast, the West African Institute of Industry, Arts and Social Science, the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the East African Industrial Management Board, the East African Industrial Research Board, Kenya, Makerere College, Uganda, the Singapore Harbour Board and the Penang Harbour Board. They act also as Managers of the East and West African Widows' and Orphans' Pension Schemes, and as agents for the sale of Colonial Government Publications.

The chief heads under which business is transacted by the Crown Agents are :—

(1) The purchase, shipment, insurance, and, where necessary, inspection of stores of all kinds.

(2) The detailed design of bridges, buildings and engineering structures of all kinds; the preparation of specifications for, and the examination and approval of, detailed designs of locomotives, rolling stock, cranes, etc.

(3) The negotiation of contracts for the execution of large public works, and the preparation of designs and general advice relating to such works whether carried out by contract or departmentally, consulting engineers being employed in special cases.

(4) The negotiation, issue, management (including management of sinking fund and payment of interest), and repayment of loans.

(5) The investment of surplus balances, reserve and depreciation funds, and the like.

(6) The payment of salaries to officers on leave of absence in this country, allotments and remittances to their families, and pensions to retired officers, widows, and orphans.

(7) The selection and engagement of candidates for appointments of certain classes, mainly technical, and the provision of passages for these officers and for others returning from leave of absence.

(8) Any commercial, financial, or other business which the Governments may require to be transacted in the United Kingdom.

The conditions under which the Crown Agents comply with requisitions from the Colonies for stores are laid down in Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service 339 and 340. Branch offices in the city deal with shipping arrangements and the transfer of Colonial stock.

The Crown Agents' office is financially self-supporting, commissions and fees for work done being charged to the Colonial Governments, etc., which it serves at rates approved by the Secretary of State. *No vote for* the office therefore comes before the Imperial Parliament. The accounts kept by the Crown Agents on behalf of Colonial Governments are audited in accordance with the Regulations in force in the Colonies concerned. The accounts of the separate office funds are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and are rendered to the Secretary of State.

Details of the staff of the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies will be found in Part III (i) (d).

COLONIAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

This Council was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September, 1946, to advise him on the framing and subsequent review of plans for economic and social development in the Colonial Empire and on questions of general economic and financial policy.

The present membership of the Council is as follows :—

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Portal, P.C., D.S.O., (*Chairman*).
J. Benstead, C.B.E.
Sir Bernard Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Dr. R. B. Wellesley Cole.
Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.
Sir William Goodenough, Bt.
Dr. W. A. Lewis.
J. McFadyen, J.P.
Sir Drummond Shiels, M.C.
G. Wansbrough.
Secretary: J. E. Marnham, M.C.

COLONIAL ADVISORY MEDICAL COMMITTEE

In October, 1909, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of a Departmental Committee of Enquiry, appointed a Committee (the Advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee for Tropical Africa) to advise him on medical and sanitary questions connected with Tropical Africa.

In July, 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.

On the 1st of January, 1931, the Committee took over the functions of the Colonial Medical Research Committee (described in editions of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office list) which was dissolved on the 31st of December, 1930: and its title was changed to the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
T. I. K. Lloyd, C.M.G. (*Vice Chairman*).
Mrs. Mary G. Blacklock, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
L. Farrer Brown, B.Sc.
C. C. Chesterman, O.B.E., M.D.
J. M. Cruikshank, O.B.E., M.D. D.P.H
Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M.
A. N. Drury, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Brigadier N. Hamilton Fairley, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
R. T. Leiper, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C P., D.P.H.
Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Professor A. A. Moncrieff, M.D., F.R.C.P.
C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P.
W. H. Ogilvie, M.D., F.R.C.S.
A. M. W. Rae C.M.G., M.D.
Professor H. J. Seddon, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.S.
Colonel P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Major General Sir Henry Tidy, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

The Committee was appointed on the 1st of January, 1929, to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies 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. It is constituted as follows :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Sir Arthur Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*).
C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G. (*Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
L. K. Barnes.
E. Burney, M.C. (*H.M.I. Ministry of Education*).
A. L. Binns, C.B.E., M.C.
Sir Fred Clarke, Litt.D.
W. Elliott, C.B.E.
The Reverend H. M. Grace.
E. R. J. Hussey, C.M.G.
G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Sir Frederick Mander.
A. I. Mayhew, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Mrs. E. C. Mee (*H.M.I. Ministry of Education*).
P. Morris, C.B.E.
The Right Reverend Bishop E. Myers.
Professor L. M. Penson, Ph.D.
Dr. R. E. Priestley, M.C.
Miss M. Read, Ph.D.
J. J. Robertson, B.D., F.R.S.E.
R. V. H. Roseveare, M.C.
D. J. Sloss, C.B.E.
The Reverend R. W. Stopford.
Colonel G. E. C. Wigg, M.P.
W. E. Williams, C.B.E.
Miss M. P. Barker (*Assistant Secretary*).

(W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G., Deputy Educational Adviser, L. McD. Robison, C.B.E., Assistant Educational Adviser, and R. S. Foster, O.B.E., Assistant Educational Adviser, also attend meetings of the Committee.)

COLONIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Committee was appointed in June, 1942, to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the expenditure of the sums provided for research by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, and to advise upon the co-ordination of the whole range of research in Colonial studies irrespective of the provenance of funds.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

Lord Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*Chairman*).
Sir Edward Appleton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research*).
Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, M.A., LL.D. (*Director, London School of Economics*).
Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (*Secretary, Medical Research Council*).
Brigadier General Sir Harold Hartley, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S. (*Member, British Overseas Airways Corporation*).
Sir David Chadwick, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Secretary, Imperial Agricultural Bureaux*).
Sir John Fryer, K.B.E., M.A. (*Secretary, Agricultural Research Council*).
Professor Arnold Plant, B.Sc. (Econ.).
Sir Ernest Cassel (*Professor of Commerce, University of London*).
Dr. A. I. Richards, M.A. (*Reader in Anthropology, University of London*).
C. Y. Carstairs, Dr. E. B. Worthington } *Joint Secretaries.*

COLONIAL MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

This Committee was created in 1945 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 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 Welfare and Development Act of 1940.

The present members of the Committee are :—

Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., K.H.P. (*Chairman*).
Colonel J. S. K. Boyd, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Professor P. A. Buxton, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
A. N. Drury, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Brigadier N. Hamilton-Fairley, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Professor B. G. Maegraith, D.Phil., M.B., B.S.
B. S. Platt, Ph.D., M.B., M.Sc.
Major-General Sir John Taylor, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H.
Secretaries: F. Hawking, D.M.; A. F. Mahaffy, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in June, 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 for agricultural, animal health and forestry research in or for the Colonial Empire in collaboration, so far as may be desirable and necessary, with the Advisory Council and the Appointments Department of the Colonial Office.

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

Sir John Fryer, K.B.E., M.A. (*Chairman*) (*Secretary, Agricultural Research Council*).
Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., Sec.R.S. (*Vice-Chairman*) (*Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*).

Ex-Officio :—
G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
J. Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S. (*Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State*).
W. A. Robertson (*Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
Sir Joseph Barcroft, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Director of the Unit of Animal Physiology at Department of Physiology, Cambridge University*).
J. Carmichael, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (*Research Dept., Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd.*).
Professor H. G. Champion, C.I.E., M.A. (*Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford*).
T. Dalling, M.A., M.R.C.V.S. (*Director, Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge*).
C. D. Darlington, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Director, John Innes Horticultural Institution*).
Professor Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc. (*Director, School of Agriculture, Cambridge*).
Professor J. W. Munro, M.A., D.Sc. (*Professor of Zoology and Applied Entomology, Imperial College of Science and Technology*).
W. G. Ogg, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. (*Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station*).
Professor J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Director of Research, Colonial Products Research Council*).
J. A. Scott Watson, C.B.E. (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*).
S. P. Wiltshire, M.A., D.Sc. (*Director, Imperial Mycological Institute*).

Secretary :—
H. H. Storey, D.Sc., F.R.S.
C. Y. Carstairs (*acting*).

COLONIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HEALTH AND FORESTRY

The Council was constituted in March, 1929, as the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the organisation of a Colonial Agricultural Service (Cmd. 3049) and of the Colonial Veterinary Services Committee (Cmd. 3261). No specific terms of reference were given to the Council, but it was decided that its functions should be generally those which were recommended by the two Committees referred to above. In 1943 the functions of the Council were enlarged to include forestry and its title changed to the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry. Following the constitution of the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research 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; and, in so far as may be desirable and necessary, to collaborate with the Committee for Colonial Agricultural, Animal Health and Forestry Research and the Appointments Department, in advising on the recruitment, training and terms of employment of Governmental scientific personnel engaged in agricultural, animal health and forestry research in the Colonial Empire.

The members of the Council are at present :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*).
Sir Daniel Cabot, M.R.C.V.S.
G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
T. Dalling, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.
Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Sir John Fryer, K.B.E., M.A.
Sir Ralph Furse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Capt. W. W. Henderson, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.
W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Capt. J. R. Mackie, C.M.G.
K. A. H. Murray, M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., B.Litt.
W. G. Ogg, M.A., Ph.D.
W. A. Robertson.
J. Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.
Sir William Wright Smith, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
S. P. Wiltshire, M.A., D.Sc.
B. R. Wood, C.B.E., M.A.
L. Lord (*Secretary*).

The Council has three Standing Committees on Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry respectively.

COLONIAL SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in January, 1943, to advise him on such questions as he may 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.

The Committee is composed as follows :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*).
The Reverend Canon G. W. Broomfield, O.B.E., D.D.
Miss M. Digby.
Mrs. F. V. Enthoven.
Miss M. Fry, J.P.
Miss M. L. Harford.
G. Haynes.
Mrs. V. M. Jones.
J. L. Longland.
Dr. T. McLoughlin.
W. H. McVicker, M.Sc.
F. Messer, M.P.
Sir Cosmo Parkinson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
A. Paterson, M.C.
Dr. A. I. Richards.
Sir Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.
Professor T. S. Simey.
J. L. Smyth.
Mrs. Barbara F. Wootton.
Miss E. Younghusband, J.P.
Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E. (*Secretary*).
Miss M. M. Tew (*Assistant Secretary*).

COLONIAL FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*).
C. F. Hickling (*Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
F. S. Russell, D.S.C., D.F.C., F.R.S.
E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.
E. S. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc.
G. A. Reay, Ph.D.
B. S. Platt, M.B., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Miss E. Trewavas, D.Sc.
C. F. A. Pantin, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Professor C. M. Yonge, D.Sc., Ph.D.
R. S. Wimpenny.
J. Thomson, O.B.E.
J. Morley Neale.
C. N. Hooper.
R. H. Burt (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL SURVEY AND GEOPHYSICAL COMMITTEE

The Colonial Survey and Geophysical Committee is an Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to advise him on survey and allied questions affecting the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. The Colonial Survey Committee was originally constituted in August, 1905, its scope was extended in 1912 to include geological surveys and on 1st January, 1935, it was reconstituted on a broader basis to enable it to consider not only survey and geological questions but also such allied problems as geophysical, meteorological and astronomical questions. It was also decided that the Committee should in future be constituted as far as possible on an *ex officio* basis.

The Committee now consists of :—

Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., (Colonial Office) (*Chairman*).
The Assistant Secretary in charge of the Research Department of the Colonial Office.
The Director General of the Ordinance Survey.
The Hydrographer of the Navy.
The Director of Military Surveys, War Office.
The Director of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.
The Astronomer Royal.

The Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.
The Head of the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics at Cambridge University.
The Director of Colonial Surveys.
R. E. Gilbert, Colonial Office (*Secretary*).

COLONIAL LABOUR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

The Committee consists at present of :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
A. H. Poynton, C.M.G. (*Vice-Chairman*).
Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State*).
G. Myrddin Evans, C.B. (*Representative of the Ministry of Labour and National Service*).

Employers' Representatives :—

A. L. Butler, O.B.E., M.I.M.M.
A. P. Hadow.
Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Sir John Forbes Watson.
R. K. Winter, C.M.G.

Workers' Representatives :—

J. Benstead, C.B.E.
A. Dalgleish.
Dame Anne Loughlin, D.B.E.
Sir Arthur Pugh, C.B.E., J.P.
G. W. Thomson.

Independent Members :—

Dr. Rita Hinden.
Professor W. M. Macmillan, M.A.
Brigadier-General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
C. S. Roberts (*Secretary*).

TSETSE FLY AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS COMMITTEE

In 1944 the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee to consider and advise on the co-ordination of action, including research, directed against human and animal trypanosomiasis, and, in particular, against the tsetse fly as the chief vector.

The Committee, on which the Dominions Office and the Sudan Government are represented, reports from time to time to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, on all matters affecting research, its recommendations are referred to the Colonial Research Committee for comment and advice before submission to him.

The Committee is composed as follows :—

G. F. Seel, C.M.G. (*Colonial Office*) (*Chairman*).
Sir R. G. Archibald, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D. (*Representative of the Sudan Government*).
Professor P. A. Buxton, F.R.S. (*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*).
A. B. Cohen, O.B.E. (*Colonial Office*).
Professor T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D. (*Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine*).
H. Lyndhurst Duke, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D. (*lately Director of the Human Trypanosomiasis Institute in Uganda and Chairman of the League of Nations Sleeping Sickness Committee*).
S. A. Goulborn (*Dominions Office*).
Sir Ian Heilbron, D.S.O., F.R.S. (*Imperial College of Science*).
W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (*Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).
Dr. E. M. Lourie, M.B., D.P.H. (*Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine*).
Sir Guy Marshall, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
S. A. Neave, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc. (*Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology*).
John Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S. (*Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).
Sir Harold Tempany, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*).
C. W. F. Footman (*Colonial Office*) (*Secretary*).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF COLONIAL PEOPLES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in September, 1942, to deal with all questions referred to it concerning the welfare of Colonial Peoples in the United Kingdom.

The present members of the Committee are :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Vice Chairman*).
Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M G., C.V.O.
Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
G. F. Seel, C.M.G.
A. H. Poynton, C.M.G.
Mrs. Mary Blacklock, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B.
C. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.C.S.
R. B. Wellesley Cole, M.D., F.R.C.S.
H O. Davies, B.Com.
Rev: Canon H. M. Grace, M.A.
C. W. W. Greenidge, M.A.
Mrs. Guy Lambert
Harold Moody, M.D., B.S.
Miss N. Parkinson, C.B.E.
Rev. R. Sorensen, M.P.
J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.
J. L. Keith, O.B.E.
F. Farmer
A. Khachadourian.
Mrs. M. Watts.
I. G. Cummings *Secretary*.

WEST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

The West African Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in November, 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 and the Gold Coast, the Treasurer of Sierra Leone, and the Receiver-General of the Gambia. The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., acts as the Board's agent.

The members of the Board are :—

H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chairman*).
O. G. R. Williams, C.M.G.
S. Caine, C.M.G.
R. N. Kershaw, M.C.
W. A. F. Wickhart (*Secretary*).

The address of the Board is 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

The East African Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1920 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to Kenya and Uganda. Its functions were subsequently extended to the Tanganyika Territory, and to Zanzibar (from 1st January, 1936).

The Board is represented in East Africa by Currency Officers at Nairobi (for Kenya), Entebbe (for Uganda), Dar-es-Salaam (for the Tanganyika Territory), and Zanzibar. The present currency officers are the Accountants-General of Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory, and the Chief Accountant of Zanzibar.

The members of the Board are :—

H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chairman*).
R. N. Kershaw, M.C.
S. Caine, C.M.G.
A. B. Cohen, O.B.E.
E. Bellevue (*Secretary*).

The address of the Board is 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

The Palestine Currency Board was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1926 to provide for and to control the supply of currency to Palestine.

The Board is represented in Palestine by a Currency Officer at Jerusalem. The present Currency Officer is the Accountant-General of Palestine.

The members of the Board are :—

Sir Percy H. Ezechiel, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*).
S. Caine, C.M.G.
R. N. Kershaw, M.C.
Trafford Smith.
J. H. Brown (*Secretary*).

The address of the Board is 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

" DISCOVERY " COMMITTEE

In March, 1923, the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed an Executive Committee to control, subject to his instructions, the investigations, mainly connected with whaling, recommended by the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands. (*See* Parliamentary Paper, Cmd 657). For the purposes of the investigations, the late Captain R. Scott's ship " Discovery ", was acquired on behalf of the Colonial Government, and, after being refitted to meet the requirements of the work, was placed in commission in 1925.

In the same year a Marine Biological Station was established at Grytviken, South Georgia. It was handed over to the Government of the Falkland Islands in 1938. Another ship of the whale catcher type, which was named " William Scoresby," was built for the Committee and placed in commission in 1926. In July, 1929, the " Discovery " was chartered for the purposes of the British, Australian, New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-1931, and in her place a third ship, named " Discovery II," which was specially constructed for research work, was built for the Committee and commissioned on 14th December, 1929. The " Discovery " was formally handed over to the Boy Scouts Association on 9th October, 1937.

The work of the " Discovery II " continued until 1939 and that of the " William Scoresby " until 1938. During the war both ships were chartered to the Ministry of War Transport. The Committee's work has resulted in much new knowledge of whales, general oceanography in the Southern Ocean, and various subsidiary subjects, and has assisted the international regulation of whaling. The work continues, and the scientific results are published in the " Discovery " Reports, of which 23 volumes have so far been issued.

The present Committee is composed as follows :—

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
S. E. V. Luke (*Colonial Office*).
E. S. A. Baynes (*Dominions Office*).
A. T. A. Dobson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*).
Rear-Admiral A. G. N. Wyatt (*Admiralty*).
Professor A. C. Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
H. G. Maurice, C.B.
Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
J. M. Wordie, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Dr. M. A. Mackintosh (*Director of Research*).

Dominions Observers :—

P. T. Molson (*Canada*).
J. D. L. Hood (*Commonwealth of Australia*).
Sir Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*New Zealand*).
E. Boden (*Union of South Africa*).
S. W. Smith (*Secretary and Accountant*).

BUREAU OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL DISEASES

His Majesty's Government have established in London a Bureau for the collection and general distribution of information with regard to hygiene and tropical diseases. Accommodation has been provided by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine at Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. The Bureau is partly maintained from Imperial funds, and from funds provided by contributions from other Governments, principally Dominion and Colonial Governments.

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 :—

W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., (*Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies*) (*Chairman*).
W. Horner Andrews, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
Professor Patrick A. Buxton, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., F.R.S.
E. R. A. Merewether, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., K.H.P.
Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Sir Philip H. Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.
Lieutenant-General Sir Ernest Bradfield, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S. (*Retd.*).

Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.
J. B. Sidebotham, C.M.G.
H. W. Davidson, M.B.E. (*Secretary*).

The Bureau is administered by a salaried Director and Assistant Director who are assisted by a staff of Sectional Editors. Its main function is to collect from all sources information regarding hygiene and tropical diseases; to collate, condense, and, where necessary, translate this information and to distribute it as widely and quickly as possible among those who are engaged in these fields of medical and health work. This information is made available by means of the publications of the Bureau, viz., the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* and the *Bulletin of Hygiene*, both of which are issued monthly. The Bureau possesses a valuable library which is now combined with that of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The Director of the Bureau is C. Wilcocks, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.; the Acting Assistant Director, J. F. Corson, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.; and the Secretary, Captain R. L. Sheppard.

TROPICAL DISEASES HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

This Inter-departmental Committee was set up in August, 1941, to examine proposals for the establishment of a tropical diseases hospital and centre in London, and for the development of a comprehensive scheme for the study of tropical medicine and pathology, the carrying out of clinical research and the training of women in tropical nursing.

The present members of the Committee are:—
The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Chairman*).
Sir Sidney Barnes, K.B.E., C.B. (*Greenwich Hospital*).
Major-General A. G. Biggam, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (*War Office*).
Major-General Sir Ernest Bradfield, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*India Office*).
Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Sheldon Dudley, K.C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., K.H.P. (*Admiralty*).
Sir George Elliston, M.C. (*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*).
Sir Clifford Figg (*Seamen's Hospital Society*).
A representative of the Foreign Office.
Sir Francis Fraser, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*University of London*).
Sir Wilson Jameson, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (*Ministry of Health*).
Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Colonial Office*).
W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (*Colonial Office*).
Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*).
Professor B. G. Maegraith, D.Phil., M.B., B.S. (*Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine*).
Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Seamen's Hospital Society*).
Sir Edward Mellanby, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (*Medical Research Council*).
J. C. Nairne (*Seamen's Hospital Society*).
F. H. Norman (*Ministry of War Transport*).
Dr. J. F. E. Prideaux, O.B.E. (*Ministry of Pensions*).
Dr. C. M. Wenyon, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Royal Society*).
Air Vice-Marshal Andrew Grant, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (*Air Ministry*).
Joint Secretaries:—
R. A. Whittle, M.C. (*Colonial Office*).
F. A. Lyon (*Seamen's Hospital*).

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON LOCUST CONTROL

This Committee was set up in March, 1942, for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the experts of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and the Anti-Locust Research Centre and the various departments of state which are concerned with combating the depredations of locusts, and of organising, where necessary, campaigns for their destruction.

The Committee is the heritor of the Locust Control Committee, established by the Economic Advisory Council which included in its activities

(i) Investigations in the field with regard to locust destruction.
(ii) Investigation of the original breeding area of the three main types of locust.

This programme was much interfered with by the war and, when extensive outbreaks of the desert locust were threatened in the Middle East and East Africa, the formation of this Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating efforts for their destruction became necessary.

The Committee is composed of the following:—
S. Caine, C.M.G. (*Chairman*).
Air Commodore K. V. B. Cross, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Air Ministry*).
Sir Harold Tempany, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Colonial Office*).
W. B. L. Monson (*Colonial Office*).
S. A. Goulborn (*Dominions Office*).
W. B. G. Chisholm (*Foreign Office*).
D. A. Greenhill, O.B.E. (*Foreign Office*).
R. C. Mayall, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (*Sudan Government*).
E. M. Bettenson (*Ministry of Supply*).
Lieut.-Col. R. G. T. Evans (*War Office*).
Miss E. U. Goodman (*India Office*).
S. A. Neave, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc. (*Imperial Institute of Entomology*).
B. P. Uvarov, C.M.G., D.Sc. (*Anti-Locust Research Centre*).
Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E. (*Anti-Locust Research Centre*).
T. F. Sandford, C.M.G., M.B.E. (*Secretary*) (*Colonial Office*).

The following receive papers and attend as required:—
A. B. Cohen, O.B.E. (*Colonial Office*).
D. R. Serpell, O.B.E. (*Treasury*).
H. Hardman (*Ministry of Food*).
Lieut.-Col. E C. S. Reid (*War Office*)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.

This body, consisting of nominees of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer a number (8) of Bureaux organised to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialised fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Empire. In 1933, the Council was entrusted with the supervision of the administration and finances of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and the Imperial Mycological Institute 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. On the recommendation of the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1936 the Governments directed the creation of two more Imperial Bureaux, for Forestry and Dairy Science respectively. The annual reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Robertson (*Chairman*).
Sir David Chadwick, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Secretary*).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Imperial Economic Committee was established in 1925. The functions of the Committee were extended by the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, and again as a result of the Report of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933. These functions are now as follows:—

(1) To complete the series of investigations into the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests of both producers and consumers.

(2) To undertake enquiries into the production for export and marketing in various parts of the world of the raw materials of the Empire.

(3) To prepare, on obtaining the approval of the Governments of the Commonwealth, preliminary surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing, such as were contemplated in the recommendation of the Imperial Conference of 1926.

(4) To carry out any investigations arising out of recommendations contained in Reports submitted by the General Economic Committee and adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1930.

(5) To facilitate conferences among those engaged in particular industries in various parts of the Commonwealth.

(6) To examine and report on any economic question which the Governments of the Commonwealth may agree to refer to the Committee.

(7) To undertake the following services transferred from the Empire Marketing Board, viz.:—
(*a*) Periodical market intelligence notes; and
(*b*) World surveys of production and trade (including those embraced by the "Commodity" series issued by the Empire Marketing Board).

(8) To make proposals to Governments in regard to other economic services and enquiries which, in its view, should be conducted on a co-operative basis, it being understood that this does not give to the Committee any power to initiate proposals regarding consultation in respect of economic policy.

The Committee consists of 20 members, nominated by their respective governments. It is financed by contributions from all the governments of the Commonwealth, and reports to those governments.

Prior to the war the publications of the Committee comprised statistical surveys, special reports and regular intelligence services; 29 special reports and five surveys have been published. Summary reviews of production and trade were published annually on meat, fruit, dairy produce, grain crops, plantation crops, industrial fibres, and vegetable oils and oilseeds. The intelligence services included regular periodicals on dairy produce, fresh fruit, dried and canned fruit, wool (each with annual supplements) and on tobacco. The activities of the Committee, which is composed as follows, are being resumed and publications will again be issued as opportunity occurs:—
United Kingdom—Sir Geoffrey Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E. (one seat vacant).
Canada—F. Hudd, Acting High Commissioner (one seat vacant).
Australia—F. L. McDougall, C.M.G.; Sir Clive Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.
New Zealand—The Rt. Hon. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner; H. E. Davis.
Union of South Africa—A. P. van der Post, Trade Commissioner (one seat vacant).
Eire—J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., High Commissioner (one seat vacant).
Newfoundland—Edgar Bowring (one seat vacant).
Southern Rhodesia—Seat vacant.
India—Sir Samuel Runganadhan, High Commissioner (one seat vacant).
Burma—Seat vacant.
Colonies and Protectorates—Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Clifford Figg.

Secretary—G. S. Dunnett, O.B.E.
Address—2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1.
Telephone—Whitehall 5586.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY

The Institute was founded at the beginning of 1913 for the purpose of encouraging and co-ordinating entomological work throughout the Empire in relation both to human and animal diseases and to agriculture. It was known as the Imperial Bureau of Entomology until 1930, when the name was changed to Imperial Institute of Entomology. The Head Office is at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W., and the Publication Office at 41, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7. Dr. S. A. Neave, C.M.G., O.B.E., is the Director of the Institute, and Dr. W. J. Hall, M.C., the Assistant Director.

The Institute was formerly under the control of an Honorary Committee of Management, but as from 1st October, 1933, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933, it has been placed under the control of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux.

The Institute absorbed the Entomological Research Committee appointed in June, 1909, by the Marquess of Crewe, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of furthering the study of economic entomology particularly in the British Tropical African Colonies and Protectorates.

Contributions for the upkeep of the Institute, which amount to approximately £13,700 per annum, are made by H.M.'s Governments in

the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, the Government of India, the Governments of the Colonies, Protectorates, etc., and of the Sudan.

The Institute publishes a quarterly journal entitled "The Bulletin of Entomological Research," which includes original papers on entomological subjects: and a monthly journal entitled "The Review of Applied Entomology" (in two parts "Medical and Veterinary" and "Agricultural") summarizing all current entomological literature bearing on injurious insects. The identification of insects is also undertaken on a large scale for official entomologists in all parts of the Empire, and information and advice are given on any matters concerning injurious insects.

IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Ferry Lane, Kew (Telephone, Richmond 0603).

Director, S. P. Wiltshire, D.Sc.

The Institute (which was formerly known as the Imperial Bureau of Mycology), was founded in 1920. It was the outcome of a proposal unanimously adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1918, that a central organization should be established for the encouragement and co-ordination of work throughout the Empire on the diseases of plants caused by fungi.

The Institute was formerly under the control of an Honorary Committee of Management, but as from 1st October, 1933, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, 1933, it has been placed under the control of the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux.

The funds of the Institute are provided from the various self-governing Dominions, India and the Sudan, and the non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Scottish Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture, N. Ireland, also make annual contributions. Its work on the diseases of plants caused by fungi is broadly on the same lines as that of the Imperial Institute of Entomology in regard to insects. Its primary function is to assist economic mycologists in the overseas parts of the Empire by the accumulation and distribution of information on all matters connected with plant diseases and by the identification of specimens. The former purpose is fulfilled by the issue of a monthly *Review*, the establishment of a lending library, the preparation of translations and summaries of existing knowledge, and also by direct correspondence. Other publications include maps showing the world distribution of major plant diseases. In addition to the identification of specimens, critical studies of parasitic fungi are carried out. Accommodation is provided for overseas workers who may wish to prosecute their researches while in England. With the co-operation of the Empire Marketing Board, a new building was built on a site in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Institute entered into occupation of this in July, 1930. A first Imperial Mycological Conference, organised by the Institute and attended by a large number of home and overseas mycologists, was held in 1924, and similar conferences, which were widely attended, were held in September, 1929, and September, 1934. The Fourth Imperial Mycological Conference, which was to be held in September, 1939, had to be cancelled owing to the outbreak of war.

EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMPIRE FORESTRY

The Conference meets periodically, usually quinquennially (the last occasion being in 1935 in the Union of South Africa), to discuss questions of forest policy in the Empire and the wider technical aspects of forestry. The preparatory work for this Conference and the steps necessary to give effect to the resolutions are carried out by the Standing Committee on Empire Forestry, composed as follows:—

The Chairman of the Empire Forestry Conference; Chairman, British Forestry Commission; Director of Imperial Forestry Institute; Member of Council of Empire Forestry Association; and one representative of each of the following: Colonial Office; India Office; unit of Empire in which last Conference was held; unit of Empire in which next Conference will be held.

J. Q. Williamson (*Acting Secretary*), 25, Savile Row, W.1.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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 financed jointly by Colonial Governments, the Forestry Commission, and the University; it provides undergraduate and post-graduate training in forestry and refresher courses for forest officers of the Empire and others, undertakes the structural examination and identification of woods and the identification of trees, and carries out research on biological and economic problems bearing on forestry.

The Institute is combined with the University Department of Forestry under the Professor of Forestry.

The Institute is supervised by a University Committee which includes representatives of the Colonies, India and the other Universities.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

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 principal objects of the Institute are to promote the utilisation of the commercial and industrial resources of the Empire, by the chemical and technical investigation of raw materials and by the supply of information relating to such materials and their production; 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.

The Institute ceased to act as an independent institution in 1902, when it was placed under the management of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament. The Colonial Office assumed the management by arrangement with the Board of Trade in 1907, and was placed in statutory control by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916.

As an outcome of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1923 and the subsequent resolution of the Imperial Economic Conference, an Act of Parliament (the Imperial Institute Act, 1925) was passed which repeals the Acts of 1902 and 1916, and provides (1) for the transfer of the Institute to the control of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade; (2) for its management, under that Minister, by a Board of Governors representing all the interests concerned, and (3) for the amalgamation of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau with the Institute. The provisions of this Act were carried into effect in 1925.

The following is a brief account of the activities of the Institute.

The Institute works in co-operation with the Agricultural, Mines and other technical departments in the Dominions, India and the Colonies, whose operations it supplements by undertaking investigations and enquiries relating to the composition, uses and commercial value of products (animal, vegetable or mineral) which can be more efficiently conducted at home in consultation with merchants and manufacturers with a view to the local utilisation of the products or their export.

In addition to general laboratories for the investigation of products, there are special laboratories for the examination of rubber, cement, and ceramic materials, and complete technical trials of these and other materials can be carried out. By its close association with manufacturers and users of raw materials in this country, the Institute is able to arrange large-scale trials of promising materials when necessary. Samples of the principal raw materials which have been investigated and commercially valued during recent years, and as to which full information is available, can be inspected by interested enquirers.

Special analyses and investigations are undertaken for firms or private persons in any part of the Empire on payment of appropriate charges. Application for such investigations should be made in writing to the Director.

For the execution of the investigation and enquiry work of the Institute two departments are maintained, viz., Plant and Animal Products, and Mineral Resources. Each department is under a Principal Officer and has its own laboratory and intelligence sections, and is responsible for all publications dealing with its particular subjects. In each department a special feature is made of the collecting and indexing of such published and other information as is likely to be of service in dealing with enquiries and other work of the Institute.

Plant and Animal Products Department.—This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to foodstuffs, oilseeds, essential oils, fibres, drugs, tobacco, tanning materials, gums and resins, and such like products. Under the supervision of an Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products, Consultative Committees, including representatives of Overseas Empire Governments and of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on silk, vegetable fibres, oils and oilseeds, essential oils, gums and resins, tanning materials, hides and skins, and insecticidal materials of vegetable origin; other Committees will be formed as and when required. Investigations of plantation rubber are also carried out at the Institute under the direction of the London Advisory Committee for Rubber Research (Ceylon and Malaya).

A very large number of reports on these subjects have been made to the Governments of the Dominions, Colonies and India. The results of some of the investigations are recorded in the quarterly "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute."

Mineral Resources Department.—This department is responsible for dealing with all investigations and enquiries relating to minerals, and one of its chief functions is to prepare and publish the well-known series of reports on the Mineral Industry of the British Empire and foreign countries. Seven Consultative Committees, composed mainly of members representing the industries concerned, co-operate in the work under the guidance of an Advisory Council on Mineral Resources which includes representatives of the various Overseas Governments. In this way a link is provided between the mineral resources of the Empire and the merchants and manufacturers in Great Britain.

Library.—The library of the Institute contains a large collection of Colonial and Indian works of reference, and is regularly supplied with the more important reports and other publications of government departments in Great Britain, the Dominions, Colonies and India, and also most foreign countries. More than 800 serial publications, mainly of a scientific or technical character, are regularly received.

The library is available for the use of inquirers between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays (10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays).

Statistical Section.—This section is concerned with the collection of statistics for the use of other departments of the Institute and with all enquiries relating to statistics, for which purpose the chief statistical publications of nearly all the British and foreign countries are regularly received.

Public Exhibition Galleries.—The exhibits in these galleries are supplied chiefly through the Governments of the countries concerned, but also by manufacturers in Great Britain who employ Empire raw materials in their industries. The exhibits thus constitute a permanent exhibition illustrative 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 native 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. Reference samples of little known raw products not generally available on the market are supplied to manufacturers and others interested.

There is an inquiry stand in the galleries for the supply of free literature and general information and for the sale of Imperial Institute publications. Pamphlets, circulars, hand-books, etc., relating to the commerce, agriculture, mining and other industries of the principal British possessions, and also to emigration, are available for gratuitous distribution. Imperial Institute series of picture postcards, illustrating the more important industries of the Empire, are on sale, price 9d. per packet of six cards.

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, sports and industries of the various countries of the British Empire overseas are shown in the cinema daily, 3.30—4.15 p.m.

The galleries and cinema are open to the public at 2 p.m. every weekday afternoon; there is no charge for admission.

Central Film Library.—The Central Film Library housed in the Institute contains cinematograph films illustrating the industry and agriculture, as well as the life and products, of the United Kingdom and the Empire overseas. The films are available for loan to schools and other approved bodies in this country without other charge than the cost of carriage. A series of lantern slides of the Empire is also available for loan on similar terms.

Empire Lectures Scheme.—Since 1940 the Imperial Institute has offered to primary and secondary schools and other organisations throughout the country, lecturers fully qualified to talk on any part of the Empire or on different aspects of Empire affairs. This service is provided free of charge to applicants. Its purpose is to present a realistic background to school studies and not to supersede them. From a modest start the scheme has grown into a service which arranges over 3,000 lectures and reaches about 500,000 children each year.

General Publications.—The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" is published quarterly, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, by post 2*s.* 9*d.* (annual subscription 10*s.*, including postage), and may be ordered direct from the Institute or through any bookseller. The Bulletins contain records of the principal investigations conducted by the Imperial Institute, and articles relating to progress in agricultural, mineral and other industries, with special reference to the industrial utilisation of raw materials of the British Empire. Other features of the Bulletin are (1) a record of work conducted by Government Technical Departments Overseas; and (2) bibliographies of the more important published reports, articles, etc., on plant and animal products, economic minerals and vegetable insecticides.

Monographs and other publications relating to subjects and products dealt with at the Institute are also prepared. Such publications include a "Descriptive List of some Empire Timbers recommended by the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on Timbers" and "Grading Rules and Standard Sizes for Empire Hardwoods"; "Tanning Materials of the British Empire"; "The Collection of Reptile Skins for Commercial Purposes"; "The Drying of East African Hides with reference to the prevention of Blister" and "The Preparation of Empire Hides and Skins," (reports issued with the approval of the Imperial Institute Consultative Committee on Hides and Skins); "Commercial Plant Fibres (excluding Cotton) of the British Empire;" "World's Cinchona Bark Industry"; "Survey of Insecticide Materials of Vegetable Origin"; "Tung Oil Industry of the United States"; "Chicle, Jelutong and Allied Materials"; "War-Time Drug Supplies and Empire Production"; and "Paper-making Materials of the British Empire." Memoranda, prepared at the Institute, on "Empire Sisal and its importance to the Cordage manufacturer," "Indian (Sunn or Sann) Hemp, its Production and Utilisation" and "The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire," were issued by the late Empire Marketing Board.

The Mineral Resources Department took over and continued the publications issued by the late Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau on the Mineral Resources of the British Empire and foreign countries, including the annual Statistical Summary, a series on the Mining Laws of the British Empire, and monographs on specific minerals and metals. Some 50 monographs have been issued and these are continuously being brought up to date. Among the more recent issues are volumes dealing with Platinum and Allied Metals, Strontium Minerals, Barium Minerals, Asbestos, Manganese, Magnesium, Magnesite and Dolomite, and Chrome Ore and Chromium. Special publications dealing with Mining Royalties and Rents in the British Empire and a survey of the Mineral Position of the British Empire have also been issued.

Conference Rooms.—These large rooms, specially decorated and furnished, are reserved on the principal floor for use by representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and for meetings and receptions.

The Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall.—The Bhownaggree corridor and rooms in connection with this hall are in the occupation of the Imperial Institute. The hall is available for lectures, meetings, etc.

Trustees:

The Lord President of the Council.
The First Commissioner of H.M. Treasury.
The Secretary of State for India.
The President of the Board of Trade.
The Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade.
The Rt. Hon the Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.
The Hon. R. H. Brand, C.M.G.
A. Chester Beatty, F.S.A.

Board of Governors:

President—H. A. Marquand, M.A., D.Sc., M.P. (*Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade*).
Vice-President—*C. S. Toseland, M.B.E. (*Principal Assistant Secretary, Export Promotion Department, Board of Trade*).

Representatives of the Dominions, India, etc.:

Canada—(*Vacant*).
Australia—The Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D. (*Acting High Commissioner*).
New Zealand—The Rt. Hon. W. J. Jordan (*High Commissioner*).
South Africa—G. Heaton Nicholls (*High Commissioner*).
India—Diwan Bahadur Sir Samuel Runganadhan, C.I.E., M.A. (*High Commissioner*).
Newfoundland—D. James Davies, C.B.E. (*Trade Commissioner*).

Representatives of Government Departments:

Treasury—*A. J. D. Winnifrith.
Board of Trade—Sir Edward Hodgson, C.B., O.B.E.
Colonial Office—*Sir Gerard Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; *J. A. Calder, C.M.G. (*Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies*); *Sir Harold Tempany, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S. (*Chairman, Advisory Council on Plant and Animal Products*).
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—J. A. Scott Watson, M.C., M.A.
Ministry of Fuel and Power—W. G. Nott-Bower, C.B., C.B.E.
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research—Sir Edward Appleton, K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

* Members of Managing Committee.

Representatives of Scientific and Commercial Interests:

Royal Society—The Rt. Hon. the Lord Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S.; Prof. H. H. Read, D.Sc., F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M., A.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.
Former Governor of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau—H. F. Marriott, A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.M., M.I.Min.E.
Imperial College of Science and Technology—Prof. R. V. Southwell, M.A., LL.D., M.I.M.E., F.R.Ae.S., F.I.Ae.S., F.R.S.
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew—Sir Edward Salisbury, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.S.
Imperial Institute Advisory Council on Minerals—*Sir Edmund Teale, D.Sc., M.Inst.M.M.
Representatives of Industry—Lt.-Col. G. R. Harding, D.S.O.; Alexander Johnston.

Note.—Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Director of the Imperial Institute, and J. Ridler and F. Hollings of the Department of Overseas Trade attend meetings of the Board of Governors and Managing Committee.

STAFF

Director—Sir Harry Lindsay, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

Principal—J. R. Furlong, Ph.D.(Würz.), A.R.I.C.

MINERAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Principal—G. E. Howling, B.Sc. (Lond.).

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary—*J. A. Nelson, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.).
Acting General Secretary—R. C. H. Walker, M.A. (Cantab.).

EXHIBITION GALLERIES

Curator—F. W. Rolfe.

LONDON ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR RUBBER RESEARCH (CEYLON AND MALAYA)

Superintendent—G. Martin, B.Sc. (Birm.), F.I.R.I.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Kew as a scientific establishment dates from 1759, when a Botanic, or as it was then called a Physic, Garden was established by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, Dowager Princess of Wales.

It was energetically maintained by her son, George III, with the scientific assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, who was virtually, for the greater part of his life, director. Under his advice collectors were sent to all parts of the world. The first New Holland plants were introduced during Cook's voyages, 1768-1780. At Sir Joseph Banks's instance the system of inter-colonial exchange through Kew was commenced, which has been maintained ever since. The most memorable undertaking of this kind was the voyage of the *Bounty* (1787), for the purpose of introducing the bread-fruit tree from the South Seas into the W. Indies. Nelson, the Kew collector, was amongst those sent adrift by the mutineers, and eventually died of the exposure. Another Kew gardener, James Hooper, who had been attached to Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, remained in Java, and was from 1817-30 Hortulanus of the celebrated Dutch Colonial Botanic Garden at Buitenzorg, which he helped to create.

Both George III and Sir Joseph Banks died in 1820, and the colonial and other work of Kew languished, though it was not absolutely abandoned during the reigns of George IV and William IV. In 1838 the abolition of the whole establishment was contemplated by the Government. Public opposition led to the appointment of a Treasury Committee, the report of which was presented to Parliament in 1840. The following paragraphs briefly defined the functions of the reorganised establishment:—"A national garden ought to be the centre round which all minor establishments of the same nature should be arranged. . . . From a garden of this kind Government would be able to obtain authentic and official information on points connected with the founding of new colonies; it would afford the plants there required, without its being necessary, as now, to apply to the officers of private establishments for advice and assistance.

These recommendations having been adopted by the Government, Sir W. J. Hooker, F.R.S., was appointed Director in 1841 to carry them out. A close connection between Kew and the Colonial and India Offices immediately sprang up. A scheme for a complete series of colonial floras was sanctioned in 1856, and has been steadily prosecuted. Kew serves to a large extent as an advanced horticultural school. Special attention is given to the preparation of gardeners for Colonial and Indian service, in which some 100 men, trained at Kew, are now in official employment.

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 connection 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 a grant to be devoted partly to 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 a superior officer of the Kew staff to undertake overseas missions, and partly for sending 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. After the dissolution of the Empire Marketing Board the post of Economic Botanist was retained as part of the regular establishment.

Colonial botanical institutions fall roughly into three classes. Those of the first class are usually, like Kew, administered by a scientific director; those of the second class by a skilled superintendent; the third class consists of "botanic stations." These last are small and inexpensive gardens, devised, in 1885, in order to afford practical instruction in the cultivation of tropical crops, and were intended to develop the agricultural resources at first of the smaller West Indian islands, and subsequently (1887) British possessions in Tropical Africa. These are now an integral part of the Agricultural Departments of the Colonies concerned and usually are in charge of a curator, who, in many cases, is a gardener trained at Kew.

* Members of Managing Committee.

The principal members of the Kew staff are :—

Director—Sir Edward J. Salisbury, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Assistant Director—J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., F.L.S.
Economic Botanist—Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E.
Keeper of the Herbarium and Library—W. B. Turrill, D.Sc.
Keeper of Museums—J. Hutchinson, LL.D.
Curator—W. M. Campbell.

MALAYAN INFORMATION AGENCY

The offices of the Agency are at Malaya House, 57, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, and the Agent is Sir Geoffrey Cator, C.M.G.

The Agency was established by the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The primary objects of the Agency are to deal with questions affecting the export trade of Malaya with the United Kingdom, to represent Malaya at trade exhibitions, to advertise its productions and attractions, and to furnish to intending travellers and settlers general information as to conditions and facilities. The Agent also supplies (on payment in certain cases) maps, publications and photographs.

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

The Agent has the assistance of an advisory board of experienced persons.

EAST AFRICAN OFFICE

This office is situated in the Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

It was established in 1925, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Governments of the East African Territories, and the Kenya-Uganda Transport Administration.

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 also to stimulate the trade of East Africa by helping to introduce its products into home markets.

Commissioner—Mr. R. Norton, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made in their Report (Command Paper 562) by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919. 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 the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct research. 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 Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the college on 1st April, 1922.

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. Refresher 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 recognised equivalent will be accepted.

4. A Two-Year Course in Sugar Technology.

Tropical Veterinary Science is also an important branch of the college curriculum.

The tuition fees are as follows :—

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

(*b*) Refresher Course £75 per annum, or in the case of students from contributing colonies £15 per annum.

(*c*) Sugar Course, £75 per annum, or in the case of students from foreign countries £125 per annum.

(*d*) Diploma Course £50 per annum, or in the case of students coming from foreign countries £100 per annum.

Chairman of the Governing Body—Sir Eric Macfadyen, M.A., J.P.
Principal—Odin Tom Faulkner, C.M.G., B.A. Dip. Agric.
Secretary—N. H. Young.
Consultant to Governing Body—Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Registrar—G. G. Gianetti, M.A., Dip. Agric. (Econ.).
Bursar—G. R. Langdale, A.C.A.

Professors

Agronomy—A. de K. Frampton, C.D.A.
Botany—E. E. Cheesman, M.Sc., A.R.C.S.
Chemistry—F. Hardy, M.A., Dip. Agr.
Economics—C. Y. Shephard, Ph.D., B.Sc.
Entomology—Vacant.
Mycology—R. E. D. Baker, M.A., A.I.C.T.A.

Lecturers

Agronomy—J. Duckworth, B.S.A., D.Sc.; L. J. C. Evans, Dip. Agric., A.I.C.T.A.
Botany—K. S. Dodds, B.Sc., Ph.D.; N. W. Simmonds, B.A.; G. E. L. Spencer, D.I.C.T.A.
Chemistry—G. Rodrigues, F.I.C.
Economics—A. L. Jolly, M.Sc.
Entomology—E. McC. Callan, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C.
Mycology—W. T. Dale, B.Sc.
Sugar Technology—R. D. E. Yearwood, Dip. Agric., A.I.C.T.A.; C. W. Fitzwilliam, D.I.C.T.A., A.I.C.T.A.

Further particulars regarding the college can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, or from the Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

(University of London)

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which incorporates the Ross Institute, was constituted by Royal Charter in 1924 and took over the London School of Tropical Medicine on 1st August, 1924.

Address: Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

(The Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases is accommodated in the building.)

Chairman of the Court of Governors—Vacant.
Dean—Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE

The course of study lasts five months and commences in September and March of each year. Fees, £40.

In addition to medical officers in the Colonial Service the school is open to qualified medical practitioners of any nationality and of either sex. Other applicants may be admitted in special circumstances

Facilities for clinical and pathological studies are afforded by the Seamen's Hospital Society.

The school course is designed to equip students for the Diploma of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England (D.T.M. & H., Eng.). Tropical medicine has been admitted as a subject for the M.D. of London University, and the school curriculum is adapted to afford facilities to candidates desirous of taking the M.D. in this subject.

The Tropical Diseases Research Fund is available for financing research. In addition, the Wandsworth Scholarship of £350 per annum (with extra allowances for overseas work), the Honourable Edward John Stanley Memorial Fund of £50 p.a., the Mansfield Aders Fund, the Thomas Spence Dunn Memorial Trust, and the Langley Memorial Prize of £21, are in the gift of the school. The Avebury Memorial Fund provides a sum of about £80 a year for study and research in entomology. The Andrew Balfour Memorial Fund provides two studentships per annum, each of the value of about £15, in connection with the D.T.M. & H. course.

Professor of Helminthology and Head of the Department of Parasitology—Professor R. T. Leiper, C.M.G., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
Professor and Head of the Department of Entomology—Professor P. A. Buxton, F.R.S., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Head of the Department of Clinical Medicine—Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH

A course of study covering a period of nine calendar months is given for the Diploma in Public Health of the University of London beginning in September. Composition fee 54 guineas.

A course of study covering a period of three calendar months is given for the Certificate in Public Health of the University of London beginning in September. Composition fee 20 guineas.

Professor and Head of the Department—J. M. Mackintosh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

A course of study is given for the Diploma in Bacteriology of the University of London lasting for one academic year, beginning in October. Composition fee for the course, £56 14*s*.

Professor and Head of the Department—G. S. Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL STATISTICS

Special three-monthly courses are given in Medical Statistics and Statistical Methods.

Professor and Head of the Department—A. Bradford Hill, D.F.C., Ph.D.

In addition to the departments referred to, departments of Biochemistry, of Chemistry as applied to Hygiene, and of Applied Physiology have been established.

ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL HYGIENE

Director—G. Macdonald, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Deputy Director—G. C. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M. & H.
Assistant Directors—R. F. Tredre, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.; R. Svenson, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.Ch.; O. J. S. Macdonald, M.D.
Organising Secretary—Major H. Lockwood Stevens.

INCORPORATED LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was founded in 1899 by the late Sir Alfred Jones, K.C.M.G., President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Objects of the School:—

(1) To train medical men proceeding to the tropics in the special subjects of tropical diseases and tropical hygiene.

(2) To conduct original researches into tropical diseases.

(3) To organise prophylactic measures against tropical diseases.

Its foundation was the direct result of an appeal issued by Mr. J. Chamberlain, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, advocating the formation of a school, or schools, of tropical medicine.

The school has, from its foundation, been dependent on voluntary contributions for support, but it at once received valuable assistance from the Government, first in the form of official recognition of the curriculum, and later by grants from Colonial Governments and from the Tropical Diseases Research Fund. The latter ceased at the end of 1929.

The school has sent out to the tropics since 1899 forty-eight research expeditions.

From 1902 to 1906 the school published Memoirs. A new series of Memoirs was begun in 1924: three Memoirs have now been published. In 1907 the Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology were founded, and have now reached their fortieth volume.

Attached to the school is a Tropical Ward of ten beds at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and four private wards for paying patients were opened in 1925.

The present buildings of the school, comprising a Lecture Theatre, Library, Museum, Laboratories, etc., were opened in 1920, and were considerably enlarged in 1939-40.

In 1922, the Sir Alfred Lewis Jones Tropical Laboratory was opened at Freetown, Sierra Leone, a site having been placed at the disposal of the school by the Colonial Government and the War Office. The laboratory was closed for the duration of the war in August, 1941.

Patron—H.M. The King.
Chairman—The Viscount Leverhulme.
Hon. President—The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.B., LL.D.
Hon. Vice-Presidents—Sir H. J. Read, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Sir Arthur F. Richards, G.C.M.G.*
Committee—Representatives of the University of Liverpool, and leading business men interested in the tropics.
The following is the staff:—

Alfred Jones Professor of Tropical Medicine—B. G. Maegraith, M.A., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., D.Phil.

Dutton and Walter Myers Professor of Entomology and Parasitology—R. M. Gordon, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Professor of Tropical Hygiene—T. H. Davey, O.B.E., M.D., D.T.M.

Director of the Warrington Yorke Department of Chemotherapy—E. M. Lourie, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Senior Lecturer in the Department of Tropical Medicine and Physician in Charge of the Department of Clinical Tropical Medicine—A. R. D. Adams, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M.

Assistant Physician in the Department of *Clinical Tropical Medicine—D. R. Seaton*, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.T.H.

Lecturer and Research Assistant in Tropical Medicine—W. H. H. Andrews, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.

Lecturer in Entomology—D. S. Bertram, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Lecturer in Veterinary *Parasitology*—K. Unsworth, M.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Lecturer in Tropical Surgery—J. Crosbie Ross, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Lecturer in Tropical Dermatology—R. Stopford-Taylor, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Lecturer in Tropical Ophthalmology—A. McKie Reid, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Lecturer in Practical Sanitation—W. M. Frazer, M.D., D.P.H.

Lecturer in Bacteriology—A. W. Downie, M.D., D.Sc.

Lecturer in Vital Statistics—C. O. Stallybrass, M.D., D.P.H.

Lecturer in Public Health Chemistry—W. H. Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering—R. G. Batson, A.K.C., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Librarian—G. Phillips, M.A.

Imperial Chemical Industries Research Fellow—J. C. E. Simpson, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Caton Memorial Fellow—Vacant.

Research Workers—J. R. Keneford, B.Sc.; *J. S. Morley*, B.Sc.; E. W. Roberts, B.Sc.; M. M. Tottey, B.Sc.; J. Williamson, B.Sc.

Senior Tropical Medical Research Fellow, Medical Research Council—S. G. Cowper, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.T.H.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, LIVERPOOL (TROPICAL WARDS)

Honorary Physician—A. R. D. Adams, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M.

Honorary Consulting Physician—B. G. Maegraith, M.A., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., D.Phil.

Consulting Dermatologist—R. Stopford-Taylor, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Consulting Ophthalmologist—A. McKie Reid, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Hon. Secretary's Office—1, Old Hall Street, Liverpool, 3.

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION

This body was incorporated by Royal Charter in November, 1921, and was endowed with a fund of nearly £1,000,000, being half the Government's share of the surplus from the wartime control of Egyptian cotton. It derives further funds from a statutory levy on all cotton purchased by spinners in the United Kingdom. The levy from 1923-8 was at the rate of 6*d.* per bale of 500 lbs. It was then reduced to 3*d.* per bale and in 1930 to 1*d.* per bale, with the approval of the Board of Trade. The Corporation staffs and maintains experiment stations in several cotton-growing parts of the Empire, where such problems are investigated as the breeding of the varieties of cotton most suitable for each district, and the control of pests and diseases. It has made financial grants to Colonial Governments for the development of cotton growing, and has paid for supplementary agricultural officers until it has been found possible to absorb them on the regular establishments. By means of post-graduate *studentships it has provided* for the further training of men to act as specialists and agricultural officers in the new cotton-growing countries, either in Government service or on the Corporation's staff. The Corporation also maintained a long-range research station in Trinidad from 1926 to 1944, where fundamental problems relating to the genetics and physiology of the cotton plant were studied. This work is being transferred to a new Central Research Station in Uganda. The Corporation has also devoted considerable attention to the development of transport of all kinds in cotton-growing countries.

Secretary—J. C. May, 1, Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

OVERSEAS NURSING ASSOCIATION

The Colonial Nursing Association now the Overseas Nursing Association, was founded in 1896 for providing trained nurses for hospital and private work in the Colonies, and amongst other British communities abroad, and to facilitate in any other way the work of nursing.

At the request of the Colonial Office the Association recommends nurses for the Colonial Nursing Service.

Since its foundation, in 1896, it has supplied 4,502 nurses, of whom 3,254 have been recommended for Government service, 1,248 to private posts and hospitals not under Government.

President—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G.
Vice-President—Sir Thomas Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Hon. Vice-President—Lady Piggott.
Hon. Treasurer—Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Hon. Secretary—Miss E. G. Antrobus.
Executive Committee—Mrs. Amery, Mrs. Carnegie, Lady Chancellor, Mrs. C. Chancellor, Lady Clauson, Lady Clementi, M.B.E., Miss M. S. Cochrane, R.R.C., Miss R. Fenoulhet, M.B.E., Miss M. G. Milne, O.B.E., Hon. Mrs. Orpen, O.B.E., Mrs. Piggott, Sir Richard Rankine, K.C.M.G., Lady Read, Lady Stockdale, Lady Thomson, Dame Katherine Watt, D.B.E., R.R.C., Dr. A. R. Wellington, C.M.G., Lady Wilson, Austin J. Wright, Esq.
Colonial Office Members—Dr. A. M. Wilson Rae, C.M.G., G. G. Shute, Esq., C.M.G.
Ex-Officio—President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and President of the Scottish Branch.
Secretary—Miss M. Gawan Taylor, O.B.E., Overseas Nursing Association, Imperial Institute, S.W.7.

Scottish Branch

President—Charlotte, The Lady Inverclyde.
Honorary Secretary—Miss J. H. Marr, 9, Belmont Crescent, Edinburgh.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

(formerly The Royal Colonial Institute)

The objects of the Society are defined by its Charter of Incorporation, which bears date the 26th September, 1882.

"It aims to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the Empire. It provides a place of meeting for British subjects connected with the Dominions, the Colonies, and India; for residents in this country who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society and wish to promote the interests of the Empire beyond the seas; for British subjects and persons of direct British parentage resident in foreign countries. It provides a Library containing the best unofficial collection in existence of publications relating to the Empire; a comprehensive Law Library; an Empire Newspaper Room, and Reading, Smoking, and Reception Rooms. It publishes a Monthly Journal, and offers opportunities for the reading of Papers and for holding discussions upon subjects of Imperial interest, and it undertakes literary, commercial, and statistical inquiries in connection with the Empire. Nothing in the Papers or discussions is permitted tending to give the Society a party character."—(Rule I.)

The number of members in December, 1945, was 19,645.

The Membership comprises:—

(*a*) *Resident Fellows* (*i.e.*, resident within 50 miles of London)—

Entrance fee	£3	3	0
Annual subscription	5	5	0

(*b*) *Resident* (*Country*) *Fellows* (resident between 50 and 100 miles of London)—

Entrance fee	£1	1	0
Annual subscription	3	3	0

(*c*) *Resident* (*Country*) *Fellows* (resident in Great Britain over 100 miles of London)—

Entrance fee	£1	1	0
Annual subscription	2	2	0

(*d*) *Non-Resident Fellows* (resident outside Great Britain)—

Entrance fee	£1	1	0
Annual subscription	1	11	6

Reduced subscriptions for second and each succeeding member of the same family residing together—Class (*a*) £3 3*s.* 0*d.* (instead of £5 5*s.* 0*d.*). Class (*b*) £2 2*s.* 0*d.* (instead of £3 3*s.* 0*d.*).

Under all categories, where two or more members of the *same family reside together*, the second and each succeeding member will not be required to pay an entrance fee.

Associates. Annual subscription .. £1 1 0

Associates (who must reside in Great Britain) receive the Society's Journal, may attend meetings and other fixtures arranged by the Society, but have not the privilege of using the Society's Headquarters.

Junior Section (*Companions*)

A special Junior Section of membership has been formed, whereby British subjects may join as Companions without entrance fee and upon payment of the following subscriptions:—

Classes I and II. Age 18-24 (within 30 miles of London).	£1	1	0
Classes I and II. (Over 30 miles of London).	10	6	
Class III. Age 15-17	2	6	
Class IV. Under 15	1	0	

Companions, Class I or II, may use the building at headquarters. They receive *United Empire*, may attend ordinary meetings and entertainments and occupy bedrooms when not required by Fellows.

Classes III and IV may attend appropriate meetings and entertainments.

A Companion of 18 years or upwards who has paid subscriptions amounting to not less than £1 10*s.* 6*d.*, or having paid subscriptions amounting to less than that sum pays up the balance, is entitled to become a Fellow without the payment of an entrance fee and shall be allowed to pay, until he is 30 years of age, a reduced annual subscription of £3 3*s.* 0*d.*, instead of £5 5*s.* 0*d.*, if residing within the 50-mile radius of London; or £2 2*s.* 0*d.*, instead of £3 3*s.* 0*d.*, if residing in Great Britain beyond that radius.

The Society's Headquarters

The Society's splendid new home in Northumberland Avenue, erected to the design of Sir Herbert Baker, was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen, then Duke and Duchess of York, in 1936. An Empire building in every sense of the word, every one of its public rooms was panelled, decorated and in part furnished with materials, especially timber, provided by the Governments of the Dominions, India and the Colonies, and by individual donors.

During the heavy raids on London in the spring of 1941, it suffered severe damage from bombing and the resultant fire. Some rooms were damaged to an extent which cannot be repaired for some years, and the unique Empire library lost 32,000 volumes, some, it is feared, irreplaceable.

Though, therefore, the Society, like other institutions which have suffered, cannot offer Fellows the full amenities provided before the bombing, it is able to offer them in a restricted form. The library still has more than 250,000 books and pamphlets, and the newspaper room contains an up-to-date collection of papers from every part of the Empire; the assembly hall is available for the Society's regular meetings and for social engagements; the old dining room has now been reopened, as also the India room as a bar and snack bar; and there are, in addition, the billiards and card rooms, the writing and reading rooms, some 44 bedrooms (eight of which are double) and the lounges, including the Rhodes room.

The full privileges of membership, which are enjoyed by Fellows only, include the use of the

building of the Society and of its branches, the receipt of the monthly journal, *United Empire*, invitation to the annual reception, the right of attending the annual dinner and other meetings and functions and of taking part in the government of the Society.

Books may be borrowed—subject to the library regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed care of the Society, a permanent postal and telegraphic address being thus afforded.

The building is open throughout the week from 9.30 a.m. to 11 p.m. (Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday excepted) and on Sundays from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. The library is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The annual meeting is held not later than the month of June. Meetings are arranged weekly, when subjects of present interest and importance are discussed. Group meetings, tea dances, film displays, and other social gatherings are held frequently in the Society's building.

Address—Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
Telephone—Whitehall 6733.
Telegrams—Recital, Rand, London.
Cables—Recital, London.
Founded 1868. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882.

Patrons—Their Majesties The King and Queen.
President—Lieut.-General H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Deputy President—Major-General The Earl of Athlone, K.G.
Chairman of Council—The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Deputy Chairmen of Council—Sir William Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.; General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Major-General Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Sir Archibald Weigall, Bt., K.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer—Sir Charles Seligman.
Secretary-General—Colonel Archer Cust, O.B.E.
Hon. Editor of " United Empire "—E. Salmon, O.B.E.
Librarian—James Packman.
House Secretary—Capt. J. McFarland, D.C.M.
Accountant—A. M. McCaul Watson, A.C.A.
Chief Clerk—V. C. Gatti.
Bankers—Westminster Bank Ltd., 1, St. James's Square, S.W.1; Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

Secretaries of Branches, Local Committees and Honorary Corresponding Secretaries

United Kingdom

Bath—R. T. Bodey.
Bournemouth—Miss N. Birch-Harris.
Bristol—C. W. Thomas.
Cambridge—Miss D. M. Brodie.
Hove—Capt. A. McClay.
Jersey—H. N. Hutchinson, O.B.E.
Liverpool—John Nicholson.
Perth—Sir Francis Norie-Miller, Bt.
Worcester—Vivian Collett.

Colonial Empire

Antigua—R. S. D. Goodwin, O.B.E.; C. H. Hobson.
Barbados—C. Lyall Sealy.
Bermuda—Miss M. C. Hutchings; Paget West.
British Honduras—O. N. D. Phillips; L. P. Ayuso, Belize.
British Solomon Islands—Major D. C. Trench, M.C.
Ceylon—Col. Sir John Parsons, C.B.E., Colombo.
Cyprus—H. Llewellyn Jones, O.B.E., Nicosia.
Dominica—A. S. Burleigh.
Fiji—Mrs. W. Willoughby Tottenham, M.B.E., Suva.
Gambia—Capt. Neil Weir, Bathurst.
Gibraltar—Hon. A. C. Carrara, C.M.G., K.C.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands—S. Grainger-Clarke, Ocean Island.
Gold Coast Colony—J. A. Hopkins, Tarkwa; Major B. T. Steemson, Kumasi.
Hong Kong—Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C.
Jamaica—W. J. Palmer, M.B.E., Kingston.
Kenya Colony—Col. E. H. Bedford Pim, Kitale; L. Shoolman, Nairobi.
Malaya—E. K. Allin, Batu Gajah; W. Graeme Anderson, Kota Bharu; Hon. Mr. C. C. Brown, M.C.S., Kuala Lipis; Donald Farquharson, Labu; Capt. H. Hannay, M.C., Ipoh; D. W. Henderson and Capt. S. Ramplen Jones, Kuala Lumpur.; Hon. Mr. Miller Mackay, Johore Bakru; Col. P. J. D. Regester, Penang.
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Montserrat—J. C. Llewellyn Wall, M.L.C.
Nigeria—C. C. Baker, Jos; Rev. Canon R. A. Wright, O.B.E., Lagos.
Northern Rhodesia—F. B. Coulson, Livingstone; T. C. Moore, Fort Jameson.
Nyasaland—Major W. J. Roper, Blantyre.
Palestine—A. E. Mulford, Jerusalem.
Sarawak—A. J. N. Richards.
Sierra Leone—Ragnar Hyne, Freetown.
Singapore—Hon. Mr. A. B. Jordan, M.C.S.
St. Kitts—A. Moir Reid, O.B.E.
St. Lucia—M. H. Swabey.
Tanganyika Territory—G. G. Giffard, Dar-es-Salaam; Major A. E. Perkins, Moshi.
Trinidad—S. K. Watson, Port of Spain.
Uganda—R. G. Snoxall, Kampala.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Empire Parliamentary Association was formed at the coronation of H.M. King George V in 1911. It was felt by those who took part in the historic assembly of the members of the Imperial Parliament and the representatives of the parliaments of the Dominions who were the guests of the " Lords and Commons Committee (1911) for entertaining the Representatives of the Dominion Parliaments " that the occasion should be utilised to form an association having as its object the establishment of permanent machinery to provide a more ready exchange of information, and to facilitate closer understanding and more frequent intercourse, between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the component parts of the Empire.

The Association was thereupon formed under the above title and constituted upon strictly non-party lines. The machinery of the Association—which consists to-day of 35 branches in various Empire legislatures—provides for its members introductions and hospitality in any self-governing country of the Empire for members visiting from other countries; 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 oversea 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.

Study Committees

All-party study committees have been formed in the United Kingdom and other branches to deal with various subjects such as:—Empire Foreign Relations and Defence; Colonial Affairs, etc. These study committees hold frequent meetings throughout the year, when an address is given by a visiting statesman from another Empire country. Foreign affairs study committees have been formed by members of the branches of the Association in the parliaments of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Parliamentary Conferences

Besides numerous regular meetings of the various study committees there have been a number of Empire Parliamentary Conferences in various countries of the Empire at which delegations from oversea parliaments have been entertained and have discussed with the members of the inviting country problems of mutual interest.

The first of these plenary Parliamentary Conferences was held in the United Kingdom during the first world war in 1916. Subsequent conferences have been held in the Union of South Africa in 1924, the Commonwealth of Australia in 1926, the Dominion of Canada in 1928, and again in the United Kingdom on the occasions of the jubilee of H.M. King George V in 1935 and the coronation of H.M. King George VI in 1937.

Smaller delegations held conferences in Newfoundland in 1925, Malta in 1927, Bermuda in 1932, Victoria in 1934, South Australia in 1936, New South Wales in 1938, and Bermuda again in 1946; and invitations were issued by the branch in New Zealand for a plenary Empire Parliamentary Conference to be held in that Dominion in 1940. This was postponed on account of the war and is now expected to take place in 1947.

During the war small delegations from the parliaments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa visited the United Kingdom at the invitation of the U.K. branch of the Association. Similarly, delegations from the United Kingdom parliament visited Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. During the visit to Canada in 1943 representatives of the United Kingdom parliament were joined by representatives of the Australian, New Zealand and Bermuda parliaments. For the meetings in Ottawa in the course of this visit a delegation from the Congress of the United States joined, for the first time in the history of the Association, in conference with the British Commonwealth representatives. This precedent of the association of the United States Congress with the Conferences was followed at the Bermuda Conference (1946) mentioned above.

It is of interest to note that the Parliamentary Conference held in the United Kingdom in 1937 took place shortly before the Imperial Conference. It was thus possible at this Conference of Parliaments to form a link with the Conference of Governments, by reason of the fact that the head of each parliamentary delegation from the Dominions was a member of the subsequent Imperial Conference, while a number of the Ministers of the United Kingdom took part in both conferences. The Parliamentary Conference thus provided a valuable exploratory ground to ascertain the points of view of representative men of all parties in the various parliaments on matters of common interest which were subsequently to be discussed by the representatives of the governments.

Publications

The Association publishes quarterly, under the auspices of the United Kingdom branch, the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* which summaries in a convenient form the legislative proposals and enactments and the debates in the Empire's legislatures. The Association also publishes a bi-monthly confidential *Report on Foreign Affairs* which supplies to Menbers of Parliament throughout the Empire accurate and authoritative information on external affairs of common interest to the Empire. An additional quaterly publication has recently been issued giving a summary of the proceedings of general interest which take place in the Congress of the United States.

The funds of the United Kingdom branch o the Association are derived chiefly from a Treasury grant-in-aid and from parliamentary grants from the oversea branches towards the cost of producing and distributing the publications of the Association.

The following is a list of the chief officers of the branches of the Association in the United Kingdom and affiliated branches in the Colonial Empire.

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Presidents—Rt. Hon. Lord Jowitt (*Lord Chancellor*); Col. The Rt. Hon. D. Clifton Brown, M.P. (*Speaker of the House of Commons*).

Vice-Presidents—Rt. Hon. Clement B. Attlee, M.P. (*Prime Minister*); Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P. (*Leader of the Opposition*).

Joint Treasurers—Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, D.Sc., M.P. (*Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Sir George Harvie Watt, Bt., K.C., M.P.

Secretary and Editor of Publications—Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E., LL.D., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, London.

(Similar branches of the Association exist, under the presidency of the Speakers of the two Houses and the vice-presidency of the leaders of all parties, in the parliaments of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. Branches also exist in the parliament of Eire, the central and provincial legislatures of India, the legislature of Southern Rhodesia, the state parliaments of Australia and the provincial parliaments of Canada.)

LEGISLATURE OF CEYLON

President—Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, M.S.C. (*Speaker of the State Council*).
Secretary and Offices—D. C. R. Gunawardana (*Clerk to the State Council*), State Council, Colombo.

LEGISLATURE OF BARBADOS

Presidents—S. G. Thorne, M.L.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*). G. B. Evelyn, M.H.A. (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).

Secretary and Offices—D. Lee Sarjeant (*Clerk, General Assembly*), Public Buildings, Bridgetown.

LEGISLATURE OF JAMAICA

Presidents—Sir Noel Livingston, M.L.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*); C. M. Aitchison, M.H.R. (*Speaker of House of Representatives*).
Secretary and Offices—Clinton Hart (*Clerk, Legislative Council*), Headquarters House, Kingston, Jamaica.

LEGISLATURE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

President—Capt. The Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*President of Legislative Council*).
Secretary and Offices—W. J. Boos (*Clerk of Legislative Council*), Red House, Port of Spain.

LEGISLATURE OF BERMUDA

President—Sir Brooke Francis, K.C., M.L.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*).
Secretary and Offices—Sir Stanley Spurling, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.L.C., Legislative Council, Hamilton.

LEGISLATURE OF THE BAHAMAS

Presidents—Sir Walter Moore, C.B.E., M.L.C. (*President of the Legislative Council*); A. K. Solomon, C.B.E., K.C., M.H.A. (*Speaker of the House of Assembly*).
Secretary and Offices—J. Smith (*Chief Clerk, House of Assembly*), House of Assembly, Nassau.

LEGISLATURE OF MAURITIUS

President—Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Council of Government*).
Secretary and Offices—Sir Philippe Raffray, C.B.E., K.C., M.L.C., Council Office, Port Louis.

BRITISH GUIANA

President—Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G. (*President of the Legislative Council*).
Secretary and Offices—I. Crum Ewing (*Clerk of the Legislative Council*), Legislative Council, Georgetown.

LEGISLATURE OF ST. LUCIA

President—E. F. Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E. (*Administrator*).
Secretary and Offices—G. L. M. Cadet (*Clerk of Councils*), Government Office, St. Lucia.

Affiliated branches are being formed in the Legislatures of St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. Other Legislatures which are now (or will shortly become) eligible to form branches of the Association are those of the Gold Coast, British Honduras, Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

THE SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

The Society of Comparative Legislation was founded to promote a knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, more particularly in the several parts of His Majesty's dominions, and in the United States. 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, and the United States, 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. The subscription (payable to the Society's bankers, Messrs. Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, London), is one guinea, which entitles the subscriber to all journals published during the year.

President—The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C.
Chairman of the Executive Committee—The Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, of Aberfeldy, G.C.V.O.
Hon. Editors of the Society's Journal—Sir Arnold McNair, K.C., F.B.A., LL.D.; Sir Cecil Carr, K.C., LL.D.; Professor Gutteridge, K.C., LL.D.
Hon. Secretary—C. E. A. Bedwell.
Address of the Society—26, Old Buildings, Lincolns Inn, W.C.1.

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY

The Royal African Society, founded in memory of Mary Kingsley, 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 assist them in every practicable way to deal with the problems arising in their particular spheres of activity.

To investigate the institutions, customs, religions, antiquities, history and languages of the native races of Africa.

To facilitate the commercial and industrial development of Africa in the manner best fitted to harmonise the progress of its inhabitants with the welfare of the rest of the world.

The head offices of the Society and its library, from which members are entitled to the free loan of books, are in London at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

The Society's quarterly Journal, which is included in the annual subscription, 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.

For members resident in the United Kingdom the annual subscription is £1 10*s.* and for those residing in Africa or elsewhere £1. The life membership is £25, and £15 for those over 50 years of age.

Members of public schools, universities, etc., may become associate members at a special subscription of 10*s.* per annum up to and including their 23rd year.

Forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Secretary.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
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.

Chairman, Finance and General Purposes Committee—Col. C. E. Ponsonby, T.D., D.L., M.P.
Hon. Treasurer—Sir Angus Gillan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Secretary—J. R. P. Postlethwaite, C.B.E.
Hon. Librarian—K. Howard Drake, M.A.
Editor of the Journal—Henry Swanzy.
Offices—22, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1 (telephone Whitehall 5822).

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE

The International African 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 also undertaken investigations at the request and with the support of the British Colonial Office and the governments of British African territories. It 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. It 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.

Annual subscription for members, £1 5*s.* 0*d.*
London Office—Seymour House, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
Chairman—Lord Hailey, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Director and Acting Secretary General—Professor Daryll Forde.
Secretary—Mrs. B. E. Wyatt.
Hon. Treasurer—H. G. Judd, Esq.
Editor of *Africa*—The Rev. Dr. E. W. Smith.
Bankers—Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Ltd.

CORONA CLUB

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

In pursuance of this idea, an Annual Colonial Service Dinner is held, usually about the second or third week in June, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being. The dinner concludes 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 mandated territories administered by the Colonial Office, and of the Colonial Office itself and the Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, irrespective of rank.

The annual subscription to the club is 5*s.*, 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 2*s.* 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, Sir Charles Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Colonial Office.

THE CEYLON ASSOCIATION IN LONDON

The Association had its origin in the proposal of the Planters' Association of Ceylon to establish a branch in London, and was formed in 1888 for the purpose of acting, in correspondence with the public bodies in Ceylon, for the protection and furtherance of the general interests of the Island.

All residents in the United Kingdom interested in Ceylon are invited to become members of the Association, the annual individual subscription being £1 1*s.*, and in the case of firms and companies in proportion to interests represented.

The offices at King William Street House, Arthur Street, E.C.4, where the Ceylon newspapers and other publications connected with the Island are taken in, are daily open to members.

The affairs of the Association are managed by the Council.

The office-bearers and the Council are elected annually in general meeting.

President—H. S. Campbell.
Vice-President—C. S. Pryor.
Secretary—A. G. Baynham, M.C.

Membership—Companies and agencies, 201; private members, 277.

Offices—King William Street House, Arthur Street, E.C.4. Telephone—Mansion House 4110.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MALAYA

The Association of British Malaya was formed in May, 1920, and is composed of persons living and who have lived in the Malay Peninsula and who are connected with British Malaya by professional or commercial ties. Members must be British subjects. The Association absorbed the London membership of the Straits Settlements Association which had existed for many years.

The objects of the Association are:—

To form a powerful body of opinion on all subjects of public interest in British Malaya and to represent that opinion wherever it is likely to carry most weight.

To support the best ideals and traditions of British administration, both in the Straits Settlements and in the Malay States.

To support all sound proposals for the clear benefit of the colony or the Malay States, whether they emanate from those charged with the administration or otherwise.

To represent and, if possible, secure remedies for real grievances affecting considerable interests.

To keep in close touch with all interests in British Malaya, such as tin mining and the smelting of tin ore, rubber planting and all other forms of agriculture, mercantile, shipping and banking interests, legal opinion, Chinese affairs, the managements of all classes of labour, the welfare of the Malay population and questions of health and education.

To establish locally a corresponding committee with an equal representation from the

colony and from the Malay States who shall advise on all questions that may arise in respect of any of the above interests and who shall keep the Association fully informed of all facts and arguments connected therewith.

President—H. G. R. Leonard.
Secretary—N. R. Jarrett, C.M.G., Malaya House, 57, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

The West India Committee, which was established *circa* 1750 and incorporated by Royal Charter, 4th August, 1904, 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 united action to further their interests. Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

The West India Committee, which represents Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago as trade representatives in this country, also acts as the representative in Great Britain of various West Indian organisations, having for their object the welfare of their colonies, including notably the Barbados Publicity Committee.

The annual subscription for membership is £1 5*s.* 0*d.* or $6 for individuals and £3 3*s.* 0*d.* for firms, companies and associations, which entitles the subscriber to receive *The West India Committee Circular* fortnightly. Subscription for life membership, for individuals, is £15 15*s.* 0*d.* There is no entrance fee.

The West India Committee Rooms are conveniently situated upon the ground floor of 40, Norfolk Street, near the Temple (Underground) and Aldwych (Tube) stations, and form a useful rendezvous for ladies and gentlemen from the West Indies when they visit London. Writing materials are provided and, in addition to all official gazettes, parliamentary papers, etc., all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive West Indian reference library.

President—The Viscount Hailsham, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.
Chairman—J. Gordon Miller.
Deputy-Chairman—Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Treasurers—J. Gordon Miller, J. M. Campbell, J. M. Dubuisson, E. Casstleton Elliott, Thomas Greenwood, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Bankers—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas).
Secretary—Robert Gavin, M.A., LL.B.
Assistant Secretary—Thomas Souness, M.B.E.

Offices—40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Telegrams—" Carib Estrand, London." Telephone—Temple Bar 8922 (4 lines).

For particulars of membership, application should be made to the Secretary of the Committee, at the above address.

THE OVER-SEAS LEAGUE

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

Objects.—The Over-Seas League is a non-party society of British subjects residing in all parts of the world. Its underlying motive is to promote the unity of British subjects. Its four chief objects are :—

(1) To draw together in the bond of comradeship British subjects the world over.

(2) To render individual service to our Empire.

(3) To maintain the power of the Empire and to hold to its best traditions.

(4) To help one another.

Members' Creed.—Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the British Commonwealth of nations, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

During the war years the Over-Seas League welcomed all ranks of the Empire forces as honorary members while in this country. The membership (British subjects only) is steadily rising and early in 1946 it reached the 55,000 mark.

The monthly magazine *Overseas*, received by all members, and a list of over 400 honorary corresponding secretaries, formed valuable links throughout the Empire: The Colonial Empire is fully represented on the H.C.S. list and there are active club centres in Malta (46D, Theatre Street) and Bermuda (Johnson Building, Reid Street, Hamilton).

At the London headquarters there are numerous club rooms available to all members, including restaurant, snack bar, etc., and residential accommodation (for about 75) to a limit of 10 days stay, is also provided.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
President—Rear Admiral The Lord Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Founder—Sir Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G., LL.D.
Secretary—Eric Rice, O.B.E.
Financial Secretary—Major E. W. Pither, M.C.
Reception Secretary—F. G. Deverill.
Assistant Secretary—Philip Crawshaw.
Assistant Reception Secretary—E. Trower.
Club Manager—W. A. Jones.
Accountant—E. Hall.
Hon. Editor *Overseas*—Eric Chaplin.
Solicitors—Messrs. Ralph Bond and Rutherford.
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co.
Auditors—Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Billingham & Co.
Headquarters—Over-Seas House, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
Telegrams—Ovazeeleag, Piccy, London.
Telephones—Regent 5051. O.-S. House Annexe, Regent 7444.
Scottish Headquarters—100, Princes Street, Edinburgh (Edinburgh 30056-7).

Membership Fees

All fees include the monthly magazine *Overseas*.

Area.	Entrance Fee.	Annual Subscription.	Life.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
(*a*) London (20 miles)	1 1 0	4 4 0	29 8 0
(*b*) Outer London (20-50 miles).	1 1 0	3 3 0	22 1 0
(*c*) Country (50-100 miles).	1 1 0	2 2 0	14 14 0
(*d*) Country (outside 100 miles).	1 1 0	1 1 0	14 14 0
(*e*) Overseas ..	Waived	1 0 0	10 10 0

Scotland.—League Headquarters in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Inverness. For Scottish membership terms apply to General Secretary, Over-Seas House, 100, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Ulster.—League Headquarters, Over-Seas House, 53, Royal Avenue, Belfast. Apply to the Hon. Secretary for membership terms.

Contributions or subscriptions should be made payable to the Over-Seas League, and crossed " Coutts & Co."

VICTORIA LEAGUE

Aims and Work.—The Victoria League, a voluntary organisation, non-official and non-party, was founded in 1901 to promote friendship between British subjects, peoples in the protectorates and territories under mandate all over the world, and to foster sympathetic understanding and better knowledge of one another between peoples living in different parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire, irrespective of race, creed or political opinion.

The chief method by which these aims are achieved is by means of private hospitality for visitors to Britain from the Commonwealth and Empire overseas.

Other methods are the despatch of books and newspapers from individuals in Britain to individuals overseas, lectures to schools, etc., the linking of schoolchildren by personal correspondence, the management of hostels on behalf of the Colonial Office for colonial girls and colonial men students, and by the care of overseas women who have married British men.

Students and the younger generation who visit this country are cared for by the Young Contingent.

President—H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, G.B.E.
Chairman—Her Grace The Duchess of Devonshire.
Vice-Chairmen—Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B. ; Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Pearce.
Secretary—Colonel R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.C.

London Headquarters—81, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LIMITED

The objects of the West Indian Club are :—

(1) To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together, in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

(2) To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

(3) To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools.

(4) The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Address: 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

Established in 1898. Registered under the Companies Acts on 11th May, 1898.

Telegraphic address—"Arawaks, London."
Telephone—Whitehall 1906.
President—Sir Algernon Aspinall, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chairman—A. L. Jupp.
Acting Hon. Secretary—G. J. Dent.
Hon. Treasurers—Alexander Elder and Harold L. Q. Henriques.
Bankers—Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd.

Rates of Subscription

	£ *s.* *d.*
Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross).	4 4 0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London.	3 3 0
Members resident abroad	1 11 6

Subscriptions to this club can be paid at any branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

COLONIAL 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.	Sir Reginald Stuart Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	21.12.44	21.12.44	Aden	£2,500	£750 (duty).	£3,250	
BAHAMAS ..	,, ,,	Sir William Lindsay Murphy, K.C.M.G.	1. 6.45	28. 7.45	Nassau ..	£3,000	£300 (duty). (1) £1,700	£5,000	(1) From Bahamas Crown Funds.
BARBADOS ..	,, ,,	Sir Henry Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B.	30. 7.41	23.10.41	Bridgetown ..	£3,000	£500 (duty)	£3,500	
BERMUDA ..	,, ,,	Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B.	7. 2.46	9. 5.46	Hamilton ..	£3,500	£1,500 (entertainment).	£5,000	
BRITISH GUIANA	,, ,,	Sir Gordon James Lethem, K.C.M.G.	30. 7.41	7.11.41	Georgetown ..	£4,125	£1,375 (duty), £250(allowance in lieu of exemption from customs duty).	£5,750	
BRITISH HONDURAS.	,, ,,	Sir John Adams Hunter, K.C.M.G	9.12.39	24. 2.40	Belize	$8,720	$1,000 (duty).	$9,720	Also receives £300 from Baron Bliss Trust.
CEYLON ..	,, ,,	Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, G.C.M.G.	12.10.44	4.12.44	Colombo ..	£6,000	£2,000 (entertainment).	£8,000	
CYPRUS	,, ,,	Captain Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	3.10.41	25.11.41	Nicosia ..	£3,600	—	£3,600	£600 of this amount is drawn by officer actually administering the Government.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	G. Miles Clifford, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D.	—	—	Port Stanley ..	£1,500	£350 (duty)	£1,850	
FIJI	,, ,,	Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G.	12.10.44	1. 1.45	Suva	£2,500	£750 (duty)	£3,250	Is also High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.
GAMBIA ..	,, ,,	Sir Hilary Rudolph Blood, K.C.M.G.	19. 1.42	23. 3.42	Bathurst ..	£2,500	£750 (duty)	£3,250	
GIBRALTAR ..	,, ,,	Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Ralph Eastwood, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	17. 2.44	27. 2.44	Gibraltar ..	£5,000	£500 (entertainment),(1) £500(table)	£6,000	(1) From Army funds.
GOLD COAST ..	,, ,,	Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns, G.C.M.G.	18. 8.41	6.11.41	Accra ..	£4,500	£1,500 (duty).	£6,000	
HONG KONG ..	,, ,,	Sir Mark Aitchison Young, G.C.M.G.	10. 7.41	10. 9.41	Victoria ..	£4,800	£2,200 (entertainment).	£7,000	
JAMAICA ..	Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C.	12. 8.43	29. 9.43	Kingston ..	£4,500	£1,000 (duty).	£5,500	
KENYA	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.	12.10.44	11.12.44	Nairobi ..	£5,000	£2,500 (duty).	£7,500	Also receives an allowance of £1,000 as High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya and Uganda.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.	,, ,,	Sir Leslie Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	1.11.43	17. 1.44	St. John's, Antigua.	£2,200	£550 (duty).	£2,750	
MALAYA ..									
MALAYA ..	Governor General	Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.	15.5.46	24.5.46	Penang ..	£5,000	£4,500	£9,500	
MALAYAN UNION.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Gerard Edward James Gent, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	27.3.46	1.4.46	Kuala Lumpur	£5,000	£2,500	£7,500	
SINGAPORE ..	,, ,,	Sir Franklin Charles Gimson, K.C.M.G.	27.3.46	3.4.46	Singapore ..	£4,000	£2,500	£6,500	
SARAWAK ..	,, ,,	Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke, C.M.G.	28.8.46	29.10.46	Kuching ..	£2,500	£750	£3,250	
NORTH BORNEO	,, ,,	Edward Francis Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E.			Sandakan ..	£2,500	£750	£3,250	

Colony, etc.	Office.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Date of Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Emoluments.			Notes.
						Salary.	Allowances.	Total.	
MALTA ..	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Francis Campbell Ross Douglas.	22.6.46	10. 7.46	Valletta ..	£4,000	£1,500 (duty).	£5,500	
MAURITIUS ..	,, ,,	Sir Henry Charles Donald Cleveland Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	20. 5.42	5. 7.42	Port Louis ..	R s.50,000	Rs.10,000 (duty).	Rs.60,000	
NIGERIA ..	,, ,,	Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G.	1.11.43	18.12.43	Lagos ..	£6,500	£1,750 (duty).	£8,250	
NORTHERN RHODESIA.	,, ,,	Sir Eubule John Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	5. 7.41	16.10.41	Lusaka ..	£3,000	£1,000 (duty).	£4,000	
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.	,, ,,	Sir Edmund Charles Richards, K.C.M.G.	18. 6.42	8. 8.42	Zomba ..	£2,500	£500 (duty).	£3,000	
PALESTINE ..	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.	General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham K.C.B.,D.S.O.,M.C.	16.11.45	21.11.45	Jerusalem ..	£5,500	£2,500 (duty).	£8,000	Is also High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.
SAINT HELENA ..	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	George Andrew Joy, C.M.G.	—	—	Plantation House.	£1,200	£300 (duty).	£1,500	
SEYCHELLES ..	,, ,,	Sir William Marston Logan, K.B.E., C.M.G.	10. 1.42	30. 3.42	Port Victoria ..	Rs.16,250	Rs.5,250 (entertainment).	Rs.21,500	
SIERRA LEONE ..	,, ,,	Major Sir Hubert Craddock Stevenson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.	5. 8.41	15. 8.41	Freetown ..	£3,000	£1,000 (duty).	£4,000	
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under military administration.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir William Denis Battershill,K.C.M.G.	8. 3.45	5. 5.45	Dar-es-Salaam	£4,500	£1,500 (duty).	£6,000	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.	,, ,,	Capt. The Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	14. 4.42	8. 6.42	Port of Spain	$19,800	$6,600 (duty), $960 (in lieu of exemptions from customs duties). *£750	$27,360	*Additional entertainment allowance from U.K. funds.
UGANDA PROTECTORATE.	,, ,,	Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	12.10.44	1. 1.45	Entebbe ..	£3,500	£1,500 (duty).	£5,000	
WESTERN PACIFIC.	High Commissioner.	Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G.	12.10.44	1. 1.45	Suva	£1,100	£300 (duty) £150 (as Consul-General).	£1,550	Is also Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Fiji.
WINDWARD ISLANDS.	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Arthur Francis Grimble, K.C.M.G.	31.12.41	18. 5.42	St. George's, Grenada.	£2,100	£400 (duty).	£2,500	
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.	British Resident.	Sir Vincent Goncalves Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	31. 5.46	26. 9.46	Zanzibar ..	£2,000	£1,000 (duty).	£3,000	

PART II A

INTRODUCTION

The greater portion of the British Empire has accrued within comparatively recent times, though the first attempt at Colonial settlement, that of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Newfoundland, was made as early as 1583. The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) left this country in possession, in addition to the New England States and other Settlements on the N. American Continent, only of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, St. Helena, two slave-trading stations at the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands and Gibraltar. Until the great wars which marked the second half of the eighteenth century, there was little further territorial expansion. The States of New England, and the steadily increasing business of the East India Company, afforded sufficient outlet for the colonising activities; but when the progress of the Seven Years' War caused a conflict with France in North America and India, an era of colonial expansion began. The Treaty of Paris (1763) added to the Empire the rest of Canada and Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada, the Grenadines and Tobago in the West Indies. The nucleus of the Colony of Sierra Leone was acquired in 1788. By the Treaty of Amiens (1802) the Netherlands and Spain ceded Ceylon and Trinidad respectively. The two Treaties of Paris (1814 and 1815) added to the Empire the Cape, British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius, Seychelles, St. Lucia, and Tobago (which had been given back to France in 1783). The reign of Victoria saw the occupation of Natal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and the Transkei, Zululand, British Columbia and the wide North-West Territories of the Canadian Dominion, as well as Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and British New Guinea. Also Hong Kong, Labuan, Lagos, the greater portion of the Gold Coast, and Fiji were ceded and Cyprus and the basin of the lower Niger were acquired by agreements. From 1890 large expansion was witnessed in Africa, as a result of the arrangements between the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Portugal for the delimitations of their respective possessions and spheres of influence in that continent; and, by the end of the 19th century the United Kingdom had established its claims, to the exclusion of other Powers, over the wide territories now known as Kenya, Zanzibar, Uganda, Nyasaland, British Somaliland, the Protectorate of Nigeria, the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. A Protectorate was proclaimed over Amatongaland, now part of Natal, in 1895. In 1898 Weihaiwei was obtained on lease from China, as well as an extension of British Kowloon. The former was given back to China on 1st October, 1930. In 1899, by an arrangement with Germany, certain of the Solomon Islands were transferred to the British sphere of interest. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal were annexed in 1900. In the same year Tonga, in the Western Pacific, came under British protection, and the Cook Islands, Savage Island and other small islands were annexed.

British protection has been extended to all that part of the Malay Peninsula which is not in the possession of Siam.

The Great War of 1914-18 resulted in extensive territories, formerly belonging to Germany and Turkey, being placed under British administration under mandates from the League of Nations.

Of these, the following were entrusted to the control of the Government of the United Kingdom:—

Tanganyika Territory, *i.e.*, the former German East Africa, less the north-west corner which was assigned to Belgium.

Cameroons under British Mandate, a strip bordering on Nigeria of the former German Protectorate of the Cameroons.

Togoland under British Mandate, a strip of former German Togoland bordering on the Gold Coast.

Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

In 1946 the mandate for Trans-Jordan was terminated and Trans-Jordan became an independent state.

Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Jamaica and Bermuda, prior to the outbreak of war with Germany on 3rd September, 1939, possessed British garrisons, while there were R.A.F. units in some of them. British forces were also stationed in Palestine and Trans-Jordan. The Naval defence of the Colonies still rested mainly on the Royal Navy, though the naval forces of most of the self-governing Dominions were also available to assist in the defence of the Colonies. There were Royal Naval stations at Bermuda, Ceylon, Malta, Gibraltar, Singapore and Hong Kong.

A conference of Governors and other official representatives of the Dependencies not possessing responsible government was summoned by Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in May, 1927, under the style of "The Colonial Office Conference." In all twenty-six Governments were represented. The Conference, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, sat for three weeks, and the list of agenda comprised a great variety of subjects of concern to the Colonies generally, *e.g.*, recruitment and training of Colonial Civil Servants and the conditions of their service, medical, agricultural, forestry and transport questions, organisation of scientific research, education, cinematograph films, Colonial Trade Agencies in London and Colonial participation in trade exhibitions, civil air development, wireless communications and broadcasting, co-operation in the exchange of information, etc.

A full summary of the proceedings and conclusions of the Conference was published by the Stationery Office as Cmd. 2883 and Cmd. 2884 (1/3 and 4/6 respectively).

The second Colonial Office Conference was held in June and July, 1930. Twenty-seven Oversea Governments were represented and Observers on behalf of the Administrations of the following countries also attended the meetings: India, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South African High Commission Territories, Sarawak and North Borneo.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies presided over the Conference which, as in 1927, was composed solely of official representatives. Amongst the subjects under discussion were the Colonial Development Fund; broadcasting, civil aviation, and mechanical transport developments; the organisation of the Colonial Service as a whole, especially in the light of the Report of the Committee on the system of appointment in the Colonial Office and the Colonial Services

(*see* Cmd. 3554); the organisation of the scientific services including proposals for a unified agricultural service (*see* Cmd. 3049); labour questions prison administration and the treatment of juvenile offenders. On a great number of these questions a general agreement on policy was secured, and the Conference unanimously recorded its emphatic opinion that such periodical opportunities of reviewing subjects of general concern were of considerable value to Colonial Administrations.

A summary of the proceedings of the Conference was published by the Stationery Office as Cmd. 3628 (price 2s.).

On 20th February, 1940, an important "Statement of Policy on Colonial Development and Welfare" was issued by H.M.'s Government. It was proposed to introduce legislation to replace the existing Colonial Development Fund which was limited to a maximum of £1,000,000 a year by new arrangements providing for assistance to Colonial Governments up to £5,000,000 a year for development and welfare purposes and up to £500,000 a year for research purposes. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, was passed to give effect to this policy. Under an amending Act of 1945 the sums available were increased to £120,000,000 for development, welfare and research for the 10-year period ending on 31st March, 1956. The expenditure in any single year during this period is limited to a maximum of £17,500,000.

Although no general Colonial conferences have been held since 1930, measures have been taken to promote consultation and co-operation between the Governments of Colonial territories which have common regional interests.

East African Governors' Conference

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Parliamentary Commission which visited East Africa in 1924, a first Conference of Governors of the British East African Dependencies was held in January and February, 1926, for the discussion of matters of mutual concern. It was then decided that a permanent Secretariat for the Conference should be established at Nairobi, and conferences held as and when necessary. Subsequently the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa recommended that the machinery of the Governors' Conference should be increasingly utilised for the purpose of ensuring continuous and effective co-operation and co-ordination in all matters of common interest to East Africa. As a result, it was decided that the Conference should be deemed to be in permanent session with a view to its being convened at any time when necessary, and that there should, in any case, be an annual meeting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, attended, if desired, by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the British Resident, Zanzibar.

After the outbreak of war in 1939, defence and related problems common to the East African territories threw an increased responsibility on the Conference. Wartime supply organisations were developed on an inter-territorial basis by the Conference Secretariat.

Central African Council

The creation of a standing Central African Council was announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 18th October, 1944. The object of the Council is 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 to the three territories.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia is Chairman of the Council and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are *ex-officio* members. The Council meets at intervals not exceeding six months, and has a permanent Secretariat.

Three meetings of the Council have been held since April, 1945. Standing committees have been appointed to deal with trypanosomiasis, civil aviation, conservation of natural resources, distribution of goods, industrial problems and publication of statistics, African housing, public relations and medical research. Special committees have also been established to study problems of migrant labour, European education, finance and currency.

West African Council

Shortly before the outbreak of war in 1939, the Secretary of State (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald) approved the formation of a West African Governors' Conference, the membership of which was confined to the Governors of the four West African territories. It was intended that this body should meet from time to time in the different Colonies to discuss matters of common interest under the Chairmanship of the Governor in whose territory the Conference was being held. A permanent Secretariat was not provided.

It became clear in the early years of the war that West Africa was to play an increasingly important part, not only as a vital centre of Imperial communications, by both sea and air, but also as a source of manpower and as a principal producer of raw materials urgently required for the prosecution of the war. In order to secure the necessary co-ordination and to give immediate decisions on priorities between the competing demands of Service and Supply Departments in the United Kingdom a Minister of Cabinet rank was appointed in the summer of 1942 with the title of Minister Resident in West Africa. The Minister worked through a West African War Council, of which the four Governors and the senior representatives in West Africa of the three Services were members, and was assisted by a Secretariat with headquarters at Achimota, near Accra, in the Gold Coast.

With the end of hostilities in 1945 the post of Minister Resident was abolished and on 16th October the Secretary of State (Mr. George Hall) announced the formation of a West African Council to replace the earlier War Council. The Secretary of State is himself Chairman of the Council, with the four Governors as members. Meetings of the Council are to be held two or three times a year, and if the Secretary of State is unable to preside in person, his place will normally be taken by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary. The first meeting of the Council was held in January, 1946. The Council is provided with a permanent Secretariat under a Chief Secretary.

Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies

Following the recommendations of the West Indian Royal Commission (Cmd. 6174), His Majesty's Government decided in 1940 that an organisation should be established under a Comptroller for Development and Welfare to keep

under continuing review the social problems of the West Indies and to be available to advise the colonial administrations on their problems. The Comptroller is responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and has the right of direct access to him. His principal duties may be more precisely expressed as follows:—(1) to work out, with the aid of experts attached to him and in consultation with the local Governments concerned, long-term programmes of social reform for submission to the Secretary of State; (2) to consider similar schemes submitted by local Governments, whether on their own initiative or after consultation with his experts; (3) to advise the Secretary of State in regard to grants made to West Indian Governments under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; (4) to supervise, through his staff, the administration of such grants; and (5) to submit to the Secretary of State periodical reports in a form suitable for presentation to Parliament, on the work carried out under his supervision.

Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., was appointed as Comptroller in July, 1940, and arrived in the West Indies in October of that year, accompanied by Agricultural, Educational and Medical Advisers. Social Welfare, Labour, Economic, Engineering and Town Planning Advisers were later added to the staff. In addition to the Advisers mentioned above, officers appointed to the staff of the Comptroller, include an Administrative Secretary, a Sugar Agronomist, a Water Engineer and a Cotton Officer. It has also had the services of Dr. H. H. Brown as Director of Fisheries Investigation in the West Indies.

In April, 1945, Sir Frank Stockdale was succeeded in the post of Comptroller by Sir John Macpherson, K.C.M.G.

Reports by the Comptroller have been published covering the periods 1940–42 (Colonial 184) and 1943–44 (Colonial 189).

Caribbean Commission

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, with purely advisory functions, was established by a joint communiqué of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, dated 9th March, 1942, "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the United States of America and its possessions and bases in the area known geographically and politically as the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of research in these fields." In December, 1945, the French and Netherlands Governments accepted an invitation to join the Commission, the name of which was changed to "Caribbean Commission."

Auxiliary to the Commission are the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference. The former was established in August, 1943, to provide the Commission with technical advice in its work of furthering the scientific, technological and social advancement of the area. The West Indian Conference was created in January, 1944, to provide a means whereby representatives of the Caribbean peoples would "discuss matters of common interest, and especially of social and economic significance, to the Caribbean countries," and would submit recommendations to the Commission.

Reports by the Commission for 1942–43 and 1944, and a report of the First Session of the West Indian Conference have been published.

PART II B

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE COLONIES AND OTHER TERRITORIES WITH WHICH THE COLONIAL OFFICE IS CONCERNED

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ADEN COLONY

Situation and Area

The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E. about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb on the south coast of Arabia.

The island of Perim in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb and the Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, off the Dhufar coast of Oman, also form part of the colony.

Climate

The climate of Aden Colony 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. During the south-west monsoon, *i.e.*, in July and August, strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of May, June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction usually a short time before sunset and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land. 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.

General Description

The Colony of Aden (the total area of which, exclusive of Perim, is 75 square miles) consists of two extinct volcanic craters forming rocky peninsulas joined by a flat sandy foreshore. Aden proper (area 21 square miles) is on the south and Little Aden (area 15 square miles) on the west. The flat strip of coast joining the peninsulas is about 39 square miles in extent. The peninsulas form the horns of Aden Bay, which is about eight miles broad from east to west and about four miles deep. Its entrance is about three miles across. On the west side of the Aden Peninsula is Steamer Point the principal military and port area.

The Aden Peninsula is arid, rocky and of volcanic formation and Jabal Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet (525 m.) high. Crater, the main Arab town, is situated five miles from the main port and lies in the crater of the extinct volcano forming the peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat sandy plain, barely three-quarters of a mile wide at its narrowest point near the peninsula, joining the latter with the mainland and containing the colony's principal aerodrome.

Some cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman, at the base of the isthmus, in a garden under the management of the Township Authority, but except during the cold weather months produce is very limited. There are also privately-owned date gardens there. Hiswa, on the shore of Aden Bay, has groves of toddy palms. Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of open evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, is bare, rocky and flat: its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet (65 m.) high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the subsoil being sand and conglomerate coral. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing ground on the north side.

History

Aden, after being a trade centre under its native kings, became subject in succession to the Abyssinians, the Persians and the early Caliphs. In 1538 it was captured by the Turks, who lost it some years later, but captured it again in 1551 and held it until they evacuated the Yemen in 1630. The Aden Peninsula was occupied by the British in 1839, and in 1868 Little Aden was obtained by purchase. 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 in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden. In 1929, the manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Constitution

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, the administrative control of the Aden Settlement was transferred from the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April, 1937, from which date Aden assumed the status of a crown colony.

Population

The total population at the time of the census taken in 1931 was as follows:—

Crater	21,383
Maala, including Barrier Gate ..	3,605
Tawahi and Steamer Point, including Hedjuff.	7,502
Sheikh Othman, Imad, Hiswa and Little Aden.	12,167
Military Area (Steamer Point, including Khormaksar).	1,981
Total	46,638

The population of Perim was 623 of which 194 were Government employees.

A new census is being taken during 1946.

Administration

The colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, aided by an Executive Council which at present comprises five members. The Council consists of the person holding the office of Chief Secretary and such other persons as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a Legislative Council for the Colony of Aden.

In judicial cases the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay has been preserved.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, the particulars of which are given separately.

Aden is a free port and there is no customs tariff. Excise duty is, however, levied on a specific duty basis on spirits, wines and beer, perfumed spirits, intoxicating and dangerous drugs, tobacco and motor spirit. The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888.

Under the Townships Ordinance, 1945, Township Authorities for the towns of Aden and for Sheikh Othman were constituted, and the various municipal operations formerly carried out by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement now devolve on the Township Authorities. There is a separate Town Council appointed by the Governor for each of these places.

The port facilities comprise an inner harbour offering good anchorage to a large number of vessels and also an outer harbour.

The harbour provides accommodation for twelve first-class berths, four second-class berths and ten third-class berths suitable for large, medium and small vessels respectively. There are seven oil berths and oil can normally be pumped to six of these berths simultaneously. Three more oil berths are expected to be installed on the northern limits of the mooring basin in the near future. Two powerful tugs controlled by the Port Trust are available for berthing and unberthing vessels, and for special services such as fire-fighting. In addition, there are fifteen small privately-owned tugs suitable for towing lighters, which number 153. There are separate jetties for the landing and shipping of petroleum and munitions and private and public wharves which are suitable for lighters. Shed accommodation is available on some of the wharves, and the Port Trust has sheds on the Maala wharf covering an area of 16,300 square yards.

Moderate repairs to hull and machinery can be carried out by local firms. A number of slipways, suitable for vessels of light draught, are available and the Port Trust employ three divers.

In normal times of peace vessels of many principal steamship companies called regularly at Aden, connecting with all parts of the world.

Aden is an entrepot for trade with Arabia and other adjacent territories. The exports consist of coffee, gums, skins and hides, cotton goods, dyes, feathers, spices, etc.

Religion

The majority of the population is Moslem but there are communities of Jews, Hindus and Zoroastrians. There are two Anglican churches and two Roman Catholic churches, one of each situated in Steamer Point and Crater, and one Presbyterian and Methodist church in Steamer Point.

Currency and Banking

Banking

The National Bank of India, Ltd., is established in the colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The Exchange Bank of India and Africa, Ltd., has a branch in Crater. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. also carries on the business of banking.

Currency

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount.

Communications

Mails

Surface mails between Aden and all parts of the world are exchanged as opportunity offers by fairly frequent, but for the time being irregular, steamship services using the port.

Air mails to and from all parts of the world are exchanged several times weekly by the service operated by the B.O.A.C. between Aden and Cairo, which calls at Kamaran, Asmara and Port Sudan. At Cairo this service connects with the main trunk services of the B.O.A.C. operating between London and South Africa, and between London and India, Malaya and the East, and Australia. Additional air mails are exchanged by B.O.A.C. services once weekly with Mukalla and Karachi, and twice weekly with Hargeisa (Somaliland) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

Telephones

An automatic telephone system serves the whole colony. There are about 850 telephones including those in Government and military offices, either connected directly to the main exchange or through private branch exchanges.

External Telecommunications

Cable & Wireless (M.E.), Ltd., are responsible for all external civil communications. They own and operate a cable station from which their submarine cables connect with countries all over the world. They also operate wireless telegraph services from Aden to Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and between Aden and Addis Ababa in Abyssinia, Djibouti in French Somaliland, Hargeisa in British Somaliland and Kamaran in the Red Sea.

A cable from Aden connects with Perim whence another cable belonging to the Yemen extends to Sheikh Said, thus linking Perim and the Yemen with all parts of the world through the company's system.

There is no internal telegraph system and there are no railways.

Social Services

Medical Services

There is a Government civil hospital (177 beds) in Crater, a tuberculosis hospital (16 beds) at Sheikh Othman and a maternity child welfare clinic (13 beds). There is a hospital of the Keith Falconer Mission at Sheikh Othman (60 beds).

There are two dispensaries organised by charity catering especially for sick poor, and a small Government dispensary at Perim Island.

Public health work is supervised by a Medical Officer of Health under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The infectious diseases hospital is also under his care.

The Port Health Officer is responsible for the out-patient treatment of members of the merchant navies on vessels in port. He is also in charge of routine quarantine administration and the maintenance of Flint Island quarantine station.

Educational Facilities

Education in Aden Colony is under the control of a Director, who also gives advice as required to the British Agents appointed to the Eastern and Western Protectorates.

In the colony Government maintains four boys' and two girls' primary schools and one boys' secondary school. There are in addition five aided primary and four aided secondary schools or sections of schools for boys and four aided primary and two aided secondary schools for girls, as well as several unrecognised schools. In all schools in the colony there are approximately 4,000 pupils in primary or indigenous schools classes (including 1,050 girls) and 790 pupils in secondary classes (including 110 girls).

There is an Educational Advisory Committee representing the principal communities in the colony.

The British Council opened an institute for men in 1940, and an institute for women in 1942.

Labour.

There are no organised labour services in the colony. The inhabitants of Aden are principally engaged in trading, shop-keeping and domestic employment. The large number of coolies employed by the salt works, shipping concerns and contractors are drawn from the Aden Protectorate or the Yemen. The small harbour craft are mostly manned by Somalis.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year.	*Revenue* Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
1939-40 ..	27,22,901	19,64,583
1940-41 ..	34,38,502	25,36,448
1941-42 ..	46,71,758	39,53,932
1942-43 ..	61,73,048	43,29,488
1943-44 ..	1,17,13,398	48,87,732
1944-45 ..	92,65,619	74,79,374

The colony has no public debt.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year.	*Imports* Rs.	*Exports* Rs.
1940 ..	5,97,81,054	3,10,25,365
1941 ..	8,79,60,797	3,95,19,945
1942 ..	15,00,48,884	7,85,37,163
1943 ..	16,07,03,163	10,69,27,850
1944 ..	18,81,85,427	11,49,22,054

ADEN PROTECTORATE

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate, which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of 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 (whose southern boundary was temporarily stabilised by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer and are subject to sand storms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night above 2,500 feet; and above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol" extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat in contrast to that of the coast is dry but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills: here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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 Ruba' Al Khali (or 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. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by Wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Seiyun the capital of the Kathiri State.

The Western Aden Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts, the chiefs of which are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government:—

Abdali, His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Sultan of Lahej, who is the premier chief of the western area.

Amiri, Amir Nasr bin Shaif Seif, C.M.G. Capital, Dhala.

Fadhli, Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. Capital, Shuqra.

Lower Yafa'i, Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. Capital, Al Qara.

Haushabi, Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. Capital, Museimir.

Upper Yafa'i Confederation, Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. Capital, Mahjaba. Mausatta, Sheikh Ahmed Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. Capital, Al Qudma. Dhubi, Sheikhship vacant. Capital, Dhi Sura. Maflahi, Sheikh Qasim 'Abdurrahman. Capital, Al Jurba. Hadhrami, Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. Capital, Ash Shibr.

Shaib, Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi. Capital, Bakhal.

Quteibi, Sheikh Hasan 'Ali. Capital, Ath Thumeir.

Alawi, Sheikh Salih Sayil. Capital, Al Qash'a.

Aqrabi, Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdullah. Capital, Bir Ahmed.

Audhali, Sultan Salih bin Husein. Capital, Lodar.

Upper 'Aulaqi, Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. Capital, Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital, Yeshbum.

Lower 'Aulaqi, Sultan 'Aidrus bin Abdullah. Capital, Ahwar.

Beihan, Sharif Salih bin Husein. Capital, An Nuqub.

Subeihi, Sheikhs Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih, Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Ali, of the Barhimi and Abdullah ba Sa'id of the 'Atifi.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali, and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdal Kuri and Brothers Islands, in 1866, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 5,000; the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, known on European maps as Tamrida.

HISTORY

For a time in the 18th century, the Western Aden Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a (capital of the Yemen of to-day) and several of the rulers of the tribal districts such as the 'Abdali, Haushabi, Amiri, Yafa'i and 'Aulaqi sultans, were the Imam's "wakils" or governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. This occurred in 1728 in the case of the 'Abdali and in 1758 in the case of the Yafa'i.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with His 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 then held the Yemen, occupied the 'Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts until the armistice of 1918.

In February, 1934, as has been stated, a Treaty of Friendship was signed between His Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of the Yemen.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate chiefs (the Fadhli, 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.

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 dynasty with its origins among the Yafa'i tribes and influence arising from military and other services rendered as emigres to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with His 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 the other Protectorate chiefs. In 1918 the Kathiri sultans 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 Muhammadan religion and custom. Relations with the smaller states are governed by similar Proectorate treaties.

POPULATION

The population of the Aden Protectorate is roughly estimated at 630,000.

ADMINISTRATION

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

The tribes nominate their own chiefs who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the 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. For internal security some of the chiefs have tribal guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. 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 Government.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the principal states, Qu'aiti and Kathiri, are administered by their sultans as constitutional rulers. The Qu'aiti sultan has a state council. The Kathiri State is advancing slowly on the same lines, being hampered by the absence of an outlet to the sea and of the customs dues and other benefits which would result from it. The Wahidi States of Balhaf and Bir Ali have adopted simple administrations under the British Agent's supervision.

RELIGION

The people are Muslim Arabs of, almost entirely, the Shafa'i persuasion.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

In the Western Aden Protectorate rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the present (1946) rate of exchange being 2¼ rupees to the riyal.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, up to 1944, the Maria Theresa dollar was the currency used throughout the interior but in that year the rupee currency was officially adopted. Maria Theresa dollars, however, remain the normal form of currency in the Wahidi country and vicinity.

There are no banking facilities in the Aden Protectorate.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are no railways in the Aden Protectorate but several natural roads have been improved to take motor traffic. The chief of these in the Western Aden Protectorate are:—

1. Aden (north and north-westwards) through Lahej to Ta'iz (Yemen) and to Dhala and Qataba (Yemen).

2. Aden westwards to Subaihi country.
3. Aden eastwards to—
   (*a*) Lower Yafa'.
   (*b*) Ahwar (Lower 'Aulaqi).
   (*c*) Fadhli country.
   (*d*) 'Audhali country.
   (*e*) Dathina.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate considerable progress has been made in recent years in road development, and routes run north of Mukalla to the Wadi Hadhramaut, west to the provinces of Meifa'a-Hajz and Bir Ali, and east as far as Reidat Al Abdul Wadud.

Airfields are maintained by the Royal Air Force for communications of a political nature and for security work. The B.O.A.C. has a regular service calling twice weekly at Riyan on the Cairo-Aden-Karachi route. In normal times coastal steamers from Aden and a certain number of larger vessels on the India and the Far East routes call at Mukalla. Both Qu'aiti and Kathiri States belong to the Aden Postal Union and have their own issues of stamps. Cable & Wireless, Ltd., maintain a wireless link between Mukalla, Seiyun and Aden and there is a network of political wireless stations in the hinterland.

Social Services

In the Western Aden Protectorate the development of schools is fostered by the political staff in close consultation with the Colony Education Department.

The only school directly administered by the Aden Education Department is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, a primary boarding school of limited size, in Aden.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, in some departments notably in education and customs administration, there has been much progress. An Educational Assistant to the Resident Adviser, seconded from the Sudan, assists the Mukalla Government in educational matters. There are now over 20 primary schools and an intermediate boarding school for about 100 pupils. Several scholarships have been awarded to promising students to complete their education in the Sudan.

A Protectorate Education Officer was appointed in November, 1944.

The Government of Aden, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland Mission, has introduced a medical scheme in the Western Aden Protectorate which covers 12 tribal areas and employs 23 dispensers who work in 16 separate dispensaries.

Trade, Industry and Agriculture

Trade in the Western Aden Protectorate is chiefly confined to transit trade from the Yemen, from which coffee and skins are exported, but no reliable figures are available. The only industries are weaving, dyeing and charcoal-burning though some silver work is made by the few small village Jewish communities. Some 10,000 camels bring vegetables, eggs, fodder and cattle for sale in Aden every month.

Imports into the Western Aden Protectorate include kerosene, soap, ginger, tobacco, rice, flour, tea, sugar and assorted cloths, etc.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the tribesmen of the Western Aden Protectorate. Every possible use is made of irrigation and water rights are a frequent cause of tribal feuds.

The staple crops are corn (dhurra), bulrush millet (dukhn) and some Indian corn. Wheat and barley are found at the higher altitude; other crops are sesame and lucerne: some cotton and local indigo (hawir) is also grown. Dates are grown in some areas and coffee in Yafa'. Bananas, papayas, apricots and peaches are found in the 'Abdali and 'Audhali sultanates. Honey is found in small quantities in two or three areas.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

As local administrations have but recently been set up it is not yet possible to estimate the revenues of the states in the Western Aden Protectorate.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the revenue of the Qu'aiti Government may be roughly estimated at 16 lakhs and expenditure at 13 lakhs of rupees. The principal sources of revenue are customs and excise and licence dues but the introductions of land and date palm taxation will provide another fruitful source. The finances of the other sultanates have not yet been stabilised. Two lakhs are spent on police and armed constabulary, two lakhs on education, 3¼ lakhs on the army and 3¼ lakhs on public works.

Governors

1937—Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
1940—Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
1944—Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
A. Muchmore, O.B.E.
M. J. P. Hogan, K.C.
F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.

Foreign Consuls

United States of America: Consul: Harlan B. Clark; Vice-Consuls: Robert A. Stein; James J. Flynn, Jnr.
France—Alexis A. Stepanov.
Belgium and Sweden—A. E. Adams (honorary).
Denmark—S. N. Day (honorary).
Netherlands and Norway—G. R. Waddell (honorary).
Portugal—Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw (acting).
Greece—Vice-Consul: N. Athanasacopoulous (honorary).

BAHAMA ISLANDS

Situation and Area

The Bahamas are an archipelago of islands, cays and rocks lying between 20° 50′ and 27° 25′ N. latitude and 72° 37′ and 80° 32′ W. longitude, and extending from Inagua on the south to Matanilla Reef on the north; from Mayaguana and its adjacent rocks and cays on the east to, and including, the Cay Sal Bank on the west, and separated from Florida, to the west, by the Straits of Florida, and from Cuba, to the south, by the old Bahama and Nicholas Channels.

The total area of the colony is 4,375¼ square miles, or about half the size of Wales.

Climate

The winter climate is salubrious and most delightful, frost is unknown, the average temperature is 77° F., the rainfall is slight and cool breezes prevail. During the summer months the greatest heat ranges from 80° F. to 90° F., 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.

During the year 1945, in New Providence, the maximum temperature was 91° F. for the months of June, July, August and September, the minimum being 41° F. for the month of January, the mean temperatures for the year being the maximum 84° F., minimum 67° F.

The rainfall for the year 1945 amounted to 41.75 inches, which is approximately 8.55 inches below the average, relative humidity for the year was 84 per cent., the prevailing wind during the year was east.

The islands are sometimes visited in the autumn months by hurricanes which cause considerable damage to crops and buildings and occasionally loss of life.

General Description

The colony consists 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 the ground is rocky, but the coral rocks contain pockets of rich fertile soil. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Cat Island, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Long Cay, the Biminis, Watlings Island (or San Salvador), Grand Bahama, Crooked Island, Acklins Island, Mayaguana, Andros Island and the Berry Islands.

The majority of the inhabitants is of the negro race, about one-sixth is of European descent. English is universally spoken.

The islands are of coralline formation and contain no mineral wealth. They are sub-tropical and both temperate and tropical trees exist, the pine tree and the palm growing 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 soil, except in small pockets, is usually shallow and overlays hard coral rock and is on the whole suitable only for peasant farming.

Nassau, the capital of the colony, is the centre of the tourist traffic, which is of paramount importance in the economic life of the colony. It has a pipe-borne water supply and an up-to-date sewerage system, an ice plant, electric light and automatic telephone systems, a broadcasting station and overseas telephone service.

There are excellent hotels and other accommodation for tourists, who visit the colony from the United States and Canada during the winter months. The tourists are attracted by the ideal climate, the clear water and white beaches, the beautiful colouring of the sea and sky, and opportunities afforded for swimming, fishing, boating, etc.

Fish abound in the waters of the colony, and Bimini, which is a centre for sports fishing, is visited by numbers of fishing enthusiasts from the United States.

History

San Salvador, so called by Columbus, the native name being Guanahani, one of the islands composing this chain, and identical with Watling's Island, was the first land discovered by him 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 any settlements on any of the islands of this group at any time. Early in the 17th century the islands were well known to the settlers of Bermuda and the Carolinas. They were included in the Royal Grant of Sir Robert Heath, the Attorney-General of England, of the 30th of October, 1629. By 1640 the islands had become a well-known place of resort by the inhabitants of Bermuda, and on the 9th of July, 1647, The Company of Eleutherian Adventurers was formed in London for the purpose of making an organised attempt at a systematic colonisation and development of the islands. William Sayle, a former Governor of Bermuda, was the moving spirit of this venture, and associated with him were a number of influential city merchants and members of Parliament. On the 31st of August, 1649, Parliament, on the petition of Sayle and others, passed "An Act for the Adventurers for the Eleutherian Islands," which constituted Sayle and his associates the proprietors of the islands. Notwithstanding the Royal Grant to Heath in 1629 and the Cromwellian Act of 1649, Charles the Second, on the 1st of November, 1670, granted the islands to six of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, namely, the Duke of Albermarle, the Earl of Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret and Sir Peter Colleton. Before the Royal Grant of 1670 the inhabitants of the islands had organised the settlement and instituted a form of government which included an elective House of Assembly, and had selected Captain John Wentworth as their Governor. Wentworth applied to and received commissions from the Governors of Jamaica. The Lords Proprietors appointed Hugh Wentworth as their first Governor on 24th April, 1671, but he did not take up the appointment. They then confirmed in office John Wentworth, the popularly elected Governor, on the 26th of December, 1671. A regular system of government was established including a parliament, the lower house of which was elective, and this was continued with several breaks until the civil and military government of the islands was resumed by the Crown on the surrender of their rights by the Lords Proprietors on the 28th October, 1717. Thirteen proprietary governors were appointed between 1671 and 1715. 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 reformed by their return, principally from Jamaica, under the leadership of Thomas Bridges. Bridges was recognised as Governor by the Lords Proprietors on the 12th July, 1688, and the settlement had reached some importance when it was practically annihilated by the French and Spaniards in 1703. However, a year or so after this the dispersed inhabitants returned to New Providence and another Proprietary Governor was appointed in 1707. But the islands became a regular rendezvous for pirates, and this finally determined the Crown to resume the civil and military government of the place, and thus accede to the numerous petitions which the inhabitants had been making for several years and also carry out the express wishes of Parliament. Since 1717

there has been a continuous line of Royal Governors. The islands were surrendered to a fleet of the American rebels in 1776, and again to the Spaniards in 1781, but they had been retaken by a British force under Colonel Deveaux before the conclusion of the war, which was brought to an end by the Peace of Versailles, 1783, when the British possession was confirmed. After the American Revolution a number of loyalists settled throughout the Bahamas Group and received substantial assistance from England, and on the 19th of March, 1787, the Lords Proprietors surrendered all their proprietary rights to the King for the sum of £12,000, which was provided by Parliament.

The Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, and which had often in their early history been claimed both by Bermuda and the Bahamas, were separated from the other Bahamas in 1848, and formed into a distinct presidency, under the government-in-chief of Jamaica.

Constitution

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 Houses of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

"The Eleutherian Adventurers," who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647, brought with them a conception of representative government already established in Bermuda, and the affairs of the infant settlement were managed by a Governor, a Council and an elected Senate. The Charter of 1670 to the Lords Proprietors provided for an elected House of Assembly, and the Constitution, much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the colony. The Bahamas enjoy representative, though not responsible, government. 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. 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 members elected for 15 districts. The qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The Out Islands seldom return a member of their own community, their 21 representatives being generally inhabitants of New Providence. 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 not the vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor, as occurred in June, 1928, and in May, 1935. No forms of local government exist.

Population

53,735 (census 1901), 55,944 (census 1911), 55,481 (census 1921), 59,828 (census 1931), 68,846 (census 1943). New Providence contains 29,391 inhabitants according to the 1943 census.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the colony according to the last census taken on 25th April, 1943:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abaco and Cays	776	1,697	1,764	3,461
Acklins Island	120	763	981	1,744
Andros Island	1,600	3,156	3,562	6,718
Berry Islands	14	196	207	403
Biminis	8½	369	349	718
Cat Island	160	1,782	2,088	3,870
Cay Lobos	7	5	2	7
Crooked Island	76	406	672	1,078
Eleuthera	164	3,151	3,279	6,430
Exuma and Cays	100	1,777	2,007	3,784
Grand Bahama	430	1,117	1,216	2,333
Harbour Island	1¼	354	415	769
Inagua	560	454	436	890
Long Cay	8	31	70	101
Long Island	130	2,199	2,365	4,564
Mayaguana	96	273	318	591
New Providence	58	13,488	15,903	29,391
Ragged Island and Cays	5	191	226	417
Rum Cay	29	87	132	219
San Salvador or Watlings Island	60	311	382	693
Spanish Wells	¼	317	348	665
	4,403¼	32,124	36,722	68,846

Administration

The executive government is conducted, under Letters Patent, by the Governor aided by an Executive Council not exceeding nine members. In the absence of the Governor the senior member of the Executive Council administers the government.

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. These boards determine the policy and control the expenditure of the departments concerned, but the work is carried out under the supervision and direction of the head of the department.

In the Out Islands the commissioners administer their respective districts; and annual boards of works and health under their chairmanship are appointed by the Governor.

Religion

There is no state religion, the Church of England having been disestablished in 1869. The religions with the largest number of followers are the Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics.

Currency and Banking

The legal tender currency is British sterling, although United States currency is also generally accepted in the colony. Currency notes of the denominations of 4s., 10s. and £1 are issued by the Bahamas Government through the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. A total amount of £355,150 of these notes was in circulation on 31st December, 1945. Accounts are kept in sterling. There is a branch bank of the Royal Bank of Canada in Nassau (New Providence).

A Post Office Savings Bank was established in January, 1886, and had, on 30th June, 1945, deposited £305,818 10s. 8d.

Communications

Postal

The following are the rates of postage:—

Letters.	*Newspapers.*
U.K., British Empire—	
2½d. first oz.	½d. per 2 oz.
1d. for each subsequent oz. or part.	
Bahamas—	
1½d. per 2 oz. or part. New Providence, 1d. per 2 oz.	Bahamas free.
Other Foreign Postal Union Countries—	
3d. per oz. and 2d. for each successive unit.	½d. for 2 oz.

Parcels.

Internal—	
3 lb.	6d.
4 lb.	7d.
5 lb.	8d.
6 to 12 lb.	1s.
12 to 22 lb.	1s. 6d.

Parcel post with the United Kingdom (9d. per lb. via New York, 1s. 3d. per lb. via Miami), the United States (9d. per lb.), *Canada (6d. per lb. to 10 lb., 10 to 15 lb. 6s. per parcel, 15 to 20 lb., 8s. per parcel), *Bermuda (6d. per lb.), and *Jamaica (6d. per lb.), has been established, and money order agreements have been made with the United States, Canada and Jamaica.

* The rate of 6d. per lb. is applicable only if parcels can be sent by direct sea route, otherwise the rate is 6d. per lb. plus onward charges of the United States Post Office.

Telephone and Radio Telegrams.

An automatic telephone system was brought into operation during 1939 in Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas; this consists of one main exchange and three satellite exchanges, one east, one west and one at Lyford Cay.

The wireless service comprises a central station at Nassau which extends service to ships at sea on short, intermediate and long waves. A point-to-point service on short wave is maintained to Miami, Florida, Jamaica and other places abroad as necessary. An inter-insular service is maintained on short wave between the following islands and Nassau:—

Eleuthera (Governors Harbour):	Exuma:
Hatchet Bay.	Darby Island.
Rock Sound.	George Town.
Harbour Island.	Long Island:
Spanish Wells.	Clarence Town.
Abaco:	Cat Island.
Hope Town.	The Bight.
Green Turtle Cay.	San Salvador.
Marsh Harbour.	Inagua.
Cherokee Sound.	Mayaguana.
Ragged Island.	Rum Cay.
Cat Cay.	Grand Bahama:
Whale Cay.	West End.
Bimini.	Pine Ridge.
Long Cay.	Andros:
	Fresh Creek.
	Mangrove Cay.

The majority of the Out Island stations are equipped with radio telephony connecting with places outside of the colony through Nassau.

A local broadcasting service operating on a frequency of 640 kc/s and 6,090 kc/s is operated and controlled by the department. Programme material is largely supplied by local talent supplemented by recorded music. The B.B.C. overseas is relayed a part of each day for the purpose of broadcasting news and other items of personal interest.

Air and Shipping.

With the exception of an irregular service between Nassau and Miami by small local motor vessels, and an occasional freighter from England and Canada, all steamship service to the colony was discontinued as a result of the war.

Negotiations are now under way for the re-establishment of freight and passenger services between Bahamas and England, Canada and the United States on a schedule basis.

Pan American World Airways operated a mail, passenger and express service between Miami and Nassau six days a week up to November, 1945, and a daily service from then on with two or more planes per day from 1st December. In February, 1946, they have operated as many as six planes per day.

* Social Services

Health.—The medical and public health service is administered by a Health Board.

The medical needs of the colony in New Providence are met by the Bahamas General Hospital, which has a full time resident staff of three doctors, a European matron, three European sisters and a number of native nurses.

* Fuller particulars will be found in the Annual Report of the Colony and the Annual Departmental Report.

The service of the hospital is furnished largely free of charge. There is an outpatient department, a general hospital, a lunatic asylum, infirmary, dental clinic, venereal and gynaecological clinic. There are X-ray and bacteriological laboratories.

In addition to the medical service afforded by the Bahamas General Hospital there are eight private medical practitioners in New Providence.

Education.—There is a government system of elementary education, established in 1847, and modified by laws of 1864, 1875, 1885, and Consolidating Act of 1908. Attendance is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. The central control is in a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. Local committees, partly elected, exercise local supervision only.

There are 72 unsectarian government schools and 46 aided schools, with 11,997 scholars; 21 Church of England schools, with 652 scholars; 11 private schools, with 247 scholars; 18 Roman Catholic schools, with 1,989 scholars; two Seventh Day Adventist schools, with 188 scholars; five secondary schools, with 554 scholars; and one government industrial school.

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, and St. Augustine's Boys School, all in Nassau.

Labour Service.—There is a Labour Officer appointed by the Governor whose chief functions have, up to the present, been the registering of unemployed and the recruitment of agricultural labourers for work in the United States.

There is a standing Labour Board appointed by the Governor for the purpose of advising on any question arising regarding wages.

Legislation affecting trade unions and workmen's compensation was passed in 1943. So far the only trade union is the Bahamas Trades and Labour Union.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

The following are the totals of revenue and expenditure and public debt for the years 1936 to 1944:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1936 (April-December).	246,353	240,440	180,000
1937	513,926	419,235	188,000
1938	411,764	655,460	253,000
1939	422,990	465,509	253,000
1940	480,982	501,998	245,000
1941	530,311	469,309	245,000
1942	497,173	457,281	245,000
1943	614,245	544,103	245,000
1944	671,397	625,743	245,000

* Imports and Exports

Nassau is a port of registry, and had, on the 31st December, 1945, 269 vessels of 9,793 tons.

Principal imports during 1945:—foodstuffs, value £773,713; malt, value £22,184; spirits and wines, value £76,153; tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes, value £28,652.

The commercial relations of the colony are mainly with the United States and Canada. Considerable quantities of tomatoes, crawfish, straw and shell work, and salt are exported. In 1945, the principal exports were:—

Crawfish, 16,218 cwts., valued at £77,694.
Straw and shell work, value £64,813.
Sisal, 235 tons, valued at £10,055.
Lumber, 1,796,000 feet, value £25,293.
Shell, value £13,702.
Tomatoes, 113,000 bushels, value £83,447.
Salt, 938,000 bushels, value £28,659.

* Fuller particulars will be found in the Annual Customs Report.

Imports.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	238,084	180,733	548,423	967,240
1937	272,731	232,221	714,401	1,219,353
1938	272,986	212,366	661,557	1,146,909
1939	223,316	209,466	661,388	1,094,170
1940	193,767	270,366	820,284	1,284,417
1941	191,974	369,787	957,268	1,519,029
1942	87,173	307,798	931,492	1,326,463
1943	73,736	382,265	1,070,623	1,526,624
1944	93,505	570,104	1,079,790	1,743,399
1945	71,179	728,130	1,006,710	1,806,019

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	23,356	46,751	71,997	142,104
1937	41,572	50,164	203,340	295,076
1938	48,843	48,689	118,804	216,336
1939	30,679	60,263	89,339	180,281
1940	11,545	74,879	142,716	229,140
1941	37,194	54,956	209,708	301,858
1942	10,146	57,357	225,274	292,777
1943	16,617	56,365	351,934	424,916
1944	18,584	76,072	243,826	338,482
1945	20,091	105,997	306,114	432,202

Shipping Entered and Cleared. 1936-1945.

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1936	2,064,753	3,323,623
1937	2,483,045	4,137,769
1938	2,320,053	4,307,423
1939	2,521,124	4,706,269
1940	638,331	2,127,109
1941	451,995	1,268,180
1942	190,409	277,891
1943	145,081	200,009
1944	182,974	210,283
1945	273,529	294,138

Governors since 1900

Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G. .. 1904
Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. .. 1912
Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G. .. 1914
Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1920
Sir C. W. J. Orr, K.C.M.G. 1926
The Honourable Sir Bede Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. 1932
The Honourable Sir C. C. F. Dundas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. 1936
His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C. 1940
Sir W. L. Murphy, K.C.M.G. .. 1945

Executive Council

The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Receiver General.
R. W. Sawyer, M.H.A.
H. G. Christie, M.H.A.
S. C. Farrington.
H. A. McKinney.
S. L. Sands, M.H.A.
Capt. B. H. G. Sparrow, M.C. (*Clerk*).

Legislative Council

Sir Walter Moore, C.B.E. (*President*).
P. W. D. Armbrister, O.B.E.
C. O. Anderson.
A. K. Cole, O.B.E.
Dr. J. B. Albury.
A. F. Adderley, B.A., LL.B.
H. R. Latreille.
D. S. D. Moseley (*Clerk*) (£120).

House of Assembly

A. K. Solomon, C.B.E., K.C. (*Speaker*) (£200).
A. H. Pritchard (*Deputy Speaker*) (£120).
Abaco—J. W. Roberts; F. H. Christie; G. S. Duncombe.
Andros—B. H. McKinney; P. G. D. Bethell.
Cat Island—H. G. Christie, M.E.C.; F. J. Pinder.
Crooked Island—R. G. Collins, O.B.E.
Eleuthera—R. W. Sawyer, M.E.C.; G. W. K. Roberts; A. H. Pritchard (*Deputy Speaker*).
Exuma—E. V. Solomon; G. Murphy.
Grand Bahama and Bimini—C. W. F. Bethell.
Harbour Island—R. R. A. Farrington; A. R. Braynen; H. P. Sands.
Inagua—G. A. Bethell.
Long Island—W. B. Pinder; L. G. Dupuch.
New Providence—
City—A. K. Solomon, C.B.E., K.C. (*Speaker*); S. L. Sands, M.E.C.
South—T. A. Toote; B. A. Cambridge.
East—W. G. Cash; R. T. Symonette.
West—P. E. Christie; M. B. Butler.
San Salvador and Rum Cay—G. W. Higgs.

Chief Clerk—*J. Smith* (£211).
Second Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms—G. E. Johnson (£130).
Secretary—G. E. Johnson (£400).

Note—
" M.E.C." = Member of Executive Council.
" M.L.C." = Member of Legislative Council.
" M.H.A." = Member of House of Assembly.

Foreign Consuls

United States of America—John H. E. McAndrews (*Vice-Consul*); R. E. Kolb (*Vice-Consul*).
Norway—R. H. Curry.
Sweden—J. Burnside; A. R. Bethel (*Vice-Consul*).
Haytí—E. Dupuch (Nassau); A. W. Erickson, Jr. (resident at Inagua).
Cuba—O. Moseley (*Consular Agent*).
Greece—C. Esfakis (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).
Netherlands—H. N. Kelly.

BARBADOS

Situation and Area

Barbados is situated in latitude 13° 4′ N. and longitude 59° 37′ W., and is the most easterly of the Caribbee Islands. It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 in breadth, and contains an area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles, somewhat larger than the Isle of Wight.

Climate

Owing to the easterly trade winds which blow almost continuously from December to June the climate is bracing and the heat is never oppressive. During the remainder of the year, the wet season for the island, the heat is seldom excessive although the absence of the trade winds renders the climate less invigorating. The average temperature is 79·8° F.

Though the island is small there is considerable variation in rainfall: in the high central areas the average rainfall is 75 inches while in some of the low lying districts in the south of the island it is no more than 50 inches.

The island is largely visited as a health resort by residents of neighbouring West Indian colonies and British Guiana and is a popular winter resort for visitors from temperate climates. It is also a port of call for tourist steamers.

General Description

The land rises in terraces from the coast to a ridge near the centre of the island, the highest point being Mt. Hillaby (1,100 feet). The main characteristic of the island is the intense sugar cultivation; all available land is utilised and, due to the almost complete absence of forest and waste land, the general appearance is reminiscent of the English countryside. In the north-west—the Scotland district—the watershed is nearer to the coast and the descent to the sea is consequently steeper. The scenery, too, is more rugged and picturesque, and there is some erosion.

With the exception of the Scotland district, which is of volcanic origin, the island is of coral formation. Coral limestone covers the greater part of the island and coral reefs, which in some parts extend more than two miles out to sea, almost encircle it. The soils overlying the coral limestone, although divided into several types, are all suitable for good sugar cane cultivation, though heavy application of artificial manures is necessary to maintain fertility.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the south-west of the island on Carlisle Bay. This bay is an open roadstead sheltered from the prevailing winds and is available for all classes of vessels. There is in addition an inner harbour or careenage where schooners and vessels of lighter tonnage are moored.

The island is fortunate in having excellent bathing, though on the windward coast the sea is apt to be rough.

History

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who found it uninhabited and rude in appearance, and named the isle Los Barbados, from the number of bearded fig trees. It was nominally taken possession of by the English ship *Olive Blossom* in 1605, when it was almost uninhabited. In 1626 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I, fitted out two large ships, only one of which arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some 30 persons, landed in February, 1627, on the leeward side of the island, formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their Governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I of all the Caribbee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of £300. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as Governor, and in 1628 64 settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The Leeward and Windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. The civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island: and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the Commonwealth he was banished. In 1662, after the Restoration, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary

government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners; it has always remained in the possession of Great Britain.

Constitution

The colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies retains the appointment and control of public officers, except the Treasurer, who is nominated by the House of Assembly. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of 10 members appointed by His 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 two years. In 1944 the income qualification for voters was reduced from £50 to £20 a year, and the franchise was given to females, who also became eligible for election as members. The number of registered electors in 1945 was 15,846 as compared with 7,394 in 1943. The executive part of the Government is vested in the Governor and an Executive Council and, in respect of certain matters, an Executive Committee. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General *ex officio*, and of such other persons as His Majesty may appoint. The Executive Committee, which is created by local statute, consists of the Executive Council *ex officio* and of one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor at the commencement of each session of the Legislature. 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 Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago, but in 1885, by Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands and made a distinct Government.

Population

The population of the island in 1851 was 135,939. Thereafter a census was taken in every tenth year, except 1901, until 1921. The population increased steadily between 1851 and 1891 in which year it was returned as 182,306. In 1911 the census figure was 171,983, and in 1921 it was 156,512. The decrease is attributed to the large scale emigration of labourers, particularly to Panama in connection with the canal works. No census has been taken since 1921 but there has undoubtedly been a steady increase in the population which is now estimated (from figures obtained in connection with rationing) at approximately 203,500.

The population consists of persons of African descent, persons of European descent, and persons of mixed African and European descent. In 1921 persons of European descent represented 6·7 per cent. of the population; the percentage to-day is probably smaller.

English is spoken universally.

Administration

The island is administered as one unit except in respect of local government matters, which are in the hands of the vestries and parochial boards of the 11 parishes. The vestries are elected annually, and each vestry appoints commissioners of highways, commissioners of health and poor law guardians for the parish. The two last-named bodies rely for revenue upon grants from the vestry, but the commissioners of highways, who are responsible for the upkeep of all public highways in the parish which are not maintained by the Central Government, collect all vehicle and highway taxes and in addition receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The vestries derive their revenue mainly from taxes on ownership and occupancy of land and houses and trade tax; the rates for these are fixed annually so as to bring in sufficient revenue to meet the estimated expenditure for the year. The vestries undertake the repair and maintenance of churches and church buildings and the rector of each parish is chairman of the vestry *ex officio*.

Religion

The population is almost wholly Christian, and the Anglican Church, the membership of which comprises approximately 70 per cent. of the population, is the established church. The Anglican clergy receive their salaries from Government funds and are eligible for pensions under the Pension Act. The maintenance and repair of churches and church property is the responsibility of the vestries, which are authorised to lay rates for the purpose.

Next in size after the Anglican Church are the Methodist and Moravian Churches, both of which have been long established in the island. The number of Roman Catholics is comparatively small. In addition to these there are branches of the Salvation Army and of many denominations of modern growth.

Currency and Banking

Government accounts are kept in sterling; commercial accounts in West Indian dollars (£1 = $4.80). Currency notes issued by the Government in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $20 and $100 are legal tender, as also are notes issued by the Governments of British Guiana and Trinidad. There is no local issue of coin, but United Kingdom coin is used, silver being legal tender in any amount.

There are three banks doing business in Barbados:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital, £4,975,500.

Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital, $35,000,000.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital, $30,000,000.

There is also a Government Savings Bank. On the 30th June, 1945, the bank had 31,771 depositors and the total amount at credit of depositors was £1,836,345.

Communications

Air and Sea Communications

There is a landing ground with a 5,000 feet hard surfaced runway at Seawell in the south-eastern part of the island. British West Indian Airways, Ltd., provides regular air services to Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica and to most of the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Regular steamship services were disrupted as a result of the war and have not yet been resumed. The principal lines operating at the end of 1945 were the Harrison Line to the United Kingdom and the Alcoa Line and Canadian National Steamships to North America. Barbados is the headquarters of the schooner trade in the Eastern Caribbean.

Roads and Road Transport

The office of Director of Highways and Transport was created in 1945 and the Director was made responsible for the duties hitherto performed by two statutory boards—the Central Road Board and the Transport Board. He is assisted by an advisory committee of four members appointed by the Governor.

There are 549 miles of road open for traffic; 291 miles are maintained by the Director of Highways and Transport and the remainder by the parochial authorities.

The Director also exercises a general control over public service vehicles, and in particular over omnibuses, which may operate only on such routes and in accordance with such time tables as he approves.

Telecommunications

External telecommunication services are operated by:—

(1) Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Limited, controlled by Cable and Wireless, Limited. This company owns and operates cable connections with most of the other more important West Indian islands and British Guiana, and through Turks Island and Bermuda to Halifax, where connection is made with the company's North Atlantic cable system to Great Britain and other parts of the world.

The company has also recently established in the island large long range wireless installations which, with its previously established wireless coast station, are operated in conjunction with the cable system and provide services with many parts of the world and with a number of the other West Indian islands which are not connected by cable. The coast station also provides a service with ships at sea.

In 1945 the company, in collaboration with the Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, inaugurated wireless telephone services with Canada, the U.S.A., Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, and several of the other West Indian islands.

(2) The Western Telegraph Company, Limited, also controlled by Cable and Wireless, Limited, with direct cable communication with Brazil and South America generally.

(3) The Western Union Telegraph Company, with cable connection to Miami, operated in conjunction with the Western Telegraph Company, Limited.

The principal tariffs are:—

Telegraph.	*Per Word.* s.	d.
To the United Kingdom and all parts of the British Empire outside the West Indies.	1	3
To Eastern Canada	1	0½
To Western Canada	1	3
Port-of-Spain–Trinidad	0	6
Georgetown–British Guiana	0	10
Kingston–Jamaica	1	3
New York City, U.S.A.	1	0½
Rio de Janeiro	2	0
Buenos Aires	2	5

C.D.E. telegrams at 60 per cent. of above rates except to the United Kingdom and British Empire outside the West Indies, where the C.D.E. rate is 1*s.* 8*d.* per word. Deferred telegrams in plain language at half the above rates, and night-letter telegrams at one-third above rates (minimum 25 words) are accepted for places where such services are in force.

Telephone

To New York City, U.S.A.; Montreal, Canada—£2 12*s.* 6*d* for three minutes, and 17*s.* 6*d.* for every additional minute.

To Kingston, Jamaica; Georgetown, British Guiana; Port-of-Spain, Trinidad—£1 2*s.* 6*d.* for three minutes and 7*s.* 6*d.* for every additional minute.

(4) An aeronautical wireless service is provided by British West Indian Airways, Limited, under Government licence.

Internal telecommunication facilities are provided by:—

(1) A telephone service, serving all parts of the island and operated by a private company, The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, with approximately 3,000 exchange stations, a modern automatic central exchange in Bridgetown and three branch exchanges (one automatic).

(2) A wire broadcasting system, confined to Bridgetown and its suburbs, and provided by a local company—Radio Distribution (Barbados), Limited. The company relays programme items received by wireless from abroad and also broadcasts news of local and West Indian interest.

The only direct broadcast reception practised in the island is from the B.B.C. Empire Service and foreign stations operating on short wave lengths. There is no local wireless broadcasting service.

The annual licence fees for wireless broadcast receivers and wireless reception broadcast are 10*s.* and 5*s.* respectively.

Rates of Postage

Letters.	*Newspapers.*
To United Kingdom and British Empire Countries—	
2*d.* per oz. and 1*d.* for each additional oz.	For every 2 oz. or part, ½*d.*
To Foreign Countries—	
3*d.* per oz. and 2*d.* for each additional oz.	For every 2 oz. or part, 1*d.*
Within the Island—	
1½*d.* per oz. and 1*d.* for each additional oz.	For 6 oz. or part 1*d.* and for each additional 6 oz. or part, ½*d.*

Airmail.	*Rate per ½ oz.* s.	d.
To B.W.I. colonies served by the B.W.I. Airways.		4
United Kingdom	2	8
By air to N.Y. only	1	1
Air letter forms .. .. each		8
Canada	1	0
Air letter forms .. .. .. each		4
United States, Canal Zone, Cuba	1	1

Parcels.		
United Kingdom—		
Up to 3 lb.	2	
Up to 7 lb.	3	3
Up to 11 lb.	4	3
Up to 22 lb.	6	9
British West Indies—		
Up to 3 lb.	1	0
Up to 7 lb.	2	0
Up to 11 lb.	3	0
Up to 22 lb.	5	0
Canada—		
Up to 3 lb.	1	3
Up to 7 lb.	2	6
Up to 11 lb.	4	0
Up to 20 lb.	6	0
United States—		
Up to 3 lb.	1	8
Up to 7 lb.	3	0
Up to 11 lb.	4	9
Up to 22 lb.	8	0
Within the island—		
Up to 1 lb.		4
For each additional ½ lb. up to 5 lb. ..		2

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education.—In 1943 the direction of education was transferred from a statutory board to a Director of Education. The latter has an Advisory Board of five members appointed by the Governor.

Though there is not compulsory education, any child between the ages of 5 and 14 may attend a public elementary school free of charge. There are 126 such schools, staffed by Government teachers; at the end of 1945 there were 28,975 children on the roll (14,452 boys and 14,523 girls) and the average attendance was 21,317.

Secondary education is provided in 11 state-aided schools and in a few private schools. The state-aided secondary schools receive annual grants from the Government and are managed by governing bodies, the powers and duties of which are defined in schemes framed by the Director of Education and approved by the Legislature. The schools are divided into three first grade schools (two boys' and one girls') and eight second grade schools (five boys' and three girls'). The former prepare candidates for the school certificate and higher certificate, the latter only for the school certificate. The only secondary schools with boarding accommodation are the Lodge School, one of the first grade boys' schools, and Codrington High School, a private girls' school.

Codrington College, founded under the will of Sir Christopher Codrington at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was affiliated to Durham University in 1875 and awards the degrees of the university. It is under the administration of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who are the trustees of the founder's will. In 1945 there were 19 undergraduates in residence. All were studying either classics or theology.

The Government spends over £200,000 per annum on education. This includes one scholarship awarded annually, and tenable for at least three years at Oxford or Cambridge University; two scholarships annually at Codrington College, and one scholarship offered biennially and two exhibitions entailing the remission of fees at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad.

Health.—Public health administration is the responsibility of the General Board of Health and of the Commissioners of Health of the 11 parishes. The Government Chief Medical Officer is a member *ex officio* of the General Board of Health, which has a general power to make rules and regulations for promoting the health of the inhabitants of the island, but has no direct control over the parochial Commissioners of Health. Each parish maintains its own almshouses and employs a parochial medical officer.

The only general hospital is the Barbados General Hospital which has accommodation for 30 paying patients and 256 non-paying patients. The hospital is administered by a statutory board, most of the members of which are appointed by the Legislature. The hospital receives an annual grant from the Government based on its estimated expenditure.

The Government maintains a mental hospital (accommodation for 248 males and 326 females) and a leper hospital, of which the number of inmates at the end of 1945 was 49.

Labour.—A Labour Department under a Labour Commissioner was established in 1940. Its establishment was followed by the formation in 1941 of the first trades union in Barbados, the Barbados Workers' Union. The introduction at this time of the principles and methods of collective bargaining has resulted in a steady improvement in the field of industrial relations, and it is now the normal practice for disputes relating to wage rates and conditions of service to be discussed by conciliation boards sitting under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner.

In March, 1945, the Barbados Workers' Union consisted of 22 active trade divisions with a membership of 5,587. Agricultural workers were slower in organising and there is still no union fully representative of this branch of labour. The value of trade unions is, however, becoming increasingly appreciated and during the second half of 1945 five new unions registered: two of these, the Shipping and Mercantile Association and the Sugar Producers' Federation, are unions of employers; the other three, the Clerks' Union, the Overseers' Association and the Congress Trade Union, are unions of workers.

The last seven years have seen the enactment of a considerable amount of legislation relating to labour; among the more important measures are acts dealing with the recruiting of workers, trade disputes, trade unions, workmen's compensation, wages boards and the hours and conditions of employment of shop assistants.

Between June, 1941, and December, 1945, 11,200 workers left the colony on temporary emigration schemes sponsored by the Labour Department; the majority went to the U.S.A. to work in industry and agriculture, and the amounts which they saved from their earnings have improved the social and economic condition of a large number of families.

Social Welfare.—In 1943 the Government created the posts of Social Welfare Officer and Assistant Social Welfare Officer. In the same year Barbados Welfare Limited was incorporated and registered as a non-profit making company, its object being to help groups of people to co-operate in raising their standard of living by economic, cultural and recreational activities. The Social Welfare Officer is a member of the board of directors. The company has directed its activities to assistance in the provision of playing fields, the development of cottage industries and other minor industries on a co-operative basis, and the promotion of youth organisations. A subsidiary company has been formed to manufacture salt on a co-operative basis; progress has been made in the formation of clubs and women's institutes, and the provision of playing fields, and organisers are employed to teach cottage handicrafts and to organise co-operative community efforts.

There are also a number of other voluntary bodies working in the social welfare field.

(*Note.*—Further particulars of these services will be found in the Annual Departmental Reports.)

Public Revenue and Expenditure

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
1934-35 ..	479,960	414,109
1935-36 ..	530,644	463,147
1936-37 ..	483,142	460,869
1937-38 ..	528,278	546,275
1938-39 ..	559,483	560,037
1939-40 ..	611,831	627,774
1940-41 ..	690,324	818,760
1941-42 ..	819,074	660,981
1942-43 ..	804,404	755,415
1943-44 ..	942,271	873,769
1944-45 ..	1,147,060	1,008,257

Public debt, 31st March, 1945, £605,360.
Sinking fund, 31st March, 1945, £158,330.

Figures of Import and Export Trade

Year.	*Total Imports.* £ c.i.f.	*Total Exports.* £ f.o.b.
1936	2,004,484	1,493,335
1937	2,220,650	1,646,709
1938	2,086,901	1,353,955
1939	*2,445,753*	*2,028,991*
1940	2,302,777	1,682,036
1941	2,315,824	1,890,603
1942	2,022,171	1,362,084
1943	2,937,036	2,338,539
1944	3,417,973	2,515,352
1945	3,470,727	2,870,231

(*Note.*—Fuller particulars will be found in the Annual Customs Reports.)

Governors since 1900

1900 Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
1911 Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
1918 *Lieut.-Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.*
1925 Sir W. C. F. Robertson, K.C.M.G.
1933 H. S. Newlands, C.M.G.
1933 Sir M. A. Young, K.C.M.G.
1938 Sir E. J. Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1941 Sir H. G. Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
J. H. Wilkinson, O.B.E., M.C.P.
D. G. Leacock, M.L.C.
E. L. Walcott (*Clerk*).

Executive Committee

The Governor (*Chairman*).
Members of the Executive Council.
H. A. Cuke, O.B.E., M.L.C.
G. H. Adams, M.C.P.
E. S. Robinson, M.C.P.
H. W. Springer, M.C.P.
T. B. Peirce, M.C.P.
E. L. Walcott (*Clerk*).

Legislative Council

S. C. Thorne (*President*).
D. G. Leacock.
J. D. Chandler.
R. Challenor.
H. A. Cuke, O.B.E.
H. G. Massiah, M.A., M.D., C.M.
J. D. Rankine (*Colonial Secretary*).
G. D. L. Pile, O.B.E.
A. G. Gittens.
C. H. St. John, M.B., B.S.(U.Lond.).
A. G. Rocheford (*Clerk*).
The *Provost-Marshal* (*Sergeant-at-Arms*) (*ex officio*).
Rev. H. A. Melville (*Chaplain*), £30.

House of Assembly

(elected biennially)

Session, 1944-46.
G. B. Evelyn (*Speaker*).
Bridgetown—A. E. S. Lewis; T. B. Peirce.
St. Michael—M. E. Cox; V. C. Gale.
Christ Church—G. B. Evelyn (*Speaker*); C. E. Talma.
St. George—H. W. Springer, M.A. (*Deputy Speaker*); E. S. Robinson.
St. Philip—W. A. Crawford; D. D. Garner.
St. Joseph—G. H. Adams, B.A.; L. E. Smith.
St. John—H. D. Blackman; B. L. Barrow.
St. James—E. K. Walcott, K.C. (*Attorney General*); J. H. Wilkinson, O.B.E.
St. Thomas—H. G. S. Cummins, M.D.; D. F. Blackett.
St. Andrew—J. B. Springer; J. A. Haynes, B.A.
St. Peter—F. L. Walcott; M. L. Tudor.
St. Lucy—J. E. T. Brancker; E. L. Ward.
D. L. Sarjeant (*Clerk*), £600, fees.
H. L. Thomas (*Deputy Clerk*), £250.
J. W. Parris (*Marshal*), £100.
Rev. A. E. Simmons (*Chaplain*), £30.

BERMUDA

Situation and Area

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group of about 300 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean in latitude 32° 15′ N. and longitude 64° 51′ W., about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American continent. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730, from New York 677 and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles.

The total area is estimated at about 21 square miles as 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.

Climate

The climate has long been celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The mean monthly temperature in 1944 was 70·5° F., the minimum recorded being 49·8° in March and the maximum 90·4° in August. The mean relative humidity was 77, the most humid month being June when it reached 86. The rainfall in 1944 was 54·78 inches and was fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. The summer heat is usually tempered by a pleasant sea breeze.

General Description

The Bermudas, of which a good account will be found in the narrative of the voyage of the *Challenger*, may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sandhills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 3 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width, and generally considerably less.

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. The largest island, generally known as 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 city of Hamilton, now the seat of government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the vessels which carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of government to Hamilton is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, entirely given up for the accommodation of His Majesty's dockyard and a number of other naval establishments; Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, and now exclusively occupied by military depots and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, Nonsuch, Ports and Godets—all inhabited by a civil population.

A part of St. David's Island is now occupied by the United States army, necessitating the rehabilitation of a number of persons who previously resided on what is known as leased territory. The Bermuda airport, used by seaplanes, is situated on Darrell's Island. The islands form an almost continuous chain, and there is uninterrupted communication by railway, road, bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset, and over Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island, a distance of about 22 miles.

History

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudez, after whom they were called "The Bermudas." The Spaniards, however, took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the admiral's ship, "The Sea Venture Flat."

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudez, called the group after him "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, 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 £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 the name of the admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers.

Constitution

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermuda Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the governors have always 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 2,913 electors, the electoral 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. The members of the Executive Council and the Legislature are paid at the rate of 16*s.* for each day's attendance.

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.

Population

The total population, excluding naval, military and air force personnel, is estimated at 33,500, of whom approximately 10,000 are of English descent, 2,500 Portuguese (employed mainly in agriculture) and 21,000 of the negro race. English is universally spoken.

Population-Census

Year.	*White.*	*Coloured.*	*Total.*
1871 ..	4,725	7,396	12,121
1881 ..	5,384	8,564	13,948
1891 ..	5,690	9,323	15,013
1901 ..	6,383	11,152	17,535
1911 ..	6,691	12,303	18,994
1921 ..	7,006	13,121	20,127
1931 ..	11,353	16,436	27,789
1939* ..	11,481	19,333	30,814
1945 (estimated)	12,500	21,000	33,500

* Last census taken.

Population of city of Hamilton, 3,000 (approximately); town of St. George's, 1,300 (approximately).

Administration

Hamilton and St. George's have been incorporated as municipalities since 1793 and 1797 respectively and there are nine parish vestries, all the members of which, as well as the two municipal corporations, are elected annually.

The revenue of the corporation of Hamilton is derived from wharfage, shed tax, rents and local taxation assessed at the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* on every £100 of real estate and personal property.

The corporation of St. George obtains its revenue in a like manner, the rates being 13*s.* 6*d.* on each £100.

Both corporations are local boards of health in their respective districts.

The nine parishes, which administer the general parochial affairs of the poor law, levy parish rates, a further source of income being obtained under the Liquor License Act, licensees paying a certain annual sum which varies according to the class of license held.

Religion

All denominations are fully represented throughout the colony, there being 44 places of worship, as follows:—

Church of England, 15; Church of Scotland, 1; Presbyterian, 1; Wesleyan Methodist, 12; Roman Catholic, 5; and African Methodist Episcopal, 10.

There is accommodation for 13,000 persons in the various churches.

Currency and Banking

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, 10*s.* and 5*s.* currency notes to the value of £706,602 were in circulation on 31st December, 1945. There are two incorporated banks, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son, Ltd. A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and there are branches at Hamilton, St. George's and Sandys parish. The total number of depositors at the end of 1945 was 7,400, the total deposits being £156,802 during that year.

Communications

Postal

Letters from England usually take between five and seven days by air-mail, surface mail being uncertain at present, but nine to twelve days was the average pre-war time for this method of conveyance. Postage rates are:—

	Letters.	*Newspapers.*
Within the colony, per oz.	1½*d.*	½*d.* per 2 oz.
To U.K., Dominions, India, Colonies and Protectorates, per oz.	2½*d.*	½*d.* per 2 oz.
To all other countries, per oz.	3*d.*	½*d.* per 2 oz.

Letters, Air-Mail

To U.K. (Air-letter forms) .. .. 6*d.*
To U.K., per ½ oz. .. .. .. 1*s.* 9*d.*
To United States and Canada, per ½ oz. 7½*d.*
To other countries, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* according to destination.

Parcel Post

To U.K., 1 lb. to 3 lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*; 3 lb. to 7 lb., 6*s.*; 7 lb. to 11 lb., 9*s.* 3*d.*

Railway, Roads and Ferries

A Government-owned light railway is in operation between St. George's and Somerset. There are approximately 105 miles of colonial and 15 miles of military roads. Between Somerset and Hamilton there is a regular ferry service which also connects Hamilton with the parishes of Paget and Warwick.

Road Transportation

Legislation providing for the operation of motor vehicles on the highways of the Colony was finally enacted in August, 1946, and, with certain limitations covering size, horse power and speed, motor cars, taxis, buses, trucks and auto-bicycles may now be used.

Private motor cars and taxis must not exceed the following specifications:—Horse power, 10; overall length, 160 in.; and overall width, 64 in.

No person may use a motor car which, at the time of its importation, was second-hand.

Annual licence fees are assessed at the rate of £2 per horse power.

Prior to 1939, the use of motor vehicles, with the exception of those operated in connection with certain essential services, was prohibited, but during the war the necessity arose for an all-round speed up of communications and a number of vehicles were allowed on the roads.

During this time Bermuda became conscious of the advantages to be gained by allowing the general use of motorised transport and, in addition to private cars and taxis, plans are now being made for an efficient bus service to link up all parts of the Colony.

Air

British Overseas Airways Corporation and Pan American Airways maintain a regular service between Bermuda and the United States.

Shipping

Before the war, communication between Bermuda and the United Kingdom was maintained by vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., which made regular calls at Bermuda every month outward and homeward. This service has been disrupted during the past six years but will, no doubt, be resumed later. Prior to September, 1939, communication between Bermuda and New York was provided by the palatial *Monarch of Bermuda* and *Queen of Bermuda* which made bi-weekly sailings. These two vessels were withdrawn at the outbreak of war but the Furness-Bermuda Line has recently started a regular passenger service with ships of smaller capacity. The *Monarch* and *Queen* will resume their trips after being reconditioned. There is a regular freight service between Canadian and American ports and the colony.

Cables and Wireless, Etc.

Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Limited, a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless Limited of London, operate the overseas telegraph and telephone communications systems in Bermuda.

A direct cable to Halifax, N.S., forms an undersea link with North America, etc., and a relay point with Great Britain and countries beyond.

With a southerly cable landing at Turks Island and from thence to Jamaica in one direction and Barbados in the other, the West Indies and general Caribbean area is well served.

Wireless telegraph circuits are also maintained with the R.C.A. and Mackay Radio systems in New York.

The wireless transmitting station situated at St. George, and its receiving counterpart at Store Hill, provide the community with adequate radio facilities.

A ship-to-shore telegraph service is available and doubtless this will be extended before long to telephony with certain equipped vessels, in conformity with pre-war arrangements.

Medium and short wave direction-finding bearings are available upon request.

A radio-telephone circuit is operated with New York, which puts the community in telephonic communication with all parts of the U.S.A., Canada, and numerous other countries.

A recent development of this aspect of the company's operations is the establishment of a direct radio-telephone circuit with London, thus giving instantaneous service with the United Kingdom.

The company is also under contract with the Air Ministry and Bermuda Government to provide all types of radio services required in connection with the operation of the Bermuda airport and general civil aeronautical services.

The privately-owned Bermuda Telephone Company has 2,600 subscribers with about 26,500 miles of wire, a large portion of which is in underground cables.

Social Services

Health

The level of health in the colony is high and is safeguarded by the General Board of Health with a senior medical officer, district medical officers, sanitary inspectors, etc.

The Bermuda Welfare Society (which is state aided) maintains district nurses in each parish.

The legislature provided £36,500 and £2,500 respectively for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Bermuda Nursing Home towards their operation in 1946.

Education

In 1839 the colonial legislature first granted a sum of money to aid elementary schools.

The central control is vested in a Board of Education consisting of 10 members appointed by the Governor under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1922.

There is no free education, apart from a number of local scholarships, all schools charging fees which vary from 6*d.* a week to about £20 per annum. Attendance is compulsory, the school leaving age being 13 years, and when accommodation is increased this will be raised to 14 years.

During 1944 there were 27 state-aided schools with a roll of 5,262 scholars. In addition there were 17 schools which received no financial aid.

In August, 1905, the legislature established an annual scholarship of £150, tenable by youths, natives of Bermuda, for two years at some educational institution abroad to be approved by the Governor, with a view to assisting youths to prepare to compete for the Rhodes' Scholarship awarded to Bermuda. The amount was increased to £200 per annum in 1920, and the tenure of the scholarship to three years in 1927.

At the end of the year 1924, the Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship Act was passed establishing four new scholarships each of the value of £125, subsequently increased to £150, and tenable for four years at some educational institution out of the colony.

Labour Services

The Labour Board, whose chairman is a member of the legislature, maintains an office for the purpose of co-ordinating the supply of and demand for labour. There is legislation for the settlement of labour disputes.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1936	432,399	412,414	4,813,097	5,956,410
1937	476,685	450,754	5,124 080	6,227,383
1938	460,002	452,072	5,297,210	6,441,284
1939	474,535	428,896	2,239 273	2,963,029
1940	522,605	451,811*	4,411,818	6,649,738
1941	720,510	560,368†	2,591,907	4,468,166
1942	752,269	687,560‡	480,305	1,057,152
1943	774,838	651,648§	44,189	268,153
1944	889,471	747,884	119,850	300,627
1945	815,657	836,129	181,318	396,062

* Includes £40,000 contribution to Imperial Government.
† Includes £100,000 contribution to Imperial Government.
‡ Includes £50,000 contribution to Imperial Government.
§ Includes £10,000 contribution to Imperial Government.

Public Debt, 1945.—£875,000 (which includes the two interest-free loans totalling £800,000 to the Imperial Government).

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

Imports

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	619,912	352,720	919,044	1,891,676
1937	719,400	401,115	1,062,636	2,183,151
1938	559,716	360,372	986,600	1,906,688
1939	427,183	359,385	964,968	1,751,535
1940	334,169	447,754	687,581	1,469,504
1941	428,993	709,831	1,283,282	2,422,106
1942	340,349	2,481,842	1,566,744	4,388,935
1943	309,344	469,638	1,802,774	2,581,756
1944	199,862	562,053	1,703,763	2,465,678
1945	163,591	632,062	1,648,819	2,444,472

Exports

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	2,438	46,451	86,923	135,812
1937	11,816	16,910	151,009	179,735
1938	17,762	28,160	88,068	133,990
1939	4,490	39,418	71,748	115,656
1940	31	41,155	42,422	83,608
1941	—	54,109	70,891	125,000
1942	—	11,396	91,154	102,550
1943	16,711	17,197	124,645	158,553
1944	19,859	12,572	75,856	108,287
1945	30,349	4,071	108,847	143,267

Customs Revenue

1936, £299,025; 1937, £328,383; 1938, £309,380; 1939, £279,512; 1940, £272,964; 1941, £503,625; 1942. £555,920; 1943, £567,597; 1944, £630,873; 1945, £567,968.

Full details of imports and exports will be found in the annual Blue Book.

GOVERNORS SINCE 1902

1902 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Geary, K.C.B.
1904 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert McG. Stewart, K.C.B.
1907 Lieut.-Gen. Joscelyn Heneage Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.
1908 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener, K.C.B.
1912 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B.
1917 General Sir James Willcocks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
1922 General Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1927 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Louis Jean Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1931 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Astley-Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1936 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1939 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Denis John Charles Kirwan Bernard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1941 The Rt. Hon. Viscount Knollys, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C.
1943 The Rt. Hon. Lord Burghley, K.C.M.G.
1946 Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor, Colonial Secretary, Senior Military Officer, Attorney General, Colonial Treasurer (*ex officio*), H. J. Tucker, C.B.E., M.C.P., J. W. Cox, C.B.E., M.C.P., N. B. Dill, M.C.P., W. W. Davidson, O.B.E. (*Clerk*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney General (*ex officio*), Major R. W. Appleby, V.D., F. G. Gosling, O.B.E., R. C. H. Hallett, D.C.L., Sir Stanley Spurling, C.M.G., O.B.E., W. E. S. Zuill, W. S. Cooper, E. T. Smith (*Clerk*).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(36 members)

Speaker—Sir James Reginald Conyers, C.B.E., J.P. £450 per annum in lieu of fees and £150 entertainment allowance.

Deputy Speaker—B. C. C. Outerbridge, J.P. £150 per annum in lieu of fees.

St. George's Parish—A. D. Spurling, Dr. E. F. Gordon, S. S. Toddings, Capt. E. P. T. Tucker, V.D.

Hamilton Parish—W. B. Furbert, H. B. L. Wilkinson, H. T. North, P. C. Outerbridge.

Smith's Parish—N. H. P. Vesey, B. C. C. Outerbridge, J.P. (*Deputy Speaker*), Sir W. J. H. Trott, C.B.E., J. M. Darrell.

Devonshire Parish—J. W. Cox, C.B.E., Capt. N. B. Dill, H. T. Watlington, R. N. Hodgson.

Pembroke Parish—J. E. Pearman, D. Tucker, E. H. Trimingham, C.B.E., J.P., M. A. Gibbons.

Paget Parish—H. J. Tucker, C.B.E., J.P., Capt. W. V. R. Winter, D.S.D., M.S.D., J. E. Frith, H. St. George Butterfield.

Warwich Parish—F. H. Edmondson, D. C. Smith, J.P., W. S. Purvis, S. P. Eve.

Southampton Parish—Sir J. R. Conyers, C.B.E., J.P. (*Speaker*), J. E. P. Vesey, E. R. Williams, G. A. Williams.

Sandys Parish—E. A. Cann, M.D., A. C. Down, C. G. Gilbert, W. E. Roberts.

G. S. C. Tatem (*Clerk*). Grade III, £800 per annum.

Assistant Clerk—Vacant.

A. G. R. Mitchell (*Sergeant-at-Arms*). £250 per annum.

BRITISH GUIANA

SITUATION AND AREA

British Guiana is the only British colony on the mainland of the South American Continent. It lies on the north-eastern coast of the continent between parallels 1° and 9° N. and meridians 57° and 61° W. It has a coastline of about 270 miles extending almost from the eastern mouth of the Orinoco River to the Courantyne River, and is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, and on the north-west by Venezuela. It varies in depth from 540 miles on the western to 300 miles on the eastern side.

The area of the colony, as recalculated in 1938 following a survey by an International Boundary Commission, is approximately 83,000 square miles, a little larger than the combined areas of England, Scotland and Wales.

The capital is Georgetown (pop. 74,145), situated in latitude 6° 49′ 30″ N. and longitude 58° 11′ 30″ W. The next town of importance is New Amsterdam (pop. 10,627), about 67 miles east of the capital.

CLIMATE

A.—*Coastal Belt*

The climate compares favourably with that of other countries similarly situated, and resembles rather that of a sub-tropical country. The mean temperature throughout the year is 80·3° F.

For most months of the year the maximum shade temperature is about 85° F., and even in the hottest months (August, September and October) a temperature of 90° F. is rarely recorded.

At night the temperature falls about 12° to 14° F. The night temperature averages 73° to 74° F., and in the coolest months of the year (January, February and March) it may reach as low as 70° F.

The heat of the sun is tempered by fresh breezes from off the sea which blow steadily and without intermission during the daytime for the greater part of the year, and, during the months of January, February and March, continue both day and night.

The general direction of the wind is north-east to east, and it varies from gentle to fresh with occasional squalls; but hurricanes are unknown. The nights throughout the year are cool and conducive to sleep.

The seasons of the year for the coastal areas are as follows:—

The long wet season—mid-April to mid-August.

The long dry season—mid-August to mid-November.

The short wet season—mid-November to end of January.

The short dry season—beginning of February to mid-April.

The average rainfall for Georgetown in the county of Demerara is 92·33 inches, that for the county of Berbice being 12 inches lower, and that for the county of Essequibo 7¼ inches higher. The most humid month of the year is May, and the atmosphere is driest during September and October. The mean average humidity for Georgetown for the past 99 years is 79 per cent.

B.—*Middle Interior and Upper River Areas*

Generally speaking, the climate is hotter and more humid in the interior and river areas away from the coastal belt, the most noticeable change being the absence of the fresh sea breezes which make living so congenial on the seaboard. In forest areas and on rivers surrounded by forests the day temperature is distinctly hot and trying. On the other hand the nights are noticeably cooler than on the coastal belt. The rainfall is heavier.

C.—*Far Interior and Savannahs*

Climate, temperature and humidity are modified by the varying physical conformations of the territory in the far south, and depend especially on the altitude and on the presence or absence of forest belts. As the name implies, the savannahs, in the upper Berbice River districts and in the south-west of the Colony, are free from dense forest and are more in the nature of park country, and here the temperature is slightly higher than in forest regions, and the rainfall markedly less.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The colony may be broadly divided into three zones, viz.: the low-lying coastland, the mountain region and the intermediate region.

The coastland comprises a low-lying, flat and swampy strip of marine alluvium which varies in width from about 10 miles in the west to about 40 miles in the east. Inland it rises in places to about 10 or 12 feet above high water. Its margin is protected from the sea or river by a dense growth of mangrove and courida bush, behind which are flat grassy savannahs which 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 the Courantyne River along this narrow coastal strip.

The mountain region, known as the Pakaraima Range, lies along the western boundary of the colony between the Wenamu River and Annai, a small settlement on the Rupununi River. It consists of undulating plateaux rising successively in bold sandstone escarpments and cliffs from

1,200 to 4,000 feet high, cut in places into deep gorges. The culminating point is reached in the flat-topped Mount Roraima, a plateau 10 square miles in extent more than 9,000 feet above sea level.

The intermediate region comprising the largest area of the colony lies mainly to the east and south of the above regions and, from an average elevation of 50 feet above sea level where it bounds the coastlands, rises gradually to the west between the river valleys and contains several irregularly distributed ranges and many isolated hills. The whole area is almost entirely forest clad except to the extreme south-west, where there is an area of undulating grasslands from the centre of which the Kanuku Mountains rise to an elevation of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

The country is traversed by many large rivers, which, with their numerous tributaries and branch streams, form a vast network of waterways. All the larger rivers of the colony are impeded above the tide-way by numerous rapids, cataracts and falls, which render the navigation of the upper reaches difficult.

In its scenery British Guiana affords very great contrasts. The tourist who visits the colony and confines himself to the flat and settled coastlands leaves with the impression that British Guiana is merely a mud-flat not entirely above sea level; but the traveller who penetrates any considerable distance into the vast interior must be greatly impressed by the tropical vegetation of lofty trees, tangled lianas and graceful palms, the hilly nature of the country, the many great ranges and curiously-shaped mountains, the elevated undulating plateaux, the extensive savannahs, and the multitude of cataracts and waterfalls of surpassing beauty, which occur on the upper parts of the large rivers and their tributaries.

Situated on the Potaro River is Kaieteur—one of the recognised largest single-drop waterfalls of the world. It is nearly five times the height of Niagara, having a vertical drop of 741 feet, with a series of rapids and falls immediately below the pool, giving a further fall of 80 feet. Its width varies from 350 to 400 feet, and the depth of water passing over from a few feet to 20 feet according to the season of the year. These Falls, which are situated amidst grand and remarkable river and hill scenery, are a source of attraction to tourists. The journey from Georgetown to Kaieteur is now made principally by air and arrangements for trips to the Falls may be made with the British Guiana Airways, Limited. The Falls may also be visited by overland route *via* the Bartica-Potaro road.

History and Constitution

The coast line of the country between the Rivers Amazon and Orinoco was first traced by Spanish sailors in 1499 and 1500; and, during the 16th and early 17th centuries, the search for the fabulous city of Eldorado stimulated exploration of this region. The territory was first partially settled in 1616 by Dutch merchants, who erected a fort and depot at Fort Kykoveral in the present county of Essequibo. This colony subsequently came under the control of the Dutch West India Company, which was formed in 1621. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, and held by him under a licence from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Charles Leigh on the O'apock river (now French Guiana) in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana, and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1650, which 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, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution they 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 that Power in 1814.

In 1745 colonists from Essequibo settled on the Demerara River, and in 1773 Demerara was constituted a separate colony, but in 1784 it was re-united under one government with Essequibo, Berbice being under a separate government, an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732. Under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Essequibo appears to have been established very early in the history of the Colony. Until 1773, Demerara was represented on it. In 1773 a separate Court of Policy was set up for the latter, but provision was made for representatives of the two Courts of Policy to form a Combined Council, and the two bodies were merged in 1789, when the two Colonies of Essequibo and Demerara were united. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government and the West India Company as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1787, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution) was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government and established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation notwithstanding the captures of the Colony by the British in 1796 and 1803, the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before.

The Council or Court of Policy consisted of 1, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each County,* each consisting of seven Members elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin d'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned or ceased to be an inhabitant.

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

In 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds. In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon annulled this arrangement, and to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation enacted that in lieu of the four above mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proclamation remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when the three provinces were united, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty, and from that date till 1891 the only constitutional legislation was the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory Act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The unofficial members of the Combined Court and Court of Policy were chosen by a College of Electors. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passed all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which was passed by the Combined Court.

During 1891 an Act was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an executive council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative.

The College of Electors was abolished, and the unofficial members have since been elected by the direct vote of the whole body of electors.

The Combined Court had the power of (1) imposing the Colonial taxes and auditing the public accounts; and (2) discussing freely and without reserve the items on the annual estimates prepared by the Governor in Executive Council; it could reduce or reject, but not increase, any item. The first of these powers was bestowed in 1796, when Governor Beaujon called the financial representatives into being, "with a right of voting only for the raising of colonial taxes and not further"; while the second was conferred periodically by His Majesty's Order in Council after each renewal of the Civil List and was co-existent with the Civil List.

The Court of Policy consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members. It could be prorogued or dissolved at any time by the Governor and in any case was dissolved at the end of five years, and a general election had to be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The number of financial representatives, who with the Court of Policy formed the Combined Court, was six.

In 1926, at the request of the Secretary of State, a commission consisting of Sir Roy Wilson and Mr. H. Snell, M.P., was sent to British Guiana to report on the economic conditions. In its report (Cmd. 2841) the commission stated that one of the greatest impediments to development was the financial situation, and that it was essential that the Government should have power in the last resort to carry into effect measures which it considered essential, and that for this purpose an alteration in the constitution would be necessary. A local commission was appointed in 1927 to consider the steps to be taken to confer the necessary powers on the Governor and reported in favour of a change in the constitution.

In 1928, by an Act of Parliament, it was enacted that it should be lawful for His Majesty in Council to create and constitute, in substitution for the existing Legislature, a Legislature for the Colony of British Guiana in such form and with such powers as His Majesty in Council might determine, and from time to time to alter and amend the constitution of the Legislature and any powers thereof; and that any such Order in Council might provide that, notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Legislature thereby, there should be reserved to or conferred on His Majesty full power by Order in Council from time to time to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony of British Guiana.

Pursuant to this Act, an Order of the King in Council providing for the Government of the Colony and for the constitution of a Legislative Council, was brought into operation on 18th July, 1928. The Court of Policy and Combined Court were thereby abolished and their powers were given to the new Legislative Council. The new Council consists of the Governor as President, of ten Official Members and of nineteen Unofficial Members. The Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General are *ex officio* members, and of the nineteen unofficial members, fourteen are elected and the remainder nominated by the Governor. The persons who were elected members of the Combined Court became under the Order in Council the first Elected Members of the Legislative Council. It was also provided that any matter requiring a vote of enactment of the Council might be decided by the Governor in Executive Council notwithstanding that such decision might be contrary to the vote of a majority of the Legislative Council; but in such a case effect cannot be given to the decision until the facts have been reported to the Secretary of State and his approval obtained. The second General Election under the new Constitution was held in 1935.

An Amending Order of the King in Council was brought into force on 13th August, 1935. This order amends the Principal Order with respect to the qualifications of voters and makes additional provision to counteract corrupt and illegal practices committed in reference to elections.

Under the British Guiana (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, made on the 11th March, 1943, official representation on the Legislative Council was confined to the Governor, as President, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney

General, the Colonial Treasurer; nominated membership was increased from five to seven while elected membership remained at 14. An elected member is Vice-President of the Council and takes the chair whenever requested by the Governor.

With the change in the composition of the Legislative Council, official membership of the Executive Council was reduced to four—the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Colonial Treasurer; there are five non-official members.

Legislative Council Advisory Committees were established in 1943 in relation to agriculture, with fisheries, education and public works. The chairman of each committee is a non-official member of the Executive Council. Membership of each committee provides for four or five members of the Legislative Council and the head of the department concerned.

As a result of a report of the local Franchise Commission, in 1944, the franchise has been extended to provide for the following:—

Qualifications for Membership of the Legislative Council

(1) Membership is open to women on the same terms as men.

(2) The previous disqualification of ministers of religion, who possess the other qualifications required, has been removed.

(3) The financial qualifications for membership of the Legislative Council have been reduced from—

(*a*) possession of income of $2,400 a year to income of $1,200 a year or over;

(*b*) possession of property to the value of $5,000 to $1,000 or over;

(*c*) the holding of a lease to the annual value of $1,200 to one of the annual value of $300 or over.

(4) A literacy test in English is required for membership of the Legislative Council.

(5) Any person before becoming eligible for election to the Legislative Council must have resided previously at some period of his life continuously in the colony for at least one year before nomination.

Qualifications for Voters

(1) Qualifications for exercise of the franchise have been reduced as follows:—

(*a*) Ownership, occupation or tenancy of land from six acres to three acres.

(*b*) Ownership of land to the value of $350 has been reduced to $150.

(*c*) Occupation or tenancy of property of rental to the value of $96 a year has been reduced to $48 a year.

(*d*) Possession of income of $300 a year has been reduced to $120 a year.

(2) Every elector is required to pass a literacy test in any language.

Sympathetic consideration will be given to the adoption of adult suffrage in five years time from the election of a new Legislative Council provided that experience during those five years of the working of the constitution with this extended franchise has proved to be satisfactory and that recommendations for the adoption of adult suffrage be made by the Legislative Council then sitting, or by any representative *ad hoc* body appointed by Government.

Population

The estimated population of the colony on 31st December, 1945, was 373,598, made up as follows:—

East Indians	164,522
Blacks	137,442
Aboriginals	9,516
Europeans—	
Portuguese	8,247
Other than Portuguese	2,370
Chinese	3,648
Mixed, etc.	47,853

Of the estimated total there were 187,267 males and 186,331 females.

The population of Georgetown, the capital, was 74,145 and of New Amsterdam 10,627.

Administration

Local Government

The city of Georgetown is administered by a mayor and town council and is for purposes of administration divided into nine wards, for each of which a councillor is elected. There are in addition three councillors nominated by the Governor in Council. The revenue of the Georgetown Town Council in 1944 was £181,535 and the expenditure £175,706.

New Amsterdam is similarly administered. The revenue and expenditure of the town council were £28,922 and £31,399, respectively.

The rest of the colony, particularly the coastal strip in which the population largely live, is controlled by local authorities under the administration of the Local Government Board which functions through the district commissioners of the eight administrative districts into which the colony is divided.

The local authorities are classified as village councils and country authorities. The area controlled by a village council is called a village district. Two-thirds of the councillors are elected by the registered voters of the districts and one-third appointed by the Local Government Board. The area controlled by a country authority is called a country district. All the members of a country authority are appointed by the Local Government Board.

Both village councils and country authorities have powers of voting funds and levying rates, of appointing officers and executing village and sanitary works, subject, however, to the approval of the Local Government Board.

The combined figures for revenue and expenditure of all local authorities in 1944 were £48,750 and £51,790 respectively.

All other areas not under control of village councils or country authorities are administered directly by the Local Government Board as rural districts.

Law

The Roman-Dutch law was in force in the colony until 1st January, 1917, at which date the Civil Law of British Guiana Ordinance came into force. This enactment, along with two others, was the outcome of a Common Law Commission and Statute Law Committee. The criminal law is based upon that of Great Britain and is administered in the same manner. Indictments are preferred by the Attorney General.

Public Relations

A Bureau of Publicity and Information has been set up "to put before the public the Government's point of view and to be the channel for distributing all Government information and opinion as well as the official liaison between Government and the Press." Special arrangements are made through a representative Indian body for publicity relating to matters of particular interest to the Indian community.

Religion

The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations at the census of 1931 and of ministers of religion (registered for the celebration of marriages) as at the end of 1945:—

Denomination.	Adherents 1931 Census.	Number of Ministers of Religion appointed as Marriage Officers resident in the Colony on 31.12.45.
Christian.		
Church of England	78,864	30
Roman Catholic	30,382	31
Presbyterian	21,602	4
Methodist	18,729	8
Congregational	17,897	9
Moravian	2,493	1
Canadian Presbyterian	1,381	4
Other Sects	14,215	40
Not stated	5,777	—
Non-Christian.		
Hindu	96,338	—
Mohammedan	21,792	—
Parsee	74	—
Other non-Christians	1,389	—
Total	310,933*	127

Currency and Banking

The currency is sterling, the monetary unit of account being the dollar at the fixed statutory rate of $4·80 to £1. The circulation media consists of:—

(1) Paper currency: (*a*) British Guiana Government currency notes in denominations of $100, $20, $10, $5, $2 and $1, issued by a Board of Commissioners constituted under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance, 1937. Issues of these notes in $2 and $1 denominations were first made in January, 1917; $5 notes were introduced in September, 1941; $10 notes in July, 1942; and $20 and $100 notes in February, 1943. The total circulation of all denominations at 31st December, 1944, was $6,550,000 or £1,364,583 6*s.* 8*d.*

(*b*) Bank notes issued by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, and the Royal Bank of Canada in denominations of $100, $20 and $5, with a total circulation at 31st December, 1944, of $451,650 or £94,093 15*s.* 0*d.* The Governor is empowered by the Bank Notes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943, to direct, by Order-in-Council, limitations on the amounts of bank notes which may be issued by any banker specified in the Order.

Government currency notes of the colonies of Trinidad and Barbados are legal tender by virtue of reciprocal legislation in 1941, but are not in general circulation.

(2) British silver and bronze coinage.

(3) A local 4*d.* bit.

Government currency notes are unlimited legal tender; silver and bronze coins are legal tender to amounts not exceeding 40*s.* and 1*s.* respectively.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, and the Royal Bank of Canada have branch establishments, with savings bank departments, at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

In July, 1911, the Government Savings Bank, established in 1836, was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank. At 31st December, 1944, there were 52 Post Office branch banks operating in the colony with a total depositors' liability of $8,780,604·45 or £1,829,292 11*s.* 10½*d.*

Communications

River, Railway and Motor Transport

The three main rivers of the colony, the Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, are navigable by ocean-going vessels of moderate draft for 60, 35 and 100 miles respectively.

The Courantyne River, the left bank of which forms a boundary of the colony, lies within Dutch Guiana. The colony, however, holds certain navigation rights over this river which is navigable by ocean-going vessels to a distance of 60 miles from its mouth.

There are also numerous other rivers which are navigable in their tidal reaches by smaller vessels, providing communication to a belt of country approximately 60 miles wide along the coast. Of these rivers the most notable are the Aruka, Barima and Pomeroon rivers on the coast to the north of the Essequibo, and the Mahaica, Mahaicony, Abary and Canje rivers further south. Beyond this belt, owing to the nature of the country, the rivers abound in cataracts and waterfalls which must be negotiated by small craft of special design. Even here, however, the rivers form the main means of communication, the more important of them being the Cuyuni, Mazaruni, Essequibo, Potaro and Rupununi. There are many very long stretches of water in the upper rivers navigable by launches.

There is a good network of roads and a system of small canals connected with the Demerara and Canje rivers.

There is a railway from Georgetown to Rosignol on the Berbice River, 60½ miles in length, and one from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River to Parika on the Essequibo River, 18¼ miles in length, both lines having been constructed by the Demerara Railway Company at a total cost of £694,621. The railways were acquired by the colony from the company in 1921 as from 1st January, 1919, and are now operated by Government in conjunction with certain steamer services under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. The steamers operate ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo rivers, and coastal and river services from Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequibo coast, to Bartica at the junction of the Mazaruni and Essequibo rivers, to Morawhanna in the north-west district

* This was the figure for the total population given in the 1931 census. The total population at 31st December, 1945, was estimated to be 373,598, but no figures are available to show how the increase is distributed amongst the various sects shown above.

and to Pickersgill on the Pomeroon River, and also from New Amsterdam to Paradise on the Berbice River. Launch services are also run by the department on the Canje River.

Motor transport services are operated from the steamer terminus at Bartica to Garraway Stream on the Potaro River and to the goldfields district (115¼ miles), and to Issano on the Mazaruni River.

A launch service from Bartica to Lower Camaria (12 miles) and a road service from Lower Camaria to Upper Camaria (3¼ miles) on the Cuyuni River is also run.

A steamer service is also operated from Georgetown to Wismar on the Demerara River by Messrs. Sprostons, Limited.

Roads

A number of roadways and trails are maintained by Government in the interior to serve mining and other areas.

The roads suitable for motor traffic are :—

(*a*) From Bartica, the steamer terminus on the Essequibo River, to the Minnehaha River at 118 miles, crossing the Potaro River by a 360 feet span suspension bridge at 100 miles.

(*b*) A branch road from (*a*) above, at 73¼ miles, to Issano landing at Mazaruni River, a distance of 50¾ miles.

(*c*) A branch road from (*a*) at 89 miles to Tumatumari on the Essequibo River, a distance of four miles.

(*d*) A branch road from (*a*) at 102 miles to Kangaruma on the Potaro River, a distance of four miles.

The object of the above road and its branches is to render the districts concerned accessible by road transport from Bartica instead of by the slow and dangerous navigation of rivers impeded by falls and rapids.

The Bartica-Potaro Road (*a*) and its branch to Kangaruma (*d*) are also part of the present day route to the Kaieteur Falls.

(*e*) The Camaria portage, a roadway 3¼ miles in length, side-tracking the series of falls and rapids on the Cuyuni River known as the Camaria Falls.

(*f*) The Morawhanna-Wanaina Road, a road 6¼ miles in length from the left bank of the Barima River opposite Morawhanna via the Government Station at Mabaruma to the Government Experiment Station at Hosororo Hill, and with a branch road to the Aruka River at Kumaka Creek, ¾ mile in length.

The following trails are passable to pedestrians, horses and pack animals :—

The Rupununi Cattle Trail, 299 miles in length, from Takama on the Berbice River via Kurupukari to Dadanawa on the Rupununi River.

The Barima-Barama Trail, 29 miles in length, between Arakaka on the Barima River and Towakaima on the Barama River.

In addition to these trails there is a large mileage of forest trails, suitable for foot traffic only, serving sections of the mining areas and by-passing falls and rapids in the rivers. Examples of the latter are the portages at Amatuk Falls and Waratuk Falls on the Potaro River by which travel to the Kaieteur Falls is made possible.

Posts and Telegraphs

The Georgetown wireless station, owned and operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, is in communication with ships at sea and stations outside the colony and a direction-finding station is also maintained. The colony is in telegraphic communication with Barbados, and thence with Canada and North America over this company's cables. From Canada, communication with Great Britain and other parts of the world is maintained over the system of Cable and Wireless Limited.

Pan American Airways, Incorporated, operates a radio station under Government licence in Georgetown for communication with aircraft and certain ground stations overseas.

There is an up-to-date postal telephone service in the colony with exchanges in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and nine of the larger villages, including four semi-automatic exchanges.

Two separate police exchanges are maintained, one in Georgetown and one in New Amsterdam.

A full automatic exchange was opened at Georgetown on 29th June, 1928.

Length of telephone trunk lines, 797 miles. Telephone lines in exchange areas, 5,347 miles. Aerial cables, 13¼ miles. Submarine cables, 22 miles.

An efficient postal telegraph service, connected by 317 miles of line and the above-mentioned submarine cables, is maintained between 48 post offices on the coastlands from Skeldon on the Courantyne River to Charity on the Pomeroon River, and is extended to six district stations in the interior by radio through a central post office radio station in Georgetown.

A central station operated in Georgetown by the Post Office Telecommunications Department gives a coverage by radiophone service all over the colony. Privately owned transmitters and Government stations operate on schedule via the central radio station and then to the land line city telephone network.

A well organised postal service extends throughout the colony, letters reaching Pomeroon in 10 hours from Georgetown and the north-west district in 24 hours. Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Bartica are lighted by electricity.

The mail communication between the colony and the United Kingdom is somewhat irregular. Before the war, the steamers of the Harrison, Booker and Dutch Surinam Lines were used, and also, via Trinidad, those of the French (Plymouth and St. Nazaire) Line and the Dutch (Colon) Line. Regular services have not yet been re-established.

Sea mails for North America are received and despatched fairly regularly by the Canadian National, Royal Netherlands and Alcoa steamships.

There is an air mail service with the United Kingdom via New York. The approximate time of transmission from Georgetown to London by this route is seven days.

Air mails to North and South America are carried by Pan American Airways, Incorporated, whose service passes through Atkinson Field, the air base 24 miles from Georgetown, leased to the United States under the 1940 Bases Agreement between Great Britain and the United States of America. Passengers, however, are not allowed to embark or disembark at Atkinson Field and, at the time of writing, the whole question of the commercial use of the field is still under consideration.

An air mail and passenger service is operated by British West Indian Airways, Limited, between Trinidad and Mackenzie airport, 64 miles from Georgetown, on Sundays and Thursdays, as well as between Barbados and Mackenzie, on Thursdays ; a shuttle service between Mackenzie and Georgetown being maintained by British Guiana Airways, Limited.

British Guiana Airways, Limited, operates other internal services to the Upper Mazaruni River district fortnightly, and to the Rupununi district monthly. The company's planes are also available for charter flights.

Rates of Postage

By Surface Mail

Letters.	*Newspapers.*
To the British Empire—	
4 cents for 1 oz. and 3 cents for each additional oz. or part of an oz. Maximum 4 lb.	For every 2 oz. 1 cent. Maximum 5 lb.
To other Postal Union countries—	
6 cents for 1 oz. and 4 cents for each additional oz. or part of an oz. Maximum 4 lb.	For every 2 oz. 1 cent. Maximum 4 lb.
Within the Colony—	
Each letter not exceeding 1 oz. 3 cents ; 2 cents for each additional oz. or part of an oz. Maximum 2 lb.	1 cent up to 4 oz. 1 cent for each additional 2 oz. or part thereof. Maximum 2 lb.

Parcels Post

To the United Kingdom—	
Up to 3 lb.	54 cents.
Up to 7 lb.	88 cents.
Up to 11 lb.	$1.20.
From 11 lb. to 22 lb.	$1.80.
To West Indies and Dutch Guiana—	
Up to 3 lb.	24 cents.
Up to 7 lb.	48 cents.
Up to 11 lb.	72 cents.
Up to 22 lb.	$1.20.
To Canada—	
Up to 15 lb.	12 cents per lb.
Over 15 lb. up to 22 lb. ..	$2.00.
To the U.S.A.—	
Up to 22 lb.	18 cents per lb.

By Air Mail

Air Mail Packets not otherwise specified. For every ½ oz. or part thereof.	*"Air Letters." Each.*	*Post-cards. Each.*	*Printed Post : For every 2 oz. or part thereof.*
Within the Colony—			
6 cents	6 cents	3 cents	4 cents
To the United Kingdom via the U.S.A. and trans-North Atlantic—			
72 cents	24 cents	36 cents	—

By Air Mail—continued

Air Mail Packets not otherwise specified. For every ½ oz. or part thereof.	*"Air Letters." Each.*	*Post-cards. Each.*	*Printed Post : For every 2 oz. or part thereof.*
To the U.S.A.—			
24 cents	—	12 cents	—
To Canada and Newfoundland via the U.S.A.—			
24 cents	12 cents	12 cents	—
To other Countries—			
Varies between 6 cents and $1·48.	Varies between 12 cents and 36 cents.	Varies between 3 cents and 74 cents.	—

Social Services

Medical Institutions

There are seven Government public (general) hospitals providing beds for approximately 1,000 patients. The accommodation varies from six beds in smaller out-stations to 666 beds in the Public Hospital, Georgetown, Demerara, and an ambulance service is attached to the three principal institutions.

There is also a mental hospital at Canje, Berbice, a leprosy hospital at Mahaica, Demerara, and a tuberculosis hospital at Best, Demerara, providing accommodation for 758, 348 and 176 patients respectively. Mental, leprosy and tuberculosis clinics are held at various points in the colony and are supervised by the specialists of these institutions.

In addition to the dispensaries attached to public institutions, 14 Government dispensaries are established in the outlying parts of the colony. The proprietors of the sugar estates maintain 21 estate hospitals with a total of 1,409 beds and having dispensaries which are regularly visited by Government medical officers.

Attached to the Public Hospital, Georgetown, are X-ray and electrical treatment, eye, ear, nose and throat, dental and venereal diseases departments. There is a Central Bacteriological Laboratory at Georgetown with smaller laboratories at district hospitals. Infirmaries are attached to the prisons (2), the Alms House and the Essequibo Boys' School.

The Public Health Department consists of three health officers with a supernumerary port health officer, and a staff of 49 sanitary inspectors. There are also yellow fever control, school medical and malaria research services having in charge a chief officer, a school medical officer and an honorary malariologist respectively, and the requisite staff of school nurses and field personnel.

There are three institutions where nurses are trained by qualified medical and nursing staffs, and a qualified sister-tutor is primarily responsible for the teaching of nurses at the Public Hospital, Georgetown. There is a surgeon specialist, an assistant surgeon specialist and a bacteriologist at the Public Hospital, Georgetown. The European nursing staff consists of one matron and five assistant matrons.

Education

A state-aided system of elementary education was established by law—The Education Ordinance, Chapter 196. Elementary education is compulsory and free.

The elementary schools are denominational. The central administration is vested in a director and education committee, and the local control in managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools receiving aid in 1945 was 249 with 61,569 scholars, and the grants made amounted to £280,955.

Provision is made for higher education by two Government institutions in the city of Georgetown—Queen's College for Boys and Bishops' High School for Girls—in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first grade grammar school in England. One co-educational secondary school receives a grant-in-aid from the Government and there is awarded annually one public scholarship known as the British Guiana Scholarship of the value of £1,000, open to boys and girls and tenable at any recognised university or college in the British Empire. Twenty-four Government county scholarships, four Government junior scholarships and three centenary exhibitions, entitling the holders to free education at the Government secondary or other approved secondary schools, are granted to scholars of the elementary schools each year. In 1924-25 the whole system of education in the colony was investigated by a Commission. Important changes were recommended, some of which have been adopted.

An Educational Development Committee was appointed in 1943 to consider memoranda by the Educational Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies and if its recommendations are put into effect many important changes and considerable expansion in the educational field are envisaged.

A Teachers' Training Centre was established in September, 1928, and is now known as the Government Training College for Teachers.

During 1931 a Government school with accommodation for 600 pupils was erected in Georgetown in place of two elementary denominational schools which were closed. This school was opened on 1st June, 1932, and the accommodation has since been extended to 800 pupils. In 1935 another Government school was opened in the county of Essequibo in place of two denominational schools which were closed, and in the previous year a denominational school was taken over as a Government school. There are eight Government schools, one of which is a small school for aboriginal Indians and one a kindergarten school in Bush Lot Settlement, Essequibo.

Labour Services

There is a Department of Labour which undertakes conciliation work between employers and workpeople, advises and assists trade unions and employers' organisations, and carries out inspections of premises in which workpeople are employed. The department keeps statistics regarding the cost of living and accidents, and has established, and keeps close contact with, standing organisations such as joint committees of workers and managements on sugar estates and the Georgetown port labour registration scheme. An employment exchange service is in operation.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

The staple products of British Guiana are sugar, rum, molasses, molascuit, concentrated lime juice, rice, coconuts, coconut oil, copra, coffee, balata and rubber. Sugar, rice and bauxite are the chief industries of the colony. Sugar and its by-products furnished 55 per cent. in value of the total exports in 1944. Timber—including the famous Demerara greenheart, which is unrivalled for underwater structures, piling, etc., and mora, which is becoming increasingly known and valued for railway sleepers—charcoal and hides are also exported. Cattle and pig rearing are carried on extensively.

Within recent years there has been a marked tendency towards the amalgamation of sugar estates and at present 17, run under separate management, are in active operation; the acreage under sugar in 1944 was 64,145 English acres and the area reaped was 60,743 English acres. The rice cultivation in the colony was returned at 76,543 English acres, and the total acreage reaped in the spring and autumn crops was 91,729 English acres. Other crops grown, such as ground provisions, coffee, rubber, coconuts, cocoa, citrus and other fruit, and limes, amounted to 60,372 acres.

Forests cover approximately 50,355,200 acres, i.e., 94·53 per cent. of the total land area of the colony and represent one of the greatest, if not the greatest, natural resource of the colony. They abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hardwoods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house-building, general construction, waterside construction and ship-building purposes, while others are suitable for railroad ties, transmission poles, etc. Others again are highly suitable for furniture and cabinet work.

Forest valuation surveys carried out by the Forest Department over an area upwards of 2,871 square miles—trees above a breast-height diameter of 16 inches only being considered—revealed a total volume, all species, of 1,857,514,240 cubic feet. Of this total volume, 285,521,920 cubic feet was greenheart, 246,122,240 cubic feet wallaba, 229,340,800 cubic feet mora, 177,626,240 cubic feet morabukŭya and 20,916,480 cubic feet crabwood.

During 1944, 138,472 tons of sugar and 3,092,163 proof gallons of rum were produced. The bulk of the production is high class vacuum pan sugar for refining purposes while certain quantities of the far-famed "Demerara crystals" are still exported.

Coconuts, coffee and cocoa are grown on the alluvial soils on the banks of the rivers. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent, chiefly by East Indians, on the lowlands within the empoldered areas. During 1945, 60,604 tons of rice were produced.

Gold, diamonds and bauxite are the principal mining industries. Gold has been produced since 1884, the maximum yearly production being 138,527 ounces obtained in the years 1893-1894. At present there is a gold dredge operating in the Mahdia River, a tributary of the Potaro River, and underground gold mining is in progress at Aurora Mine on the Cuyuni River, in both these operations output is increasing. Recent diamond drilling at the Aurora Mine has proved the continuation of gold bearing sulphide ore in quartz veins in the primary zone—a new development in the history of the gold mining industry of the colony, which in the past has been mostly confined to operations by small miners on placers, and the oxidised zones of veins.

Diamonds were probably first discovered in 1892 when working for gold at the Omai Mine on the left bank of the Essequibo River. Output rose spasmodically until the year 1923, when 214,474 carats were obtained. Production, however, has steadily declined within recent years due principally to the gradual depletion of those deposits which are workable by small miners. A small diamond-cutting factory came into operation in Georgetown during the war.

The bauxite industry of British Guiana is centred at Mackenzie, 64 miles up the Demerara River, where crude bauxite obtained from the opencast mines is processed by crushing, washing and drying, and loaded in ocean-going vessels. The great bulk of the ore is used in the production of metallic aluminium at Arvida in Canada. The increase in export during the war when bauxite from British Guiana played a considerable part in the expansion of the air forces of the United Nations is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Bauxite Exported (Tons).
1939	476,014
1940	624,487
1941	1,072,616
1942	1,116,463
1943	1,901,393
1944	873,969
1945	738,544

Possible workable deposits of columbite-tantalite have been discovered in the colony within recent years, and it is interesting to note that a few samples of euxenite (an ore containing about 11 per cent. of uranium oxide) have been obtained from the Kanuku Mountains in the Rupununi district.

The principal articles of domestic produce exported during 1944 were as follows:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value—£.
Sugar .. .. Tons	177,995	2,283,705
Rum .. .. Proof Gallons	2,175,520	452,240
Molasses .. .. Gallons	1,664,421	27,168
Rice .. .. Tons	24,593	555,309
Bauxite .. .. Tons	873,969	1,127,496
Gold .. .. Ounces	7,574	50,896
Diamonds .. .. Carats	13,914	68,190
Timber (round, hewn and sawn) .. .. Cubic Feet	216,223	46,431
Balata .. .. Pounds	984,274	137,303
Charcoal .. .. Tons	819	5,668
Firewood .. .. Tons	2,666	2,924
Copra .. .. Tons	659	25,556
Lime Rum .. .. Liquid Gallons	43,666	50,572

In 1944 28 per cent. of exports went to the United Kingdom, 30 per cent. to Canada, 16 per cent. to other British possessions, 3 per cent. to the United States of America and 23 per cent. to other foreign countries.

The chief imports are wheaten flour, pulse, pickled meats, dried fish, butter, cheese, milk, manure, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum, earthenware, glass and hardware, cutlery, textiles, tobacco, spirits, wines and malt liquors.

The United Kingdom supplied 16 per cent. of the imports, Canada 37 per cent. and the United States 26 per cent; the remainder being divided chiefly between British India, British West Indies, Newfoundland, Argentina and Brazil.

Import duties are leviable both on an *ad valorem* and a specific basis, the total amount of revenue collected in 1944 from goods paying specific duties being £447,458 as compared with £236,603 from goods subject to *ad valorem* rates. The prevailing *ad valorem* duty rates (calculated on c.i.f. values) are 16⅔ per cent. (British preferential tariff) and 33⅓ per cent. (general tariff). Jewellery, motor vehicles and parts, plate and plated ware, pay 20 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, while agricultural and mining machinery is liable to *ad valorem* duty at 5 per cent. and other industrial machinery 7½ per cent., under the general tariff, but are all free under the British preferential tariff. With a few exceptions, all goods, including those admitted free of duty, are subject to a bill of entry tax of 3 per cent. on the c.i.f. value.

Most dutiable articles of British Empire manufacture or production receive a preference equivalent to one-half of the general tariff rates, but the preference on certain specified articles, viz., apples, beef (pickled), boots and shoes (not being of rubber), butter, cement, cheese, cocoa, confectionery, cordage, fish (canned, dried or otherwise preserved), lard, milk, pork, is a minimum of 66⅔ per cent. The preference on flour is 48 cents a bag of 196 lb., on spirits 60 cents a gallon, and on wine, beer and ale 20 per cent. of the general rate.

The following are the principal revenue-yielding articles of import on which duty is payable on a specified weight or other measure of quantity:—Tobacco, flour, spirits, lubricating oil, motor spirit, wines and malt liquors.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year.	Revenue.*	Expenditure.*
	£	£
1935	1,777,708	1,197,116
1936	1,219,372	1,168,734
1937	1,374,133	1,274,359
1938	1,302,520	1,312,177
1939	1,312,157	1,356,625
1940	1,451,058	1,408,043
1941	1,777,694	1,473,504
1942	2,104,116	1,683,555
1943	2,642,533	2,330,618
1944	3,135,021	2,930,320

Customs, 1944, £833,105.
Income tax, 1944, £524,808.
Public debt at 31st December, 1944, amounted to £4,039,290.

* Includes Imperial grants, interest free loans, grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and expenditure therefrom.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

Imports†

Year.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935	1,011,463	462,826	359,635	1,833,924
1936	1,088,405	506,126	373,841	1,968,372
1937	1,287,243	616,647	503,299	2,407,189
1938	1,116,983	591,315	504,404	2,212,702
1939	1,018,537	672,427	560,600	2,251,564
1940	1,140,540	1,094,485	722,875	2,957,900
1941	851,010	1,861,717	868,875	3,581,602
1942	672,932	1,755,292	1,353,063	3,781,287
1943	866,389	2,444,326	1,827,604	5,138,319
1944	721,476	2,338,005	1,602,783	4,662,264

Exports†

Year.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935	909,727	1,087,146	271,810	2,268,683
1936	1,014,290	1,154,305	321,761	2,490,356
1937	1,048,860	1,449,722	331,341	2,829,923
1938	923,605	1,577,779	219,175	2,720,559
1939	1,054,845	1,712,159	258,330	3,025,334
1940	883,330	1,893,309	330,808	3,107,447
1941	1,525,401	2,062,743	433,085	4,021,229
1942	1,374,753	1,936,151	667,622	3,978,526
1943	597,800	2,479,093	1,750,205	4,827,098
1944	1,382,315	2,292,319	1,323,492	4,998,126

† Fuller particulars can be obtained from the annual reports of the Customs Department.

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1935	941,159	1,595,126
1936	938,841	1,615,059
1937	947,686	1,783,182
1938	912,212	1,808,602
1939	943,778	1,901,638
1940	859,170	2,049,700
1941	714,985	2,381,689
1942	725,875	1,934,162
1943	303,711	2,991,198
1944	223,154	1,417,003

GOVERNORS SINCE 1900

In office 1900. Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
25th December, 1901. Sir J. Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G.
26th September, 1904. Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D.
5th July, 1912. Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
15th April, 1917. Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G.
4th April, 1923. Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (afterwards G.C.M.G.).
20th November, 1925. Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (afterwards G.C.M.G.).
7th November, 1928. Brig.-Gen. Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
9th June, 1930. Sir Edward B. Denham, K.B.E. (afterwards K.C.M.G.).
26th March, 1935. Geoffry A. S. Northcote, C.M.G. (afterwards Sir Geoffry A. S. Northcote, K.C.M.G.).
19th November, 1937. Sir Wilfrid E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G. (afterwards G.C.M.G.).
7th November, 1941. Sir Gordon J. Lethem, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary
The Attorney General
The Colonial Treasurer } *Ex officio* Members.
F. J. Seaford, C.B.E.
C. V. Wight
J. I. de Aguiar
H. N. Critchlow
J. B. Singh, O.B.E. } Unofficial Members (Members of the Legislative Council).
Clerk of the Council—J. C. D. Malone (*Class I Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary
The Attorney General
The Colonial Treasurer } *Ex officio* Members.
E. G. Woolford, O.B.E., K.C. (*Deputy President*); F. J. Seaford, C.B.E.; C. V. Wight; J. I. de Aguiar; H. N. Critchlow; J. B. Singh, O.B.E.; E. A. Luckhoo, O.B.E.; P. C. Wight, O.B.E.; J. Gonsalves, O.B.E.; Peer Bacchus; H. C. Humphrys, K.C.; C. R. Jacob; A. G. King; T. Lee; C. P. Ferreira—*Elected Members.*
F. Dias, O.B.E.; M. B. G. Austin, O.B.E.; J. W. Jackson, O.B.E.; A. M. Edun; V. Roth; T. T. Thompson—*Nominated Members.*
Clerk of the Council—A. I. Crum Ewing (*Class I Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office*).

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Church of England

Bishop—Rt. Rev. A. J. Knight.

Roman Catholic Church

Bishop—Rt. Rev. G. Weld, S.J.

Church of Scotland

Moderator of the Presbytery—Rev. N. Birnie.

Methodist Church

Chairman's Deputy in British Guiana—Rev. J. S. Boulton.

Congregational Church

Chairman, British Guiana Congregational Union—Rev. P. A. Matthews.

FOREIGN CONSULS

Belgium—F. Gobert (*Consul-General*) (resides in Caracas, Venezuela); William Stanley Jones (*Consul*).
Brazil—Jose Lavrador (*Vice-Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad).
China—Shao-wen Liang (*Consul*); Ching-hsuan Tang (*Vice-Consul*).
France—Stephen Psaila (*Consular Agent, French Provisional Government*).
Haiti—Louis A. Deveaux (*Consul*).
Mexico—Charles H. Hayward (*Honorary Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad); Stanley Keems Watson (*Honorary Vice-Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad).
The Netherlands—Frederick Harold Martin-Sperry (*Honorary Consul*).
Norway—W. A. Walker (*Honorary Consul*).
Panama—Louis A. Deveaux (*Consul*).
Portugal—Silvestre Simao de Freitas (*Consul*); Manoel Fernandes (*Vice-Consul*).
Spain—J. H. Salvatori (*Honorary Vice-Consul*) (resides in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad).
Sweden—Thomas Reginald Cowell (*Honorary Consul*).
Turkey—M. Nebil Sureyya Akcer (*Consul-General*) (resides in London).
U.S.A.—Albert A. Rabida (*Vice-Consul*); R. John Bay (*Vice-Consul*).
Venezuela—Senor Jose A. Monzalve Gonzalves (*Consul*).

BRITISH HONDURAS

Situation and Area

British Honduras is a Colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the Falls of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier, on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. It lies between 18° 29′ and 15° 54′ N. latitude and 88° 10′ and 89° 09′ W. longitude.

The area of the Colony is 8,867 square miles (about the size of Wales), including Albion Island in the River Hondo (about 26 square miles), and Ambergris, St. George's, English, Turneffe and other Cays (Islands), 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. It is estimated that about 175 square miles are under cultivation.

History

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 long at St. George's Cay. The name of the present chief town and of the River Belize is alleged to be a corruption of the name of the buccaneer Wallis, who was driven from Hispaniola in that year, and who is said to have been the leader of the settlers. 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 recognised 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 recognised as belonging to those states, Nicaragua agreeing to allow the Mosquito Indians autonomy in the Reserve which was assigned to them.

On 10th September, 1931, Belize was visited by a hurricane and tidal wave which caused great damage and loss of life.

Constitution

The first settlers from 1638 to 1786 managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as Magistrates at public meetings held for the purpose. These Magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. In 1765 these customs were formally recognised by the King's Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were codified and published, and became known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790-1797 elected Magistrates again ruled the settlements. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted consisting of 18 elected and 3 nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial, members, with the Lieutenant Governor as President. The constitution of the Council was altered in 1892, after a dispute with the Governor, and became three *ex officio* members and not less than five (nominated) unofficial members with the Governor as President. Since 1913 the Council has consisted of six official and seven unofficial members. A new Legislative Council was constituted in 1936 (under Ordinance No. 13 of 1935) with the Governor as President, three *ex officio* and two nominated members, two unofficial members nominated by the Governor and five unofficial members elected by four constituencies. By Ordinance No. 21 of 1938, the number of the constituencies was increased from four to five and the number of elected members from five to six. On 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on 10th September, 1909.

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 31 of 1923, a new and revised edition of the Laws of this Colony has been published in two volumes. This edition, referred to as "The Consolidated Laws, 1924," came into force on 4th February, 1925, and supersedes the revised edition published in 1915 and all ordinances passed before July, 1924. Appeals to His Majesty in Council are regulated by Chapter 155 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, and official and unofficial members; three of the official members are *ex officio*, four other members being appointed.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into five districts—Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Northern District; the Cayo district; the Stann Creek district; and the Toledo district, the main station of which is Punta Gorda.

General Description

In its physical outlines the Colony resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached. The characteristic soils of the Colony are known as Cohune ridge (the vegetable alluvium along the river valleys), the Pine ridge (sandy tracts covered with pines, scrub, and wiry grass), and Broken ridge (intermediate between these two). Besides these there are swamp, savannah, mountain, forest and high rain forest soils.

The chief rivers are in the north of the Colony, and run in a north-easterly direction, the Belize reaching the sea on the east, and the Hondo and the New River on the north.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscomb Mountains a height of some 3,700 feet is attained.

Industry, Trade and Customs

For more than 200 years the Colony has subsisted mainly on the natural resources of its forests. A Forest Department has been in existence since 1922.

The chief items of export in 1944 were as follows: mahogany logs, 174,380 cubic feet; chicle, mahogany lumber, 228,668 cubic feet; bananas, 1,120,502 lb.; coconuts, 3,477,115; 194,981 bunches; cohune nuts, 44,598 lb.; grapefruit pulp, 1,237 tons; grapefruit, 1,818 cwt.; plantains, 5,205 bunches.

Belize is a port of registry, and there were registered on 31st December, 1944, 193 vessels aggregating 2,523 tons net.

The imports consist mainly of mahogany and chicle in transit, cotton goods, petroleum oils, hardware, haberdashery and millinery, boots and shoes, spirits, tobacco and provisions.

The percentages of the Imports, Exports and Total Trade during 1944 as between Empire Countries and Foreign Markets are shown hereunder:—

	Imports. %	Exports. %	Trade. %
United Kingdom ..	3·36	12·79	1·83
Canada	6·01	—	5·03
Other British Possessions	2·58	11·96	3·16
United States of America ..	40·11	74·48	58·09
Other Countries ..	47·94	·77	31·89

The Customs tariff is largely on an *ad valorem* basis. There is a British preference, which, in the case of *ad valorem* duties, is in most instances 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Communications

The easiest communication is by water along the coast. There is communication weekly with New Orleans, Puerto Barrios and Puerto Cortes, and monthly (approximately) with Liverpool. The usual length of the journey between England and British Honduras is 16 days, via the United States, and about 21 days via Jamaica. Telegraphic communication with Europe is maintained by a landline to Consejo on the Hondo River, which connects, by a cable across the Hondo, with the Mexican Telegraph system through Chetumal, Quintana Roo in Yucatan (1911); and by radio-telegraphic communication with New Orleans (1915) and with the Jamaica station of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited, whence communication is maintained, via Canada, with Great Britain and beyond by the system of Cable and Wireless Limited.

A telephone line exists between Belize and the southerly town of Stann Creek, and another from Belize to the Cayo. A radio-telegraph station is situated in Belize, and others (for inland services only), at Corozal, Monkey River and Punta Gorda.

There is a service twice a week between Belize and the U.S.A. There are also services twice a week between Belize and Mexico by planes of Transportes Aereos Mexicanos (TAM), and to the Republic of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua (via Puerto Barrios and Tegucigalpa) by planes of Transportes Aereos Centro Americanos Ltda. (TACA).

A short railway leads from the town of Stann Creek, 25 miles inland, the first section of which was opened towards the end of 1908, and the second section in March, 1909. The line was practically completed in 1910. At the present time the railway is being converted into a road and 16 miles of road construction work has been completed to date.

Rates of Postage

Within the Colony—

Letters.	*Newspapers.*
per 2 ozs. 4 cents, and 1 cent for each subsequent oz. or fraction of an oz.	1 cent per 4 oz.

To Canada and the B.W.I. generally—

per oz. or fraction, 4 cents.	1 cent per 2 oz.

To the United Kingdom, British Possessions (except as above) and Egypt—

per oz. 5 cents and for every subsequent oz. or fraction of an oz., 2 cents.	1 cent per 2 oz.

United States and elsewhere—

6 cents for first oz., and 3 cents for each subsequent oz. or fraction of an oz.	1 cent per 2 oz.

Air Mail

To U.S.A. (via Brownsville), Mexico, 15 cents for first ½ oz. and 10 cents for each additional ½ oz.; Guatemala and Honduras, and Nicaragua (via Managua), 15 cents for first ½ oz. and 10 cents for each additional ½ oz.; Costa Rica and Panama (including Canal Zone), 30 cents for first ½ oz. and 20 cents for each additional ½ oz. These rates are in addition to the ordinary postage.

The Trans-Atlantic rate to the U.K. is 20 cents for each ½ oz. in addition to the ordinary air mail rate.

The Light Weight Air Letter rate to U.K. and the British Empire is 15 cents.

The special rate to West Indies by service of British West Indian Airways, Ltd.. is 5 cents for each ½ oz.

Climate

Though situated within the tropics, the climate is sub-tropical in character. The maximum shade temperature is 90°, the minimum 62°. The humidity in Belize, a seaport, is relatively high. Sea breezes prevail for the greater part of the year. The average rainfall during the past twenty years has been 81·48 inches per annum. From the middle of February to the middle of May is the dry season. For the rest of the year there is rain to some extent during every month, the heaviest rainfall being in the months of September, October and November, during which months about one-third of the total rain occurs.

Currency and Banking

By Ordinance No. 31 of 1894, the currency was established on a gold basis, the United States gold dollar being adopted as the standard coin. Gold coins of the United States Mint are legal tender for the amounts of their respective denominations in standard dollars; also the British sovereign and half-sovereign for the amounts of $4·867 and $2·433 respectively. There is a local subsidiary currency of 50 cent, 25 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent silver pieces, and a Government note issue of the following denominations: 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars; a nickel bronze 5 cent piece and a bronze cent piece are also current. The silver coins are legal tender up to 10 dollars and the nickel and bronze up to 50 cents. The Government Savings Bank, established in 1846 at Belize (with branches at Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda and the Cayo), had on 31st December, 1944, balances totalling $1,304,829.

On 14th October, 1912, The Bank of British Honduras, Ltd., was bought over as a going concern by the Royal Bank of Canada. Banking business of every character is conducted.

Education

The schools, both Secondary and Primary, are, with two exceptions, denominational. With few exceptions, all Primary schools are inspected and aided by the Colonial Government. Seventy-nine received aid in 1938, to the extent of $71,567·29, with 9,339 scholars on the roll, and 7,096 average attendance, *i.e.*, 76 per cent. of the enrolment. The total cost of Primary education for the year was $89,128.

The total number of pupils on the roll in all the schools was about 10,917, with an average attendance of 8,345.

A law "To provide for Compulsory Education in certain cases," was passed in January, 1915. This law was replaced by Law No. 14 of 1926, by which attendance at school is now compulsory throughout the Colony.

Population

The population of the several districts of the Colony, based on the census taken on 26th April, 1931, was:—

Belize District	21,661
Northern District ..	12,780
Stann Creek District ..	4,960
Toledo District	6,252
Cayo District	5,694
Total ..	51,347

Of the total population 44,670 were, at the date of the 1931 census, British subjects. Of this number, 216 were born in the United Kingdom. There were 181 Americans, of whom 165 were born in the United States, and 1,083 Mexicans who were all born in Mexico.

Population of towns at census of 1931: Belize, 16,687; Corozal, 2,197; Orange Walk, 1,099; Stann Creek, 2,844; Mullins River, 332; Punta Gorda, 1,119; Monkey River, 396; El Cayo, 1,260; Benque Viejo, 1,211.

The estimated population, as at 31st December, 1945, was 64,327; of these 31,640 were males and 32,687 females.

Finances

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
1939 ..	1,967,662	1,967,842
1940 ..	1,756,523	1,684,139
1941 ..	1,576,244	1,523,997
1942 ..	1,649,941	1,636,880
1943 ..	1,877,843	1,838,829
1944 ..	2,510,575	2,463,786

Imports

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Colonies.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1939	558,008	420,132	2,553,919	3,532,059
1940	400,991	500,847	2,416,232	3,318,070
1941	332,082	470,395	2,949,473	3,751,950
1942	205,473	311,275	3,447,093	3,963,841
1943	285,977	401,969	4,998,124	5,686,070
1944	246,064	628,305	6,490,150	7,364,519

Exports

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Colonies.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1939	384,323	63,347	2,072,004	2,519,674
1940	551,065	174,015	2,314,425	3,039,505
1941	242,219	385,565	2,729,762	3,357,546
1942	27,444	181,693	2,344,199	2,553,336
1943	12,481	364,699	3,368,146	3,745,326
1944	—	474,335	5,612,581	6,086,916

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
	(Calendar years.)	
1939 ..	154,592	427,492
1940 ..	134,296	345,586
1941 ..	121,708	275,643
1942 ..	32,378	161,904
1943 ..	23,059	176,012
1944 ..	25,971	245,038

Governors

1899	Colonel Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G.
1904	Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1906	Colonel Sir E. J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1913	Sir Wilfred Collet, K.C.M.G.
1918	W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G.
1919	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1925	Major Sir J. A. Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1932	Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1934	Sir Allan C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G.
1940	Sir John Adams Hunter, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Senior Medical Officer.
L. P. Ayuso.
T. F. Bowman.
B. A. Melhado.
C. A. Gibbs.
Clerk—R. Gabourel.

Legislative Council

President—The Governor.
Official Members—The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney General.
Unofficial Members—C. M. Staine, Rev. A. W. Saunders, J. S. Espat, E. G. N. Gegg, K. E. L. Wade, W. H. Courtenay, R. S. Turton, S. B. Vernon, H. A. T. Bowman, P. N. Gray.
Clerk—S. E. Hulse.

Representatives of Churches

Church of England—The Right Reverend D. J. Wilson, M.A.
Roman Catholic—Rev. M. M. O'Connor, S.J.
Church of Scotland—Vacant.
Methodist—Reverend A. G. Burnham.
Baptist—Vacant.
No church is established, nor any grants made.

Foreign Consuls

United States—C. E. Gidden (*Vice-Consul*).
Norway—E. W. M. Bowen (*Acting*).
Republic of Honduras—R. Alvarado (*Consul-General*).
Guatemala—R. Cobar (*Consul*).
Mexico—Eliseo Ruiz Russek (*Consul*).
Belgium—F. R. Dragten (*Acting*).
Netherlands—T. F. Bowman.
El Salvador—J. T. Bouloy (*Consul*).
Finland—H. T. Grant (*Vice-Consul*).

CEYLON

Situation and Area

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustan, lying between 5° 55′ and 9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′ and 81° 53′ E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, *i.e.*, from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 270 miles; its greatest width 140 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangamankanda on the east. Its area is 25,332 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The Máldive Archipelago, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, made up of 18 groups—known as atolls, or isleta—but for centuries past arranged for administrative purposes in 13 groups, which are sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probably Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to Elu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for nearly eight centuries professed the Mohammedan religion. The islands are covered with coconut palms and yield millet, fruit and coconut produce. Communication is mainly by native craft with India and Ceylon. The population enumerated at the census 1931 was 79,281, including 245 Borahs, 92 Malayalees, 64 Ceylon Moors, 2 Ceylon Tamils, and 2 Sinhalese who were at Malé the principal occupations are fishing, coir and lace making, toddy drawing, carpentry and cultivation. Malé, the residence of the Sultan and the capital of the islands, is a little over three miles in circumference.

The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India.

Climate

For a tropical country the climate of Ceylon is generally comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains is much less oppressive than in India.

In the low-country the annual mean temperature is about 80° F. to 82° F. At higher altitudes it falls off, at a fairly steady rate, about 1° F. for each 300 feet rise in altitude. At Kandy, 1,650 feet above sea-level, it is 77° F., at Diyatalawa, 4,100 feet, it is 68° F., and at Nuwara Eliya, the chief hill-station in the island, 6,200 feet, it is 60° F.

A noteworthy feature everywhere in Ceylon is the smallness of the variation in the mean monthly temperatures throughout the year. At Colombo the mean temperature during the coolest months, November to February, is 79° F., which is only 3° cooler than that during the warmest months, April and May. At Galle the mean annual range of temperature is similar in amount. In the north and east this range is only a little higher; for example, at Trincomalee, the temperature during the coolest months, December and January, is 78° F., and during the warmest, May to July, is 85° F.

This uniformity of temperature is not, however, accompanied by a similar uniformity in climatic comfort or discomfort. There is a well-marked season of the year, known as the "hot" season, generally March to May, when conditions are best described as "sticky." Partly because of increased humidity, but mainly because of the lack of wind, particularly at night, climatic conditions become uncomfortable. Most Europeans choose this season of the year for their annual holiday in the hills. With the arrival of the south-west monsoon, although neither temperature nor humidity fall appreciably in the south-west of Ceylon, conditions become more comfortable.

The daily variation of temperature, the rise to a maximum in the middle of the day and the fall to a minimum at night, is well marked in Ceylon. Its magnitude is very much affected by the direction of the prevailing wind. In the south-west of the island the range is low during the south-west monsoon, and high during the north-east monsoon and intermonsoon periods, while in the east and north-east the diurnal range is lowest during the north-east monsoon. At Colombo the mean diurnal range varies from 8° F. between June and September to 15° F. in February, with a yearly mean range of 11° F., while at Trincomalee, although the yearly mean is the same, 11° F., the lowest mean diurnal range is 6° F., in December and January, and the highest, 15° F., in August and September. Inland the mean diurnal range averages about 16° F.

During the "cool" season, which may be taken as roughly November or December to

February, the nights, even in the low-country, are frequently cool, particularly in the south-west of the island. The temperature occasionally falls below 65° F., or even 60° F., in the low-country, while the minimum temperature at Nuwara Eliya sometimes falls below freezing point. At such times the days are bright and sunny, while the air is dry, so that the day temperatures are as high as, or even higher than at other seasons of the year.

The highest temperatures are experienced in the districts to the north or north-east of the hills, but a temperature of 100° F. is rarely experienced. The highest recorded air temperature in Ceylon was 103·7° F., at Trincomalee.

The relative humidity varies generally from about 70 per cent. during the day to about 90 per cent. at night, rising as the temperature falls. Owing to the high average temperature in the low-country, the absolute humidity there is high.

The annual average rainfall varies from below 40 inches in the driest zones, in the north-west and south-east of the island, to over 200 inches at certain places on the south-western slopes of the hills. The chief rainy seasons extend from April to June and from October to January, but as there is a sharp contrast between the windward and lee-ward sides of the island during both monsoons, particularly the south-west, it is difficult to summarise the rainfall as a whole in a brief note.

History

The authentic history of the island begins at the sixth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the north of India established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced in the third century B.C., and from that time this faith has been preserved in comparative purity. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

In the sixteenth century the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1802, Ceylon was constituted a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the Sinhalese Government of the interior; the last Kandyan king was taken prisoner, and the whole island came under the rule of the British.

Constitution

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by a State Council consisting of 50 members elected for territorial constituencies, three *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary) called Officers of State, and eight members nominated by the Governor. The State Council concerns itself with administration as well as with legislation. The Council is divided into seven executive committees in charge of various groups of public affairs.

The departments of government are divided into 10 groups. Three of these groups are in charge of the Chief Secretary, the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary. The remaining seven groups are in charge of members of the State Council who are elected as chairmen of the various executive committees and who are styled ministers. The ministers with the officers of state form the Board of Ministers.

All Ceylonese, both male and female, of a minimum age of 21, are included in the franchise. British subjects not domiciled in Ceylon are allowed to qualify for the franchise in accordance with the hitherto existing constitution, or on their furnishing satisfactory evidence of five years' residence and a declaration of permanent settlement in the island.

By an Order in Council of May, 1946, Ceylon has been granted a new Constitution. The State Council will be replaced by a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. A Cabinet, under the leadership of a Prime Minister, will take the place of the present Committees. The three offices of state will be abolished. When this constitution comes into operation Ceylon will be virtually fully self-governing in internal affairs.

Population, Area and Statistics

According to the decennial census taken in 1931 the population was 5,312,548, an increase of 17.94 per cent. on the population enumerated in 1921. The details of the population were as follows (including the military, shipping, estates, and miscellaneous*):—

Western Province	1,448,648
Central Province	953,395
Southern Province	771,283
Northern Province	399,094
Eastern Province	213,980
North-Western Province ..	546,988
North-Central Province ..	97,365
Province of Uva	303,419
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	578,368
Miscellaneous	8
Total	5,312,548

The population of the principal towns, exclusive of the military and the shipping, was as follows:—Colombo, 284,155; Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia, 34,288; Negombo, 25,291; Moratuwa, 32,409; Kalutara, 14,280; Kandy, 37,147; Jaffna, 45,708; Galle, 38,424; Matara, 18,893; Batticaloa, 11,585; Trincomalee, 10,160; Kurunegala, 10,467; Badulla, 9,849.

The estimated population of Ceylon in 1945 was 6,060,000.

The number of Indian labourers on estates in 1944 was about 649,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice.

The entire area of the island is 25,332 square miles. About one quarter of this area, after deducting backwaters, etc., is under cultivation. Some 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,262 feet above sea level. The approximate acreages under the most important products are:—

	Acres.
Coconuts	1,238,000
Rice	850,000
Tea	549,571
Grain (other than rice)	105,000
Rubber	637,083
Arecanuts	69,000
Cinnamon	26,000
Cacao	34,000
Tobacco..	14,000

At the end of 1945 the number of plumbago mines reported to be working was 58. The amount of plumbago exported during the year was 156,409 cwts., valued at rs. 3,564,334.

* By "Miscellaneous" are meant persons enumerated in the Great and Little Basses.

The minimum upset price of Crown land is rs. 25 to 40 per acre. 814 acres were granted and sold by the revenue officers in 1944.

The revenue is principally derived from customs duties, land sales, licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of arrack and toddy rents), salt (which is a Government monopoly), income tax, stamps and postal receipts. The revenue from the sale of salt for the financial year 1943–44 was rs. 3,536,716. This is the local salt worked by the Government, but the importation of foreign salt is allowed on an import duty of rs. 4 per cwt.

The local revenues raised by the municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, by the provincial and district road committees, by the urban councils which have been established in the towns of Dehiwala—Mt. Lavinia, Kolonnawa, Kotte, Moratuwa, Negombo; Beruwala, Kalutara, Panadure, Gampola, Hatton-Dikoya, Nawalapitiya, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Ambalangoda, Matara, Weligama, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Bandarawela, Ratnapura, Kegalla; and the local board of Minuwangoda; and by village committees amounted in 1944 to rs. 16,498,856. The revenue collected by the sanitary boards amounted to rs. 777,827.

The municipal debt outstanding on 31st December, 1944, was rs. 15,414,639. Of this amount rs. 6,391,654 is the balance of the loan borrowed from the Government for the Colombo drainage works, rs. 5,809,279 for the Colombo water works and rs. 2,899,672 for the Colombo municipal tramways. Rs. 253,367 is the balance of loans obtained by the municipality of Galle for the construction of waterworks and the installation of an electric lighting scheme, and rs. 60,667 is the balance of the loans borrowed by the municipality of Kandy for model dwellings, water supply and paving Meda Ela.

The development of the tea industry is shown by the following statistics:—export, 1884, 2,392,963 lb.; 1900, 149,264,602 lb.; 1934, 218,694,956 lb.; 1938, 235,739,097 lb.; 1945, 232,003,365 lb.

There has been a remarkable development in rubber cultivation in recent years. Rubber was first brought to Ceylon in 1876, and its growth proved successful. In 1898, 750 acres were estimated to be planted with rubber; in 1906, 100,000 acres; and in 1944, 637,083 acres.

The value of the products of the coconut palm exported in 1945 was rs. 68,617,782. During the past few years greater attention has been given to the cultivation of coconuts, and large areas of land formerly occupied with cinnamon are now planted in this crop. The value of cacao exported in 1944 was rs. 2,283,238, and of cinnamon rs. 4,684,796.

The chief imports are rice from British India and Burma, valued at rs. 10,151,828, and from other countries (Brazil, Egypt and United States of America), valued at rs. 52,358,192, coal valued at rs. 14,582,572, chiefly from British India and British South Africa, and textiles valued at rs. 100,161,051, chiefly from United States of America, United Kingdom and British India.

Law and Justice

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, much modified by the introduction of English law and by local ordinances. Kandyan law, Muslim law and the Thesawalamai also prevail among Kandyans, Muslims and the Tamil inhabitants of Jaffna respectively. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian penal code, and the law of criminal and civil procedure and of evidence has also been codified.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior courts both in civil and criminal cases; by the magistrates' courts and courts of requests, which dispose, respectively, of minor criminal and civil suits; and by the district courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the magistrates' courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases. In addition to these there are the village committees, and village tribunals, instituted under the Village Communities Ordinance, with powers to deal with minor offences and small claims. Village councils, established under the Irrigation Ordinance, deal with minor irrigation offences. The village committees have worked well and are thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people. Besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, they have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Governor, relating to their village economy.

Education

Education in the island has undergone a far-reaching change with the introduction on 1st October, 1945, of the scheme of free education, from the kindergarten to the university. Government schools of every type are now free schools. Of the assisted English schools 177 joined the scheme on 1st October, 1945. Those that did not come into the scheme have been allowed time up to 30th September, 1948, to decide whether to come into it or not. Schools which elect not to join the scheme then will be run as independent institutions receiving no aid whatsoever from Government.

With the advent of free education the distinction between English schools (fee-paying) and Sinhalese and Tamil schools (free) has been done away with. All schools are now graded as:—

Primary	up to Standard 5.
Junior	up to Standard 8.
Senior Secondary or Senior Practical	above Standard 8.

Education in the primary classes is now in the home language of each pupil.

Government central (post primary) schools have been opened in each electoral division and provide a system of boarding scholarships for bright pupils.

The number of Sinhalese and Tamil schools in 1944 was:—Government schools, 2,239, with an attendance of 203,516 boys and 138,562 girls; assisted schools, 3,030 (including estate schools and schools attached to places of worship) with an attendance of 206,586 boys and 173,762 girls. There were also 416 English, central and bilingual schools attended by 76,467 boys and 34,756 girls.

The total cost on education in 1943–1944 was rs. 28,067,057; in 1944–1945 rs. 34,269,643 (estimated); and in 1945–1946 will be rs. 48,863,505 (estimated).

Government scholarships tenable at universities or other recognised institutions in the United Kingdom, Europe or America, are awarded annually in educational research, art, music, and for post-graduate work in arts and science. Their value ranges from rs. 4,000 to rs. 5,000 per annum with free passages and are tenable for two or three years.

The training of teachers is conducted in state and assisted denominational colleges. These colleges are of various types.

Secondary school teachers are trained at the Government Training College, Colombo. This is the only institution at present training such teachers. The college provides a normal two-year course but in recent years a one-year course has been provided for graduates, both men and women. The number in training at present is as follows (1946) :—

First year ..	Men 39	Women 16	132.
Second year ..	Men 22	Women 25	
Graduates ..	Men 27	Women 3	

The number of secondary-school teachers will be increased as soon as buildings become available to house the students under training

Primary and junior-school teachers are trained in seven state schools and 16 assisted denominational schools. Some of these are co-educational institutions. The numbers of denominational schools are as follows :—

Roman Catholic, 6 (3 Sinhalese and 3 Tamil).
Hindu, 3 (Tamil).
Protestant, 2 (1 Sinhalese and 1 Tamil).
Buddhist, 5 (Sinhalese).

The total number of students in training in 1946 is 1,149.

The normal course hitherto has been two years, but as the academic knowledge of the students under training has not been found to be of a sufficiently high standard, this course of training has been extended to three years from 1946. The first year is to be devoted to a study of academic subjects and an intensive course in English. The remaining two years are to be devoted to professional study and the practice of teaching.

The whole subject of the training of teachers is undergoing a complete reorganisation and expansion as the result of a recent decision by the Ceylon State Council.

Training colleges will be organised as educational centres, with practising schools under the direct control of the principal of the training college. Laboratories, playgrounds, facilities for educational research are to be provided. The educational centres will be state as well as state assisted. The assisted training colleges will have to conform to the requirements of educational centres and will be permitted to train students of the same denomination as that of the management of the training college. The number of students to be admitted to such colleges will depend on the number of teachers required for the schools under that denomination's management.

Teachers who desire admission into training colleges will in future have to enter the profession as probationers. Selection of probationers will be by means of an examination conducted by the Education Department. The period of probation will be three years, at the end of which suitable persons will be selected from the probationers for training as teachers. In this way persons who have successfully served an apprenticeship as teachers will be selected for training.

Industrial education is provided in 178 Government and grant-in-aid schools. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of courses in engineering, commerce and arts and crafts. In 1941 the college was recognised for the London B.Sc. engineering degree. In 1944–45 session 2,090 students were enrolled.

The University of Ceylon was established on 1st July, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921). It has faculties of oriental studies, arts, science and medicine, with power to add to their number. In 1945–46 it had 1,065 students.

Medical Institutions

There are 140 Government general hospitals providing 12,422 beds with varying accommodation from 12 beds in smaller outstations to 975 beds in the General Hospital, Colombo. These include a maternity hospital with 252 beds, an eye hospital with 96 beds, a hospital for women and children with 230 beds, a police hospital with 36 beds, an infectious diseases hospital with 168 beds, two mental hospitals and house of observation with 2,500 beds.

Besides the dispensaries attached to these hospitals, there are 271 central dispensaries, 181 branch dispensaries and 406 visiting stations in different parts of the island ; 5,928,383 patients were treated at these dispensaries.

A scheme for the construction of rural hospitals has been introduced under which it is proposed to provide such hospitals in as many as possible of the areas in which central dispensaries are now functioning.

There is a Bacteriological Institute with a Pasteur Institute and Vaccine Establishment attached to it.

There are dental clinics in most of the larger towns and a travelling dental van which enables dental treatment to be carried out in the remote parts of the island.

There are special eye clinics in five of the larger towns and an ear, nose and throat clinic in Colombo.

There are, in addition, two hospitals and two sanatoria for T.B. patients with 613 beds, two hospitals for leprosy with 828 beds, a women's venereal hospital with 29 beds, and 23 clinics for the out-door treatment of venereal disease.

Ninety-eight estate hospitals and 724 estate dispensaries (including the 99 dispensaries attached to estate hospitals) are maintained by proprietors of estates.

According to a scheme of malaria control and health work now in operation medical officers of health, placed in charge of an area comprising a population of 40,000–50,000, will carry out all health work in the area, including anti-malaria work, maternity and child welfare work, school health work, mass hookworm treatment, supervision of rural hospitals and dispensaries, holding of special clinics, control of communicable diseases, health education and propaganda, estate inspection and general sanitary work. The medical officers of health are in charge of maternity homes in their areas. The work in all these areas is being developed on health unit principles. The population assigned to a sanitary assistant or a public health nurse is 8,000–10,000, while a population assigned to a public health midwife is 4,000–5,000. These figures are not rigidly fixed and are liable to variation depending on the special conditions prevailing in any particular area. The medical officers of health are assisted by expert advice and guidance by specialist officers in charge of the divisions of anti-malaria, sanitary engineering and medical entomology.

There are 390 medical officers, 16 medical officers of health, 518 apothecaries and 489 sanitary assistants. The nursing staff consists of six European qualified matrons and sisters, 151 European Roman Catholic mothers and sisters, 25 Ceylonese sisters, 45 public health nurses, 212 matrons and nurses trained locally and 111 pupil nurses. There is a central institution where nurses are trained. There are also 87 vaccinators, 775 midwives and several miscellaneous technical officers.

The cost of working the department amounted in 1943-44 to rs. 18,195,746. The receipts, which included the cost of maintenance of paying patients, sale of medicines, etc., amounted to rs. 1,084,065 for 1943–44. The expenditure on account of estate medical aid was rs. 1,497,127 for 1943–44. The export duty levied for the purpose of meeting the expense of providing medical aid to estates under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 9, of 1912, amounted to rs. 2,066,451 for 1943–44.

Currency and Banking

The weights and measures in common use are British.

The Currency Ordinance, No. 21, of 1941, provides for a Ceylon rupee as the unit of currency, without a coin of corresponding value, but dependent for its international value on the obligation placed on the Currency Board administering the ordinance to exchange Ceylon currency for Indian currency and vice versa. Currency notes are issued in the denominations of re. 1, rs. 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000, and subsidiary currency notes in the following denominations : 50, 25 and 10 cents. The following subsidiary coins were legal tender on 31st December, 1944 : (1) nickel-brass, 50, 25 and 10 cents ; (2) cupro-nickel and nickel-brass, 5 cents ; (3) copper and bronze 1 cent and copper ½ cent. The note circulation stood at rs. 294,220,090 on 31st December, 1944, and the estimated liability of the Currency Board in respect of the circulation of subsidiary notes and coin at rs. 14,009,172/25 on the same day. The exchange rate between Ceylon and the United Kingdom is subject to fluctuation within narrow limits ; it has remained close to 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee throughout 1944.

The following banks have establishments in the island : Mercantile Bank of India, Limited ; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ; Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; Imperial Bank of India ; National Bank of India, Limited ; Eastern Bank, Limited ; Grindlay & Co., Ltd. ; The Bank of Ceylon ; The Bank of Uva, Limited. The Oriental Bank of Malaya, Ltd. ; The Hatton Bank, Ltd. ; and the Exchange Bank of India & Africa, Ltd., are the only indigenous banks in Ceylon. None of these issues notes in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Savings Bank was established in 1832, and Post Office savings banks were opened in 1885. On 31st December, 1944, the deposits were : Ceylon Savings Bank, rs. 36,316,225 ; Post Office savings banks. rs. 35,479,501.

The Colombo Harbour

The Colombo Port Commission was established in 1913 as an advisory body. The Commission is composed of eight official members and 10 unofficial members. The official members are the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission ; the Deputy Chairman ; the Principal Collector of Customs ; the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services ; the General Manager of Railways ; the Mayor of Colombo ; the Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle ; and the Harbour Engineer. Six of the unofficial members are appointed to represent import, export, shipping, coal, oil and landing agencies' interests, and the remaining four are nominated by the Governor to represent Ceylonese interests.

The harbour works consist of three breakwaters. The South-West, completed in 1885 at a total cost of £658,457, is 4,212 feet long, and runs from the shore in a direction north by east. It is built of concrete blocks each weighing from 18 to 30 tons, set in what is known as the sloping bond system.

The North-East and Island breakwaters were completed in 1906 at a total cost of £531,657. The North-East breakwater is a rubble embankment 1,100 feet long, tipped from a staging.

The Island breakwater is a detached work, 2,670 feet in length, running between the two shore breakwaters, leaving a western entrance of 750 feet, and a northern entrance of 700 feet. This breakwater is of similar construction to the South-West arm.

These three breakwaters enclose an area of 643 acres, or approximately one square mile.

An extension of the South-West breakwater, starting from a point 3,150 feet from the shore end, was commenced in December, 1907, and completed in April, 1912. The arm is 1,800 feet long, and runs in a direction almost due north, protecting the present main entrance from the south-west monsoon seas. The cost of this additional arm was £338,931.

The Graving Dock.—A graving dock was completed in 1906. It is 717¼ feet long, 85 feet wide at the entrance, and has a depth over the sill of 30 feet at low water. Its cost was £520,189. There is also a guide pier, 800 feet long, to assist vessels entering the dock. The dock has its own electric light and power installation.

Inner Graving Dock.—An inner graving dock, 350 feet long, 54 feet wide, with a depth of 20 feet over sill has been constructed. This is an extension of the existing graving dock at a higher level.

The Patent Slip was opened in 1903, the cost being £44,792. It is 800 feet long, the cradle being 220 feet, and is capable of dealing with vessels up to 1,200 tons dead weight.

Oil Facilities.—(i) Petroleum. The handling of petroleum in bulk is carried out by a common oil facilities scheme operated by Government. A storage depot some 92 acres in extent is situated some 4¼ miles inland at Kolonnawa, on which the oil companies' storage tanks are sited, and this is connected to the discharge berths in the harbour by four pipe-lines, three of 10-inch diameter and one of 8-inch, for the bulk discharge of furnace, diesel, kerosene, benzine and gas oil. There is also a measuring tank depot situated at Bloemendhal, about three-quarters of a mile inland, from which the oil companies operating in the bunkering trade have their own pipe lines to the bunkering points in the harbour.

Alongside berths available for oil discharge or bunkering consist of :—

Graving dock guide pier, 800 feet, for 27 feet draft (outer 500 feet for 29 feet draft).

Oil discharge jetty for vessels up to 500 feet in length and 27 feet draft.

Outer bunkering jetty for vessels up to 500 feet in length and 29 feet draft.

The inner bunkering jetty is reserved for oil barge traffic.

Both Kolonnawa and Bloemendhal depots are equipped with fire protection schemes and the common facilities pumping plant is capable of handling 250 to 300 tons of oil per hour through any of the pipe lines.

The capital expenditure on the oil scheme up to 30th September, 1938, was rs. 6,054,680.

Proposals for the construction of an oil dock and for additional quays to provide alongside berths

are well advanced but construction is held up owing to the revision of original plans to meet conditions and developments since the war and after.

(ii) Coconut oil. A common facilities scheme for the shipment of coconut oil in bulk at the port of Colombo was inaugurated on 4th February, 1946. These facilities consist of storage accommodation for 1,800 tons. The installations are situated on the harbour foreshore and oil is pumped from the storage tanks to vessels through an 8-inch pipe-line to the jetty and from there by a 6-inch floating pipe-line.

The Coaling Depot consists of 11 acres of land, reclaimed from the sea, with a frontage of 2,200 feet, from which 11 jetties project into the harbour for the landing, stacking and shipping of coal.

The total cost of the reclamation, jetties and quays amounts to £216,124.

The total capital expenditure on works carried out to the Colombo harbour up to the end of 1942 was rs. 61,765,302, or £4,117,687.

Since the Colombo Port Commission assumed control of the port, many improvements have been carried out, and shore facilities much increased. The warehouse accommodation in 1913 was 291,600 sq. feet, and this has been increased to 581,915 sq. feet; similarly the quayage for lighters has been increased from 4,645 lineal feet to 19,709 lineal feet, including 15 coaling jetties and 3,105 lineal feet at the Lake to Harbour Canal Quays.

Dredging for deepening the harbour has been steadily carried out, and, of the 643 acres low water area of the harbour, 250 acres are now dredged to 36 feet and over, 171 acres to between 36 and 33 feet, 68 acres to between 33 and 30 feet, and the remaining 154 acres have a depth less than 30 feet; berthing accommodation, exclusive of the graving dock guide pier and oil jetties, being available for 39 vessels in the north-east monsoon and for 32 vessels in the south-west monsoon and 10 more half berths during the south-west monsoon. Eleven of these berths are available for vessels of draughts up to 33 feet during the north-east monsoon and seven during the south-west monsoon.

Harbour Tugs.—Four large Government tugs, the *Hercules*, *Sinhabahu*, *Goliath* and *Samson*, are provided for the berthing of vessels in the harbour and rendering assistance to vessels in close proximity to the port. The *Hercules* and *Sinhabahu* are ocean-going tugs and are fitted with salvage appliances and are of 2,000 horse-power, and they are available for rendering assistance within a larger radius.

Ambulance Facilities.—An ambulance launch is available for the conveyance of sick and injured persons between ship and shore. The Colombo Municipal Council provides an adequate and efficient motor ambulance service for the port.

Cranage Facilities.—The port is equipped with 60-ton floating cranes and 30-ton dockside cranes and numerous cargo cranes from 10-ton onwards.

Colombo Water Supply

The Colombo water supply is obtained from Labugama Reservoir which is situated in the Western Province, at a distance of 28¼ miles from the city.

The reservoir was formed by impounding the water of the Wak-Oya, a tributary of the Kelani Ganga.

The catchment area, which is 2,500 acres in extent, is free from any habitation or cultivation, all the land as far as the summit of the water shed having been reserved, together with a strip two chains in depth along the adjacent water sheds.

The area of the reservoir at the present top water level is 205 acres. This lake, the scenery of which is very charming, is 373 feet above sea level and has a maximum depth of 72 feet.

The storage capacity of the reservoir is 1,960 million gallons.

Filtration works of the "Jewell Gravity" type are situated immediately below the reservoir dam.

The water has a very low alkalinity and is remarkably pure. It is conveyed to the two service reservoirs in Colombo through three separate pipe lines; two of these are of cast iron each 20 inches in diameter, and the other of steel 30 inches in diameter.

The 20-inch supply main was duplicated between Wellampitiya and Elie House reservoir (a distance of four miles) during the latter part of 1930.

The 30-inch supply main was duplicated between Wellampitiya and Maligakanda reservoir (a distance of two miles) during 1932. It was further extended for a distance of 20¾ miles towards Labugama during 1933–39.

There are some 328 miles of supply and distribution mains, varying in size from 30 to three inches in diameter. Water service is available to all premises within the city and also to shipping in Colombo harbour.

A new 20-inch diameter main was laid during 1935 direct from Maligakanda reservoir to the South-West breakwater to meet the increased demand for the supply of water for shipping calling at the port of Colombo.

In addition to filtration the water is sterilised by the chloramine treatment.

Seventy-three Deacon meters for the detection of waste have been fixed throughout the city.

The average daily consumption is now between 15 and 16 million gallons, or 46 gallons per head of resident population.

Communications

Railways

The lines of railway, all of which are owned and worked by the Government, are distributed thus:—

Broad Gauge (5 feet 6 inches). *Main Line.*—Colombo to Badulla (181¾ miles), Kolonnawa Oil Branch and Harbour Branch (2$\frac{1}{40}$ miles), Ragama to Mahara (1$\frac{17}{40}$ miles), Ragama to Bangadeniya (47$\frac{18}{40}$ miles), Peradeniya to Matale (21$\frac{18}{40}$ miles). *Northern Line.*—Polgahawela to Kankesanturai (211$\frac{1}{40}$ miles), Madawachchi to Talaimannar Pier (65$\frac{39}{40}$ miles). *Eastern Line.*—Maho to Trincomalee (98$\frac{17}{40}$ miles), Galoya to Batticaloa (77⅛ miles). *Coast Line.*—Colombo to Matara (98$\frac{11}{40}$ miles).

Narrow Gauge (2 feet 6 inches).—Colombo to Opanaike (86$\frac{18}{40}$ miles), Nanu Oya to Ragalla (19$\frac{1}{40}$ miles).

Total mileage 910⅞ miles.

The total cost of construction up to 30th September, 1944, was rs. 218,169,753. The receipts for the 12 months ended 30th September, 1944, were rs. 52,010,771, and expenditure rs. 32,218,329. Gain rs. 19,792,442.

The metre-gauge railway systems of India and the broad-gauge of Ceylon are within 20 miles of each other. This intervening distance is covered by steamers of the South Indian Railway Co., which ply between Dhanuskodi (the Indian port) and Talaimannar (the Ceylon port).

Roads

Ceylon is well provided with roads. The total mileage of roads and cart tracks amounts to approximately 16,600, and that of bridle paths to over 8,200, the administration and control of this road system vesting generally in the following authorities:—

	Mileage.	
Public Works Department ..	6,355	
District Road Committees ..	3,000	
Local Governing Authorities (municipalities, urban councils, etc.)	565	approximate.
Village Committees	7,800	approximate.
Private Parties, Irrigation Department, etc.	420	approximate.

Over 7,000 miles are suitable for motor vehicular traffic, nearly 5,000 being metalled or trackmetalled and the remainder being gravelled.

Most of the metalled roads are maintained in good order and with but few exceptions may be considered passable for all classes of traffic. Gravelled roads can be considered as dry weather roads only. In dry weather they are generally in fair order, but they cannot be relied upon to the extent of metalled roads.

The Public Works Department is the central road authority of the island and is in charge of the "main roads" totalling, in 1945, 6,355 miles. Practically all the roads are metalled or track metalled. About 500 miles are gravelled, and 146 miles are natural tracks. Of the metalled roads, 4,600 miles, approximately, are either grouted or surface treated with tar, bitumen or other preparations. The whole cost of maintenance of the main roads is met by the Central Government, while assistance is also rendered to the other road authorities in the form of grants-in-aid. In 1943 the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on road maintenance (including grants-in-aid) amounted to rs. 4,728,955, the average cost of maintenance per mile for the Public Works Department roads working out at rs. 772.

Telephones

The Government telephone system comprises three automatic exchanges at Colombo, viz., Central Exchange (3,042* subscribers, capacity 3,500), Maradana (870 subscribers, capacity 900), and Havelock Town Exchange (784 subscribers, capacity 800), in trunk communication with exchanges at Kandy (231 subscribers), Nuwara Eliya (160 subscribers), Galle (138 subscribers) and 299 smaller exchanges and call offices. There are, in addition, 92 licensed private systems of various sizes, several of which are connected by means of junction lines and subsidiary trunks with one another and the main trunk lines. The mileage of telephone wire in the Government system at the end of 1945 was estimated at 26,970 (aerial) and 45,307 (underground).

Telegraphs

Nearly all parts of the island are served by the Government telegraph system, which has 352 offices working, inclusive of railway offices open for postal telegrams. The system comprises 4,646† miles of line and 8,930 miles of wire. Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India by a cable which starts from Talaimannar and crosses the Pamban Channel. It is also connected with Europe by direct cables of Cable and Wireless Limited from Colombo to Aden and with the Far East and Australia by direct cables to Penang. A cable to Seychelles connects the colony with the African Continent.

The maximum word rates to Great Britain and all parts of the Empire are:—

Full rate 85 cts., CDE 57 cts. (5 words minimum), deferred 45 cts. (5 words minimum), letter telegrams 30 cts. (25 words minimum) Empire social telegrams 30 cts. (12 words minimum).

There is a Government radio station in Colombo which is open always. This station keeps watch on 600 metres almost continuously, and on 2,100 and 36 metres according to schedules.

The normal day range is 800 miles on the 600 metres wavelength. Ships fitted with shortwave equipment are worked all along the route between the United Kingdom and the Far East and Australia.

A wireless broadcasting service is provided on wavelengths of 428 5 metres. Music, general news, market prices, etc., are broadcast for about 10 hours daily.

The station caters for over 12,000 listeners in Ceylon.

* Includes call offices at sub-offices in Colombo.

† Mileage of trunk and junction lines is included in this figure.

Rates of Postage

	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Matter.	Registered Newspapers.	Samples.	Registration Fee.
Within the island and to India.	Per 2 oz. 6 cents.	Each 3 cents.	Per 2 oz. 2 cents	2 cents for every copy not exceeding 8 oz., 2 cents for every additional 8 oz.	—	15 cents
To Foreign Countries (Empire & Non-Empire) other than India	First oz. 20 cents, and 10 cents each additional oz. or part thereof.	12 cents	4 cents for every 2 oz. or part thereof to Non-Empire countries; 3 cents for every 2 oz. to Empire countries.	Same as printed matter.	First 4 oz. or part thereof 8 cents, and every additional 2 oz. 4 cents.	20 cents

The rate of postage on periodicals registered as newspapers in the United Kingdom or a British colony other than Ceylon, when posted in Ceylon for transmission by inland post, is 6 cents for 6 oz., with 3 cents for each additional 6 oz., up to a maximum of 2 lb.

Air Services

To *most foreign countries a* " *surcharge* " air mail service is available at varying rates of postage. A special air letter service is also available to almost all the British Empire countries. Full information as regards rates, etc., is furnished at any post office on application.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS

The customs tariff of Ceylon is partly on a specific and partly on an *ad valorem* basis and includes provision for Empire preference. Preference has been granted, since 1st February, 1933, to certain goods produced or manufactured in and consigned from any part of the British Empire.

The basic rate of duty is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are also lower rates of 2½ per cent., 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. and higher rates of 30 per cent. and 40 per cent., whilst in the case of a certain number of articles a specific duty is charged. A number of articles are admitted free. In the case of goods to which preference is accorded, the general rate in many cases has been fixed at 25 *per cent., the preferential rate being 15* per cent. In a number of cases the general rate is 40 per cent. and the preferential rate is 30 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

Imports.—During the year 1944, 7·03 per cent. of Ceylon's imports came from the United Kingdom, 68·53 per cent. from British possessions and 24·44 per cent. from foreign countries.

The principal countries from which Ceylon's imports were obtained and the percentage supplied by each are shown below :—

1944.

	per cent.
British India	39·53
Australia	17·45
United Kingdom	7·03
Iran	11·65
British South Africa	2·55
United States of America ..	5·59

Exports.—Ceylon's exports during the same period were 28·20 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 18·95 per cent. to British possessions and 52·85 per cent. to foreign countries.

The principal exports were tea, rubber and coconut products.

The total trade of the island with the United Kingdom, British possessions and foreign countries is shown below :—

	per cent.
With the United Kingdom ..	18·95
With British Possessions ..	40·63
With Foreign Countries ..	40·42

FINANCES, SHIPPING AND TRADE

Year.	Finances.		Shipping Entered and Cleared.*	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.
1934–1935	98,993,552	107,286,125*a*	14,557,013	24,476,011
1935–1936	102,770,507	109,740,475*b*	14,050,741	24,008,948
1936–1937	119,196,900*c*	108,778,780*d*	14,347,113	24,104,665
1937–1938	113,347,591*e*	115,337,266*f*	14,610,622	24,384,423
1938–1939	116,928,463*g*	127,050,757*h*	13,030,287	22,068,341
1939–1940	123,130,499*g*	122,356,249*h*	8,465,825	12,934,731
1940–1941	132,427,035*g*	127,345,109*h*	5,593,464	8,374,029
1941–1942	156,545,573*g*	153,289,233*h*	4,080,659	5,476,729
1942–1943	200,006,747*g*	185,006,507*h*	3,815,140	5,280,990
1943–1944	249,336,887*g*	210,680,627*h*	4,683,660	6,868,574

Public debt on 30th September, 1944 : sterling debt, £9,408,775 ; rupee debt, rs. 169,195,300.

* The shipping figures are for the calendar year.

a Includes rs. 2,190,172, being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.

b Includes rs. 1,035,442, being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.

c Includes rs. 13,847,174/87, recovered from loan, being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years pending raising of loan.

d Includes rs. 242,464/51, being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.

e Includes rs. 25,036/20 recovered from loan, being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years pending raising of loan.

f Includes rs. 627,075/78, being expenditure charged to Special Reserve.

g Excludes credits of an extraordinary nature such as recovery from Loan Funds of sums advanced in previous years and surplus in Sinking Fund.

h Excludes debits of an extraordinary nature, such as sums advanced from Revenue and chargeable to Loan Funds in subsequent years.

IMPORTS

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935	46,899,853	103,018,785	77,616,395	227,535,033
1936	45,333,651	95,538,475	73,562,343	214,434,469
1937	54,086,866	107,234,784	81,814,176	243,135,826
1938	48,695,679	110,277,784	77,301,413	236,274,876
1939	45,101,668	112,618,279	83,363,908	241,083,855
1940	48,054,045	143,924,397	88,121,430	280,099,872
1941	31,537,456	193,901,670	57,978,410	283,479,022
1942	26,824,847	201,414,428	41,572,075	269,811,350
1943	28,213,219	296,315,819	90,163,202	414,692,240
1944	34,318,232	334,582,858	119,226,746	488,127,836

EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935	119,836,136	50,863,272	64,903,727	235,603,135
1936	120,958,411	58,333,972	72,853,890	252,146,273
1937	144,339,936	68,696,842	103,460,926	316,497,704
1938	142,327,512	50,225,442	75,578,605	268,131,559
1939	151,414,196	57,961,097	100,297,283	309,672,576
1940	172,784,301	66,152,553	128,554,652	367,491,506
1941	141,545,206	108,574,932	164,244,503	414,364,641
1942	171,919,962	149,553,158	188,339,714	509,812,834
1943	235,659,168	131,261,587	174,351,491	541,272,246
1944	177,630,398	119,376,851	332,877,674	629,884,923

GOVERNORS*

1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Kt.
1863 Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (*acting*).
1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1872 The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
1883 The Hon. Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Stanmore).
1890 Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
1896 Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
1903 Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.
1907 Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., R.E.
1913 Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Chalmers).
1916 Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1918 Brig.-General Sir William H. Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1925 Sir Hugh C. Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1927 Sir Herbert J. Stanley, K.C.M.G.
1931 Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1933 Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
1937 Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1944 Sir Henry Monck Mason Moore, G.C.M.G.

STATE COUNCIL

Speaker

Hon. Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy (Kayts).

* For Governors previous to 1850, *see* edition of Colonial Office List for 1889.

Officers of State

Chief Secretary—Sir Robert H. Drayton, C.M.G.
Legal Secretary—J. H. B. Nihill, K.C., M.C.
Financial Secretary—Sir Oliver E. Goonetilleke, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Ministers

Minister of Agriculture and Lands and Leader of the State Council—D. S. Senanayake (Minuwangoda).
Minister of Education—C. W. W. Kannangara (Matugama).
Minister of Local Administration—S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Veyangoda).
Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce—G. C. S. Corea (Chilaw).
Minister of Communications and Works—Colonel J. L. Kotalawala (Kurunegala).
Minister of Health—G. E. de Silva (Kandy).
Minister of Home Affairs—A. Mahadeva (Jaffna).

Deputy Speaker

K. D. S. de Fonseka (Panadure).

Deputy Chairman of Committees

R. S. Tennekoon (Katugampola).

Members

(Shown by Executive Committee)

(1) *Home Affairs*

H. W. Amarasuriya (Galle).
Clement J. Black (nominated member).
J. R. Jayewardene (Kelaniya).
A. F. Molamure (Balangoda).
W. A. B. Soysa (Nuwara Eliya).
D. Wanigasekera (Weligama).

(2) *Agriculture and Lands*

B. H. Aluwihare (Matale).
S. Dharmaretnam (Batticaloa South).
R. C. Kannangara (Morawake).
D. A. Rajapaksa (Hambantota).
H. L. Ratwatte (Kegalla).
Dudley Senanayake (Dedigama).
S. Vytilingam (Talawakele).

(3) *Local Administration*

Thomas Amarasuriya (Moratuwa).
U. Batuwantudawe (Kalutara).
R. S. S. Gunawardana (Gampola).
A. P. Jayasuriya (Horana).
J. Kuruppu (Ratnapura).
R. G. Senanayake (Narammala).
H. de Z. Siriwardana (Negombo).

(4) *Health*

P. B. Bulankulame (Anuradhapura).
W. Dahanayake (Bibile).
F. H. Griffith (nominated member).
Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel (Colombo Central).
D. H. Kotalawala (Badulla).
P. de S. Kularatne (Balapitiya).
Major E. A. Nugawela (Galagedara).

(5) *Labour, Industry and Commerce*

R. Hewavitarne (Matara).
B. Jayasuriya (Avissawella).
R. E. Jayatilaka (Ruanwella).
K. R. Natesa Iyer (Hatton).
Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira (nominated member).
J. G. Rajakulendran (Bandarawela).

(6) *Education*

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Colombo South).
T. B. Javah (*nominated member*).
V. Nalliah (Trincomalee-Batticaloa).
S. Natesan (Kankesanturai).
R. M. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara).
A. R. A. Razik (*nominated member*).
G. A. H. Wille (nominated member).

(7) *Communications and Works*

S. Abeywickrama (Udugama).
G. R. de Silva (Colombo North).
A. D. P. Jayasuriya (Gampaha).
G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro).
U. B. Wanninayake (Puttalam).
G. R. Whitby (nominated member).
J. Tyagaraja (Mannar-Mullaittivu).
D. C. R. Gunawardana, C.C.S. (*Clerk of the Council*).

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Church of Ceylon—The Rt. Rev. C. D. Horsley (*Bishop of Colombo*); The Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel (*Assistant Bishop of Colombo*).

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. G. W. Hendrie, St. Andrews, Colombo.

Dutch Reformed Church—Rev. W. C. Fleming, Rev. D. E. Joseph, Rev. N. B. Jansz and Rev. R. V. Metzeling. Wolvendaal Church, Colombo, and branch churches at Bambalapitiya Wellawatte, Dehiwela, Regent Street and Maligakanda. Rev. A. Vandergret (Galle and Matara).

Roman Catholic Church—Mons. J. M. Masson (*Archbishop of Colombo*).

FOREIGN CONSULS

America—R. W. Carlson (*Vice-Consul*); A. W. Wells (*Vice-Consul*); E. P. Dyer (*Vice-Consul*).
Bolivia—F. A. W. Mitchell (*Consul on Leave*); F. J. Frisby (*Acting*).
Brazil—L. H. Heal.
China—M. H. Young (*Consul*); Yu Tze-Chuo (*Deputy Consul*).
Czecho-Slovakia—R. F. Edge.
Denmark—H. L. Knudsen.
France—R. Jobez (*Consul*).
Greece—Percy W. Abeyratne (*Hon. Vice-Consul*).
Mexico—C. G. D. Carolis (*Hon. Consul*).
Netherlands—H. de Wildt (*Hon. Consul*).
Norway—E. B. Creasy (*Consul*).
Panama—American Consul in charge.
Peru—A. Hurst (*Consul*).
Portugal—D. Doig.
Sweden—G. O. Widgren (*Consul*).
Switzerland—Consul-General at Bombay in charge.
Turkey—Netherlands Consul at Colombo in charge.
Venezuela—J. A. Clubb (*Hon. Consul*).
Maldive Islands—Ibrahim Ali Didi (*Maldivian Government Representative*).

CYPRUS

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of Cyprus is situated in the easternmost basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. latitude, and between 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E. longitude. Famagusta, with a harbour able to accommodate vessels up to 23 feet draught, is 295 miles from Egypt, while the port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from Valetta in Malta.

Its area is 3,572 square miles, equal to Kent, Sussex and Middlesex combined. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles.

CLIMATE

The mean temperature, as recorded in the screen, for the last 15 years is 66·5° F.; mean maximum, 78·6° F.; mean minimum, 54·4° F.; highest shade temperature during that time, 111° F.; lowest, 25° F.; average rainfall for last 10 years, 21·65 inches. The year 1945 had a rainfall of 17·82 inches. Figures for rainfall refer to the whole island. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The climate is varied, hot and dry in the plains in summer, and damp on the seashore; the climate on the hills inland is bracing and healthy. In winter the temperature rarely falls below freezing point on the plains and is mild on the coast whilst the inland mountains are snow-covered for several weeks.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of Mesaoria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain near the northern shore from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence eastwards along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Stavrovouni about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes are the summer quarters of the garrison, of the Governor, and some of the principal officials.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal are the Pedias and the Yalias.

TOWNS

The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, 28,852 inhabitants; Larnaca, 13,386; Limassol, 18,464. The two latter are open roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, the harbour and quay space have been considerably enlarged. The inner harbour is dredged over an area of approximately 1,800 feet by 700 feet, to 24 feet at low water (ordinary spring tides), with a channel of approach 250 feet wide and 26 feet deep. The curtain wall, south of Othello's Tower, has been pierced with three arches, giving access from the town to the quay. The quay is faced with a concrete wall 1,770 feet long in 24 feet of water and has road and rail access. Further accommodation for sailing vessels and local craft has been provided by means of a steel jetty, 325 feet long by 20 feet wide, with a depth of 15 feet at low water. The port may be entered in safety both by night and day. The town of Famagusta is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications and the few inhabitants are nearly all Moslems. The Christian suburb of Varoshia is built on more modern lines. The combined population of Famagusta and Varoshia is 10,788. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative districts into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Ktima, 4,871, the modern capital of Paphos, on the south-west, and Kyrenia, 2,932, where a small harbour has been constructed, in the district of the same name on the north coast, which has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania. A harbour for small coasting vessels exists at Paphos, the site of the ancient capital of that district. This has been dredged sufficiently to enable small sailing vessels to enter and lie in safety.

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The history of Cyprus is too long and eventful to be related here except in the briefest outline. Recent excavations have carried knowledge of prehistoric Cyprus back to the Neolithic Age, when the island was already widely populated, and have shown that its mineral wealth was exploited from the Early Bronze Age, and that in the Second Millenium B.C. it must have been an important centre of Aegean civilisation. Greek and Phoenician colonies were established at an early date, and from the fusion of foreign and indigenous elements arose a series of quasi-independent kingdoms; these were the basis of the political life of the island under its successive rulers down to about 300 B.C. In the 6th century B.C. it passed under the rule of Egypt, but in 525 B.C. it joined Cambyses in his war against the Egyptians and so was absorbed in the Persian Empire. The whole island, with the exception of the Phoenician town of Amathus, took part in the Ionian revolt in 502 B.C., but the Persians recovered possession in about a year and at the battle of Salamis the fleet of Xerxes included 150 Cypriot ships. At the end of the 5th century the famous Evagoras of Salamis established his supremacy over the whole island and raised it for a brief period to a position of practical independence, but after his death it again came under the control of Persia. After the battle of the Issus, Cyprus hastened to join Alexander the Great and sent 120 ships to assist him in the siege of Tyre. At the division of Alexander's empire, the possession of Cyprus was disputed by Syria and Egypt, but it eventually passed to the latter. In 58 B.C. it became a Roman province and was for a time joined to Cilicia, during which period it was administered by Cicero. Presented by Antony to Cleopatra, it reverted to Rome on her death, and remained a Roman province until the division of the empire, when it was assigned to the Eastern Emperor. Its proximity to Syria exposed it to the assaults of the Saracens, and it changed hands more than once between the 7th and 10th centuries A.D. It was finally recovered for Byzantium by Nicephorus Phocas in 965, and remained attached to the Eastern Empire until 1184. In that year its Governor, Isaac Comninus, revolted and declared himself Emperor of Cyprus. Isaac maintained his independence until 1191, when Cyprus was conquered by Richard I of England in revenge for the ill-treatment of the crews of some English ships which had been wrecked on the island. Richard sold the island first to the Order of the Temple and later, when the Templars found the task of government beyond their powers, to Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem. Cyprus was ruled by the Lusignan dynasty from 1192 until 1489, but during that period the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over part of the kingdom, from 1373 until 1464, by holding possession of the principal port of Famagusta. 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 cession to England in 1878 for administrative purposes. 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 recognised the annexation.

On 1st May, 1925, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, the island was formally elevated to the status of a Colony and the High Commissioner assumed the title of Governor.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND MUSEUMS

Neolithic, Bronze Age, Phoenician, Hellenic and Roman antiquities have been found in immense quantities all over Cyprus and scientific explorations on a large scale have been conducted in recent years by Swedish, French and American expeditions, and, on a smaller scale, by Government's Antiquities Department. Notable excavated sites are the Neolithic settlement at Khirokitia, the 5th century B.C. Palace of Vouni and

the Roman theatre of Soli. Although a variety of remains of different periods has thus been laid bare, many ancient sites, including the sites of Paphos, Salamis, Amathus and Soli await systematic excavation. Salamis possesses the remains of probably the largest market place ever built by the Romans, foreshadowing perhaps the "Emporium of the East" as Famagusta was commonly called in the Middle Ages. A Roman temple of large size at Nea-Paphos lies in ruins which have never been explored.

The Cyprus Museum at Nicosia, built as a memorial to Queen Victoria and much added to in recent years, contains a unique collection of Cypriot pottery, sculpture, gold and metal works of art, which was re-arranged during the years 1935–1937 in accordance with the most up-to-date methods of display. Separate smaller collections, of the mediaeval architectural fragments, which are always coming to light, have been formed, and district museums have been established in Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos. Of the Greek Orthodox churches in use to-day, some may date from the Byzantine period and not a few retain their ancient paintings. Notable monuments of the Lusignan Kingdom are the castles of Kyrenia and St. Hilarion, while the superb Gothic cathedrals and churches of Nicosia and Famagusta, in their curious eastern surroundings, attract numerous visitors. These buildings, of the finest type of French mediaeval art, are singularly well preserved where they were converted into mosques; in other cases they are interesting ruins.

The Venetian and Genoese republics left few traces of their rule in the island beyond the imposing fortifications of the seaports of Famagusta, Kyrenia, Paphos and Limassol. The conservation of this fine series of monuments is now the care of the Antiquities Department which has already done much to make them secure and more attractive to visitors.

The number of ancient monuments in Cyprus now protected by the Antiquities Law of 1935 amounts to 228, of which 87 are Government property. At several of the most important monuments there are resident custodians, and entrance fees are charged to visitors from outside Cyprus.

British Occupation

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 1st July an annex to this convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation.

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.

The island was annexed to and became part of His Majesty's dominions by an Order-in-Council of 5th November, 1914.

Constitution

Up to 12th November, 1931, the Government was regulated by Letters Patent, bearing date 10th March, 1925, providing for the administration of the colony by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. 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, dated 10th March, 1925, 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 Treasurer, together with one other official and two non-official members. Since October, 1933, an Advisory Council has also been in existence. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council together with other members selected annually from the unofficial community. The present composition of the unofficial members is five Christians and two Moslems.

Population

The population, excluding the military, in 1901 was 237,022; in 1911, 274,108; in 1921, 310,715; in 1931, 347,959; and in 1945, 434,616. The last figure is an estimate only. No accurate figures are available in view of the fact that no census was taken in 1941 due to the war.

Administration

The island, for administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner. The Commissioner, Nicosia, however, usually administers the district of Kyrenia.

This division (which formed the basis of the original judicial system of the colony under the Courts Order-in-Council of 1882, but was abandoned under the order of 1927 in favour of three judicial divisions, each comprising two districts) was re-adopted by the new Courts Law, which came into operation on 1st January, 1936. By this law the courts were reorganised in the light of the experience afforded by the working of the system in force under the order of 1927, and the reorganisation may be described as a blend of that system with the system obtaining under the order of 1882.

The new law provides for:—

(1) A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges, with appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, with powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England; when hearing appeals the court is constituted by three or two judges, as the Chief Justice may determine; but in criminal appeals leave to appeal is granted or refused absolutely by a single judge. A single judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the court. In civil matters where the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great general or public importance.

(2) Six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £300. These courts are constituted by a judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a president of a district court and a district judge or with two district judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

(3) Six District Courts, one for each district, consisting of a president and such district judges and magistrates (previously called assistant district judges) as the Chief Justice may from time to time direct. There are at present three presidents (each in charge of two district courts, namely, Nicosia and Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Limassol and Paphos, respectively), nine district judges and six magistrates. The district courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which depends upon the bench constituting the court.

In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a president and one or two district judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a president or a district judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a magistrate up to £25 (which the Governor may increase to £50). The jurisdiction of a member of the court sitting alone to try an action on the merits is determined by the amount or value actually in dispute between the parties as disclosed at the settlement of issues or upon the pleadings. But any member of the court can in any action, even though beyond his power to try, settle issues, or make an order not disposing of the action on the merits, or give judgment when the defendant fails to appear or admits the claim. A president has also power to hear appeals from decisions of magistrates in actions where the amount in dispute does not exceed £25 (or £50 in case of a magistrate whose jurisdiction has been increased to this amount).

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a district court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and is of a summary character. A president has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £100; a district judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50; and a magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £25 or both, and may order compensation up to £25. Subject to these limits of punishment, which the members of the court cannot exceed, a president or a district judge may also try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to five years if the Attorney-General and the person accused consent; a district judge may (in prosecutions conducted by a law officer or a police officer, with his consent) also try certain offences punishable with imprisonment up to three years; and a magistrate may (with like consent in such prosecutions) try a few offences punishable up to three years. In addition, every member of a district court has power to hold a preliminary enquiry into an offence not summarily triable and commit the accused person for trial by an assize court.

The jurisdiction above described may be exercised over Cypriots and non-Cypriots, but the law expressly states that it does not confer any jurisdiction upon the courts it establishes to hear any matrimonial cause where either party is a member of the Greek-Orthodox Church and the marriage was celebrated in accordance with its rites, or where either party is a member of the Mussulman faith and the marriage was contracted in accordance with the Sheri Law, or to hear any other matter which, under the principles of the Ottoman Law previously in force in the colony was cognisable by an ecclesiastical tribunal, or which is within the jurisdiction of a Mussulman religion tribunal pursuant to any enactment in force for the time being.

The reconstituted courts are to apply the local laws and certain Ottoman legislation specified in the new Courts Law, the Common Law and the rules of equity in force in England on 5th November, 1914 (the date of the colony's annexation), in the absence of provision in the local laws, and any statutes of the Imperial Parliament applicable to the colonies in general or to Cyprus in particular save in so far as they may be validly modified or other provision made by local law. The family law of the various religious communities which had received legal recognition under Turkish rule is expressly saved. They are also to apply the English law and rules of evidence in force on the date of the annexation if there is no local provision in that respect. And their practice and procedure shall, in the absence of local provision, be that observed by the courts in England.

As above stated, the jurisdiction conferred by the 1927 Order-in-Council on the Mussulman religious tribunals it created, has been saved. There continue to be three such tribunals—one for Nicosia and Kyrenia, another for Famagusta and Larnaca and the third for Limassol and Paphos—and their jurisdiction is, as before, over persons of the Mussulman faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfiehs. But the Sheri tribunal of appeal created by that order has been abolished by an amending law, which empowers the Supreme Court to hear appeals from those tribunals with, if it so wishes, the Fetva Emini (a Moslem religious dignitary) as assessor.

The strength of the police force is 34 officers and 966 men, while the prison service consists of three officers and 100 men. Both services consist of mixed Christians and Moslems.

Religion

The Moslems, who are all Ottoman Turks, form about 18·46 per cent. of the population, the rest being nearly all Christians of the Independent Cypriot Church.

The Cypriot Church is a branch of and in communion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but is "autocephalous" (*i.e.*, the Archbishop of Cyprus is not subordinate to any Patriarch). This position of independence it has retained undisputed since the 5th century when the Emperor Zeno finally decided against the claims of the Patriarch of Antioch to exercise authority over it.

Christianity was originally introduced into the island by St. Paul and St. Barnabas, the latter of whom, a Cypriot Jew by birth, was martyred at Salamis.

Currency and Banking

Under an Order-in-Council, which came into operation on 1st January, 1901, the following coins are legal tender currency:—gold, the sovereign; silver, 18, 9, 4½, 3 piastre pieces, limit of tender 540 piastres (nine equal to one shilling); bronze, 1 piastre, half-piastre, quarter-piastre,

limit of tender 27 piastres (40 paras = 1 piastre). By proclamation of 28th April, 1928, a silver 45-piastre is current and legal tender in the colony from that date. By proclamation dated 7th January, 1935, bronze coins, with the exception of the quarter-piastre piece, are in course of withdrawal from circulation and are being replaced by cupro-nickel coins of the same denominations. By an Order-in-Council of 1st November, 1928, the Treasurer, as Commissioner of Currency, was authorised to issue currency notes of the Government, such notes being legal tender, and provision was made for the conversion of the notes into sterling and vice versa, and for the establishment of a Note Security Fund. Notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—£5, £1, 10*s.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.* and 3 piastres.

The main banking facilities of the island are provided by the following institutions :—

The Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia and Paphos, also at Troodos during the summer season.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta.

The Bank of Athens, with branches at Nicosia and Limassol.

The Ionian Bank, Ltd., with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos and a sub-office at Kyrenia.

The Bank of Cyprus, Ltd., with head office at Nicosia, and branches at Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos.

The Turkish Bank of Nicosia, Ltd. ; the Banque Populaire de Limassol, Ltd. ; and the Banque Populaire de Paphos, Ltd.

The Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, Ltd., and the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., specialise in agricultural advances through the medium of co-operative credit societies or direct to individuals.

Some Turkish weights and measures are in use. The oke = 2·8 lb. avoirdupois ; the pic = 2 feet ; and the donum = about one-third acre. A law relating to weights and measures was passed in 1890.

Communications

The Cyprus Government Railway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge extended originally from Famagusta harbour to the capital, Nicosia, and then to Morphou and up to the foot-hills of Troodos at Evrykhou.

Owing to uneconomic results the section from Kalokhorion to Evrykhou was taken up and the remaining section Nicosia to Kalokhorion closed to scheduled traffic.

There is no navigable waterway in the island. The main and secondary roads have recently been reconstructed and good roads exist between all important centres. Most villages are connected with these roads by cart roads passable by motor car at most times of the year. There are motor car services between the chief towns of each district. The Famagusta harbour was completed in 1906, and was enlarged in 1932-33 with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. An extension to the pier at Larnaca with a sheltering arm at the sea end was completed in 1909. The ancient harbour at Paphos and the harbour at Kyrenia are of sufficient depth to admit of their use by the small coasting craft that trade between Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor and Cyprus. There are no Government telegraphs, other than those along the railway. Telecommunication services are conducted by Cable and Wireless, Limited whose extensive telegraph and telephone network connects the towns and larger villages of the colony. The company's cables from Egypt and Palestine are landed at Larnaca whence the six principal towns are connected by landlines. During the summer season telegraph and telephone offices are open at Pedhoulas, Prodhromos and Troodos. The company owns and operates the coast station and aeradio station at Larnaca for communication with ships and aircraft respectively. Emergency wireless communication with neighbouring countries is available should the cables become interrupted.

A regular 10-day mail service is maintained between Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus by a subsidised steamer of the Khedivial Main Line, S.A.E. ; and a weekly air mail service is also operated between Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus by subsidised aircraft of the Misr Airwork, S.A.E. Air letters and air mail correspondence are forwarded to Palestine and Egypt for onward transmission to countries where the service is extended. In addition, air mail correspondence destined for Turkey, Greece and certain countries in South-East Europe, is despatched twice weekly by aircraft of the British Overseas Airways Corporation which operates a service between Cyprus and Turkey. Mails from Turkey are also conveyed to Cyprus by steamers of the Turkish State Lines, the only other line that has commenced regular services since the cessation of hostilities. The service is fortnightly between Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus by two steamers.

The rates of postage are as follows :—

Within the Colony—	*Letters.*
Not exceeding 1 oz.	1½ piastres
For every additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	1 piastre
	Postcards.
For a single postcard	½ piastre
	Printed Papers.
For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof	½ piastre
For a single newspaper published locally and its supplement irrespective of weight ..	½ piastre
To the British Empire generally, Territories under British Mandate, Egypt and British Post Office in Morocco—	*Letters.*
Not exceeding 1 oz.	2 piastres
For every additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	1½ piastres
	Postcards.
For a single postcard	1½ piastres
To other countries—	*Letters.*
Not exceeding 1 oz.	3 piastres
For every additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	2 piastres
	Postcards.
For a single postcard	2 piastres
To any destination abroad—	*Printed Papers.*
For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof	½ piastre

The parcels post is established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom and the principal colonies and foreign countries, as well as within the colony.

Money orders and British postal orders are also issued and paid in the colony. "Cash on Delivery" parcels for delivery within the colony are accepted and delivered at the principal post offices. A reciprocal service of "Cash on Delivery" of parcels has been established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom, Egypt and the Sudan.

Social Services

Health and Health Facilities

Cyprus is a healthy country. None of the dangerous infectious diseases exist such as cholera, typhus and plague ; the genuine tropical diseases usually reported are malaria, leishmaniasis, visceral and cutaneous, dengue, sandfly fever and dysentery. The figures of vital statistics returned for the year 1944 are as follows :—

Birth rate per 1,000 of population	33·74
Death rate per 1,000 of population	10·04
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	81·79

The island is divided into 23 districts and rural medical stations, each under a medical officer. There are 19 Government and rural hospitals with 439 beds. The accommodation varies from three beds in small out-stations to 143 beds in the Nicosia General Hospital. There are also two sanatoria with 80 beds, one mental hospital, one leper farm, venereal diseases clinics, dental clinics and ophthalmic clinics.

Poor persons are entitled to seek medical advice and receive medicines provided they present a certificate of poverty ; they are classified into three categories :—

(i) those who pay nothing ;
(ii) those who pay 2 p. per visit ;
(iii) those who pay 6 p. per visit.

Government doctors make weekly visits to central villages where sub-dispensaries are held.

A Health Insurance Scheme has been recently introduced for regular Government employees and their families. The workers pay 1*s.* per week and the Government pays an equivalent amount. From the fund so provided free medical treatment, including hospital treatment and medicines, is granted to the employee and his family, also sick pay up to the maximum of one month.

A comprehensive medical service for rural areas with special emphasis on maternal and child welfare started last year with the establishment of the first Rural Health Centre at Athienou which is still in its experimental stage.

Education

(a) *Elementary*

A general system of grants-in-aid of elementary schools was established in 1882, and further regulated by various laws up to 1929, when Government assumed the chief responsibility for elementary education. In 1933 the Governor became the central authority for all matters connected with elementary education, including the appointment and discipline of teachers and control of books and curriculum. Teachers' salaries and gratuities on retirement are paid by the Government, but the provision and maintenance of schools is met from local rates, with assistance from education funds under Government control.

There are separate schools for each religious community, *i.e.*, Greek-Orthodox about 81 per cent. of the population, Moslem, about 18 per cent., and smaller communities of Armenians, Maronites and Latin Catholics. For each community there is a Board of Education with advisory functions and control over the amounts to be raised by local rates.

Government elementary schools provide a six years' course from the age of six. Education is free and voluntary.

The following are the statistics of schools, teachers and pupils for the school year 1944-45 :—

Greek-Orthodox—schools 473 (boys' 12, girls' 12, mixed 449) ; pupils 43,705 ; teachers 1,009 (masters 681, mistresses 328).

Moslem—schools 203 (boys' 1, girls' 1, mixed 201) ; pupils 10,259 ; teachers 306 (masters 240, mistresses 66).

Others—schools 15, (boys' 1, girls' 2, mixed 12) ; pupils 909 ; teachers 53.

The total expenditure on education (primary and secondary) for the year 1944 was £401,298 18*s.* 0*d.*, of which £357,481 15*s.* 7*d.* was from Colonial revenue.

There is also one English junior school under the British Council operating as a preparatory school for boys and girls of English parentage and English-speaking Cypriots.

(b) *Secondary*

Under the Secondary Education Laws, 1935 and 1936, all schools above the primary standard are required to be registered and open to inspection and all teachers in them are licenced. There are about 40 such schools. Various conditions, relating to management, finance, staff, curriculum and teaching conditions, are imposed on schools in receipt of grants from Government.

Among the most important schools are : for Moslems—a boys' Lycee and girls' High School in Nicosia, administered by a governing body constituted under the law, and supported by Government and Evcaf grants and by fees ; for Greek-Orthodox—6 Gymnasiums (classical) (1 for boys, 1 for girls, 4 mixed) and 2 High Schools for girls in the towns, and a Commercial Lyceum at Larnaca, all managed by local committees appointed under the law ; 5 high schools in the larger villages, managed by local elected committees ; private commercial schools in Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol, and a commercial school with private endowments at Lemythou ; Latin (Catholic)—a boys' school in Nicosia and convents in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol ; undenominational—the English School, Nicosia, administered by a Board of Management on behalf of the Governor and now reorganised with a largely English staff ; and the 2 American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia) managed by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission. The Armenian elementary schools have secondary classes attached to them. There are also a number of small private schools in towns and villages. Many of the boys' schools admit girls also where there are too few to support a separate school.

The total enrolment in secondary schools is about 8,020.

Elementary schoolmasters receive their training at the Teachers' Training College, Morphou. It is situated on the grounds of the Agricultural Department's Central Experimental Farm at Morphou, and includes a practical and theoretical training in agriculture, suitable to rural conditions in Cyprus as part of a two-year course in education.

Elementary schoolmistresses receive their training in the Mistresses' Training Centre.

(c) *Agricultural Education*

A Rural Central School for training the sons of farmers in practical agriculture was established in Morphou in 1940.

(d) *Juvenile Welfare Services*

A Reform School for juvenile delinquents (boys) was established at Lapithos in 1943.

A Welfare Service, including a probation and after-care service, was introduced in 1945.

Miscellaneous

Fuller particulars of the activities of the Departments will be found in the annual reports of the Departments of Health and Labour.

There is a strong trade union movement with a membership of about 13,000.

The cost of living in Cyprus, already on the increase during the years preceding the war, has risen considerably during the last six years and at the end of 1945 it was, according to the official cost of living index, 130 per cent. above the 1939 figure.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus in 1945 were :—

1. Import Duties.
2. Income Tax.
3. Excise on Tobacco, Spirits and Salt.
4. Immovable Property Tax.
5. Export Duties.
6. Stamp Duties.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished.

Grants-in-Aid have been received from the British Government annually since 1897 to relieve the revenue of the Island of the charge which is applied towards meeting the interest on the Ottoman loan, 1855. From 1911–12 the grant was fixed at £50,000 a year, and since 1928 it has been increased to the fixed rate of £92,800 a year. Additional grants in aid of expenses of administration were received as follows :—1942, £200,000, 1944, £500,000, and 1945, £260,000. A contribution of £10,000 a year has been made by the colony since 1928 towards the cost of Imperial Defence.

FINANCES

Year.	(*) *Revenue.* £	(†) *Expenditure.* £
1935	‡873,264	828,772
1936	826,075	761,965
1937	967,960	845,038
1938	1,023,230	908,024
1939	1,013,280	1,021,943
1940	951,485	1,145,882
1941	1,101,336	1,367,633
1942	1,559,031	1,751,184
1943	2,280,159	2,156,724
1944	2,989,554	3,693,688
1945	3,554,819	Figures not available yet.

* Excluding Grants-in-Aid ; including assistance under Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

† Excluding Tribute Payments and share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt Charge ; including expenditure on schemes assisted under Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

‡ Including extraordinary non-recurrent revenue of £50,000.

Public Debt on 31st December, 1944 (excluding Treasury Bills outstanding of £1,260,000) was £2,243,979. Figures for 1945 are not available yet.

Customs Revenue—

1942	£363,451
1943	453,051
1944	609,376
1945	819,154

Income Tax Revenue—

1942	150,486
1943	303,988
1944	542,415
1945	Figures not available yet.

Excise Revenue—

1942	236,948
1943	384,502
1944	460,475
1945	Figures not available yet.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND CUSTOMS

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its copper mines, and to-day the principal mineral product is cupreous pyrites, which is mined on a large scale by the Cyprus Mines Corporation in the Evrykhou valley and near Lefka, with a crushing and concentrating plant at Morphou Bay where steamers call and load the ore. Cupreous pyrites is also produced at other localities, notably at Kalavaso in the south of the Island. Asbestos occurs on Mount Troodos where the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company, Ltd., has established quarries and mills for the production of fibre which is transported by aerial ropeway to the port of Limassol for shipment. Chrome iron ore is mined at Troodos by the Cyprus Chrome Co., Ltd. ; it is transported by aerial ropeway to a crushing and concentrating plant near Kakopetria, the product being sent by road and rail to the port of Famagusta for shipment. Terra umbra (Turkey umber) is mined chiefly in the Larnaca district, and is carried by road to factories situated at Larnaca where burnt umber is prepared and exported. Gypsum, of which there are extensive beds in Cyprus, is quarried for local requirements, and there is a small export trade in both crude gypsum and plaster of paris.

The main industry of the island is agriculture, the products chiefly consisting of cereals, legumes, carobs, olives, wine, spirits, raisins, tobacco, cheese, potatoes, onions, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, almonds, hazel and other nuts, flax, sumach, silk cocoons, cotton, cattle, pigs, mules, donkeys, sheep, poultry, eggs. Although agriculture on the island taken as a whole is very diversified it is not especially so as regards individual areas. The type of farming practised in a given area depends on the climatic conditions which range from temperate to semi-tropical and from a low rainfall of less than 12 inches to over 40 inches in some hill districts. The summer months April to October are more or less rainless and the choice and identification of cropping on the main plains area are greatly restricted by the deficient rainfall and lack of irrigation water. The formation of a separate Water Supply and Irrigation Department in 1938 has greatly aided the development and use of free flow perennial and spring flowing waters, and has stimulated interest in pumped supplies.

Cyprus wines, which have been famous from early times, together with spirits and raisins, have found a ready market during the war years. The wine industry was formerly largely of a domestic nature but the installation of modern wineries and technique has resulted in uniform products. During the war years the quality of wines and spirits has somewhat deteriorated and efforts are now being made to establish war time Middle East markets on a firm footing and to secure a larger market in the United Kingdom. It is hoped by legislation passed before the war to secure recognition of the good wines and spirits Cyprus can produce and to prevent the export of inferior wines. Prior to the war there was a steady expansion in the export of citrus fruits which, owing to their good quality, found ready sale in the United Kingdom and continental markets especially in Scandinavian countries. During the war export came to a standstill and many owners had to be assisted by loans to practise alternative cropping. Comparatively few groves have, however, been completely neglected and after the resumption of fairly large scale exports in 1944–1945 and 1945–1946 seasons it is expected that groves will soon be brought back into good production. A scheme for the improvement of cotton growing is making good progress ; the Cotton Law of 1937 gives the Department of Agriculture wide powers for controlling the industry. During war years a Government cotton spinning mill has been erected and is now in operation. The sericulture industry became of primary importance under war conditions, with the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply purchasing the whole production. A modern filature plant which had been closed down in pre-war days was again brought into full operation. The production of silkworm eggs became also under war conditions an industry of considerable importance. Although the production of Turkish leaf tobacco has flourished during the war the industry is not yet on a sound footing and considerable improvement in the selection, grading and processing of tobacco is necessary if good post-war export trade is to be maintained.

The improvement of agriculture is fostered by the Department of Agriculture, and technical assistance and advice is rendered by competent Crop and Livestock personnel and a field staff. The Department of Agriculture maintains a Stock Farm at Athalassa, a Crop Experimental Farm at Morphou, an Experimental Vineyard at Saitta, an Experimental Citrus Grove at Famagusta, Deciduous Fruit Stations at Trikoukkia, Galata and Saitta as well as nursery gardens and stud stables at selected centres. Considerable attention has been given to animal husbandry, and Cyprus is famous for its donkeys and mules for which there is a good export demand. A Produce Inspection Service has been developed under an Agricultural Produce Export Law which has Regulations covering such exports as potatoes, onions, citrus, etc. Efforts are being made to develop a vegetable seed export trade with United Kingdom seed importing firms. Locust control has been vigorously prosecuted for many years with good success. The system followed during recent years has been the purchase of live locusts and the use of poisoned baits. With the advent of new insecticides it has been decided to drop the purchase of locusts in the 1946 season. Damage to carob trees and in some areas to lemon trees by rats has been a problem for many years and efforts to control them by poisoning and the purchase of rat tails have only been attended with partial success.

The natural forests of Cyprus are typical Mediterranean type of mixed conifer and hardwood species. In former times the forests were very extensive and productive but the needs and habits of an increasing population have placed such pressure on the forests that they have been considerably denuded. The forests have been destroyed in the past by heavy demands for fuel and timber, by excessive goat grazing, disastrous forest fires and consequent soil erosion. The total area of the forests is about 622 square miles or just over 17 per cent. of the total land area of Cyprus. Of this total only about 20 per cent. is well stocked productive forest, the remainder is forest land from which the forest crop has been mostly cleared. In recent years much progress has been made in protecting and improving the forest areas. Goat grazing has to a large extent been removed from the most productive forests and very extensive reafforestation works have been applied to many of the wasted areas. A complete programme is now being applied for the gradual reclamation of all the deforested forest lands. This includes the eradication of all goat grazing, the conversion of all industry and commerce from wood fuel to oil fuel, and the reclamation of hill sides by anti-erosion and reafforestation works. Good progress has already been made over extensive areas and large areas of forest that have been cleared of goat grazing are now making good recovery by natural regeneration. In pre-war times the forests supplied about 40 per cent. of the timber and nearly all the fuel consumed in Cyprus. But owing to the heavy war fellings of timber and the excessive use of wood fuel during the war years, Cyprus must be largely dependent upon imported timber for some years to come and upon oil for its fuel.

Before the war sponge fishing was carried on around the coasts of the island by boats from the Greek and Dodecanese Islands, but during the war sponge fishing was reduced to a small scale and carried out by only a few Cypriot and foreign refugee vessels. Sponge fishers are issued with licences at a nominal fee and, in addition, the Government takes duty in kind to the extent of 20 per cent. of the catch in the case of harpoon boats and 25 per cent. in the case of machine boats.

In the sea round Cyprus there is a fair amount of fish ; unfortunately, however, the Cypriot is not a fisherman. Few local fishermen will go out except in good weather, and in consequence the supply of fish is not equal to the demand. Four Cypriot and two foreign auxiliary sailing trawlers did good work during the year 1945.

The chief imports are beans and peas, cement, coffee, edible oils, fertilisers, fish, flour, iron, leather, machinery, motor-cars and chassis, petrol and petroleum, rice, sugar, textiles, timber and tobacco ; the exports are chiefly animals, artificial teeth, carobs, cheese, citrus and other fruit, corn and grain, cotton, cuminseed, embroidery and needlework, onions, potatoes, raisins, tobacco, wines and spirits, wool and mining and quarry products, viz., asbestos, cupreous concentrates, cupreous pyrites, metallic residues and terra umbra.

The customs import duties are mostly on a specific basis. The *ad valorem* duties vary from 7 to 100 per cent.

A preference is granted to most classes of imports from Empire sources.

The following is the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire and the principal foreign countries :—

	1945.
United Kingdom	16·74
Other parts of the British Empire	44·24
Egypt	12·40
Iraq	8·43
United States of America	7·20
Cyrenaica	2·95
Syria	2·23
Eritrea	1·57
Turkey	1·57
Greece	1·08
Ethiopia	0·57
All other countries	1·02
Total	100·00

IMPORTS

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1939	606,884	261,439	1,013,056	1,881,379
1940	465,583	308,552	892,903	1,667,038
1941	380,659	771,289	833,955	1,985,903
1942	325,784	1,548,247	380,714	2,254,745
1943	288,339	1,255,405	703,504	2,247,248
1944	663,810	2,356,947	1,784,046	4,804,803
1945	892,398	2,357,911	2,079,951	5,330,260

EXPORTS

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1939	572,589	138,801	1,711,547	2,422,937
1940	535,242	224,976	766,205	1,526,423
1941	192,037	469,946	412,778	1,074,761
1942	382,654	351,000	465,942	1,199,596
1943	326,936	651,464	1,208,667	2,187,067
1944	409,923	581,129	1,461,444	2,452,496
1945	355,119	754,153	2,223,515	3,532,787

Notes.—These values are exclusive of specie.

Figures for imports represent civil imports.

Further particulars will be found in the annual Imports and Exports Statistics and the Customs Green Book obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Nicosia.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1900

1900. Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.
1904. Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.
1911. Major Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1915. Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E.
1920. Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G.

GOVERNORS

1925. Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G.
1926. Colonel Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1932. Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
1933. Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1939. Sir William Denis Battershill, K.C.M.G.
1941. Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor, President.
R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
S. Pavlides, K.C., Attorney-General.
G. F. Wilson, C.B.E., Treasurer.
Dr. C. Raeburn, C.B.E., Water Engineer.
Additional Members—Sir P. L. Cacoyannis, M. Munir, C.B.E.,
Clerk—A. F. J. Reddaway. Allowance £50 per annum.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Governor, President.
The Members of the Executive Council.
N. J. Nicolaides, O.B.E., M. Izzet, G. P. Aradippiotis, M.B.E., E. Pantelides, Dr. M. Raouf, J. G. Eliades (nominated Unofficial Members).
Clerk—F. J. Purll. Allowance £30 per annum.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Church of England—The Venerable The Archdeacon M. L. Maxwell.
Greek Orthodox Church—(Vacant), Archbishop of Cyprus.
Armenian Church—The Reverend Khoren Kooluigian, Pastor of the Armenian Church.
Latin Church—The Reverend Father President, Vassilio Azcaraga.
Maronite Church—The Very Reverend John Foradaris, Vicar-General, Nicosia.

FOREIGN CONSULS

Belgium—P. Lanitis, Limassol.
Denmark—D. N. Demetriou, O.B.E. (Honorary), Larnaca.
France—J. Lapierre (Consular Agent), Larnaca.
Greece—A. A. Coundouriotis, Nicosia.
Netherlands—N. P. Lanitis (Honorary), Limassol. S. Kanaan (Honorary Vice-Consul), Larnaca.
Norway—G. G. Pierides (Honorary), Larnaca.
Portugal—D. K. Vondiziano, Larnaca.
Sweden—Z. D. Pierides, Larnaca.
Switzerland—J. Shukuroglou (Consular Agent), Nicosia.
Turkey—Mehmed Ali Balin, Nicosia.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SITUATION AND AREA

The Falkland Islands (" Les Iles Malouines " of the French, " Islas Malvinas " of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles due south of Monte Video. They consist of East Falkland Island and West Falkland Island, which, with the adjacent islands, have an estimated area of 2,580 square miles and 2,038 square miles respectively.

There are two groups of dependencies: (i) South Georgia with South Orkney and South Sandwich, the boundaries being the 50th parallel of south latitude and the 20th and 50th meridians of west longitude; (ii) South Shetland and Graham Land, bounded by the parallel of latitude 58° S., and the meridians of longitude 50° and 80° W.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, South Orkney and South Sandwich being about 450 miles to the south-west and south-east respectively of South Georgia. The northern point of South Shetland is about 500 miles to the south of the Falklands.

HISTORY

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1764 Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis in East Falkland. The French settlement was taken over by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1766.

In 1765 Captain Byron took possession of 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 and no further formal occupation was made until 1820, when the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in the East Falkland which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 occupation of the islands was resumed by the British Government. Until 1843, they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys. In 1843, a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis until the following year when they were removed to Stanley, then known as Port William.

The colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 until 1880 and for a mail service until 1884-5, since which year the colony has been self supporting.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich group were discovered in 1775 by Captain James Cook, who took possession of them for Britain. South Shetland was discovered and taken possession of by Captain William Smith in 1819, and South Orkney by Captain G. Powell in 1821.

The Dependencies were visited only by exploring expeditions, sealers and whalers until the rise of the modern whaling industry in those regions.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Falkland Islands have a very deeply indented coast line and many good natural harbours. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam, West Falkland

The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collections of angular boulders named " stone runs."

There is no cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of the settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in a few places hay is grown. The soil is chiefly peat but considerable areas of sand also occur.

Communication is maintained by sea and horses, but there are no roads beyond the immediate vicinity of Stanley, the traveller being guided by natural landmarks. A commencement has been recently made to indicate recognised tracks with direction posts. There are no indigenous trees.

The only town is Stanley in East Falkland, with a population of about 1,250. The houses are mostly iron and wood, built as they are required for occupation. It is difficult to rent a house but there are several boarding houses affording fair accommodation. Stanley is a port of register and had, on 31st December, 1945, 15 vessels, aggregating 17,829 tons.

The cost of mutton is 3*d.* per lb., of beef 4*d.*, fowls' eggs, when procurable, cost 2½*d.* to 3*d.* each, while penguin eggs in spring are sold at a price varying from 4*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per hundred. Milk is priced at 8*d.* per quart. Most foodstuffs have to be imported.

Climate and Health

In the Falklands the temperature is uniformly low, ranging from 40° to 65° in summer and from 30° to 50° in winter, with an annual mean of 42°.

The annual rainfall seldom exceeds 25 inches, and although snow falls frequently it does not as a rule lie long. In summer the atmosphere is very dry and evaporation rapid.

The climate is very healthy though somewhat trying to people from the United Kingdom owing to the constant high winds in summer. Weather conditions are definitely more pleasant in winter than they are in the greater part of England. The conditions of living generally are of a reasonably good standard though limited resources and horizons render the country unsuitable for persons of a neurasthenic tendency. An adequate variety of diet is obtainable and the quality of the food is very fair. Good vegetables can be grown and fruit is procured from Monte Video. The birth rate in 1945 was 14·63 and the death rate 12·48 per 1,000 respectively.

Dependencies

The Dependencies of South Georgia, the South Shetlands, the Sandwich Islands and all islands and territories between the 20th degree of west longitude and the 50th degree of west longitude which are situated south of the 50th parallel of south latitude, with all islands and territories between the 50th degree of west longitude and the 80th degree of west longitude, which are situated south of the 58th parallel of south latitude, are defined in the Letters Patent of the 21st July, 1908, as amended by the Letters Patent of the 28th March, 1917.

The island of South Georgia is a mass of high mountains which are covered with deep snow where they are not too precipitous, while the valleys between are filled with glaciers which in many cases descend to the sea. There is a coastal fringe free from snow in summer and more or less clothed with vegetation, including tussac "grass." Land whaling stations have been established in five of the numerous bays.

The remaining Dependencies are even more inhospitable, being nearly completely covered with snow and ice and almost entirely destitute of plant life. All the Dependencies have a rigorous climate of Antarctic character.

Industries, Trade and Customs

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are almost entirely occupied in sheep farming, the whole acreage of the colony being divided into large sheep runs. Wool is the principal product but tallow and hides are also exported. There were on 30th June, 1945, 603,345 sheep, 10,873 cattle and 3,227 horses in the islands.

The whaling field of the dependencies, in which whaling by modern methods was first carried on in 1904, has become more productive than all those in the rest of the world combined; a small quantity of seal oil is also produced.

Dependencies exports during 1945 amounted to £607,978. Of this total £319,622 or 52·57 per cent. was consigned to the United Kingdom.

In the case of the colony proper, exports amounted to £203,578; over 98 per cent. went to the United Kingdom.

In the case of the colony proper, 31·72 per cent. of the imports came from the British Empire; in the case of the dependencies 21·2 per cent. (excluding importations from the high seas for re-exportation) came from the British Empire, mainly from the United Kingdom.

The Customs duties are all specific and are levied on spirits, wines, beer, tobacco and matches (import) and on wool, whale oil, seal oil and guano (export). They are non-preferential, except that matches of British manufacture are admitted free, and that the import duty on tobacco and cigarettes, produced and manufactured in any part of the British Empire, is at nine-tenths of the ordinary rate.

Education

In Stanley, a Government school is maintained from public funds, which, whilst being elementary in character, makes provision for attendance at a continuation class for a two years' course of further education.

The Government contributes two-thirds of the cost of the board and lodging of children from the country districts attending school in Stanley.

One supervisor of camp education and seven travelling teachers are provided by the Government and two by the Falkland Islands Company. These teachers travel from settlement to settlement devoting a certain amount of time to each. The number of children receiving education in the colony in 1945 was 355.

Two scholarships, for a period of three years, are awarded annually to successful candidates between the ages of 13 and 14½ years at the British school in Monte Video. The first scholarships commenced in February, 1943. A scheme of educational broadcasts from Stanley to the camps was started in 1944.

Currency and Banking

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and local £5, £1 and 10s. notes. There are no private banks in the colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government Savings Bank was established, in which, on 31st December, 1945, the deposits were £431,830, belonging to 1,502 depositors.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This, however, was not found profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, in shipping, and in the importation of goods.

The company maintains a school at Darwin, and contributes to the provision of a salary for a clergyman of the Church of England.

Means of Communication

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Monte Video, to which port a service is maintained in accordance with actual requirements by the s.s. *Fitzroy*, a vessel of some 768 tons dead weight belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and running on a mail contract renewed annually from 1941.

The distance from Stanley to Monte Video is rather more than 1,000 miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Fitzroy* averages four days. The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Monte Video, is normally 26 days. Opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four weeks.

An air mail service, via Monte Video, to any destination within the British Empire was inaugurated and came into effect on 10th March, 1945, but from Stanley to Monte Video the air mail is carried on the surface.

Communication with South Georgia is maintained by the Falkland Islands Company's s.s. *Fitzroy* which makes two voyages between Stanley and the dependency during the year. The time occupied on the voyage in either direction averages three days.

The inter-insular service for mails and passengers is maintained by s.s. *Fitzroy*.

Letters

To the United Kingdom, British Possessions, Egypt, and to places within the colony, 1*d.* per oz. or fraction of an oz.

To other countries, 3*d.* per oz. and 2*d.* for every additional oz. or fraction of an oz.

Parcels

To the United Kingdom direct*—

Not exceeding 3 lb.	1*s.* 9*d.*
Over 3 lb. but not exceeding 7 lb.	3*s.* 3*d.*
Over 7 lb. but not exceeding 11 lb.	4*s.* 6*d.*
Over 11 lb. but not exceeding 22 lb.	8*s.* 0*d.*

* Via Monte Video, 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 9*s.* respectively.

To places within the Colony—

Not exceeding 2 lb.	9*d.*
Over 2 lb. but not exceeding 5 lb.	1*s.* 0*d.*
Over 5 lb. but not exceeding 8 lb.	1*s.* 3*d.*
Over 8 lb. but not exceeding 11 lb.	1*s.* 6*d.*
Over 11 lb. but not exceeding 22 lb.	3*s.* 0*d.*

Air Letter Fees

To Trinidad	6*d.*
To British Possessions in the Western Hemisphere, the United Kingdom and Eire.	9*d.*
To British Possessions in the Eastern Hemisphere.	1*s.* 3*d.*

There are two wireless stations for external traffic, one at Stanley and one at Cumberland Bay, Grytviken, in the dependency of South Georgia; A smaller station at Fox Bay on the West Falkland is maintained for inter-insular communication. The Stanley station also communicates with Cerrito, Uruguay. The principal farm stations on East Falkland Island are connected by telephone with the Stanley exchange and those on West Falkland Island with the Government headquarters at Fox Bay.

Constitution

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council composed of three *ex officio* members and two nominated members, and a Legislative Council composed of three *ex officio* members and five nominated members. The nominated members of the Legislative Council are appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet for a term not exceeding five years.

Population

Falkland Islands

1931 census—males, 1,358; females, 1,034; total, 2,392.

Estimated population, 31st December, 1944—males, 1,300; females, 1,061.

Dependencies

1931 census—males, 708; females, 1; total, 709.

Estimated population, 31st December, 1944—360 persons.

The population of the colony is almost exclusively British, and that of the dependencies Scandinavian.

Year.	Finances. Revenue.	Finances. Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. British Tonnage.	Shipping Entered and Cleared. Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1936	88,849	76,046	351,342	412,338
1937	98,541	94,231	358,922	488,541
1938	82,100	82,220	278,386	386,033
1939	75,988	84,642	337,326	470,044
1940	91,622	107,906	202,059	296,062
1941	105,089	90,608	56,499	187,284
1942	109,773	123,235	25,084	75,748
1943	113,994	119,401	25,772	111,552
1944	195,048	176,663	8,491	80,985
1945	Figures not available.		92,492	206,221

There is no public debt.

The assets on 31st December, 1944, amounted to £243,182 on account of the colony, and £201,892 on account of the dependencies.

IMPORTS

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	109,894	116	252,644	362,654
1937	122,690	3,756	176,527	302,973
1938	117,961	4,096	264,373	386,430
1939	101,479	408	286,127	388,014
1940	135,344	5,188	805,198	945,730
1941	84,442	18,265	441,387	544,094
1942	74,016	8,726	168,773	251,515
1943	56,912	25,451	278,445	360,808
1944	55,880	11,943	381,557	449,380
1945	146,801	23,365	542,546	712,712

EXPORTS

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	307,578	—	365,260	672,838
1937	347,819	1,108	261,739	610,666
1938	390,012	—	273,606	663,618
1939	335,143	—	336,744	671,887
1940	1,225,509	—	9,492	1,235,001
1941	207,885	—	549,776	757,661
1942	254,016	—	126,536	380,552
1943	244,955	—	580,411	825,366
1944	243,238	—	331,149	574,387
1945	518,453	—	277,331	795,784

GOVERNORS

From 1833 to 1842 the settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

1897 Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G.
1915 Sir W. Douglas Young, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1920 Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1927 Sir Arnold Hodson, K.C.M.G.
1931 Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G.
1935 Sir Herbert Henniker-Heaton, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir Allan Cardinall, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1946 G. Miles Clifford, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex officio—Governor, Colonial Secretary and Financial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer.
Nominated—J. A. Woodgate, J. G. Gibbs.
Clerk—L. W. Aldridge.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex officio—Governor, Colonial Secretary and Financial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer.
Nominated—J. A. Woodgate, V. A. H. Biggs, R. C. Pole-Evans, O.B.E., D. W. Roberts, O.B.E., J. E. Hamilton.
Clerk—L. W. Aldridge.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands—Right Rev. John Reginald Weller.
Chaplain, Christ Church Cathedral—Rev. R. G. R. Calvert.
Priest-in-Charge, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Mission—Rev. H. Drumm.
Minister, Methodist Church—Pastor W. F. McWhan.

FOREIGN CONSULS

Norway and Uruguay—D. W. Roberts, O.B.E. (Consul).
Chile—G. Rowe (Consul).
France—A. Newing (Consular Agent).

FIJI

SITUATION AND AREA

The colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney 1,743 miles, and from Auckland 1,140 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 180 miles to the south-east, and Samoa 500 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. There are about 250 islands in the group; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotuma consists of all islands, rocks and reefs between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,053 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,128 square miles, Taveuni, 166 square miles, Kandavu, 165 square miles, Koro, 58 square miles, Ngau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 43 square miles. The total area of the colony (including Rotuma, 14 square miles) is approximately 7,083 square miles (nearly equal to Wales).

CLIMATE

The climate of Fiji is oceanic. The south-east trade-wind blows from May to November and during the remaining months the direction of the wind is variable. Between December and April when hot northerly winds blow from the equator the temperature may occasionally rise as high as 96° and the humidity may reach saturation point. The total average annual rainfall varies in the well defined " wet " and " dry " zones from 60 to 140 inches and the temperature varies from a minimum of 60° to a maximum of 96°.

The highest temperature at Suva in 1944 was 90° on 6th February and 23rd March, and the lowest 59·3° on 5th June. The total rainfall was 158·85 inches. The average annual rainfall is 120·16 inches. There is a great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but May to October is usually the driest period. Between November and April, the wet season, hurricanes and cyclonic storms occasionally occur, December to March being the months of greatest frequency.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a maximum height of 4,300 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and were probably mostly under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. On these flats the soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger islands, *i.e.*, the leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands; and here hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of Casuarina and Pandanus.

Gold is produced from the Yanawai district near the south coast of the island of Vanua Levu and from the Tavua and Vunda districts in the north and north-western sections of Viti Levu Island; prospecting activities are in progress in these and other localities. The gold is generally associated with flow-rocks of Tertiary age or their tuffaceous equivalents. It occurs in the free condition, associated with sulphides, and as telluride, two forms of which, sylvanite and nagyagite, have been determined. Base metal ores, carrying low precious-metal values, are known to occur in various parts of the colony, but production has not yet resulted therefrom. The mining industry occupies second place in the industries of the colony. In 1944, 44,712 ounces of gold and 10,794 ounces of silver, valued at a total of £F.427,715, were exported.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Rewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed steamers, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Singatoka, the Nandi, and Mba rivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanua Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. The Ndreketi river being first in size is navigable for craft of considerable size for a distance of 15 miles from its mouth. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of " ndalo " or taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*).

Fiji is rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

The principal island of the Rotuma group is seven miles long by three miles broad and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra. Lying to the north-west from two to four miles from the shore are three islets, Hatana, Hofliua and Uea. None of these is now inhabited, although people visit them occasionally to cut copra or to collect seabirds' eggs.

HISTORY

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. Captain Bligh, on his memorable voyage in the launch of the *Bounty*, sighted part of the group in 1789, and was chased by a canoe from the island of Waya, in the Yasawa group. Missionaries settled in Fiji in 1835, and, after a time, met with great success.

In 1859, Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Europeans set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. A constitution was agreed upon, and a parliament elected. The parliament and the government before long drifted into mutual hostility, and the ministry latterly governed without the aid of the parliament.

The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, and in 1873 the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These commissioners, in 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in 1874 to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, the chief of Mbau, Maafu, who was chief of the so-called Lau Confederacy, which included not only the Lau Islands, but Taveuni and the greater part of Vanua Levu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated 10th October, 1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

Levuka, in the island of Ovalau, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the

year 1882 the seat of government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu, which has a fine harbour. The white population of Suva and its suburbs is estimated at 1,900.

Rotuma was discovered by the *Pandora* in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the *Bounty*. In 1879 the three principal Rotuman chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain and they were annexed 13th May, 1881.

Constitution

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd April, 1937. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary, together with two other officials and four unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

Under the Letters Patent, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, three *ex officio* members (official), not more than 13 nominated official members, five European members (three elected and two nominated), five native nominated members and five Indian members (three elected and two nominated).

Population

The aboriginal population of Fiji belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received considerable admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; and in 1871 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 it was reduced by more than one-fourth. A census was taken on 26th April, 1936, and the population of the colony was:—

Europeans	4,028
Half-castes	4,574
Fijians	97,651
Rotumans	2,816
Indians	85,002
Polynesians	737
Melanesians	1,616
Micronesians	126
Chinese	1,751
Others	78
Total	198,379

The estimated population on 31st December, 1944, was 246,485.

The births among the native population in 1944 totalled 3,808, and the deaths 1,929. The birth rate was 33·65 and the death rate 17·04 per mil.

Administration

Fiji is divided into four administrative districts, each under the control of a district commissioner, who has one or more district officers to assist him. Headquarters are at Suva in the Southern District, Lautoka in the Western District, Lambasa in the Northern District and Levuka in the Eastern District.

Each administrative district contains a number of native provinces, of which there are 15 altogether in the colony. A district commissioner represents the Secretary for Fijian Affairs in matters connected with native administration within his district.

There are town boards at Suva and Lautoka. The Suva Town Board consists of seven official members and six unofficial members, of whom two are European, two Fijian and two Indian. The Lautoka Town Board consists of two official members and seven unofficial members. On each board one of the unofficial members is chairman.

Levuka, the old capital of Fiji, is controlled by a township board with two official and six unofficial members, of whom one is chairman. There are also township boards at Nausori, Mba and Lambasa, each under the chairmanship of a district officer or district commissioner. The board at Nausori has two official and five unofficial members, the board at Mba five official and five unofficial members, and that at Lambasa three official and seven unofficial members.

All members of town and township boards are nominated by the Governor.

The natives retain a large share of self-government. Their system of village and district councils has been recognised and improved, and supplemented by annual meetings of the high chiefs and other representatives of each province. A Council of Chiefs makes recommendations on Fijian affairs and bills affecting Fijians may be referred to this council for consideration before being submitted to the Legislative Council. There is a Fijian Affairs Board, consisting of the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (chairman), the five native members of Legislative Council, and a legal adviser. The board has power to make regulations with regard to the marriage of natives, succession to property, the jurisdiction and powers of native courts and magistrates in matters of civil and criminal procedure, and also in regard to other matters having reference to the good government and well-being of the native population. All such regulations have to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council but provisional approval may be granted by the Secretary for Fijian Affairs. The board is the controlling financial authority in Fijian administration and has power to regulate the conditions of employment of persons in its service. The Secretary for Fijian Affairs is the executive officer of Fijian local government. He is directly responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council for the good government of the Fijians as a whole.

In Rotuma, where the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, a district officer is the chief executive authority. He also presides over the Rotuma Court of Justice, styled "The District Officer's Court." The judicial powers are similar to those of a commissioner of the Supreme Court of Fiji and a district commissioner of the colony, but special provision is made for the hearing of indictable cases in Rotuma.

The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which is a chief appointed by the Governor, and is administered by the district officer with the assistance of a council of chiefs, held monthly. The council, an advisory body, consists of the district officer (chairman), the seven district chiefs, the native medical practitioner, one teacher, and one representative from each district.

A Rotuma Regulation Board, consisting of the district officer and between five and 10 Rotumans, makes regulations relating to the good government and well-being of the natives. All such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council of Fiji.

Religion

The European and Fijian population is predominantly Christian. Most of the Indians in the colony are Hindus, but there are Muslim and Christian minorities.

The numerically strongest Christian denomination is the Methodist. The Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist missions have established stations throughout the colony. The Roman Catholic Mission was made a bishopric in 1887. Suva is the centre of the Anglican diocese of Polynesia, and the site of a pro-cathedral. There are Anglican churches at Levuka, Lau:o'ka and Lambassa. A station for Solomon islanders living in Fiji has been established at Wailoku.

There is a Presbyterian church in Suva.

The Methodist and Roman Catholic missions gave the following as the number of their adherents at the end of the year 1940:—

Methodist	94,960
Roman Catholic	17,639
Total	112,599

Currency and Banking

Legislation in 1933 and 1934 provided for the issue of Government currency notes and coin which follow the United Kingdom currency denominations.

The Fiji pound is linked to sterling by law at the fixed rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling.

The circulation at 31st December, 1944, was:—

Notes	£1,871,235
Coin	253,653
Total	£2,124,888

The Bank of New South Wales has branches at Suva and Lautoka, and four agencies; the Bank of New Zealand has a branch at Suva.

A Government Savings Bank was opened in 1908. At the end of 1944 deposits totalled £696,498.

Communications

There is a direct cargo service from the United Kingdom.

There is a regular steam communication with Australia, New Zealand, Canada and U.S.A. Inter-island communication is maintained by regular steamer or cutter services.

Suva and Levuka are ports of registry under the Merchant Shipping Act.

The number of local vessels trading within the colony and holding sea-going certificates from the Marine Board during 1938 was:—

Owned by:	*No.*	*Tons.*
Europeans	31	921
Natives	8	136
Others	14	268
	53	1,325

The number of merchant vessels entered from overseas at the three ports of entry in the colony during the year 1944 was 118, the total registered tonnage being 430,158.

There are two airfields on Viti Levu, one near Nandi on the west coast and the other at Nausori, 13 miles from Suva. A seaplane base has been established at Lauthala Bay, close to Suva. There are air services between Fiji and New Zealand, Australia, Tonga, Western Samoa and the New Hebrides, but time-tables are subject to variation. Plans for trans-Pacific air services provide for regular calls at a port in Fiji.

Postage rates on letters addressed to countries beyond Fiji:—

(*a*) Great Britain and Northern Ireland, British dominions, colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, etc., Egypt, including the Sudan, British Indian postal agencies in French settlements in India, British Indian postal agencies in Tibet, viz., Gyantse, Pharijong and Yatung (Chumbi), New Hebrides (including Banks and Torres Island), Tangier, Tonga and Tristan da Cunha: first ounce, 2½*d.*; each succeeding ounce, 1*d.*

(*b*) To other countries in the Postal Union: first ounce, 3*d.*; each succeeding ounce, 1½*d.*

Internal postal rates: letters, first ounce 2½*d.*; each succeeding ounce, 1*d.* Printed papers, for every 2 ounces, ½*d.*

A parcels post with the United Kingdom was established in 1890. There is also a parcels post with the Australian states, New Zealand, Tonga, India, Canada and the United States of America. The rates of postage are as follows:—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

(*a*) Via Canada: 3 lb., 3*s.* 3*d.*; 7 lb., 5*s.* 10*d.*; 11 lb., 8*s.* 6*d.*

(*b*) Via New Zealand: 3 lb., 2*s.* 9*d.*; 7 lb., 4*s.* 5*d.*; 11 lb., 6*s.* 2*d.*

Australia and Tonga: 1 lb., 8*d.*; every additional lb. up to 11 lb., 6*d.*

New Zealand: 3 lb., 2*s.*; 7 lb., 3*s.* 4*d.*; 11 lb., 4*s.* 9*d.*

India: 3 lb., 2*s.* 5*d.*; 7 lb., 4*s.* 7*d.*; 11 lb., 7*s.* 1*d.*

Canada and the United States of America: 1 lb., 6*d.*; every additional lb. up to 11 lb., 6*d.*

The colony entered the Postal Union in 1891.

The imperial postal order system has been adopted by this colony.

A wireless telegraphy service is operated in the colony. There are stations at Suva and Lautoka in the island of Viti Levu, at Lambasa, Savusavu and Nambouwalu in the island of Vanua Levu and at Waiyevo (Taveuni), Levuka (Ovalau), Lomaloma and Lakemba (Lau) and Rotuma. Telephone exchanges have been established at Suva, Nausori, Lautoka, Mba, Nandi, Tavua, Vatukoula, Navua, Levuka, Savusavu and Taveuni. Suva is connected by telephone line to Nausori, Vunindawa, Tailevu, Navua, Nandroga, Nandi, Lautoka, Mba, Tavua, Vatukoula and Rakiraki.

The cable station owned and operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited, at Suva connects the colony by submarine cable with New Zealand, Australia and Canada and thence with all parts of the world through the company's system.

An external wireless service linking the colony directly with Australia is operated by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited.

There is no railway in the colony. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. owns various tramlines connecting with estates, and these tramlines are in certain cases open to public use. On Viti Levu a circular all-weather motor road 323 miles long connects Suva with Tailevu, Tavua, Mba, Lautoka, Nandi, Singatoka and Navua. Branch roads afford access to other centres of settlement, including the mining area of Vatukoula and the hill station at Nandarivatu.

There are 19 miles of road on Ovalau and 40 miles on Taveuni.

On the island of Vanua Levu there are two disconnected road systems, one following the coast for 30 miles from Savusavu and the other connecting Lambasa with settlements in the vicinity.

Social Services

Health

The Central Medical School in Suva, which has a teaching staff of one whole-time medical officer, who is the principal, and 14 honorary lecturers, was founded in 1884 for the training of Fijian youths; but since 1928 its benefits have been

available to other Western Pacific territories, and its graduates, now numbering nearly 300, include Fijians, Fiji Indians, Western Samoans, Eastern Samoans, Tongans, Gilbertese, Ellice Islanders, Solomon Islanders, New Hebrideans, Rotumans, Nauruans, Cook Islanders and Nieue Islanders.

From this school are sent out native medical practitioners who work among their own people, not only treating the sick and attending to native health conditions in the villages, but also forming a bridge for the conveyance of European medical thought to the native mind: a system which has been responsible more than any other single factor for winning the confidence of the Fijians in modern medicine and surgery.

In several of the provinces, hospitals and dispensaries for the use of Fijians and others have been opened and in each of these is a native medical practitioner either in sole charge or acting as house surgeon under the European medical officer. In addition, there are well equipped general hospitals for all races at Suva, Lautoka, Levuka and Lambasa. There is a public mental hospital in Suva, and on the island of Makongai a colony for the segregation and treatment of those afflicted with leprosy.

All these institutions are owned and maintained by the Government. The hospital at Makongai deserves special mention, as it has achieved world fame because of its success in the treatment of leprosy. The nursing system there, the personnel of which is drawn from the Roman Catholic Order of Mary, is of outstanding merit.

In 1923, with the assistance of £19,500 subscribed by the public, the Colonial War Memorial Hospital was erected on a commanding site within the town boundaries of Suva. It is controlled by Government and staffed with three resident medical officers and an adequate number of trained and pupil nurses. It now accommodates 209 patients of all races, and may soon be enlarged by the addition of new obstetric, isolation and mental observation sections. Its equipment and general facilities conform with the standards of modern general hospitals in other countries.

A teaching branch of the Colonial War Memorial Hospital which is of ever-growing importance is its school for training non-European nurses in midwifery as well as in general and public health nursing. The number of pupil nurses has recently been increased to 50, and a sister-tutor, trained under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, has been appointed to take charge of the enlarged school under the general supervision of the nursing superintendent. A further step of far-reaching importance was the decision of Government to permit pupils from other Pacific administrations to take their course of training in Suva. This has made this training school in every way a fitting complement of the Central Medical School.

Owing to the high death-rate among Fijian infants and young children, the Government instituted in 1927 a special infant welfare organisation. It is based on putting as much responsibility as possible into the hands of the natives, and has proved most successful. Since its inception there has been a steady decline in the infant mortality rate of the Fijian people. The work of the trained staff, which is both European and native, is greatly helped by a system under which, in almost every village, women volunteer workers are appointed to take care of the children of that village.

In recent years a special mosquito control branch of the Medical Department has been established. Its first task was to undertake clearing and drainage work in the vicinity of ports and airfields so as to lessen the danger of the introduction of the *anopheles* mosquito from the malarial areas to the north of Fiji, with which there was a great increase of air and sea traffic during the war. A campaign to eradicate the local filaria-carrying mosquito has now been started.

Education

The Education Ordinance, Cap. 103, passed in 1929, constituted the Department of Education and established the Board of Education. The board consists of the Director of Education and eight other members nominated by the Governor. The ordinance gives very wide powers to the board to control all phases of education. The most important are the registering of schools and teachers, the allocating of grants-in-aid, the determining of the instruction to be given and to advise the Governor on the establishment of education districts. Only two such districts, Suva and Levuka, have been established.

The Education Rating Ordinance, Cap. 104, authorises the levying of a special rate in these two districts to meet one-half the net cost incurred by the Government in maintaining Government schools within the limits of the districts.

There are two grammar schools for Europeans in Suva, one for boys and one for girls, with hostels attached, and a public school in Levuka, all under Government control. The roll number during 1944 at the two grammar schools was 354. The roll in 1944 for the Levuka public school was 162 (boys and girls).

The Queen Victoria Memorial School is intended to provide for the higher education of natives, and is maintained from public revenue. The school is at present in temporary quarters at Nanukuloa. A permanent site has been chosen near Londoni to replace the former one at Nasinu, which was requisitioned during the war for a military hospital.

Schools for primary education may be conducted by any properly constituted authority or by the Government. Five provincial schools have been established by the Government at Lau, Taveuni, Londoni, Kandavu and Sawani, in charge of European headmasters.

At the end of 1944 there were 206 Fijian assisted schools with rolls totalling 15,886 and 94 Indian assisted schools with rolls totalling 9,606.

In 1944 there were three training institutions for teachers, one maintained by the Government, two by the Methodist Mission and one by the Roman Catholic Mission. There were 60 male students and 40 female.

Labour

The Labour Department is in charge of labour welfare and derives its status and authority from the Labour (Welfare) Ordinance, 1941. The executive staff consists of the Commissioner of Labour, one labour officer and two labour assistants. The main function of the department is to promote harmony in industrial relations and to safeguard and promote the general welfare of workmen. No provision has yet been made for old age pensions or other conventional kinds of social security, but an undertaking was given recently in the Legislative Council that legislation dealing with old age pensions would be introduced, and the matter is under active consideration. In the meantime destitution is dealt with by assistance from public funds. The funds are administered in the case of Europeans and persons of mixed descent by a Relief Board; in the case of Indians by the district commissioners; and in the case of certain Pacific islanders by the Fijian Affairs Office. The Industrial Associations Ordinance, Cap. 79, and the Industrial Disputes (Arbitration and Conciliation) Ordinance, Cap. 80, provide machinery for collective bargaining, which has begun to make some headway. Workmen's Compensation is provided in respect of a limited number of occupations by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Cap. 81. The question of widening the scope of the ordinance to take in all workmen is now under consideration. The colony has agreed to be bound by the recommendations of the 1944 International Labour Conference regarding minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, and the necessary legislation to implement the recommendations where necessary is in course of preparation. Existing legislative enactments cover a number of international labour conventions, including the employment of women and children, forced labour and minimum wages.

Fuller particulars may be found in the annual reports on the social and economic progress of the people of Fiji, and in the annual reports of the medical, education and labour departments.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1936 ..	796,630	677,152
1937 ..	947,497	878,104
1938 ..	889,514	966,957
1939 ..	930,866	1,095,928
1940 ..	942,614	947,721
1941 ..	1,125,478	1,069,046
1942 ..	1,273,690	1,152,545
1943 ..	1,820,898	1,510,338
1944 ..	1,739,383	1,614,224

Public Debt

The public debt on 31st December, 1945, was £2,126,827.

Imports and Exports

The following figures show the trade of the colony during the years 1936–44:—

Year.	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £
1936 ..	1,501,854 (f.o.b.)	2,135,427
1937 ..	1,760,744 (f.o.b.)	2,213,657
1938 ..	1,675,437 (f.o.b.)	2,535,029
1939 ..	1,625,054 (f.o.b.)	2,746,207
1940 ..	1,826,212 (c.i.f.)	2,678,653
1941 ..	2,162,995 (c.i.f.)	2,544,949
1942 ..	2,235,270 (c.i.f.)	3,107,848
1943 ..	2,714,339 (c.i.f.)	2,413,974
1944 ..	2,586,190 (c.i.f.)	2,008,304

Fuller particulars are to be found in the Annual Trade Reports.

Industries, Trade and Customs

The trade and commerce of the colony depend on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture and export of sugar; (2) the mining of gold; and (3) the cultivation, manufacture and export of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut).

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only 3¼ tons were exported.

Exports of the produce of the colony in 1944 totalled £1,935,564. The principal exports were sugar, gold and copra. The quantities and value exported in 1944 were sugar, 67,252 tons, value £1,035,616; gold, 44,712 oz., value £426,452; copra, 18,927 tons, value £352,494.

The other principal exports in 1944 consisted of trocas shell, 305 tons, value £32,253; raw rubber, 179,958 lb., value £19,220; bananas, 74,258 bunches, value £18,565; molasses, 15,590 tons, value £15,590; biscuits, 561,004 lb., value £14,584; soap, 3,367 cwt., value £5,825; hides, 3,773, value £4,579.

The rice crop is insufficient for local demands and the importation of this commodity was 411 tons in 1944.

Dairying is an established industry.

There are in Suva a soap factory and a biscuit factory which supply a considerable proportion of the local requirements and enjoy an increasing trade with other groups in the Pacific.

The customs tariff is, in general, on an *ad valorem* basis, duty being assessed on the value of goods at the port of shipment. Practically all products of the British Empire receive preferential treatment, provided that British Empire material and labour represent not less than 25 per cent. of the value of the goods, and that the final processes of manufacture are performed within the British Empire. A few special items require 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. Empire content.

The total trade of the colony in 1944 was £4,594,494.

Governors since 1900

1900 Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir Henry M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir Everard im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1911 Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G.
1918 Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1929 Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936 Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.
1938 Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.
1942 Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.
1945 Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
Ratu Sir Lala Sakuna, K.B.E.
R. N. Caldwell, M.C.
H. H. Ragg.
F. L. Smith.
K. B. Singh.
Ratu G. C. Tuisawau.
A. L. Baker (*Clerk*).

Legislative Council

The Governor.

Ex Officio Members

Colonial Secretary—J. F. Nicoll, C.M.G.
Attorney-General—J. H. Vaughan, M.C.
Financial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer—A. R. W. Robertson.

Official Members

Director of Medical Services—Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan.

Secretary for Fijian Affairs—Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, K.B.E.
Director of Public Works—J. L. Brown.
Director of Education—A. H. Phillips.
Director of Agriculture—C. Harvey.
Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys—W. H. B. Buckhurst.
Commissioner of Police—Col. J. E. Workman.
Postmaster-General—W. F. Hayward.
Superintendent of Prisons—N. B. Casey, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Customs—A. R. Smith.
Commissioner of Labour—C. S. de C. Reay.
Accountant-General—W. V. Banting.
Deputy Chairman, Supply and Production Board—W. R. Main.

European Elected Members

H. B. Gibson.
H. H. Ragg.
A. A. Ragg, I.S.O.

European Nominated Members

J. A. Garnett.
W. G. Johnson.

Native Nominated Members

Ratu G. C. Tuisawau.
Ratu G. W. Lalabalavu, M.S.M.
Ratu T. W. T. Vuiyasawa.
Ratu G. B. Toganivalu.
Major Ratu E. T. T. Cakobau, M.C.

Indian Elected Members

Vishnu Deo.
A. D. Patel.
B. M. Gyaneshwar.

Indian Nominated Members

A. R. Sahu Khan.
K. B. Singh.

Clerk—A. L. Baker.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Church of England—Right Reverend L. S. Kempthorne (*Bishop in Polynesia*).
Roman Catholic—Most Reverend V. Foley, S.M. (*Titular Bishop of Petinesso, Vicar Apostolic of Fiji*).
Presbyterian—Reverend John Watson.
Methodist—Reverend W. Green (*Chairman*).

FOREIGN CONSULS

Belgium—Sir Howard Ellis, M.B.E. (*Consul*).
China—V. C. Tsang (*Vice-Consul*).
Denmark—B. H. Marks (*Consul*).
France—C. A. Brewster, M.C., O.B.E., E.D. (*Consular Agent*).
Norway—C. A. Brewster, M.C., O.B.E., E.D. (*Consul*).
Sweden—Sir Maynard Hedstrom (*Consul*).
United States of America—Ralph H. Hunt (*Vice-Consul*).

Note.—Wherever possible figures in respect of the year 1945 have been given. Where they have been omitted, it is because they are not yet available.

THE GAMBIA

SITUATION AND AREA

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but narrowing to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two 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 MacCarthy Island. There is no bar to the Gambia River.

The seat of government is Bathurst, 13° 27′ N., 16° 34′ W. long., situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The colony consists of the island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, the territories of Brefet and Bajana, and MacCarthy Island, situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and 158 miles distant from the latter. MacCarthy Island forms a line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the Upper River and Lower River. The total area of the colony is about 69 square miles (equal to Jersey and Guernsey).

The Protectorate extends on both banks of the river for 250 miles from its mouth, and its area, including that of the parts of the colony administered as protectorate, is 3,999 square miles. The island of St. Mary has an area of about 2,500 acres. A survey of the boundaries dividing the Gambia from the Senegal was completed by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission in 1905.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Gambia during the dry season from the middle of November to the middle of May is pleasant and generally healthy. During the wet season from June to October the conditions are much the same as elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa. The wettest month is August, and the most unpleasant month, owing to the humidity, is October. In the interior, the temperature varies between 60° and 110° and in Bathurst between 60° and 100°.

The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 50 inches.

HISTORY

The Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators but they made no settlement.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants in London and Exeter to trade with the Gambia. This company did not prosper. Its voyages were not slave trading ventures but were made for legitimate commerce. In 1618, King James I of England granted a charter to Sir Robert Rich and other London merchants. Their enterprise was entitled "The Company of Adventurers of London trading in Africa," and Fort James was built by them on a small island 17 miles above the island of Banjola (now St. Mary's).

About the year 1631 another British chartered company was formed, King Charles I having granted a charter to Sir B. Young, Sir R. Digby and others. This venture was responsible for supplying British settlements in the West Indies with slaves for working on the estates.

In 1662 King Charles II granted a charter to a third company known as "The Royal Adventurers of England trading in Africa." A few years later this company exhausted its capital and surrendered its charter. In 1672 a fourth company was incorporated under the name of "The Royal African Company," and it was not until 1752, after having in its early days reached the highest point of commercial prosperity which had been touched by England in Africa, that it was superseded by "The Company of Merchants." The right of trade was abandoned to England by France under the Treaty of Versailles, 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. The same treaty gave the Senegal river to the French, with the exception of an exclusive right to trade with the Arabs at Portendic for gum, which was retained by England. The year 1807 saw the abolition of the slave trade, and though "The Company of Merchants" lingered on with an annual subsidy, the general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed on the island of Banjola by the English merchants who resided at Goree and in Senegal until those places were given up to the French by the Treaty of Paris (1814). The island was renamed St. Mary's and the town, which was laid out, took its name from Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State at that time. The streets to be inhabited first were named after Lord Wellington and his generals at Waterloo.

The settlement was subject to the government of Sierra Leone, and was annexed to it 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 Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Findlay, R.A.C. Corps, as Lieutenant Governor (the first) "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. Captain H. P. Seagram, R.N., was the first governor of the colony.

By the charter of 19th February, 1866, it became a portion of the Government of the West African Settlements, and continued to be so under the charter of 19th December, 1874, until it was made a separate government in 1888.

MacCarthy Island was purchased in 1823 and named after Major-General Sir Charles MacCarthy, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the British West African possessions; the ceded mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826; and the British Kombo was granted by the King of Kombo in the various cessions in 1840, 1850 and 1855.

In 1897 the countries of Foni and Jarra, on the south bank of the river, came under British protection.

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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. There is a commissioner in charge of each division and each district is under a head chief.

CONSTITUTION

Under the Royal Instructions dated 27th February, 1915, 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: these are at present the Receiver-General, the Attorney-General, the Senior Commissioner and the Senior Medical Officer, who are, however, appointed by name and not by office. 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. This provision precludes the possibility of a person resident within the protectorate being summoned as an extraordinary member. At present there is no unofficial representation on the Executive Council.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, the Colonial Secretary as an *ex officio* member, and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed. At present, apart from the Colonial Secretary, there are five official members and four unofficial members. By custom, one of the unofficial members represents Mohammedan interests, one represents commercial interests and two represent African interests generally. But new instruments are in course of preparation which will provide for an elected member for the colony areas of the island of St. Mary and the Kombo St. Mary district, and a protectorate member, in addition to other nominated unofficial members.

By regulations made by the Queen-in-Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, and dated 23rd November, 1893, it was provided that the Legislative Council for the colony should legislate for the territories adjacent to the colony over which Her Majesty had acquired jurisdiction, that is, for the protectorate of the Gambia.

The Supreme Court of the colony normally sits at Bathurst, but may sit in any part of the colony. The High Court of the protectorate exercises in the protectorate the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Court exercises in the colony. There is provision for trial by jury in the colony, but provision is also made whereby the judge may sit with assess[illegible] jury. There is no provision for [illegible] by jury in the protectorate. The Colonial Magistrate exercises, [illegible] civil and criminal jurisdiction in the colony and ranks as a first-class magistrate throughout the protectorate. In the protectorate, there is a protectorate court in every division, the commissioner in charge of the division being a magistrate with first-class powers; provision is made whereby other suitable persons may be appointed magistrates with either first or second-class powers in the protectorate. In Bathurst there is also the Mohammedan court presided over by the Cadi, which has jurisdiction to try cases, contentious and uncontentious, between or solely

affecting Mohammedan natives, relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship.

In addition to these courts there are throughout the protectorate native tribunals established by warrant under the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These tribunals are of two grades, one having a greater jurisdiction than the other, but they correspond generally to the native courts or tribunals found in other colonies and protectorates. The Commissioner exercises a general power of revision, amounting in effect to appeal, over proceedings in native tribunals.

In all cases before all classes of courts, local ideas and customs are taken into consideration whenever they are relevant to the issues.

Land

The law relating to the tenure and management of lands in the colony and protectorate is contained in two ordinances enacted in 1945, the Colony Lands Ordinance and the Protectorate Lands Ordinance. The first is in effect a consolidating ordinance, and codifies the law as it has been for a long time.

There is a considerable amount of freehold land in the colony: in addition there are a number of Crown leases, and the remainder of the land is occupied by the Crown. Generally, Crown leases are not granted for a greater period than 21 years in the first instance, and there is provision for revision of rent.

Prior to the enactment of the Protectorate Lands Ordinance, the Governor exercised over land in the protectorate the same powers of disposition and management as he exercises over land in the colony. The Protectorate Lands Ordinance, however, vests all protectorate lands in the native authorities, to be held and administered for the common benefit, direct or indirect, of the communities concerned. The ordinance makes strict provisions for the occupation of land by non-indigenes: no non-indigenes may acquire a greater interest than a lease for 21 years in the first instance, and provision is made for rent revision. No protectorate land may in any circumstances whatsoever be permanently alienated, not even to the Gambia Government. All revenues derived from lands in the protectorate form part of the revenue of the native authorities concerned; all leases held from the Crown at the time of the coming into operation of the ordinance were automatically transferred to the appropriate native authorities as lessors. This ordinance goes further than any law in force in other colonies and protectorates in that it fully recognises that protectorate lands belong to the indigenous communities, and should be administered for, and as far as possible by, them.

Population

Figures for Bathurst are:—

1911	7,700
1921	9,227
1931	14,370
1944	21,152

The large increase in 1944 may be attributed to the works undertaken by the services during the war years and the consequent influx of labour.

The figures for the protectorate, from the assessment for tax purposes taken by commissioners in 1945, were 216,000.

These figures are made up mainly from the following races:—

Mandingo	90,000
Wollof	30,000
Fula	25,000
Jola	25,000
Serahuli	15,000
Tukulor (branch of Fula tribe)	15,000

The Mandingoes derive their names from Manding, a town some 700 miles inland and towards the north-east boundary of Sierra Leone. They are almost entirely Mohammedans.

The Wollofs form the largest part of the population of Bathurst. Outside Bathurst they are found mainly on the north bank of the river.

The Fulbe, more commonly known as Fula, are the main breeders of cattle and are found chiefly in the Upper River division. Their features are somewhat of the Arabic type and their skins are of a lighter colour than negroes. The Fulbe are sub-divided into nine sub-tribes, Fulbe Firdu, Jombo, Lorobo, Habobo, Hamanabi Torodo, Jawando, Labo, Fulbe Futo, which fall into three linguistic divisions.

The Jolas came from Foni between the southern limit of Kombo and the north bank of the Casamance River. Their country runs in a north-easterly direction towards the south bank of the Gambia River as far as the mouth of the Bintang Creek. They were originally pagans but an increasing number are becoming Mohammedans.

The Serahulis are the most recent arrivals in the Gambia, having migrated from the interior of Senegal in the 19th century. They are found mainly in the extreme east of the protectorate and are all Mohammedans.

The social organisation of the above-mentioned tribes is in the main based on the Patrilineal Kin group, segments of which are commonly scattered among a number of sometimes quite distant villages.

Administration

(a) *Colony*

Certain portions of colony land are administered under the Protectorate Ordinance, the only portion with separate colony administration at present being the island of St. Mary on which Bathurst is situated. Here a temporary local authority with an African elected majority, and with the Commissioner, Island of St. Mary, as chairman, has taken over a number of local government responsibilities. At present its revenue is some £6,000 to £7,000 a year. Steps for the establishment of a permanent form of local authority are being taken. This body will be elected on a wide franchise and will have a larger membership and wider powers and duties than the temporary one. An area of colony land of some 27 square miles immediately adjacent to the island of St. Mary and comprising the former British Kombo is at present administered under the Protectorate Ordinance, but proposals to establish a local government body on colony lines for this area are under consideration.

(b) *Protectorate*

Since the delimitation of the boundary of the protectorate by the Anglo-French Commission in 1891, steps have been taken to bring the inhabitants of the protectorate into closer relationship with the government of the Gambia.

The Protectorate Ordinance, 1935, empowers the Governor to divide the protectorate into administrative divisions, districts and sub-districts, and to alter or vary the boundaries of such areas and to approve the appointment of a head chief, deputy head chief or sub-chief and to remove or suspend them from office. A head chief or sub-chief may appoint or remove headmen. There are at present five divisions each in charge of a commissioner. These are Kombo (North and St. Mary) (area, 107 square miles; two districts with population of 16,014); South Bank (area, 1,153 square miles; 14 districts, with population of 58,317); MacCarthy Island (area, 959 square miles; eight districts with population of 47,866); Upper River (area, 790 square miles; four districts with population of 48,331); and North Bank (area, 996 square miles; eight districts with population of 45,579). In addition to a total population estimated at 216,107, approximately 20,000 farmers from the adjoining French territory immigrate for the ground-nut farming season.

The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933, provides for the appointment of a chief or native council or group of natives as a native authority. The membership of the 36 native authorities consists in all cases of the district heads as presidents, together with their village heads and advisers in council. Since 1944 there has been an annual conference of the protectorate chiefs which may be the forerunner of an eventual protectorate council. At these conferences matters relating to the protectorate are explained to the chiefs, and there is free discussion of any topic of interest.

The Protectorate Treasuries Ordinance, 1945, permits the formation of group or district treasuries managed by finance committees appointed by the native authorities.

The Senior Commissioner exercises a general supervision of the work of the commissioners and performs the functions exercised elsewhere by a Secretary of Native Affairs.

Religion

The people of the colony and protectorate are predominantly Mohammedan though in the protectorate there are several pagan enclaves consisting mostly of Jolas and Fulas. The Christians are almost entirely confined to Bathurst where, according to the 1944 census of Bathurst, there are approximately 5,000 Christians out of a population of 21,000. These Christians are composed of Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Methodists, and a mission for each of these denominations has its headquarters in the town.

Currency and Banking

The currency is British West African silver, alloy and nickel-bronze coins and British West African currency notes for 20*s.* and 10*s.* Coins that are legal tender in the United Kingdom under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are also legal tender in the Gambia. There is one bank in Bathurst: The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1886, and had on 31st December, 1945, £98,000 deposited by 5,800 persons.

Communications

There are sea communications with Europe and other parts of West Africa, but at the beginning of 1946 these were still affected by war conditions and were under Ministry of War Transport control. Arrivals and departures have not yet been put on a regular weekly or monthly basis.

On the other hand there has been much development in air communications. At the beginning of 1946 the British Overseas Airways Corporation were operating a service three times a week north, and three times a week south, between the United Kingdom and the West African colonies. Plans for a U.K.-South American service via Bathurst were under consideration at the beginning of 1946.

Bathurst has a first class flying-boat base which is used by the British Overseas Airways Corporation transatlantic Boeing services during the winter months.

Internal communication is conducted chiefly by water-borne craft, the Gambia river forming an unrivalled highway for 300 miles. The Government maintains a service of river steamers which normally run weekly during the trading season and fortnightly or monthly at other times of the year.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, own and operate the cable station at Bathurst, whence submarine cables connect the colony with West Africa and countries all over the world.

Bathurst wireless station, which has a range of approximately 1,000 miles, communicates with ships at sea and the important town of Dakar in the French Senegal. Wireless stations are also established at Kunta-ur, Georgetown and Basse, and a regular service is maintained between these inland towns and Bathurst.

A central battery telephone system is employed in the town of Bathurst, and in direct connection with Cape St. Mary. A telephone line between Kunta-ur, Georgetown and Bansang is under construction.

There are no railways. A laterite metalled road connects Bathurst with Cape St. Mary and Fajara on the coast about 10 miles from Bathurst, crossing Oyster Creek at Denton Bridge. At Mile Six a similar road leads by Kanifin to Brikama, 16½ miles. Another road goes from Kanifin to Sukuta, 3½ miles. The remainder of the road system consists of a secondary road on each bank of the river to Basse, with feeder roads to various wharf towns on the river. These secondary roads are usable in the dry season only.

Motor cars are used in Bathurst and its vicinity throughout the year and in parts of the protectorate during the dry season.

There is no direct parcel post scheme at present with foreign countries. All parcels are forwarded through the medium of the General Post Office, London, a small additional charge being made for onward transmission.

Social Services

Medical and Health

Medical facilities in the Gambia are based on two general hospitals, one at Bathurst and one at Bansang. A smaller hospital also operates at Bwiam. Supplementing these are a health centre at Basse, a mobile team which undertakes a regular weekly circuit in South Bank division, and 14 dispensaries situated throughout the protectorate. Maternity and infant welfare work remains chiefly centred in Bathurst, but antenatal and infant welfare clinics are in popular operation at Bakau, Sukuta and Brikama in Kombo North and South Bank divisions, at Basse and to a lesser extent at Georgetown in conjunction with Bansang hospital.

All but Basse and Georgetown are supervised by a welfare sister.

The health service is also chiefly centred in Bathurst, with African inspectors posted to various strategic points in the protectorate.

The staffs of both services have been considerably augmented and are now in training as part of the major development schemes projected.

Education

There is an Education Department under the Director of Education who now has the assistance of a lady education officer. The appointment of an education officer for the protectorate has been approved.

In Bathurst all primary schools were reorganised during 1945 and became Government schools, and all teachers therein became Government teachers. The schools, which had previously been co-educational, are now divided into boys' and girls' primary schools, and infants were separated and housed in three new infants' schools. The reorganised schools are divided into three groups: Anglican-Methodist boys' primary, girls' primary and infant schools; Roman Catholic boys' primary, girls' primary and infant schools; Mohammedan boys' primary, which still admits a few girls' and infants' schools. A primary schools management committee functions in an advisory capacity, while the actual management of each group of schools is in the hands of a sub-committee on which the particular religious authority concerned has a 50 per cent. representation. The total number of scholars on the roll of these schools at the end of 1945 was 2,100.

In Bathurst also there are four secondary schools, two Methodist high schools, one for boys and one for girls, and two Roman Catholic secondary schools, one for boys and one for girls. The total number of pupils in these schools at the end of 1945 was 320. The control of these schools is still in the hands of the missions concerned but Government has now assumed responsibility for payment of European and African staffs under agreed conditions.

In the protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in MacCarthy Island which draws pupils from the various divisions. In this school, which had previously only given elementary education, middle classes are gradually being added and there will be two in 1946. These and a vocational class, which it is hoped will be added in 1947, will train protectorate boys for posts in the newly organised native administrations. The total number of pupils on the roll at the end of 1945 was 130. Apart from the above school the only other schools in the protectorate so far are mission ones. The Roman Catholic mission has two elementary schools, one assisted and one unassisted, in Upper River division, totalling 50 pupils approximately. In the same division the Anglican mission runs two small unassisted elementary schools and one unassisted school for boys of various standards who have emigrated from Bathurst. Government is planning the progressive institution of local administration schools in the various divisions, beginning in 1946.

The reorganisation scheme for primary schools in Bathurst has been made possible by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Act funds, and direct Government expenditure on primary and secondary education in the town now amounts to approximately £15,162 annually.

Labour

The Labour Department was created in 1939 and provision is made in its establishment for the appointment of a substantive labour officer. Only once (1942–43), however, have the services of a full-time labour officer been available.

The employment offered in the Gambia is largely of a casual nature, particularly during the groundnut trade season when protectorate farmers migrate to Bathurst in search of work. This type of labour does not lend itself to trade unionism and the main function of the Labour Office in its present stage is in hearing and dealing with individual complaints. Claims under the workmen's compensation legislation are usually taken up by the labour officer on behalf of illiterates, and he also advises on and implements the various labour ordinances in force. In addition, the department acts as a labour exchange; undertakes the trade testing of artisans; and administers a technical training centre. A European technical training officer is expected to arrive in the Gambia in 1946.

	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1936	257,180	209,000	38,760
1937	285,204	243,323	38,760
1938	166,794	263,199	38,760
1939	152,000	206,000	38,760
1940	204,000	199,000	38,760
1941	247,197	208,453	38,760
1942	407,753	295,311	38,760
1943	475,910	425,940	38,760
1944	523,908	526,023	38,760
1945	567,000*	435,000*	38,760

* Revised estimate.

FIGURES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

(Fuller particulars are to be found in Annual Customs Reports)

Imports

	From United Kingdom	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	312,128	134,777	135,362	582,267
1937	322,671	201,439	181,055	705,165
1938	126,990	53,794	96,656	277,440
1939	92,559	50,045	54,462	197,075
1940	123,283	103,382	51,704	278,369
1941	248,830	96,272	83,201	428,303
1942	369,335	302,479	223,425	895,239
1943	700,223	308,873	232,743	1,241,839
1944	519,381	275,893	257,444	1,052,718

Exports

	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	86,866	1,577	356,961	445,404
1937	215,782	2,911	480,455	699,148
1938	70,309	6,583	212,059	288,951
1939	98,137	5,645	216,722	320,504
1940	300,119	5,372	1,807	307,298
1941	282,148	7,555	384	290,087
1942	122,032	11,081	151	133,264
1943	166,014	36,560	3,040	205,614
1944	335,857	27,052	15,084	377,993
1945	710,450	39,162	24,122	773,734 (approx.)

GOVERNORS

1901 Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
1911 Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1914 Sir Edward J. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
1920 Captain Sir C. H. Armitage, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1927 Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1928 Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1930 Sir H. R. Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1933 Sir A. F. Richards, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir W. T. Southorn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1942 Sir H. Blood, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 1st January, 1946)

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
K. C. Jacobs, O.B.E.
F. K. Ewart.
Dr. C. W. F. Mackay.
N. A. C. Weir, E.D.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(as at 1st January, 1946)

Ex officio

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.

Official

K. C. Jacobs, O.B.E.
F. K. Ewart.
Dr. C. W. F. Mackay.
N. A. C. Weir, E.D.
A. R. Clark, O.B.E.

Unofficial

Sheikh Omar Fye, J.P.
L. de V. Bottomley, J.P.
E. F. Small.
J. A. Mahoney, J.P.

FOREIGN CONSULS

Belgium—Abel Rives (*Vice-Consul*).
Denmark and Switzerland—Edouard Louis Ardin (*Consular Agent*).
France—Louis Orcel (*Consular Agent*).
Portugal—Louis Orcel (*Acting Consul*).

GIBRALTAR

SITUATION AND AREA

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, in N. lat. 36° 6′ 30″, and W. long. 5° 21′ 12″. It consists of a long, high mountain called "The Rock," and a very flat 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 2¾ miles, and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile. Its area is 1⅞ square miles.

Climate

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches.

General Description

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called "The Bay of Gibraltar," which is about 4 or 5 miles across and affords good anchorage for shipping passing through the Straits. The eastern and northern faces of the Rock form an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the sea. At the northern end, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of La Linea, lies the North Front, on which a landing ground was completed during the course of the war. From the northern end, the Rock runs southward to the ancient site of O'Hara's Tower, from which it slopes gradually till it terminates in a perpendicular cliff about 100 feet high at the water's edge at Europa; these cliffs are continued along the western face to the New Mole, beyond which the Fortress is protected by artificial ramparts. Behind these latter lines lies the larger portion of the town, covering an area of only ¾ by ¼ mile. Between this part of the town and the southern portion is a picturesque public garden called "The Alameda." The civil population of the southern part of the town is confined to the east and south sides of the South mole, the remainder of the southern portion of the Rock being taken up with barracks, hospitals, etc., for the Military and the Navy. The Naval harbour is part of the west side of the Rock. It is formed by three separate moles known as the "North," "Detached," and "South" moles. The North Mole runs westward from Devil's Tongue for about 2,900 feet and then southwards, giving a total length of over a mile. The South Mole projects into the sea for a distance of 3,660 feet in a north-west direction. The Detached Mole, 2,717 feet long, is so situated between these two moles as to form a breakwater and leave two means of exit and entrance. The harbour contains a water area of 440 acres. There are three large graving docks for Naval purposes and a small dock which is available for merchant vessels of light draught.

History

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704, during the war of the Spanish succession, it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake 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.

Constitution

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison. It was announced on 3rd November, 1945, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was prepared to agree to the establishment of a Legislative Council in Gibraltar as soon as circumstances permit.

Population (Civilian)

Census, 1921	..	18,540
Census, 1931	..	17,613

Administration

The revenue of the colony is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, licence duties and fees and import duties.

The present Customs Tariff includes import duties on wines, liquors, spirits, including perfumed spirits, and tobacco with Empire preferential rates, and on motor spirit.

The management of the drainage, water supply, etc., is in the hands of the City Council, a body which, by recent legislation enacted in 1945, now contains for the first time in its history a popularly elected majority. Their receipts for 1944 were £159,709, their expenditure £124,787 and their debt on 31st December, 1944, £71,269.

Civilians wishing to reside in the Colony for longer than one month must obtain the authority of the Resettlement Board, a body set up primarily to handle the repatriation of Gibraltarians evacuated during the war.

Religion

The large majority of the civilian population are Roman Catholics.

Currency and Banking

The legal tender of the colony is composed of local Government notes and United Kingdom silver and copper coinage.

Colonial Government currency notes were in circulation to the value of £1,025,227 at 31st December, 1945.

The issue is governed by the Currency Note Ordinance and is of the following denominations:

£5 £1 10*s.*

There are three private banks, which offer all normal banking facilities, viz.:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas). Head Office: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie. Head Office: 43, Rue Cambon, Paris. London Branch: 62, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

A. L. Galliano of Gibraltar.

A Government Savings Bank was founded in 1882. On 31st December, 1945, deposits by 9,066 depositors amounted to £846,411.

Communications

(i) *Postal.*—Air mail correspondence is received from and despatched to the United Kingdom three times a week. Transmission time is two days.

Ordinary correspondence, unless superscribed "by sea route," is received from and despatched to the United Kingdom by the overland route via Spain and France daily. Time in transit is between four and six days.

Air mail services exist to most countries and facilities are being extended as world conditions improve.

A daily service is maintained with the continent of Europe and North Africa.

(ii) *Telegraphs.*—The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with Spain are worked by Cable & Wireless, Ltd., who have a station at Gibraltar. Telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

(iii) *Telephones.*—The telephone system is under the control of the City Council. Telephone communication is at present restricted to the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

The local Naval and Military departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council scheme.

(iv) *Roads.*—The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

(v) *Shipping.*—Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar was extensively used before the war as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality. The voyage between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom takes about four and a half days.

There is a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay as well as a weekly service with Tangier.

(vi) *Air.*—B.O.A.C. operate a weekly service between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom via Lisbon.

Social Services

Education has been compulsory since 1917. Government assumed full responsibility for education in the Colony in 1944 on the repatriation of the civil population. A Director of Education has been appointed and fully qualified teachers, both religious and lay, have been recruited from the United Kingdom on Government contracts. There are at present two secondary and nine primary and infants schools in operation with a total number of pupils at 31st December, 1945, of 1,759. Government expenditure on education in 1945 amounted to £23,112 whilst estimated expenditure in 1946 is £53,191.

The medical services of the colony have been completely reorganised as the result of recommendations made by a committee appointed to consider the matter in 1943. One of the most important of the committee's recommendations, the establishment of an ante- and post-natal clinic in charge of a medical officer with the special qualifications required, has already been put into effect, and the King George V (Chest) Hospital under the charge of a medical officer with specialist qualifications in diseases of the lung has recently been opened.

A newly-appointed Social Welfare Officer has assumed duty and a Commissioner of Labour has been appointed.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.			*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1936	..	..	211,478	179,864
1937	..	..	207,984	196,179
1938	..	..	207,628	199,725
1939	..	..	203,973	275,055
1940	..	..	328,486	274,730
1941	..	..	376,481	167,614
1942	..	..	610,767	792,543
1943	..	..	505,603	313,316
1944	..	..	532,067	433,348
1945	..	..	525,953	501,883

The customs revenue in 1945 was £311,022.
The colony has no public debt.

Governors since 1900

1900 Field Marshal Sir George White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
1905 General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1910 General Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1913 Lt.-Gen. Sir H. G. S. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
1918 General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1923 General Sir Charles Monro, Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
1928 General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
1933 General Sir Charles Harington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
1938 General (afterwards Field Marshal Lord) Sir Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1939 Lt.-Gen. Sir C. G. Liddell, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
1941 General (afterwards Field Marshal) the Viscount Gort, V.C., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
1942 Lt.-Gen. Sir F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
1944 Lt.-Gen. Sir T. R. Eastwood, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
Major J. Patron, O.B.E., M.C.
J. L. Imossi.
D. Benaim.
Clerk of the Council (*Acting*)—C. J. Gomez.

City Council

Elected Members—J. A. Hassan (*Chairman*); A. J. Baldorino (*Vice Chairman*); C. McGrail; R. J. Peliza; E. J. Alvarez; O. L. Chamberland; J. T. Ellicott.

Service Representatives—Capt. G. T. Philip, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Lt.-Col. R. L. C. Colvill; Wing-Commander G. A. L. Cheatle, R.A.F.

Colonial Government Representatives—The Director of Education, H. W. Howes, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.; The Senior Medical Officer, Dr. R. A. W. Procter.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Anglican Bishop—The Right Rev. J. H. Buxton, D.D. (*non-resident*).
Roman Catholic Bishop—The Right Rev. R. J. Fitzgerald, D.D.
Dean of Gibraltar—The Very Rev. G. S. Nason.

CONSULS

Argentine Republic—A. J. Rugeroni (*Vice Consul*).
Belgium—H. C. Reynolds.
Colombia—J. Carrara.
Costa Rica—W. D. Piccone (*Honorary Consul*).
Cuba—J. Colombo (*Consular Agent*).
France—P. Mory.
Greece—L. J. Imossi, O.B.E.
Holland—W. Thomson (*Vice Consul*).
Liberia—H. F. Cardona.
Norway—Major J. G. Douglas; A. C. Savignon (*Vice Consuls*).
Peru—G. Imossi.
Portugal—M. F. dos Santos; A. Nascimento (*Vice Consuls*).
Spain—Ignacio de Muguiro y Muños de Baena (*Consul-General*); L. Yome Pizarro (*Vice Consul*).
Sweden—Sir George Gaggero, O.B.E.
U.S.A.—C. Paul Fletcher; W. Flynn (*Vice Consuls*).
Venezuela—A. S. Marrache.

THE GOLD COAST

THE GOLD COAST COLONY

SITUATION, AREA AND ADMINISTRATION

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15′ W. longitude and 1° 12′ E. longitude and between latitude 4° 45′ and 11° 10′ N. It is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French mandate, on the north by the French Soudan, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean.

The area of the colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti, 24,379, of the Northern Territories, 30,486, and of Togoland under British mandate, 13,041.

The colony is inhabited by a large number of tribes, whose customs and forms of government are of a more or less similar character. It is divided into states (each with a paramount chief), several of which have formed confederacies, and the states and confederacies are administered by native authorities. Each province has a Provincial Council of Chiefs and there is also a Joint Provincial Council of Chiefs, with deliberative and advisory functions.

A number of different languages and dialects are spoken, the principal being Twi, Fanti, Ewe and Ga: but the use of English is widespread.

The colony is administered by a Chief Commissioner, with headquarters at Cape Coast, and, under him, provincial commissioners at Koforidua and Sekondi. There are 15 districts in charge of district commissioners:—

Accra (Accra); Akwapim-New Juaben (Koforidua); Volta River (Akuse); Keta; Ada; Akim Abuakwa (Kibi); Kwahu (Mpraeso); Ho (Ho, Togoland under British mandate); Cape Coast; Winneba; Saltpond; Western Akim (Oda); Ahanta-Nzima (Sekondi); Wasaw-Aowin (Tarkwa); and Sefwi (Wiawso).

HISTORY

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the 15th century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution, and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established, but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the 16th century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the Coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the 19th century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were twofold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the Coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the Coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the British Government to the extent of £13,000. per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg, and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the British Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the British Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the Coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833. The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone. A new charter was issued dated 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

On 22nd June, 1939, the Gold Coast experienced a severe earthquake which did much damage to buildings, especially in Accra, and caused about 150 casualties, including 16 deaths.

CONSTITUTION

The constitutional instruments providing for the government of the Gold Coast are the Gold Coast Ordinances Order-in-Council dated 19th February, 1946, the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti (Legislative Council) Order-in-Council dated 19th February, 1946, and the Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated 7th March, 1946. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Commissioners of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and the Director of Medical Services (*ex-officio members*) and such other persons (*appointed members*) as may be appointed in terms of the Royal Instructions. The Legislative Council consists of a President (at present the Governor), six *ex-officio* members, 18 elected members (nine to be elected by the Joint Provincial Council of Chiefs, Colony; four to be elected by the Ashanti Confederacy Council; and five by the electorates of Accra (2), Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi), and six nominated members. The *ex-officio* members are the Colonial Secretary, Chief Commissioner of the Colony, Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The towns of Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi, and Sekondi-Takoradi have Town Councils with an unofficial majority.

LAW AND JUSTICE

The Law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of local Ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892, and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Courts Ordinance and the Criminal Procedure Code, both enacted in 1935.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court which is presided over by the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court are held in different parts of the colony. There are also a large number of inferior courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, some of which are presided over by District Magistrates and District Commissioners. The Supreme Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also decides appeals from the inferior courts. Appeals from the Divisional Courts lie to the West African Court of Appeal.

Native customary law is administered in all the courts, in so far as it is not incompatible, either directly or by necessary implication, with any ordinance for the time being in force, and not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience.

Native courts are established throughout the Colony, with criminal and civil jurisdiction in cases where the parties are subject thereto.

PRISONS

There are four central and 27 local prisons: the central prisons are at Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi, and Ankaful (near Cape Coast). There is a Young Offenders' Detention Institute at Sekondi, and a Boys' Industrial Home, under the control of the Education Department, at Kintampo. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, with permanent officials, was recently established.

CLIMATE

The climate, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in similar latitudes. The most adverse feature relative to the residence of Europeans is the very high relative humidity which only falls below 80 per cent. in the dry districts of the north and east and during the Harmattan. The average mean temperature is from 77°–84°, being greatest in the north and east and lowest in the forest area. Extremes of shade temperature have been 107° in Tamale and 45° at Kumasi.

The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the south-western

corner around Axim and least in the far north and coastal belt. There is the double wet season common to Tropical Africa corresponding to the double passage of the sun, the major rains in the south being in May and June and the lesser rains in September and October. In the northern territories intensity of the rains is reversed and in the extreme north the passages of the sun are so near to one another in date that there is only one wet season.

The most pronounced season is the Harmattan characterised by a dry north-east wind which blows from the Sahara carrying clouds of red dust during the period of cessation of the south-west monsoon. This occurs at the period when the sun is passing southwards to the spring solstice during January and February, and the feature is the terrific desiccation of the atmosphere. A drop of 63 per cent. of relative humidity has been experienced in 24 hours with a result that papers and books curl up and the skin appears parched and dry. The daily range of temperature is more than doubled and the period is very trying to Europeans. For the year 1944, the rainfall and the average figures for maximum shade temperature, mean daily temperature and mean R.H. at 7.0 a.m. are given in the table below :—

1944

Station.	Rainfall inches.	Shade Max. ° F.	Mean Temp. ° F.	Mean R.H. at 7 a.m.
Accra	42·57	87·2	80·5	92
Takoradi ..	53·83	85·3	79·0	95
Kumasi ..	49·70	86·9	78·3	96
Tamale ..	47·98	91·9	82·2	78

Religion

The indigenous beliefs of the Akan peoples combine belief in a supreme God with beliefs in lesser gods, in the spirits of ancestors and in fetishes.

The first Christian missionaries landed in 1828 but it was not until 1838 that continuous mission work was established. The principal Christian missions in the Gold Coast are, in numerical order of their number of followers : the Methodist Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic Mission, the Presbyterian Church, the Roman Catholic Mission (Lower Volta), the Ewe Presbyterian Church, the White Fathers Mission (Roman Catholic, Northern Territories) and the English Church Mission. (*See* Gold Coast Handbook, 1937, page 25.)

The immigrant Hausa section of the population from the Northern Nigeria and many of the immigrants from the French Soudan are Mohammedans. Since 1873 Mohammedan missionaries have been active in the Gold Coast. In addition Islam has a considerable influence in the northern territories of the Gold Coast. A branch of the Ahmadiyya Movement was opened in 1921, with headquarters at Saltpond. There are numerous branches in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Communications

Mail and Steamship Services

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.

Aviation

Accra is the West African terminus of the main (B.O.A.C.) United Kingdom—West African Air Service, and there are regular link services to West African territories, etc. There is a good airfield at Takoradi, and landing grounds at Kumasi and Tamale. There is no scheduled internal air-service.

Harbours

The Gold Coast was for many years at a great disadvantage in that it possessed no deep-water harbour. Jetties protected by breakwaters were built at Sekondi and Accra, for the use of surf boats and lighters.

Sekondi has been replaced by a deep-water harbour a few miles to the westward at Takoradi, which was opened to shipping in 1928. The harbour is 220 acres in extent and provides moorings for six ocean-going ships, whilst three can be berthed alongside the main wharf, which contains a large manganese-loading transporter. There is a fourth berth for local coal traffic.

Internal Communications

Railway communication consists of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi, thence to Accra, a distance of 366 miles, with branches, Sekondi to Takoradi Junction (3 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), Aboso to Cinnamon Bippo (4 miles), and Huni Valley to Kade (99 miles). The main line and branches are 3 feet 6 inches gauge.

The railway, Takoradi harbour and the railway electricity supply are incorporated in one administration. The gross earnings of the administration for the year 1944–45 were £2,511,622, and the net profit which was paid into colony revenue, after provision had been made for renewals was £441,978. As from 1st April, 1945, the accounts of the railway (and Takoradi harbour) administration have been separated from those of the colony.

The mileage of all-weather motor roads, exclusive of town roads, maintained by the Public Works Department, is 2,577¼ miles as follows :—

	Tarred or Bitumen Surface.	*Gravel.*	*Total.*
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Accra District ..	84¼	162¼	246½
Nsawam District ..	61½	118½	180
Koforidua District	82 1/2	99 7/8	182⅜
Keta District ..	1½	50½	52
Winneba district ..	75½	156½	232
Cape Coast District	102½	96	198½
Takoradi District ..	34½	183½	218
Dunkwa District ..	—	233½	233½
Ashanti	155½	472½	628
Northern Territories	3	402½	405½
	602 3/8	1,975 7/8	2,577¼

In addition to the mileage maintained by the Public Works Department, there are approximately 2,700 miles of dry season roads maintained by the Political Administration with funds provided by Government. The chiefs also maintain a considerable mileage of earth roads. These roads are all motorable in the dry season and have opened up the country in all directions to motor traffic. Ferries have been installed and bridges built wherever necessary.

The Black Volta rises in the hills near Soukouraba, and the White Volta rises near Quahigouga, both in the French province of Haute Volta. These two rivers converge some 280 miles from the sea on the Ashanti-Northern Territories border and become the River Volta which flows into the sea at Ada. This river 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.

Rapids at Sutri prevent this river being further utilised.

The ferry over the River Volta at Senchi is capable of taking the largest cars and lorries, and is now worked by an endless chain driven by a petrol motor placed on the ferry boat. A similar ferry is in operation over the same river at Yeji.

The Government maintains a motor transport service which handles Government cargo and officials' baggage and stores arriving by sea and arranges the coastwise shipping of Government personnel and stores between ports within the colony.

In addition to their departmental duties, the officers of the Transport Department assist in carrying out the provisions of the Motor Traffic Ordinance by acting as testing and certifying officers.

Posts and Telegraphs

Mails between the Gold Coast and other British Colonies on the west coast, and the United Kingdom, are exchanged frequently by vessels of Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, and at irregular intervals by vessels of other lines. Mails are exchanged overland with Nigeria, Togoland under French Mandate, and the French Ivory Coast. Air mails to and from all parts of the world are exchanged thrice weekly by British Overseas Airways Corporation. There is also a weekly service by French Air Lines to all French possessions in West Africa.

There are 84 post offices and 230 postal agencies. Distribution of mails is effected principally by rail and motor. When this is not possible a runner service is employed. The present rate for letters (1 oz.) within the Empire is 3*d.*, elsewhere 4*d.*

There are 5,089 miles of telegraph line wire serving all the principal centres. The rate for telegrams is 9*d.* for 12 words, and 1*d.* per word in excess of 12. There are 16,790 miles of telephone wire including overhead and underground cable circuits in use which link up 185 exchanges and call offices throughout the country. Passenger or cargo boats entering Takoradi harbour can be connected to the colony telephone, telegraph and phonogram system. There are about 3,800 telephones in operation including those in Government offices, and extensions to the system are in progress.

Parcel post despatches are exchanged direct with the United Kingdom and with other British colonies in West Africa. Parcels for other countries are forwarded through the United Kingdom. The C.O.D. service from the United Kingdom is extensive.

British imperial postal orders are issued and paid, and an inland and foreign money order system is also in operation. A telegraph money order service with the United Kingdom is available.

The coastal radio telegraph station at Takoradi transmits radio telegrams at 11½*d.* per word.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, own and operate the cable station at Accra where submarine cables connect the colony with countries all over the world.

Social Services

Medical Facilities

Medical officers are normally stationed at all the principal centres throughout the Gold Coast. Since 1940, staff shortage has considerably reduced the number of stations directly under medical supervision. All stations, however, are regularly visited and inspected. Most medical officers travel in their districts and give treatment at village dispensaries. There are 37 village dispensaries in the Gold Coast.

There are 38 Government hospitals in the Gold Coast. Of these 33 are African hospitals accommodating 1,373 beds, and four are European with 92 beds. The European hospitals are situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories). There is also a small European annexe in connection with the African hospital at Cape Coast.

In 1944 a total of 33,871 in-patients were treated in the hospitals of the Gold Coast and 466,237 out-patients were also seen and treated.

The principal hospitals in the Gold Coast are the Gold Coast hospital at Accra and the African hospital at Kumasi. In 1944 the Gold Coast hospital treated 4,712 in-patients and 32,187 out-patients ; 677 major operations were performed.

The Maternity Hospital, Accra, has been extended, and now contains 61 beds and 40 cots. This hospital is the central training centre for midwives in the Gold Coast. Sixty pupil midwives are accommodated in an adjoining hostel. The demand for admission to the Midwives School is heavy and competition is very keen. During 1944 some 851 deliveries were conducted at the Maternity Hospital, Accra.

In 1945 the new Sekondi-Takoradi hospital, built but not opened before the war, reverted from military to civil uses. It was originally designed to accommodate some 80 beds. While in military occupation fairly extensive additions were made. This hospital should be ready for civil purposes in the near future.

An interesting experiment was started in 1945. A nurses' training school and hostel was opened in Kumasi. The object of the school is to turn out African female nurses capable of filling the highest nursing posts. The staff comprises two sister tutors and an English and a science mistress. Although the experiment was initially started on a small scale with 17 pupils, it has been a success. It is intended to move into new quarters to be built in Accra in 1946, large enough to accommodate 120 pupil nurses.

The Medical Research Institute is situated near the Gold Coast Hospital, Accra. This institute has to handle a very large volume of work, and staff shortage has largely necessitated its activities being confined to routine examinations at the expense of research.

Health

The health activities of the Medical Department are controlled by an Assistant Director of Medical Service. In areas where no full-time medical officers of health are stationed the

medical officers undertake all public health duties. In the larger more populous towns they are assisted by European sanitary superintendents.

Public health activities are extended into the more rural areas as far as staff will permit, control being chiefly exercised in the larger villages and smaller towns on the more important trade routes. Particular attention is paid to village layouts and the type of house erected on them; to the protection of water supplies and the disposal of refuse and other essential factors. Particular success in rural sanitation has followed the activities of the native administration in the Northern Territories. Little progress only can be reported in Ashanti and colony generally.

In 1944 in the registration areas of the Gold Coast with an estimated population of 355,780 out of a total estimated population for the whole of the Gold Coast of 3,962,692, the birth rate was 37·2 and the death rate 27·8 per 1,000 persons living.

The infantile mortality rate was 125, and the maternal mortality rate was 16·0 per 1,000 total births.

It cannot be said from the available figures that the health of the population resident in the registration areas showed any general decline in the last five years.

Infant and ante-natal welfare centres in charge of women medical officers are situated in Accra and Kumasi. The volume of work carried out at these centres and in the district weighing centres is very great and is increasing.

At Koforidua, Cape Coast and Sekondi the welfare centres are operated by the Gold Coast Branch, British Red Cross Society, and are in charge of European nursing sisters. In 1944 there were 147,666 children attendances and 63,373 attendances of expectant mothers at the welfare centres operated by Government, the Red Cross Society and the missions. In Accra and Kumasi during 1944 the total attendances at the infant weighing centres was 157,193.

Education

By far the greater part of the educational system is managed by educational units (missions, churches, native authorities and a few private organisations). The units receive from the Central Government substantial grants-in-aid in respect of their "assisted" schools and teacher-training colleges.

Education is controlled under two education ordinances—one for the colony and Ashanti and the other for the northern territories. In the latter protectorate education development is chiefly through the native authorities, the Central Government training teachers and subsidising schools.

All schools are open to inspection by officers of the education department; all teachers are registered and there is legislation for the registration of schools.

The Director of Education is advised on education policy for the colony and Ashanti by a central advisory committee on education, which is linked with district education committees. These committees advise, within the framework of general policy, on the local development of facilities for education according to the needs and resources of the communities concerned.

Primary Education.—There are 20 Government primary schools and 483 which are grant-aided by the Central Government. The enrolment of the Government and grant-aided schools in 1944 (the last year in respect of which complete statistics are available) was 74,193 pupils. Of these, 19,376 were girls. There are many hundreds of non-assisted schools with, in 1944, an enrolment of 56,506 boys and 12,623 girls.

Secondary Education.—There are the following government-assisted secondary schools for boys: the Presbyterian Church School at Odumase in the Eastern Province and Mfantsipim, Adisadel and St. Augustine's, situated at Cape Coast and conducted by the Methodist Church, the English Church Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission respectively. There are at Cape Coast two secondary schools for girls: Wesley Girls' School and the Roman Catholic Mission Convent of the Holy Child. The Order of the Holy Paraclete (English Church Mission) enrolled in 1946 the first class of a secondary school for girls at the Convent of St. Monica, Mampong, Ashanti. Achimota College includes a large co-educational secondary school. Plans for the extension of facilities for secondary education are under consideration. Pupils of the secondary schools are presented for the School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. In December, 1944, 152 candidates from Government-assisted secondary institutions passed the Examination.

Training of Teachers.—The principal teacher-training courses are: (i) a four-year post-primary (or, alternatively, a two-year post-secondary) course for teachers who will be employed in the primary schools, including the senior primary departments of such schools; (ii) a two-year post-primary course for teachers for infant-junior schools only, which provide the first six years of the full ten-year primary course; (iii) special courses in arts and crafts, and in domestic science. (It is proposed that the number and variety of special courses should be increased.)

Men teachers undergo the four-year post-primary or the two-year post—secondary course at Achimota College; Wesley College, Kumasi; the Presbyterian Training College, Akropong, and St. Augustine's Roman Catholic College, Cape Coast. Similar courses for women are provided at Achimota College; the Convent of the Order of the Holy Child (Roman Catholic Mission), Cape Coast; Mmofraturo (Methodist Church), Kumasi; the Scottish Mission Training Centre, Aburi; the Order of the Holy Paraclete Convent of St. Monica, Mampong, Ashanti and the Basel Mission Training Centre, Agogo, Ashanti.

The two-year post-primary course is provided for men at the Seventh-Day Adventist College, Bekwai, Ashanti, and at the Government Teacher-Training College, Tamale, and for women at the Scottish Mission College at Odumase.

Plans for a further six two-year post-primary training colleges have been approved, and it is hoped that they will be opened in the course of 1947 and 1948. Plans have also been approved for substantial increases in the enrolment at each of the existing training colleges. All teacher-training colleges conducted by the Educational Units are grant-aided by the Central Government.

Trade and Technical Education.—During the war The Government Technical School at Takoradi and the three vocational senior primary Government middle boarding schools were used by the military authorities for trade training purposes. Arrangements have now been made for the re-opening of the Government Technical School in 1946 and for it to provide, as before, secondary vocational courses (practical and theoretical) in building construction, carpentry and joinery and in mechanical and electrical engineering. It will, in addition, provide courses for apprentices in the railway department and for teachers of handicrafts in the primary schools. The former middle boarding schools have been converted into post-primary trade training centres, and their first task will be to provide supplementary courses for ex-servicemen tradesmen.

Schools for the training of subordinate technical staff are conducted by the medical, agriculture, animal health, survey, posts and telegraphs and railway departments.

Achimota College.—The Prince of Wales' College and School at Achimota near Accra was opened in January, 1927, as a co-educational boarding institution. It consists of a secondary school, a teacher-training college and a post-secondary department in which students are prepared for the University of London Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations and the B.Sc. Engineering Examinations. Achimota College is an independent institution which receives a large annual subsidy from Government and which is administered by its own council consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members.

Private Study for University Examinations.—Substantial numbers of candidates prepare themselves by private study for a wide variety of university examinations which are regularly conducted by the Education Department on behalf of the University of London and other United Kingdom authorities.

Scholarships.—The Central Government makes large provision for scholarships for secondary education and for teacher-training courses. There are, in addition, numerous scholarship schemes for university and comparable studies at Achimota and in the United Kingdom. The schemes provide for degree courses and for qualifications in medicine, dentistry, education, agriculture, linguistics, etc. There are approximately 140 Gold Coast students in the United Kingdom.

Labour Department

The Labour Department originated in 1938 with one officer; during the war years it has grown. The headquarters are in Accra and there are labour offices in Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. The senior staff consists of a Commissioner of Labour, a Deputy Commissioner of Labour, seven labour officers and three labour inspectors. In addition to its other duties the department is responsible for the demobilisation and resettlement of ex-servicemen; for this the Commissioner of Labour has an additional staff of a Chief Resettlement Officer, four resettlement officers and 31 resettlement assistants posted to 23 stations throughout the country.

Two of the labour officers were selected for their experience of trade union organisation in the United Kingdom, and much of their time is devoted to fostering the sound and healthy growth of the trade union movement in the Gold Coast. At the close of 1945 there were 13 registered unions with an approximate total membership of 6,000.

Department of Social Welfare and Housing

A new department of the Government, entitled the "Social Services Department," was established in April, 1943. Its activities and functions have recently been more clearly defined and they will be extended in 1946. This department will then be renamed the "Department of Social Welfare and Housing."

Social Welfare

There are five principal aims for the development of social welfare during the next few years:—

(1) To introduce modern methods for the treatment of juvenile delinquency, for the prevention of juvenile crime and for the welfare of the child in need of care or protection.

(2) To establish a probation service.

(3) To promote and encourage a youth organisation.

(4) By a system of community and social centres to conduct a campaign against ignorance, illiteracy and low standards of living, and to foster a spirit of self-help and mutual assistance.

(5) To assist and encourage the establishment of women's institutes, with hostel accommodation, in the large urban areas with the object of instilling in young women an increased appreciation of the dignity of womanhood and of a sense of community and citizenship.

As regards other aspects of social welfare, an experimental school has already been opened for the occupational training of blind children; and much progress has been made in after-care of convicts by a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society working through full-time paid agents.

The duties of welfare officers are concerned not only with the execution of Government schemes but also with the co-ordination of public and voluntary enterprise.

Housing

Much knowledge has been gained recently both of the construction techniques and of the economics of housing through the provision of small Government housing estates in the large towns. This experience is providing the basis for the plans being made for an early expansion of the Government's housing programme.

The programme provides for the mass production of houses with modern services and amenities and contemplates different grades of houses so that all may benefit, from the comparatively well-to-do to the poor man; in the latter case uneconomic rentals may be charged.

Apart from the provision of housing estates, schemes are being drawn up for the building of houses on privately owned land at the request of individual applicants and for financial assistance to owner-builders through the supply of essential building materials on easy terms of repayment.

Currency and Banking

Prior to 1912 and 1913 the currency consisted chiefly of British gold (comparatively rare), silver and copper. In 1912, subsidiary nickel-bronze coins (*1d.*, ½*d.* and $\frac{1}{10}$*d.* pieces) were introduced, and in 1913 a special silver currency common to all the British West African colonies of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding British coins. The coins issued are *2s.*, *1s.*, *6d.* and *3d.* pieces. Owing to the great increase in the demand for currency and the difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies, it was found necessary in 1915 to make British treasury notes legal tender, and in 1916 special West African currency notes were introduced. *20s.* and *10s.* notes are the only values now in circulation, *£5*, *2s.* and *1s.* notes having been withdrawn. In 1920, owing to the rapid disappearance of silver coins, an alloy coinage was introduced of the same denominations as the silver coins; and silver has now practically been withdrawn from circulation. In 1939 an

improved type of alloy coin of the 2s., 1s., and 6d. denominations and a new threepenny-piece of nickel-bronze were introduced. The special West Africa silver and currency alloy and the West African currency notes are under the management of the West African Currency Board and are secured by sterling securities held by the Board. Current British gold and silver coins, West Africa currency silver and alloy coins, West African currency notes, and West Africa nickel-bronze coins are all legal tender.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., opened at Accra on 1st January, 1897, and now has branches at all the principal business centres in the colony.

The Colonial Bank, now Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), began business at Accra in 1917, and branches have now been opened at other centres. Both banks have a savings department. In 1888 a Government Savings Bank was established which is now under Post Office management. On 31st March, 1944, the amount to the credit of depositors was £1,131,152.

Accounts are kept in sterling.

Population

The first attempt to take a census was made in 1891, which, however, covered the colony only. Since then a census has been made at 10-year intervals, viz.:—1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931. Except in 1901 the whole of Ashanti and the Northern Territories have been included. In a country such as the Gold Coast, imperfect communications and lack of education make the holding of a complete census a matter of great difficulty and even now the figures cannot be considered absolutely accurate.

At the mid-year 1940 the population of the Gold Coast was estimated at 3,962,692, as follows:—

	Resident Africans.	*Resident Non-Africans.*
Colony	1,940,789*	2,408*
Ashanti	737,072	624
Northern Territories	890,176	107
Togoland (under British mandate)	391,473	43
	3,959,510	3,182

* Includes maritime population.

The estimated African population of some of the chief towns was as follows:—

Accra	78,858
Koforidua	15,307
Cape Coast	20,242
Sekondi	23,847
Tarkwa	3,922
Ho	3,652
Kumasi	47,054
Tamale	21,303

Industries, Trade and Customs

Quantities and values of the following exports for 1944 were—

	Quantity.	*Value.* £
Cocoa tons	202,833	3,890,326
Gold fine oz.	533,877	4,485,405
Diamonds carats	1,165,857	659,028
Manganese ore dry tons	504,458	1,423,491
Bauxite tons	107,223	346,282
Timber—unmanufactured cubic ft.	2,626,344	319,524
Palm oil tons	513	11,245
Palm kernels tons	12,617	148,545
Copra tons	971	9,401
Rubber lb.	3,934,339	188,025
Kola nuts, cental of 100 lb.	14,716	12,335
Cocoa butter tons	2,889	121,345
Hides and skins:		
Cattle, untanned, cwt.	137	711
Other kinds lb.	66,624	16,068
Lime products:—		
Lime juice gallons	176,456	19,806
Lime oil gallons	3,306	29,327
Lime fruits, fresh cwt.	5,834	9,918

The value of the import trade in 1944 (exclusive of specie and currency notes) was £8,579,675, the principal imports being tobacco (all kinds), coal, cotton piece goods, artificial silks, provisions, machinery and iron and steel manufactures, vehicles and tyres, cement, medicine and drugs, and fuel oil and motor spirit.

Distribution of Sea-borne Trade, 1944

Imports

Countries.	1944. Value.	Per cent.
British Empire	£	
United Kingdom	4,616,288	54·34
British West Africa	293,559	3·46
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	—	—
Australia	106	—
British East Africa	23,572	0·28
British India	563,545	6·63
Canada	152,983	1·80
South Africa (including South-West African territories).	293,470	3·45
Southern Rhodesia	2,439	0·03
Trinidad and Tobago	75,724	0·89
Other parts of the British Empire.	2,653	0·03
Total British Empire	6,024,339	70·91
Foreign Countries.		
Argentina	19,190	0·22
Belgian Congo	70,300	0·83
Brazil	44,236	0·52
Dutch West India Islands	757,488	8·92
French Cameroons	—	—
French Possessions In India	65,711	0·77
Iran	—	—
Liberia	25	—
Mexico	54,180	0·64
Portugal	1,492	0·02
Soviet Union	—	—
Switzerland	5,705	0·07
United States of America	1,448,579	17·05
Other foreign countries	4,176	0·05
Total foreign countries	2,471,082	29·09
Grand Total	8,495,421	100·00

Fuller particulars may be obtained from the Annual Trade Report of the Gold Coast.

Exports

Countries.	1944. Value.	Per cent.
British Empire	£	
United Kingdom	7,598,927	63–41
British West Africa	135,125	1·13
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	75	—
Australia	50	—
British East Africa	—	—
British India	250	—
Canada	261,173	2·18
South Africa (including South-West African territories).	287,336	2·40
Southern Rhodesia	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire.	—	—
Total British Empire	8,282,936	69·12
Foreign Countries		
Argentina	—	—
Belgian Congo	427	0·00
Brazil	—	—
Dutch West India Islands	—	—
French Cameroons	852	0·01
French Possessions in India	—	—
Iran	—	—
Liberia	13,500	0·11
Mexico	—	—
Portugal	—	—
Soviet Union	263,469	2·20
Switzerland	176,729	1·48
United States of America	2,928,866	24–44
Other foreign countries	315,939	2·64
Total foreign countries	3,699,782	30·88
Grand Total	11,982,718	100·00

The Customs tariff is non-preferential. The principal cotton manufactures, artificial silk piece goods, alcoholic liquors, tobacco, timber, certain articles of apparel, soap, petrol and kerosene, and a number of other articles are liable to specific duties.

All other articles, unless specifically exempted, are liable to an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. except glass and glassware, which is dutiable at 10 per cent., newsprint at 7½ per cent., and perfumery at 33⅓ per cent.

ASHANTI

Ashanti is inhabited by a large number of confederated tribes, the principal of which are the Mampongs, Juabens, Bekwais, Adansis, Kokofus, Nsutas, Offinsus, Kumawus, Ejisus and Agonas. Each tribe has its own head chief, but from time immemorial the King of Kumasi was recognised as the King paramount of the Confederation.

In 1873 the King of Ashanti invaded the British Protectorate with a large army, and reached Elmina, where he was entirely defeated by the British forces under Colonel (afterwards Sir) Francis Festing. Later in the year Captain (afterwards Sir) John Glover was sent to the eastern districts of the Protectorate to organise the tribes in that quarter, for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory. At the same time Sir Garnet (afterwards Viscount) Wolseley was despatched to the Gold Coast, with British and West Indian troops, native levies, and some seamen and marines, to operate against the Ashantis, starting from Cape Coast. On 31st January, 1874, he came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoaful, where he drove them from their position after desperate resistance. The next four days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of 4th February, the British force entered Kumasi. The King had fled to the bush. A few days later Sir John Glover also reached Kumasi. On the 13th, messengers sent by the King concluded a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fomena, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Kofi. By the Treaty of Fomena, the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, and to pay an indemnity of 50,000 oz. of gold.

In 1894 Prempeh, who was then King of Kumasi, and had successfully fought against the Nkoranzas, who had revolted against his rule, threatened to attack the Atebubus. This attack was averted by the despatch of a force under Sir Francis Scott, and an ultimatum was then sent to Prempeh warning him not to enter British territory, and suggesting that he should acquiesce in the establishment of a Residency at Kumasi. No definite reply to this suggestion could be obtained, and a military expedition accordingly proceeded to Kumasi, to compel compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government. The expedition, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, entered Kumasi without resistance, January, 1896. Prempeh made submission, but, failing to comply with the terms dictated, was brought to the coast as a political prisoner and lodged in Elmina Castle, whence he was eventually deported to the Seychelles. A Resident was at the same time installed at Kumasi, and thus commenced an entirely new departure in the relations of the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti.

In 1900 the Governor visited Kumasi, and was there besieged by the Ashantis, the town being closely invested. Provisions ran short, and a part of the garrison, with the Governor, cut their way out; the rest were relieved by Colonel (afterwards Sir J.) Willcocks, commanding the Ashanti Field Force, on 15th July, after severe fighting. The Ashantis were subsequently thoroughly routed at Abuosu.

An Order of the King in Council, dated 26th September, 1901, defined the boundaries of Ashanti, annexed it to His Majesty's Dominions, and provided for its administration under the Governor of the Gold Coast. By a subsequent Order in Council of 22nd October, 1906, the boundaries between the Colony and Ashanti, and between Ashanti and the Northern Territories were re-adjusted and defined, with due regard to tribal lands and natural features.

Ashanti is administered by a Chief Commissioner, with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving officer, and is divided into the following districts, each under a District Commissioner with limited powers of jurisdiction:—

Ashanti Akim district.
Bekwai district.
Kumasi district.
Mampong district.
Obuasi district.
Sunyani district.
Wenchi district.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was extended to Ashanti in 1935. The former circuit judge is now a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of which a divisional court has been established at Kumasi.

The peaceful relations which, under the auspices of the Gold Coast Government, have existed for many years now between the Ashantis and the neighbouring tribes were signified by not infrequent petitions emanating from the Gold Coast Colony as well as from Ashanti for the return from exile of Prempeh, the former Chief of Kumasi. The confidence felt by the Government of the Gold Coast in the loyalty of the Ashanti people led to the granting of this request in 1924, and to approval being given in 1926 of his election by his people as Omanhene or Head Chief of Kumasi.

Prempeh died on 12th May, 1931, and was succeeded by his nephew (now Sir) Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Omanhene of Kumasi on 7th July, 1931, who, on the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy in 1935, assumed the title of Asantehene.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES

In 1897 the territories to the north of Ashanti were constituted a separate district with the title of "The Northern Territories," and placed in charge of a Commissioner, and a grant-in-aid of the expenditure in the Northern Territories was voted by Parliament.

Major H. P. Northcott was appointed Commissioner and Commandant of these territories, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The negotiations between the British and French governments for the settlement of territorial questions in West Africa, which had been suspended in 1896, were resumed in October, 1897; and on 14th June, 1898, after a period of considerable tension in consequence of the proximity of the British and French forces in the disputed territories, a convention was signed at Paris with a proviso that it should be ratified within six (subsequently extended to twelve) months. By this convention the boundary between the Gold Coast and the French colony of the Ivory Coast, which had only been settled in 1889, as far as the 9th parallel of north latitude, was continued northwards along the course of the Black Volta River to the 11th parallel, and it was then drawn along the 11th parallel with a deflection to the north in the neighbourhood of Mamprusi, until it met the Franco-German boundary of 1897. The effect of the Anglo-French convention of 14th June, 1898, was to leave Bona, Lobi and Moshi to France, while Dagati, Wa, Mamprusi and the southern portion of Grunshi were included in the British sphere.

On 14th November, 1899, an agreement was concluded with Germany for the partition of the "neutral zone." This partition assigned Salaga to Great Britain and Yendi to Germany, and to the north of the zone gave Mamprusi to the former and Chakosi to the latter.

Survey operations were undertaken by Anglo-French and Anglo-German commissions during 1901–2 for the delimitation of those portions of the boundaries which had not yet been settled.

Provision was made for the administration of the Northern Territories under the Gold Coast Government by an Order of the King in Council of 26th September, 1901.

The Northern Territories are administered by a Chief Commissioner with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving officer. They are divided into the Mamprusi, Wala, Lawra-Tumu, Krachi, Dagomba, Navrongo and Gonja districts, with headquarters at Gambaga, Wa, Lawra, Krachi, Yendi, Navrongo and Salaga.

The headquarters of the protectorate is at Tamale in the Dagomba district, 237 miles north of Kumasi. The Krachi district and portions of the Gonja and Dagomba districts, including Yendi, the Dagomba district headquarters, are within the northern section of Togoland under British mandate.

By Order-in-Council, of 22nd October, 1906, the boundaries between the Northern Territories and Ashanti were re-adjusted and defined.

An important step was taken with regard to the government of this protectorate by replacing, with effect from 1st January, 1907, the former semi-military administration by a staff of civil district and assistant district commissioners, and by establishing new stations. Simultaneously, the 2nd Battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment was disbanded and a force of armed constabulary substituted therefor. In 1929, the Northern Territories Constabulary was disbanded and their duties taken over by the Gold Coast Police.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was extended to the Northern Territories in 1935. The former Circuit Judge, Ashanti, who exercised in the Northern Territories powers similar to those which he exercised in Ashanti, is now a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

The former German protectorate of Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, bounded on the east by Dahomey and on the west by the Gold Coast and its protectorates. The actual coastline lies between 1° 45′ and 1° 14′ W. longitude, the frontiers, however, especially on the west, opening out considerably. The total area is about 36,500 square miles.

Until 1884–85 the majority of the tribes along the littoral and its immediate hinterland, also those adjoining the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, regarded themselves as being under the suzerainty of Great Britain, but by agreements made with the French on 24th December, 1885, and with the British on 14th and 28th July, 1886, when provisional frontiers were fixed, German influence was formally recognised by those powers. Subsequent agreements dated 23rd July, 1897, and 14th November, 1899, between Germany and the governments of France and Great Britain respectively, defined the northern frontiers of Togoland.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany Togoland was invaded by the Gold Coast forces. On 6th August, 1914, Captain E. B. Barker entered the capital, Lome, under a flag of truce and on the following day that town and the hinterland for a distance of 120 kilometres from the sea were surrendered. On 8th August Anecho (Petit Popo) was occupied by the French. Operations on a larger scale commenced on 11th August when Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bryant landed at Lome. After engagements at Agbelufoe and Chra River on 16th and 24th August respectively the enemy retired on the great wireless station at Kamina, which they destroyed. On 26th August the Acting-Governor surrendered the colony unconditionally.

Pourparlers then took place between Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Gold Coast, and M. Noufflard, Governor of Dahomey, as the result of which an agreement, subsequently ratified by the governments concerned, was drawn up. Under this agreement Togoland was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. To the British were allotted the western administrative areas of Lome and Lomeland, Misahohe, Kete-Krachi and Yendi, and to the French Anecho, Atakpame, Sokode and Sansanne Mangu.

By proclamation dated 30th September, 1914, civil courts were established under the presidency of political officers seconded from the Gold Coast, appeal lying from the district courts to that of a senior political officer. In the absence of a local criminal code, that of the Gold Coast was introduced as a basis of procedure.

In June, 1915, the office of senior political officer was merged in that of the senior military commander, without prejudice, however, to the civil nature of the court concerned.

Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on 10th July, 1919. Lome and the whole of the coast were given over to the French, and the British received additional territory in the interior. The area of the British sphere is 13,041 square miles.

In October, 1921, the Council of the League of Nations approved in principle the arrangements made between the British and French Governments for the division of Togoland in accordance with the agreement of 10th July, 1919, and the application to the territories of the mandate system; and on 20th July, 1922, after a delay due to negotiations between the United States Government and the mandatory powers, the Council confirmed the mandates and defined their terms.†

† For text of the British mandate, *see* Cmd. 1794

Togoland under British mandate is now administered under the provisions of the British *Sphere of Togoland Order-in-Council, 1923*, which was issued on 11th October, 1923.

Under this instrument the British sphere is divided into the Northern Section and the Southern Section. The Northern Section is administered as if it formed part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and the Southern Section is administered as if it formed part of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony. The Chief Commissioner's Court of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast exercises jurisdiction in the Northern Section; and the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony exercises the jurisdiction in the Southern Section.

Subject to the terms of the Mandate, the law for the time being in force in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is the law in force in the Northern Section, and the law for the time being in force in the Gold Coast Colony is the law in force in the Southern Section. The Governor of the Gold Coast Colony is empowered to enact ordinances with respect to the British sphere as a whole, or with respect to either section thereof separately.

Togoland under British mandate is not distinguished from the Gold Coast in the statistical returns. The towns of Ho and Kpandu are joined to the Gold Coast road system by a road which meets the Volta River at Senchi where there is a power ferry. There is also a direct road from Yendi to Tamale.

In January, 1946, H.M. Government announced to the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations their intention of placing Togoland under the international trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter.

GOLD COAST STATISTICS

Year.	*Finances* (excluding Railway).		**Shipping Entered and Cleared.*	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£	£	£
1935–36 ..	3,268,378	3,128,606	2,504,253	4,710,835
1936–37 ..	3,774,746	3,916,992	2,664,497	4,858,728
1937–38 ..	3,791,673	3,636,569	2,923,375	5,223,665
1938–39 ..	3,780,288	3,489,346	2,681,484	4,816,667
1939–40 ..	3,734,438	3,631,154	2,547,933	4,334,463
1940–41 ..	3,868,830	3,871,624	2,392,483	3,565,202
1941–42 ..	4,141,186	3,598,777	2,086,426	3,145,018
1942–43 ..	4,331,894	4,153,883	2,396,447	3,659,757
1943–44 ..	4,720,394	4,560,274	2,496,073	3,750,685
1944–45 ..	5,866,665	4,534,612	1,837,987	3,106,584

*Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935 ..	4,533,683	527,905	2,895,192	7,956,780
1936 ..	7,499,788	527,301	3,629,630	11,656,719
1937 ..	12,593,772	783,200	5,851,391	19,228,363
1938 ..	6,648,796	523,802	3,207,725	10,380,323
1939 ..	7,199,842	506,466	2,919,976	10,626,284
1940 ..	4,640,607	867,938	2,122,738	7,631,283
1941 ..	3,739,084	1,014,633	1,514.889	6,268,606
1942 ..	5,787,290	1,836,945	2,253,063	9,877,298
1943 ..	6,391,034	1,364,326	2,412,206	10,167,566
1944 ..	5,841,938	1,418,808	2,567,348	9,828,094

*Exports (including Re-exports)

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935 ..	5,670,398	268,339	4,032,798	9,971,535
1936 ..	6,058,958	365,136	6,212,805	12,636,899
1937 ..	7,669,341	513,870	8,034,982	16,218,193
1938 ..	11,558,859	307,161	3,559,476	15,425,496
1939 ..	12,320,235	351,902	3,563,151	16,235,288
1940 ..	6,450,817	4,209,188	3,663,837	14,323,842
1941 ..	4,297,377	7,264,613	1,986,419	13,548,409
1942 ..	9,963,505	1,361,633	1,225,036	12,550,174
1943 ..	9,738,101	688,613	2,204,568	12,631,282
1944 ..	7,884,109	684,010	3,746,081	12,314,200

Customs Receipts

1942	£2,674,597
1943	£2,903,417
1944	£2,780,041

* These figures refer to calendar years.

GOVERNORS OF THE GOLD COAST (SINCE 1900)

1900 Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir John P. Rodger, K.C.M.G.
1910 J. J. Thorburn, Esq., C.M.G.
1912 Sir Hugh C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.
1919 Brig.-Gen. Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
1927 Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1932 Sir Thomas Shenton W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1934 Sir A. W. Hodson, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir A. C. M. Burns, K.C.M.G. (now G.C.M.G.).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.
The Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.
The Chief Commissioner of the Colony.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Director of Medical Services.
Nana Tsibu Darku IX, O.B.E.
Charles William Tachie-Menson.
Dr. Isaac Boaten Asafu-Adjaye.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council is composed of the following members :—

President—The Governor, or such person appointed by him, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to be the President.

Ex-officio Members (6)—The Colonial Secretary; The Chief Commissioner of the Colony; The Chief Commissioner of Ashanti; The Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories; The Attorney-General; The Financial Secretary.

Elected Members (18)—Nine provincial members elected from the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Colony; four Ashanti members; five municipal members.

Nominated Members (6)—Six members nominated by the Governor.

HONG KONG

Civil Administration under a Governor (Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G.) was not restored in Hong Kong until the 1st May, 1946; and it is regretted that the inclusion in this edition of the Colonial Office List of up-to-date descriptive matter regarding the Colony has not been possible owing to the fact that it was still under military administration when material was being prepared for publication. An up-to-date statement will, however, be included in the next edition. Information relating to the colony before the Japanese occupation will be found in pages 336 to 344 of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office List for 1940.

JAMAICA

SITUATION AND AREA

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. latitude 17° 42′ 20″ and 18° 32′ 30″, and W. longitude 76° 11′ 55″ and 78° 23′ 35″. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length and 50 miles in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,450½ square miles, about half the size of Wales. The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,388 feet high. There are numerous rivers and streams, with a rapid fall for the most part, and not navigable. The largest are the Black River in the south-west, and the Rio Grande in the north-east. Kingston, the capital, with a population of 110,083 in 1943, is situated on the south coast of the island, and has a fine harbour. In St. Ann's Parish, in the middle part of the island, on the north of the main ridge, is the Roaring River, so called on account of its many picturesque waterfalls.

The Cayman Islands, lying between N. latitude 19° 16′ and 19° 45′, and W. longitude 79° 83′ and 81° 30′, and the Turks and Caicos Islands, are dependencies of Jamaica,* as are also Pedro and Morant Cays (two guano islands in N. latitude 17°).

It is estimated that Jamaica contains 2,568,560 acres, from which may be deducted 416,452 acres as useless for agriculture, consisting of swamps, rocks, and inaccessible lands, towns, etc., 311,960 acres of cultivable land not used and 195,200 acres of farm land used for homes, roads, water catchments and the like; 1,286,420 acres were reported as under cultivation in January, 1943.

* *See* account below.

January, 1943

	Acres.
Area in arable	382,750
Guinea grass	177,040
Commons grass	346,430
Other grasses	71,610
Woodland	308,590
Total	1,286,420

Acreages of some of the principal crops are :—

January, 1943

	Acres.
Canes	100,000
Coffee	17,000
Coconuts	10,000
Bananas	68,000
Ground provisions ..	90,000
Cocoa	20,000
Sisal	1,100
Citrus	30,000
Maize and rice	21,500
Pulses	19,000
Tobacco	2,800

The dependencies have an area of 294·5 square miles.

HISTORY

The island was discovered by Columbus on 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, the Governor of Hispaniola. It was raided by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596–97, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, but it remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on 11th May, 1655. Until the Restoration Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1660 a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward Doyley Governor-in-Chief, with an elected council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. Part of this town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston, which then consisted of a few sheds, soon rose into a place of importance. During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves. These consisted primarily of the slaves the Spaniards left, who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains, but before long runaway slaves from English masters took refuge in the mountains of the centre of the island and were only subjugated in 1738, when both classes of maroons were settled in five reserves under their own leaders, and henceforth gave little trouble except for a partial rising in 1795, which was soon suppressed, the prisoners taken being sent to Sierra Leone. When the Slave Trade was abolished in 1807 there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833 Jamaica received £6,161,927 of the £20,000,000 granted by

the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. A rebellion among the coloured population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake, which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened, and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of £150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of £800,000, chiefly in aid of re-building, was authorised from the Home Exchequer.

Climate and Inhabitants

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is 78·7°, rising to 87·6° in the day time, and falling to 71·0° in the early morning. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach, in the central range of mountains, a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° lower in temperature can be attained by a ride of one hour by motor car.

The rainy seasons occur, usually, over the whole Island, in May and June, and again in September, October and November. Besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by occasional showers in other months. In the north-eastern portion of the Island, however, there is generally a rainy season at the end of the year and light precipitation, as a rule, during the month of March.

The mean annual rainfall varies in the several sections of the Island from 24 inches at the Quarantine station, in the southern division, to 208 inches at Moore Town, followed by 173 inches at Fellowship, both situated on the northern slope of the Blue Mountain range in the north-eastern division. The sixty-year Island average is 74 inches.

Regions of the Island are visited by storms of hurricane force about 14 times in a century and disastrous earthquakes occurred in 1692 and 1907.

Under one per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, somewhat over three-fourths being pure negroes. There are about 21,393 East Indians and about 6,900 Chinese (in 1943). English is universally spoken.

Constitution

The original Constitution, granted by Charles II in 1662, which, after existing for 200 years, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a nominated Council, and an elected Assembly which, on its first meeting in 1664, consisted of 30 members but which fluctuated in numbers from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the Assembly refusing to vote supplies, and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, in 1839, introduced a Bill into Parliament for the suspension of the constitution, but was defeated, and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored. A separate Privy Council was set up and an Executive Committee was established. The latter was to act as a sort of cabinet, especially as regards financial matters.

After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong government might be created. The Legislature responded by abrogating all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the colony.

Accordingly a Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

By Order in Council dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the Constitution was fixed in the following manner:—

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote) and five *ex officio* members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works and Collector-General, and such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty might from time to time appoint, or as the Governor might from time to time provisionally appoint, and 14 persons to be elected as therein provided. The Council was dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it had not been previously dissolved.

There was also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consisted of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General and such other persons as might be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of His Majesty, but the number of members was not to exceed eight. The Governor presided at each meeting, and the Governor and two members formed a quorum.

A special feature of this Constitution was that nine elected members could veto any financial measure, while the unanimous vote of the whole 14 elected members on other matters could not be overridden by the other votes unless the Governor declared that such a decision was of paramount importance in the public interest.

A new Constitution was granted to Jamaica by His Majesty and was brought into effect by Proclamation on 20th November, 1944.

Under the terms of this Constitution there is established a Privy Council, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives.

Privy Council

The Privy Council comprises the Colonial Secretary, Officer Commanding the Troops, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary and Treasurer and two unofficial members nominated by the Governor. The functions of this body are to advise the Governor in relation to the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Government service, the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of mercy and the grant of respites or remissions of sentence.

Executive Council

The Executive Council, which is the principal instrument of policy, comprises the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, two unofficial members of the Legislative Council appointed by the Governor, and five members of the House of Representatives elected by that body. The Governor presides over the Executive Council and has a casting, but not an original, vote and, although in general bound to accept the advice of the Executive Council, may in certain circumstances decline to accept that advice and report his reasons for so doing to the Secretary of State. The Executive Council is responsible for the preparation of estimates and for the initiation of all financial measures.

Legislative Council

This Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, two official members "who shall be persons holding office of emolument under the Crown in Jamaica" and not less than ten unofficial members "who shall be persons not holding any office of emolument under the Crown in Jamaica."

The Council elects a President who is paid a salary at the rate of £600 per annum. Other nominated members of the Council are reimbursed travelling expenses, but receive no remuneration.

House of Representatives

The 14 parishes of the colony have been divided into 32 single member constituencies elected upon adult suffrage franchise for a term of five years. Members are required to have been ordinarily resident in the parish in which their constituency is comprised for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election.

The House elects from amongst its members a Speaker of the House and five members to serve as elected members of the Executive Council.

The Speaker receives a salary of £800 and members are paid at the rate of £550 per annum in addition to travelling and subsistence allowance. At the first election to the House of Representatives held on 14th December, 1944, the Jamaica Labour Party was successful in 22 of the 32 constituencies, the People's National Party in five and the other constituencies returned Independent candidates.

Administration

The Colonial revenue is derived mainly from import duties, an excise duty on rum, stamp and licence duties, income tax and excess profits tax.

There is a Supreme Court of Judicature together with resident magistrate courts and petty sessions of justices of the peace throughout the Island. The resident magistrates, besides holding courts of their own, preside in the courts of petty sessions.

An "Island Medical Service" under the control of a Director of Medical Services, was established in 1870. The several medical practitioners, who receive a retaining fee or salary from the Government, are designated "Medical Officers." They are located throughout the Island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and alms-houses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisons.

The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., poorhouses, etc., managed by the parochial board of the parish, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the parochial boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision.

There is a corporation of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew with a mayor, council and corporate officers.

In the 13 other parishes there are elected parochial boards under Laws 13 of 1900 and 17 of 1901, with jurisdiction over roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works and pounds.

The chief towns with their respective populations (1943 census) are:—

Kingston, 108,973; St. Ann's Bay, 3,133; Brown's Town, 2,663; Spanish Town, 12,028; Linstead, 2,254; Old Harbour, 1,925; Black River, 1,263; Montego Bay, 11,500; Port Maria, 3,167; Annotto Bay, 2,805; Port Morant, 4,438; Morant Bay, 3,699; May Pen, 6,038; Lucea, 1,806; Mandeville, 2,110; Christiana, 2,825; Port Royal, 1,055; Port Antonio, 5,482; Buff Bay, 1,252; Falmouth, 2,561; Savanna-la-mar, 4,046.

The estimated total revenue of all the local bodies in 1944–45 was £942,542; their expenditure £941,158.

Currency and Banking

Metallic Currency

British silver of all denominations circulates freely in Jamaica.

Nickel and bronze alloy subsidiary coinage issued under Law 49 of 1869 and Law 3 of 1943, respectively, of penny, halfpenny and farthing denominations are in circulation.

Notes

Four commercial banks operate in Jamaica, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada and Canadian Bank of Commerce. Their aggregate note circulation on 31st December, 1945, was £139,203.

Jamaica Government currency notes issued under Cap. 275 in circulation on 31st December, 1945, amounted to £2,898,782.

Government savings banks were instituted in all the principal towns in 1871. There are 168 branches now operating. The total deposits on 31st March, 1945, was £2,378,014.

People's Co-operative Banks

People's co-operative banks are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Law, Chapter 263. At 31st March, 1945, 112 banks were registered as agricultural loan societies under Section 41 of the Agricultural Loan Societies Law, 1944.

The management of these banks is in the hands of members, but they are supervised by the Agricultural Loan Societies Board.

Banks operating as agricultural loan societies are allowed to accept deposits in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Loan Societies Law, 1944. The chief business of the banks, however, is the provision of credit for co-operative, agricultural and industrial objects.

The total membership of the banks under the supervision of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board at 31st December, 1944, was 51,123, the issued share capital was £124,392 10*s.* and the paid-up share capital £74,352 17*s.* 4*d.* These figures indicate the success achieved by the banks and show the confidence in which they are held by small farmers.

The Agricultural Loan Societies Board now makes advances to agricultural loan societies from the Agricultural Credit Revolving Fund created by Law 28 of 1944. The amount at credit of this fund at 31st March, 1945 was £285,000.

The following statement sets out the position, at 31st March, 1945, of the various types of loan issued by the Board to banks :—

Type of Loan.	Amount Advanced.			Balance Outstanding.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Law 28/44—General purposes	230,509	5	8	94,112	1	9
Dairy cattle	8,432	0	0	4,977	5	3
Office equipment (safes)	3,060	14	10	1,127	6	10
Office accommodation	800	0	0	725	0	0
Agricultural Rehabilitation						
Hurricane loans, 1935	23,100	0	0	1,527	14	0
Hurricane loans, 1939	67,004	0	0	18,682	15	11
Hurricane loans, 1943	8,050	0	0	7,963	10	10
Hurricane loans, 36/1912	48,821	0	0	—		
Hurricane loans, 37/1916	24,768	12	4	—		
Hurricane loans, 24/1917	6,900	0	0	—		
Loans to fishermen	2,816	16	8	1,357	8	1
Housing loans (1939)	8,305	0	0	5,521	16	8
Farmers' housing	4,980	0	0	4,922	10	0
Advances for food production loans	145,203	15	0	66,146	9	6
Advances for Irish potato loans	29,008	0	0	8,481	1	2
Land settlement advances to banks	59,641	3	11	—		
	671,400	8	5	215,545	0	0

People's co-operative banks are the medium used by Government to assist agriculturists who have suffered loss by hurricane or other natural calamity, and rehabilitation loans were issued after the hurricanes in 1912, 1916, 1917, 1935, 1939 and 1943. After the disastrous hurricane in August, 1944, the Imperial Government came to the assistance of the Island and placed a sum of £2,004,000 at the disposal of the Jamaica Government for the rehabilitation of agriculturists. This sum was made available to the Agricultural Loan Societies Board for issue to agriculturists through the medium of co-operative banks.

At 31st March, 1945, applications for rehabilitation loans were still being received and considered. The following statement shows the advances issued to banks for re-loan to sufferers at that date :—

Type of Loan.	Amount Advanced.			Balance Outstanding.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1944 Rehabilitation and Extension Loans—						
Banana rehabilitation	62,859	0	0	58,878	5	0
Banana extension	1,831	0	0	1,331	0	0
Coconut rehabilitation	17,946	0	0	17,236	0	0
Orchard crop rehabilitation	5,326	0	0	4,900	14	6
Food crop rehabilitation	31,634	10	0	29,001	5	0
Mixed cultivation rehabilitation	12,300	0	0	12,295	0	0
Building rehabilitation	112,213	0	0	111,961	10	0
	244,109	10	0	235,603	14	6

Every effort is being made to ensure that the members of these banks understand and appreciate their aims and objects and the privileges and responsibilities of membership, and, in 1943, an educational programme was started with financial assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Social Services

Education

Elementary education is provided for from public funds. The number of recognised elementary schools is 667, of which 194 are Government schools and the remainder denominational. There are 114,743 scholars in average attendance and the grant-in-aid for 1944–45 was £528,183 ; no fees are charged. The Government maintains a system of inspection, and provides a training college for women teachers which is mainly supported from public funds, besides largely assisting the Mico undenominational training college for men, and two denominational colleges for women teachers. By a law passed in 1892 a Board of Education was constituted. Local School Boards manage the Government schools, some of which are held in Government buildings, others in rented buildings.

The Government maintains a technical continuation and commercial school in Kingston and awards scholarships for trade instruction and apprenticeship. One continuation school for girls is aided from public funds. Three practical training centres for boys and one for girls are maintained by Government.

Provision was made in 1892 for the opening of Government secondary schools where required ; there are 23 secondary schools receiving aid from public funds under regulations for grants in aid. Secondary education is provided for in general by endowed schools, under local governing bodies controlled by the Jamaica Schools Commission, and a number of private schools. There are four scholarships (one for girls, and one for girls and boys in alternate years) tenable at English universities or elsewhere within the British Empire and one scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship is annually awarded in Jamaica. Awards were discontinued during the war. Additional post-war scholarships are being awarded as far as conditions at Oxford permit. The following examinations are held : London University, Cambridge Locals, Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, Royal Drawing Society.

In the Institute of Jamaica (in Kingston) is a public library with 40,000 books, of which 9,000 form a West India Reference Library ; a natural history museum, with a small collection of live animals ; and a Jamaica history gallery with 600 portraits and 350 engravings of scenery.

Board of Education

The Director of Education (*ex officio*) (*Chairman*): The Archbishop of the West Indies ; The Rev. E. Armon Jones ; The Rev. H. Ward ; C. D. Neilson, I.S.O. ; J. J. Mills ; E. H. Cousins ; The Rev. M. L. Willis ; C. C. Campbell, M.H.R. ; L. L. Simmonds, M.H.R. ; Miss May Jeffrey-Smith ; The Rev. Thomas Powell ; The Very Rev. W. J. Ballou, S.J. ; The Right Rev. John Kneale.

Jamaica Schools Commission

The Director of Education (*Chairman*) ; The Most Rev. Dr. W. G. Hardie (*Vice-Chairman*) ; H. E. Allan, O.B.E. ; J. A. McPherson ; D. J. Judah ; Mrs. L. M. Moody ; Dr. R. A. S. Cory ; P. M. Sherlock ; Captain A. J. Newman.

Labour

On 12th September, 1938, an Unemployment Registration Bureau was set up for the primary purpose of ascertaining the extent of unemployment in the corporate area, and its function was later extended to some of the country parishes.

A Labour Department was established on 5th June, 1939, to deal with the several labour problems of the Island and Mr. F. A. Norman, O.B.E., was seconded from the Ministry of Labour, England, as Labour Adviser. The staff and duties of the Unemployment Registration Bureau were absorbed in the new department, and the Kingston Employment Bureau established to deal specially with the registration and placement of the unemployed in the corporate area.

The department aims at the promotion and maintenance of amicable relationships between employers and workers by advising associations of employers and trade unions in the light of the latest trends in industrial relations organisation and practice, by the regular inspection of factories in the interests of the health and safety of workers, and by the promotion of minimum wage legislation.

To date minimum rates for the following industries and trades have been declared in accordance with the provision of the Minimum Wage Law, after investigations by the department's minimum wage branch :—

(1) The sugar industry 1942
(2) The bread and cake bakery trade. 1944
(3) The biscuit trade 1945
(4) The printing trade 1945

A minimum wage board for the dry goods trade is now at work, and the reports of other boards are receiving consideration.

Following a proclamation which made the Factories Law of 1940 effective as from 1st August, 1943, 531 factories employing 13,456 males and 3,991 female workers have applied for registration.

The department's two inspectors pay regular visits to ensure that modern safety and health measures are observed in these establishments.

Since its inception the department has been responsible for the recruitment and despatch of approximately 59,000 persons for service with the Royal Air Force, and in munitions factories in the United Kingdom, in agriculture and industry in the United States of America and for work in the Panama Canal zone. This involved not only the examination of nearly 150,000 applicants but the preparation of work contracts in the light of the requirements of relevant international labour conventions.

The statistical branch of the department was as from 1st November, 1945, merged into the new Central Bureau of Statistics, instituted from that date. Up to that time, cost of living indexes, wage statistics, etc., were prepared and collected by the department.

Lands

The new Lands Department was created in the latter part of 1939 pursuant to a resolution of Legislative Council dated 31st July, 1939, and its functions include the administration and development of properties purchased for land settlements, Crown land forfeitures and generally all matters affecting land administration in the colony.

The department now administers :—

One hundred and nine land settlement properties purchased from general revenue and loan funds provided for the purpose.

Forty-seven ex-soldier settlements under the Government scheme for free grants of land to ex-B.W.I.R. soldiers.

Approximately 200,000 acres of Crown lands on which sales are effected under special rules—and rentals to agricultural tenants.

On land settlements there are 17,000 families representing 85,000 persons.

Three thousand six hundred and seventy-eight ex-B.W.I.R. soldiers have been settled.

There are 3,995 agricultural tenants on Crown lands.

The acreage of land settlement is 106,109 acres, out of which 21,035 acres are reserved for roads, forestry, etc. The area now available for settlement is 2,937 acres.

Industry

Fruit was a small export in 1944. 1,117,015 stems of bananas, of a value of £198,285, were exported. Citrus fruits (grape fruits and oranges), valued at £10,847, were also exported. Other exports for the years 1939–1944 were as follows :—

Domestic Products.	Unit.	1939. Quantity.	1939. Value (f.o.b.).	1940. Quantity.	1940. Value (f.o.b.).	1941. Quantity.	1941. Value (f.o.b.).
			£		£		£
Sugar ..	Tons	103,783	989,563	81,469	848,431	137,352	1,585,000
Rum ..	Galls.	839,467	247,047	1,065,720	338,286	442,003	264,675
Coffee ..	Lbs.	8,351,256	146,047	5,862,496	113,847	4,592,215	111,903
Cocoa ..	Lbs.	5,184,682	48,447	2,038,553	26,533	4,921,548	90,983
Coconuts ..	No.	31,406,137	74,998	17,494,213	48,190	17,134,950	51,413
Honey ..	Lbs.	1,384,322	13,049	2,040,763	61,459	2,350,538	52,442
Pimento ..	Lbs.	8,044,544	207,073	3,506,083	119,152	3,246,994	151,662
Ginger ..	Lbs.	3,323,122	40,571	2,571,492	46,797	2,376,919	72,828
Logwood ..	Tons	7,277	16,598	7,311	17,175	8,735	20,826
Fustic	Tons	1,006	2,592	921	3,051	785	2,301
Logwood extracts ..	Cwts.	24,243	78,155	23,741	79,794	14,794	39,789
Cigars ..	Lbs.	30,333	16,734	39,513	22,773	72,429	46,435

Domestic Products.	Unit.	1942. Quantity.	1942. Value (f.o.b.).	1943. Quantity.	1943. Value (f.o.b.).	1944. Quantity.	1944. Value (f.o.b.).
			£		£		£
Sugar ..	Tons	128,375	1,620,994	140,525	1,831,614	131,946	1,859,035
Rum ..	Galls.	415,469	379,633	412,667	462,371	561,687	605,101
Coffee ..	Lbs.	5,305,314	139,727	4,193,631	113,081	4,798,566	196,503
Cocoa ..	Lbs.	4,689,128	106,112	4,830,357	109,352	4,581,380	103,461
Coconuts ..	No.	16,631,896	93,880	27,015,200	177,907	20,187,400	145,592
Honey ..	Lbs.	1,410,815	30,472	1,405,269	33,416	2,018,320	46,853
Pimento ..	Lbs.	3,978,072	212,229	5,061,824	236,500	2,940,580	137,720
Ginger ..	Lbs.	1,845,226	125,213	2,518,651	124,535	3,248,745	159,179
Logwood ..	Tons	2,610	7,412	—	—	3,481	14,299
Fustic ..	Tons	59	130	—	—	1,763	5,798
Logwood extracts..	Cwts.	25,076	77,739	32,957	96,369	5,605	18,662
Cigars ..	Lbs.	113,162	94,550	156,762	120,673	154,882	155,738

The acreage under banana cultivation in 1943 was 68,000, under sugar cane 100,000, under coffee 17,000, under cocoa 20,000, under coconuts 10,000, under ginger 1,700, under tobacco 2,800. The cultivation of cotton has practically been abandoned.

The Island's import and export trade is divided as follows :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Imports—						
United Kingdom ..	28·4	30·6	27·4	29·3	35·1	14·8
U.S. America ..	22·6	15·6	13·3	17·8	18·9	31·8
Canada	17·2	24·5	32·4	32·5	28·2	38·2
Other countries ..	29·3	27·2	25·0	18·6	16·6	14·4
Parcel post ..	2·5	2·1	1·9	1·8	1·2	0·8
Exports—						
United Kingdom ..	62·9	61·2	38·7	30·8	17·7	21·1
U.S. America ..	5·6	8·4	19·6	20·9	20·9	21·1
Canada	23·4	25·8	36·2	38·6	48·5	48·1
Other countries ..	7·7	4·1	5·0	9·2	12·3	8·9
Parcel post ..	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·8

Means of Communication

Posts

There is a daily postal service throughout the Island, maintained by Government railway (197¼ miles) ; motor mail and passenger vans (607¾ miles) ; by foot carriers and animal-drawn vehicles (920½ miles) ; and by tramways (11 miles).

The rates of postage are as follows :—

Inland

Letters, not exceeding 2 oz., 1½*d.* ; for each addition 2 oz., ½*d.*
Postcards : single, 1*d.* ; reply paid, 2*d.*
Newspapers (local and British) and local magazines, per copy, ½*d.*
Printed and commercial papers, per 2 oz., ½*d.*
Samples, not exceeding 4 oz., 1*d.* ; not exceeding 6 oz., 1½*d.* ; not exceeding 8 oz. (maximum), 2*d.*
Parcels (parcel post over 8 oz.), for first lb., 3*d.* ; each additional lb., 2*d.*

Oversea

Letters, Imperial—not exceeding 1 oz., 2*d.* ; for every additional oz., 1*d.*
International—not exceeding 1 oz., 3*d.* ; for every additional oz., 2*d.*
Postcards, Imperial, single, 1*d.* ; reply paid, 2*d.* ; international, single, 2*d.* ; reply paid, 4*d.*
Printed papers, commercial papers and samples, per 2 oz., ½*d.* (Minimum for commercial papers, 3*d.*, and for samples, 1*d.*).
"Small Packets," per 2 oz., 1*d.* (minimum, 5*d.*).
†Parcel post—to United Kingdom, 3 lb., 1*s.* 7*d.* ; 7 lb., 2*s.* 10*d.* ; 11 lb., 4*s.* ; 22 lb. 6*s.* 6*d.* To U.S.A., 6*d.* per lb. (limit 22 lb.). To Canada, 1*s.* per lb. (limit, 20 lb.). To West India Islands, 3 lb., 1*s.* ; 7 lb., 2*s.* ; 11 lb., 3*s.* ; 22 lb., 5*s.*

There is a C.O.D. parcel post system in operation with the United Kingdom only.

A daily air passenger and letter mail service is maintained with the Americas, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean area by Pan American Airways Incorporated, K.L.M. and British West Indian Airways.

The estimated number of letters, etc., handled is as follows :—

Year 1944

Letters, etc.—	
Internal	16,678,100
Overseas—	
Receival	2,183,200
Dispatch	1,545,200
Parcel-post parcels—	
Internal	289,124
Overseas—	
Receival	39,283
Dispatch	36,301

Telegraphs

Overseas telegraphic communications are operated by Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., working in close association with Cable and Wireless, Ltd., London, providing world-wide facilities by submarine cable and wireless telegraph circuits with particular emphasis on British Empire communications.

Automatic Duplex signalling is available from Kingston to London, Montreal, New York, Halifax, N.S., Bermuda, Barbadoes, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and direct wireless circuits with Nassau, Bahamas, Belize, British Honduras, and Cayman Islands.

Communication with ships at sea off Jamaica is maintained through the company's Kingston W/T Station (V Q J).

Radiotelephone facilities are also provided by Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., interconnecting with the public telephone services in Jamaica.

All the West India cables mentioned above were taken over and operated by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company in conjunction with Cable and Wireless, Ltd., as from 1st January, 1937.

Telegraph lines connect all the principal towns, and there are 218 telegraph and telephone stations. The total wire mileage is 2,581 miles, 34½ chains, and total pole mileage, 1,630 miles, 8½ chains.

Railways

The railway extends from Kingston to Montego Bay, in the parish of St. James, a distance of 112 miles 60 chains, and to Port Antonio, in the parish of Portland, in the other direction, by a branch line from Spanish Town of 63 miles ; and to Ewarton, by a branch line from Bog Walk, on the Port Antonio branch, of 8 miles 40 chains, and by a branch line from May Pen to Frankfield, 23 miles ; also from Logans Junction to Fort Simonds, 5 miles 20 chains. The total length of line open is 212¼ miles. The railway was purchased by an American syndicate, who, under agreement, extended it to Port Antonio on the north-east and to Montego Bay on the north-west, but the Company, having failed, the Government resumed possession of the line on 16th August, 1900. The total railway debt charge for 1944–45, providing for interest only, was £49,094. The receipts in 1944–45 were less than the expenditure by £104,431, leaving a deficiency, including interest charges, of £153,154. There is also a line of telegraph and telephone along the railway from Kingston to Montego Bay, 112¾ miles ; Spanish Town to Ewarton, 17¼ miles ; from Bog Walk to Port Antonio, 54¼ miles ; from May Pen to Frankfield, 23 miles ; and from Logans Junction to Fort Simonds, 5¼ miles.

Roads

The island is intersected by an extensive system of tar-treated and metalled roads, suitable for motoring, the highest one passes over a gap at an elevation of a little over 4,000 feet. Owing to the configuration of the island there are many bridges and culverts and sharp turns ; the maximum grades are generally 1 in 15. There are 2,528 miles of main roads, and about 4,438 miles of parochial roads.

Steamship Services

Steamship communications with this Island are at present irregular.

A limited service is maintained to Europe by Messrs. Elders & Fyffes and Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., to U.S.A. by United Fruit Co., Standard Fruit and Steamship Co., and Webster Steamship Co., and to Canada by Canadian National Steamship Co.

A coastal service is run by the Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., and local commercial shipping agencies whenever cargo is available.

† Every incoming parcel post packet and every packet containing dutiable matter bears a Custom's clearance fee of 6*d.* which is collected from the addressee.

The United Fruit Co., the Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., the Jamaica Banana Producers Association, Ltd., the Standard Fruit & Steamship Corp., the Harrison Line, the Pickford & Black Steamship Co. and the Canadian National Steamship Co. maintain a regular steamship service and also call at outports when necessary.

Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay and Savanna-la-Mar are ports of registry. One ship was built during 1940 and one during 1944.

FINANCES

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1935–36 ..	2,121,965	2,178,228
1936–37 ..	2,212,365	2,206,079
1937–38 ..	2,476,136	2,271,174
1938–39 ..	2,840,142	2,854,021
1939–40 ..	3,082,208	3,164,166
1940–41 ..	3,621,916	3,780,615
1941–42 ..	4,167,185	3,822,654
1942–43 ..	4,372,304	4,044,731
1943–44 ..	5,655,431	5,949,348
1944–45 ..	8,008,586	7,408,156

SHIPPING (TONNAGE)

Nationality.	1939.		1940.		1941.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	2,098,329	2,079,038	1,019,430	1,015,844	548,646	554,871
Foreign	1,839,533	1,842,609	864,492	850,909	878,157	874,098

Nationality.	1942.		1943.		1944.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	268,166	267,804	152,735	155,888	228,129	195,405
Foreign	345,350	349,794	104,318	101,388	159,034	161,866

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The import duties are collected at both specific and *ad valorem* rates. The articles paying specific duties fall chiefly under the heads of food, drink and tobacco. Provision is made for preferential rates on Empire products. The general *ad valorem* duty is 20 per cent. and the preferential rate is 15 per cent. There are slight variations in these rates on certain classes of goods.

The following tables give statistics of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the Empire and the principal foreign countries during the period from 1939 to 1944.

	1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.		1944.	
	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
British Empire												
United Kingdom ..	28·4	62·9	30·6	61·2	27·4	38·7	29·3	30·3	35·1	17·7	14·8	21·1
Canada	17·2	23·4	24·5	25·8	32·4	36·2	32·5	38·6	28·2	48·5	38·2	48·1
Other parts of Empire	17·0	2·1	20·4	2·5	19·8	3·7	11·3	4·9	11·0	6·3	8·5	7·1
Total British Empire ..	62·6	88·4	75·5	89·5	79·6	78·6	73·1	73·8	74·3	72·5	61·5	76·3
Foreign Countries												
United States America	22·6	5·6	15·6	8·4	13·3	19·6	17·8	20·9	18·9	20·9	31·8	21·1
Japan	1·1	—	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	0·1	2·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch West Indies ..	1·9	—	2·3	—	3·2	0·1	5·2	0·1	1·9	0·2	3·4	0·1
Other Foreign Countries	9·2	3·6	4·1	1·6	2·0	1·2	2·1	4·7	3·7	5·8	2·5	1·7
Total Foreign Countries	34·9	11·2	22·4	10·0	18·5	20·9	25·1	25·7	24·5	26·9	37·7	22·9
Parcel post	2·5	0·4	2·1	0·5	1·9	0·5	1·8	0·5	1·2	0·6	0·8	0·8
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

IMPORTS

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1939	1,847,731	2,222,759	2,269,043	6,339,533
1940	1,885,068	2,761,025	1,379,075	6,025,168
1941	1,787,987	3,397,762	1,206,088	6,391,837
1942	1,614,389	2,416,586	1,385,941	5,416,916
1943	2,566,302	2,864,682	1,793,404	7,224,388
1944	1,324,471	4,194,862	3,380,734	8,900,067

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Parcel post ..	167,156	128,892	125,598	98,118	86,952	73,055
Grand Total	6,506,689	6,154,060	6,517,435	5,515,034	7,311,340	8,973,122

EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1939	2,952,901	1,236,426	558,857	4,748,184
1940	1,887,315	960,336	349,234	3,196,885
1941	1,480,774	1,630,991	833,955	3,945,720
1942	1,178,880	1,740,305	1,113,627	4,032,812
1943	738,688	2,349,909	1,125,879	4,214,476
1944	926,081	2,495,586	1,023,958	4,445,625

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Parcel post ..	16,562	16,115	21,133	18,580	22,955	33,837
Grand Total	4,764,746	3,213,000	3,966,853	4,051,392	4,237,431	4,479,462

PUBLIC DEBT, 31ST MARCH, 1945 .. £8,646,164.

CUSTOMS REVENUE (IMPORT DUTIES)

1941–42 ..	£1,548,414	1943–44 ..	£1,586,055
1942–43 ..	£1,354,055	1944–45 ..	£2,041,926

POPULATION

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	East Indian, etc.	Total.
1881	14,432	109,946	444,186	12,240	580,804
1891	14,692	121,955	488,624	14,220	639,491
1911	15,605	163,201	630,181	22,396	831,383
1921	14,476	157,223	660,420	25,999	858,118
1943	13,377	216,250	965,944	41,492	1,237,063

Governors Since 1883

1883 General Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
1888 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.
1898 Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.
1904 Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.
1907 Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.
1913 Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1918 Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
1924 Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1926 Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.
1932 Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1934 Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1938 Sir Arthur F. Richards, K.C.M.G.
1943 Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G.

Privy Council

The Governor (*President*).
Hugh Mackintosh Foot, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).
Brigadier Julian Jefferson (*Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica*).
Thomas Henry Mayers, K.C. (*Attorney General*).
Robert Walter Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Financial Secretary and Treasurer*).
Sir Alfred D'Costa.
Harold Vincent Alexander, C.B.E.
William Humbert Swaby (*Clerk of the Privy Council*).

Executive Council

The Governor (*Chairman*).
Hugh Mackintosh Foot, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).
Thomas Henry Mayers, K.C. (*Attorney General*).
Robert Walter Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Financial Secretary and Treasurer*).
Robert Beacroft Barker, O.B.E.
Owen Karl Cohen Henriques.
Harold Egbert Allan, O.B.E. (*Minister for Finance and General Purposes*).
William Alexander Bustamante (*Minister for Communications*).
Edward Rupert Dudley Evans (*Minister for Agriculture*).
Jehoida Augustus McPherson (*Minister for Education*).
Frank Ainsley Pixley (*Minister for Social Services*).
William Humbert Swaby (*Clerk of the Executive Council*).

Legislative Council

Sir Noel Livingston (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Financial Secretary and Treasurer.
P. W. Martin Cooper, C.M.G., O.B.E.
G. N. N. Nunn, O.B.E.
Robert Beacroft Barker, O.B.E.
Owen Karl Cohen Henriques.
Douglas Joseph Judah.
Robert Lucien Morrison Kirkwood.
Theodore Rowland Williams.
Allan Shaw Campbell.
Dr. Aldington George Curphey, M.B.E., M.C.
Samuel Magnus Walker.
Richard Walter Youngman.

House of Representatives

Speaker—C. M. Aitcheson.

Constituency.		*Name.*
Kingston :	E.	Florizel Glasspole.
	C.	F. A. Pixley.
	W.	W. A. Bustamante.
St. Andrew :	E.	E. H. Fagan.
	C.	Linden Newland.
	W.	E. R. D. Evans.
St. Ann :	E.	Dr. I. S. Lloyd.
	W.	G. W. Gallimore.
St. Catherine :	N.E.	Rev. S. A. Black.
	S.E.	L. W. Rose,
	W.	J. R. Henry.
St. Elizabeth :	N.	N. C. Lewis.
	S.	B. B. Coke.
St. James :	N.W.	Miss I. R. Collins.
	S.E.	R. C. McFarlane.
St. Mary :	E.	R. D. Lindo.
	W.	L. L. Simmonds.
St. Thomas :	E.	I. W. A. Barrant.
	W.	J. A. McPherson.
Clarendon :	N.E.	Rev. R. E. Philips.
	N.W.	W. D. Lindon.
	S.	H. C. Cork.
Manchester :	N.	N. L. Sinclair.
	S.	L. C. Bloomfield.
Westmoreland :	E.	F. L. B. Evans.
	W.	C. C. Campbell.
Trelawny :	N.	C. M. Aitcheson.
	S.	M. M. Thelwell.
Hanover :	E.	J. Z. Malcolm.
	W.	Rev. F. G. Veitch.
Portland :	E.	H. E. Allan, O.B.E.
	W.	L. A. Lynch.

Clerk to the Legislature—Clinton Hart.

Representatives of Churches

The following are the chief religious bodies, with their respective heads, operating in the colony :—

Church of England—The Most Reverend W. G. Hardie (*Archbishop of the West Indies*).
Presbyterian—The Reverend Hugh McTear (*Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica*).
Baptist—The Reverend I. C. Parsons (*President of the Jamaica Baptist Union*).
Methodist—The Reverend E. Armond Jones (*Chairman and General Secretary of the Methodist Church in Jamaica*).
Congregational—The Reverend E. A. Ritchie-Haughton (*Chairman of the Congregational Union of Jamaica*).
Roman Catholic—The Right Reverend T. A. Emmet, D.D. (*Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Jamaica*).

Foreign Consuls

Belgium—L. J. Stone (*Consul*), Kingston.
Chile—Ronald R. Suarez (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.
China—Wong Check Kwong (*Consul*), Kingston.
Colombia—Cesar Perdomo (*Consul*), Kingston.
Costa Rica—J. W. Martin Carazo (*Consul-General*), Kingston.
Cuba—Heriberto Clews (*Consul*), Kingston.
Greece—F. W. Harris (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.
Honduras—J. W. Martin Carazo (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.
Luxembourg—J. Stone (*Consul*), Kingston.
Netherlands—Sir A. D'Costa (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.

Nicaragua—J. W. Martin Carazo (*Honorary Consul-General*), Kingston.
Norway—F. W. Harris (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.
Panama—Luis Hernandez (*Consul-General*), Kingston.
Peru—C. D. Rowe (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.
El Salvador—V. L. George (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.
Sweden—A. E. West (*Honorary Consul*), Kingston.
United States of America—Edwin Kemp (*Consul-General*), Kingston.
Venezuela—Mario Plaza Ponte (*Consul*), Kingston.

Vice-Consuls

China—Hsueh Wei-Yuan (*Vice-Consul*), Kingston.
Costa Rica—Jorge Martin (*Hon. Vice-Consul*), Kingston.
Finland—A. E. West (*Hon. Vice-Consul*), Kingston.
Norway—K. V. Abendana (*Honorary Vice-Consul*) Port Antonio ; B. A. Kirkham (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Savanna-la-mar ; E. T. Hart (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Montego Bay.
Panama—E. R. Surridge (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Kingston.
Spain—David Sabio (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Kingston.
Switzerland—E. J. Waeckerlin (*Honorary Vice-Consul*), Kingston.
United States of America—George F. Kelly, Frederick L. Royt and Milton C. Walstrom (*Vice-Consuls*), Kingston.

Consular Agent

Spain—F. V. Grosett, Port Antonio.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Description

The Cayman Islands, which form a dependency of Jamaica, consist of three islands—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac—lying between 79° 83′ and 81° 30′ W. longitude and 19° 16′ and 19° 45′ N. latitude, and having a total area of about 104 square miles. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola, but were never occupied by the Spaniards. The English took possession soon after the conquest of Jamaica in the middle of the seventeenth century and the islands were mainly colonised from Jamaica, though many English and Scottish mariners, shipwrecked on the coast of Cuba, settled on the islands.

The proportion of white inhabitants in the Cayman Islands is considerably larger than in other parts of the West Indies.

The principal island, Grand Cayman, is distant about 178 miles from the nearest point of Jamaica. It is 17 miles in length, with a varying breadth from 4 to 7 miles, and has an area of 85 square miles. The total population of the islands is 6,670, of which some 5,311 live in Grand Cayman, where Georgetown, the capital town, with a population of 1,462, is situated.

The coasts are for the most part rock-bound, protected by coral reefs and enclosing some fair-sized deep-water harbours.

Industries, Trade and Customs

The chief industry of the inhabitants is catching turtle—or "turtling," as it is called. These turtles are brought to the island and placed in "crawls" to recover and fatten before export. The total number of turtle exported in 1944 amounted to 1,328, valued at £3,057.

The people are first-class shipbuilders and many fine schooners are built in these islands for local use and sale abroad.

Georgetown is a port of registry and 28 sailing vessels and 13 motor vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 3,896, are on the registry of shipping there.

The islands are in some parts fruitful and the usual tropical products are grown, but a considerable acreage is traversed by honeycombed limestone and unfit for cultivation. Mahogany, cedar and other valuable timber and some dye-woods are found.

Many of the islanders find employment on the mainland of America and in foreign vessels, supporting their families in Cayman by remittances from abroad.

An *ad valorem* customs duty of 12½ per cent. is levied on most imported commodities, with specific duties on alcoholic liquors and tobacco. The revenue derived from these duties amounted to £11,590 in 1944–45.

There is a British preferential tariff on certain articles.

Climate

The climate from November to March is cool, the prevailing winds being from the north, but during the summer months it is hot, with southerly winds. Mosquitoes abound in the summer. The rainfall at Georgetown during 1945 was 52·56 inches, the average annual rainfall being about 64·92 inches.

The more recent hurricanes at the islands occurred in October, 1944 ; November, 1932 ; September, 1917 ; August, 1909 ; and August, 1903—previous to this there was a severe hurricane in October, 1876. During 1935 a modern meteorological station was erected at Georgetown, and observations taken form an important study of meteorological phenomena in the Caribbean, especially in connection with hurricanes.

Communications

A regular motor-schooner service is maintained from Georgetown with Kingston, Jamaica. There is also communication by sailing and motor vessels with the ports of Central America and the United States.

There are motorable roads connecting every district in both Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac.

There are two wireless stations : Georgetown, Grand Cayman, and Stake Bay, Cayman Brac ; the latter established in 1936, the former in 1935. The principal tariffs per word are (deferred) : Jamaica, 6*d.* ; United Kingdom, 1*s.* 5*d.* ; Canada, 1*s.* 2*d.* ; New York, 1*s.*

Education

Education is in charge of a Board of Education which receives an annual grant from the public revenue. Thirteen public elementary schools are maintained, with a roll of 784 pupils and an average attendance of 572.

Constitution

The Government is administered by a commissioner who is also judge of the Grand Court. Justices of the peace (at present 25) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and these, with 27 elected members, known as vestrymen, constitute the Legislative Assembly under the presidency of the Commissioner. Elections are held biennially.

The present constitution of this Assembly of Justices and Vestry is 100 years old and the centenary was commemorated by a special issue of postage stamps in 1932.

FINANCES

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1942/43 ..	18,925	12,703
1943/44 ..	27,933	22,137
1944/45 ..	21,155	28,533

The public debt amounts to £7,883, being made up of loans by the Jamaica Government (*a*) in 1933 to assist in repairing the damage caused by the hurricane of 1932; (*b*) in 1938 for the construction of certain works of improvement in the dependency.

The dependency has £25,076 invested as a reserve fund and £2,000 as a hurricane fund.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1942 ..	55,072	9,762
1943 ..	71,283	9,971
1944 ..	82,494	12,861

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

SITUATION AND AREA

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 37′ W. longitude at the extreme south-eastern end of the Bahama chain. The Turks Islands are separated from the Caicos group by the 22-mile wide Turks Islands Passage. The combined area of both groups is about 166 square miles.

CLIMATE

The climate is equable and healthy and rarely unpleasantly hot owing to the constant trade winds.

The mean temperature (day) during 1944 was 70·8°, the extreme range being from 62° to 92°. The rainfall at Grand Turk during 1944 amounted to 26·40 inches, and the average rainfall for the five years 1939–1944 was 32·35 inches.

Hurricanes strike the dependency periodically, almost always during the month of September. There were severe hurricanes in 1926, 1928 and 1945, the last being the worst within living memory.

A United States weather bureau is maintained by Cable & Wireless, Ltd., at Grand Turk; reports on local weather conditions are sent to Miami every six hours during the 24.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Geographically the islands are part of the Bahama chain, and have the same flat characteristics. Economically they are divided into two distinct parts, the salt-producing islands of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos; and the remainder of the Caicos group, where the people are peasant farmers and fishermen. Food supplies for the salt-producing islands are imported from abroad, but during the winter months some vegetables are sent to these islands from the outlying Caicos.

The only industry is salt-raking. All salt is exported by the Salt Industry Board, and before the war exports averaged 50,000 tons annually. Since 1942 there has been a severe depression in the salt business, owing to the difficulty of obtaining tonnage to lift salt.

HISTORY

The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered in 1512 by Ponce de Leon. From 1678 they were visited by Bermudians who remained in Grand Turk during the summers to rake salt and returned to Bermuda during winter. In 1710 the salt-rakers were driven out by the Spaniards, but they in their turn drove the Spaniards from the islands. During the next 40 years brushes with the Spaniards were a frequent occurrence, but the salt-rakers armed their ships and gave as good as they got.

In 1753 and again in 1764 the French attacked the salt-rakers and took them to Haiti as prisoners. A treaty between the French and English commissioners in Jamaica ended these depredations.

The Caicos Islands were settled by loyalist planters from the southern states of America after the War of Independence. Cotton was cultivated until 1812 but drought and insect plagues caused the industry to fail, and after the abolition of slavery in 1834 the planters left the islands, leaving their former slaves in possession.

In the meantime, in 1799, the islands were annexed by the Bahamas Government, in spite of vigorous protests by the Bermudian salt-rakers. These protests were continued until 1848 when 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 addressed a petition to Her Majesty praying that the islands might be annexed to the colony of Jamaica. The Legislative Council of Jamaica agreed, and on 1st January, 1874, the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica, and still remain one of its dependencies.

CONSTITUTION

In the Order-in-Council of 1873 which annexed the islands to Jamaica provision was made for the constitution of a Legislative Board for the Turks and Caicos Islands. This board now consists of three official and three unofficial nominated members appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. The Commissioner is *ex-officio* President of the Board. The board is empowered to make ordinances for financial measures and for matters of a local character, but these ordinances do not become law until the Governor has given his assent to them.

Laws passed by the legislature of Jamaica do not apply to the Dependency unless they are made applicable in express terms. The revenue and expenditure of the Dependency are kept distinct from those of Jamaica.

THE LEGISLATIVE BOARD

The Commissioner (*President*).
The Magistrate.
The Treasurer.
W. S. Jones, M.B.E.
E. G. Ewing.
F. B. Harriott.

POPULATION

Census 1943

	Turks Islands.	Caicos Islands.
Black ..	1,135	2,946
Coloured ..	860	1,075
White ..	93	29
	2,088	4,050

Total population .. 6,138.

ADMINISTRATION

The revenue of the dependency is derived mainly from import duties.

The Magistrate holds court weekly at Grand Turk, and monthly at Salt Cay and South Caicos.

District boards have been appointed at the main settlements in the out-lying Caicos Islands. Their members are appointed by the Commissioner, and they are empowered to make rules for the control of public health, water supplies, and the cultivation of land.

RELIGION

The Turks and Caicos Islands are in the diocese of the Bahamas. The Anglican rector lives at Grand Turk, and there are Anglican churches at Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour.

There are Methodist and Baptist churches at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, and Blue Hills, and Baptist churches, visited regularly by the minister, in all the other Caicos settlements.

Anglican Rector—The Reverend W. N. Porter.
Methodist Minister—The Reverend C. L. Cadogan.
Baptist Minister—The Reverend G. L. Walters.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

There are no commercial banks in the dependency. The currency used is Jamaican banknotes and British silver.

The Government Savings Bank was established in 1890, and had on 31st December, 1944, 1,213 depositors, with £41,063 in deposits.

COMMUNICATIONS

There is a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service with Jamaica.

Air mail is sent fortnightly by a sailing vessel to Haiti, from where it is forwarded by air to Jamaica. All mail to and from the dependency is at present routed via Jamaica.

An air strip was built during the war by the American army on South Caicos. At present no civil air lines call there.

Grand Turk is an important junction of Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd. Their cables connect with Jamaica, Barbados, and Bermuda and thence via Canada with London and all parts of the world. The company also has a regular wireless service with Ciudad Trujillo, and with the Government wireless stations at Salt Cay and South Caicos. On notification contact can be made with ships at sea, but no regular ship's watch is kept.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Medical officers are stationed at Grand Turk and South Caicos. They are seconded for periods of two years from the Jamaica Medical Service.

There are 11 Government elementary schools in the Dependency, with 918 pupils enrolled in 1945 and an average attendance of 617. Education is compulsory up to the age of 14 at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos.

There is a Government senior school at Grand Turk which takes children up to the school certificate standard.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1935	11,191	8,846
1936	10,111	9,013
1937	21,148	10,955
1938	14,359	14,660
1939	9,780	13,830
1940	14,491	13,991
1941	24,297	23,853
1942–43 ..	16,287	23,091
1943–44 ..	34,575	34,701
1944–45 ..	34,815	30,563

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1935	18,984	13,220
1936	23,621	17,520
1937	25,654	29,978
1938	25,974	23,009
1939	23,708	24,604
1940	30,135	38,213
1941	40,828	39,297
1942	31,148	18,456
1943	70,163	12,646
1944	58,272	14,367

COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1900

1901 W. Douglas Young.
1906 F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.
1914 G. Whitfield Smith, O.B.E.
1923 Harold E. Phillips, I.S.O.
1934 F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E.
1937 H. C. N. Hill, M.C.
1940 E. P. Arrowsmith.
1946 C. E. Wool-Lewis.

KENYA

SITUATION AND AREA

The territory comprised under the name of "Kenya Colony and Protectorate", previously known as the East Africa Protectorate, roughly extends from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to longitude 41° E. It is bounded on the north by Abyssinia and the Sudan, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, on the south by Tanganyika territory and on the east by the Indian Ocean and Somalia.

The eastern and north-eastern boundaries were originally defined along the Juba River by an agreement with Italy (1891), and the northern by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908, but upon the cession of Jubaland to Italy in 1925, a commission was appointed to adjust the eastern and north-eastern boundaries.

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 the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The original concession was made to a company, subsequently called the Imperial British East Africa Company, but the territory was transferred in 1895 to His 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 an Order in Council dated 9th November, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under a Governor and Commander-in-chief, and the Order in Council of 22nd October, 1906, constituted executive and legislative councils. 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. This Order in Council came into operation on 23rd July, 1920, and the Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya.

The northern part of the Colony, comprising three-fifths of the whole, is arid and comparatively waterless. The southern strip, in which almost all economic production is centred, comprises a low-lying coastal area and a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 feet to 10,000 feet. This area includes Mount Kenya (17,040 feet), Mount Elgon (14,000 feet), the Aberdare Range (about 12,000 feet to 13,000 feet) and part of the Great Rift Valley which is some 30 to 40 miles wide and often 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet lower than the country bounding it on either side. The land on the northern strip is traversed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and that which lies outside townships is divided principally between native areas, and alienated farmland in European occupation.

The Colony includes parts of two of the great African lakes; the land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area 5,230 square miles, making a total of 224,960 square miles.

The total area of 219,730 square miles may be divided as follows:—

	Square miles.
Native areas (including native settlement areas).	52,038
Crown forests	4,746
Townships, township reserves, etc...	291
Other Government reserves ..	284
Alienated land and land available for alienation.	12,351
Northern frontier, Turkana and extension from Uganda.	115,393
Unclassified areas	34,627
Total	219,730

The capital is Nairobi and the principal port Mombasa. Other towns having municipal status are Nakuru in the centre of the European farming district, Kisumu situated on Lake Victoria, and Eldoret.

The Colony and Protectorate is divided into four provinces and three extra-provincial districts, *viz.*

The Nyanza Province (comprises the districts of North Kavirondo, South Kavirondo, Central Kavirondo, Kericho and Kisumu-Londiani).

The Rift Valley Province (comprises the districts of Nakuru, Baringo, Laikipia-Samburu, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo, Trans Nzoia and West Suk).

The Central Province (comprises the districts of Nairobi, Kiambu, Thika, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Machakos and Kitui).

The Coast Province (comprises the districts of Digo, Mombasa, Teita, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu).

The Northern Frontier District (comprises the districts of Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, Garissa and Mandera).

The Turkana District.

The Masai District (comprises the districts of Narok and Kajiado).

The capital of the Colony is Nairobi. A municipality has been established here in respect of a population estimated as:—

	1938.	1939.	1945.
Europeans ..	6,500	6,800	10,400
Asiatics ..	18,500	17,700	31,900
Natives ..	40,000	41,000	66,600
Total ..	65,000	65,500	108,900

Mombasa is the principal port; the inhabitants number about 95,000 of whom about 1,500 are Europeans. Mombasa is an island of about seven square miles in area and has two harbours. Mombasa harbour is on the eastern side and Kilindini harbour to the south-west. There is a lighthouse and signal station at the entrance to the port. A municipality was established at Mombasa in 1928.

The total population was estimated at 31st December, 1944, as follows:—

Europeans	23,418
Indians	73,962
Goans	6,002
Arabs	24,746
Other non-natives ..	5,288
Total non-natives ..	133,416
Africans	3,852,000
Total	3,985,416

On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes, such as the Nilotic Kavirondo, the Nandi, the Kipsigis, the Suk, the Turkana, the Masai, the Somali and the Galla.

The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mohammedanism has made some progress. There are in the Colony and Protectorate many Christian mission stations, representing 13 different societies—British, French, Italian, Swedish and American, two of them being Roman Catholic. At these stations are schools for elementary instruction and handicrafts.

Constitution

Under the Royal Instructions dated 29th March, 1934, amended on 26th May, 1938, the Executive Council of the colony consists of the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Chief Native Commissioner (*ex-officio* members), such other persons holding office in the public service of the colony as the Governor may appoint (official members), and such persons (if any) not holding such office as the Governor may appoint (unofficial members), with the Governor as President. There are three such unofficial members. It is further provided that the Legislative Council of the colony shall consist of the Governor as President, 11 *ex-officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, 11 European elected members, five

Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community and one nominated unofficial member to represent the interests of the Arab community. The *ex-officio* members are the *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, with the Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture, Director of Education, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Director of Public Works, and Commissioner of Customs.

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, and various other places. In all cases to which natives are parties local ideas and customs are considered. The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout the colony and protectorate.

The 1924 ordinance governing the election of European, Indian and Arab members to the Legislative Council was consolidated and amended in 1935, but not brought into operation until 1937, when new registers of voters were compiled for the general elections which took place in 1938. Under amendments to the 1924 ordinance the boundaries of several of the 11 European electoral areas had been altered, and certain areas renamed. These were continued in the 1935 ordinance, which, however, provided for three Indian electoral areas (two each to return two members and the other one) in place of the whole country forming one constituency returning five members. For Arabs, the whole country is still one constituency. The Indian and Arab franchise, like the European, is adult (over 21 years) suffrage, except that in the latter case it is made subject to the ability to write Arabic or Swahili in Arabic characters.

By the enactment in 1924 of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance a considerable measure of local self-government was conferred on the various native councils in Kenya in regard to the social welfare of the tribes and the management of communal matters such as land, forests, veterinary services, etc., as well as the local control of health, education, agriculture, trade and labour recruitment. Ordinances passed in 1928 aim at the extension of local government in municipalities and settled areas.

East Africa Governors' Conference

An account of the constitution of the Standing Conference of East Africa Governors is given in the introduction to Part II.

Land and Products

With altitudes varying from sea level to over 9,000 feet, Kenya lends itself for the production of a wide range of crops. In the areas above 5,000 feet coffee, tea, maize, wattle bark, pyrethrum and wheat are the principal crops. At the lower altitudes sisal, cotton and oilseeds are most important. Other crops grown in various parts of the colony include beans, potatoes, sorghums, millets, pulses, coconuts, cashew nuts, sugar cane, vegetables, fruit and essential oil plants.

Beef production, dairying, sheep and pigs form an increasingly important role in the general agricultural policy of the colony and considerable quantities of meat, butter, hides and skin, wool and bacon are produced annually.

The local market is well supplied with the main food staples and also with a tempting variety of specialities of local production and preparations.

With the large number of personnel of the armed forces stationed in the colony throughout the war the internal consumption of all agricultural commodities has increased considerably but in spite of this factor the export trade in agricultural and pastoral products reached a total of £3,463,000 in 1944 as compared with 3,200,629 in 1937.

Fishing is carried on both on the coast and on Lake Victoria, and an adequate supply is obtained for local consumption.

The forest products of the colony have played an important part in meeting the heavy demands of the armed forces during the war. On the coast mangrove poles and bark, timber, ebony and gum copal are the main products. In the highland forests are found large quantities of pencil cedar and several other good timbers such as podocarpus, olive and East African camphor, also large areas of bamboos suitable for the manufacture of high quality paper pulp.

The following minerals have been located:—

Gold.—Has been found throughout the Nyanza Province and in the Lolgorien district of the Masai reserve. Traces of gold have been found in various areas occupied by Basement System rocks.

Silver.—Is commonly associated with gold in Nyanza and also occurs in galena ores in the Coast Province.

Amblygonite.—Has been found sporadically in pegmatites in Basement System areas.

Apatite.—Has been located in small concentrations near Homa Bay in Southern Kavirondo.

Arsenopyrite.—Is commonly associated with the gold mineralisation of Nyanza.

Asbestos.—Of anthophyllite type occurs in Basement System rocks and is worked in Machakos and West Suk.

Barytes.—Of good quality is found in association with lead and zinc ores in the Coast Province.

Beryl.—Has been found in pegmatites particularly in Machakos.

Clays.—Of meta-betonite type have been found at Athi River, near Nairobi, and north of Mount Kenya. Ceramics clays are known in the Central and Coast Provinces.

Columbite.—Sporadic occurrences of columbite-tantalite have been found in Basement System pegmatites.

Copper.—Impregnations occur in association with pegmatites in the Tsavo area. Promising gold-copper deposits are being developed in Southern Kavirondo (Nyanza Province).

Corundum.—Occurs in association with a dunite intrusion near Mtito Andei (Machakos).

Diatomite.—Is widespread in Pleistocene lake beds in the Rift Valley. Five large deposits are known that are estimated to contain extensive reserves of the material.

Felspar.—Suitable for ceramic purposes is found in pegmatites in Central Province.

Galena.—Occurs in a barytes-base metal vein in the Coast Province and is also known as thin veins in sandstones near Mazeras (also in the Coast Province).

Graphite.—Occurs in Basement System gneisses and schists, and is best known in the Machakos, Southern Kitui and Tsavo areas.

Gypsum.—Is found plentifully in the Northern Frontier District especially near El-Wak and Garissa. Other deposits are known in Central Kitui and near Homa Bay.

Ilmenite.—Is widespread in areas of Basement System rocks.

Iron.—Magnetite and magnetite-haematite quartzites occur in the Basement System and form a possible source of ore for future requirements. Gossans and pyritic ore bodies in the goldfields of Nyanza are an additional possible source.

Kyanite.—Is abundant in the Machakos area and sometimes occurs in fine crystals that have been at times cut as gems. Extensive deposits of massive and unusually pure kyanite are being worked in the Taveta area (Coast Province).

Limestone.—Coral and other limestones are abundant in the Coast Province, and enormous quantities of crystalline limestone are available in Basement System areas, notably near Voi, Kajiado, Machakos, the Loldaika hills, Elgeyo and Suk. Lacustrine limestones are worked near Muhoroni and Homa Bay in Western Kenya. Extensive deposits of limestone of carbonatite type are also known in the Homa Bay area.

Manganese.—Occurs in the Coast Province, and small deposits have been located in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

Magnesite.—Has been exploited near Mtito Andei (Machakos). Other deposits are known in the northern frontier district.

Marble.—Is being exploited near Kajiado.

Mica.—Of sheet type occurs in pegmatites, and has been worked in Central Province and West Suk.

Molybdenite.—Traces have been found in Northern Kavirondo and near Maralal.

Monazite.—Is found in coastal beach sands.

Olivine.—Is concentrated in rivers draining from the Aberdares, and constitutes the bulk of a dunite intrusion near Mtito Andei.

Pigments.—Mineral pigments yielding yellow, chrome, brown, red and green colours are being worked, principally in Kitui and Machakos. Green pigments are also obtained in Turkana.

Pumice.—Occurs in the Rift Valley Province near Naivasha.

Pyrite.—Massive pyrite-pyrrhotite bodies have been located by diamond drilling in the Kakamega area.

Quartz.—Of optical and piezo-electrical quality has been found in Central Province.

Quicksilver.—In the form of cinnalar has been found in the Coast Province.

Rutile.—Is present in coastal sands.

Sapphire.—The corundum deposit at Mtito Andei has yielded small fragments of gem sapphire.

Sillimanite.—Schists have been discovered in the Machakos and Maralal areas.

Soapstone.—Extensive deposits are known in Southern Kavirondo.

Soda.—Is being extracted in large quantities from Lake Magadi by the Magadi Soda Company.

Talc.—Deposits have been found in the Machakos and West Suk districts.

Tin.—Traces of tin occur in Trans-Nzoia, and cassiterite is an accessory mineral in the Kisii sandstones.

Tungsten.—Scheelite has been found as an accessory mineral in a gold-quartz vein in central Kavirondo.

Vermiculite.—Deposits have been found at various localities in the Central Province and Masai district.

Zinc Blende.—Is present in a barytes-galena vein in the Coast Province.

Zircon.—Is an abundant constituent of river sands in Nyanza and the Coast Province.

Trade, Customs and Excise

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6*d.* per package).

For purposes of customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties" which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by proclamation either in part or in full in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the common tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, based on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Specific duties are imposed on such articles as readily lend themselves to this form of assessment and in certain cases alternative specific or *ad valorem* charges are levied. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial, and educational development of the territories.

For Kenya and Uganda, the value of trade imports (excluding imports on Government account, railway material and goods in transit and transhipment) and of exports (domestic and foreign) and the net amount of customs receipts from all sources and the tonnage entered at Kenya ports, were as follows :—

Years.	*Trade Imports.*	*Trade Exports.*
	£	£
1939 ..	7,661,020	10,750,666
1940 ..	10,456,690	11,965,650
1941 ..	13,887,581	13,964,862
1942 ..	12,995,961	14,035,440
1943 ..	12,904,974	13,824,195
1944 ..	13,946,486	16,086,385

	Customs Receipts.	*Tonnage Entered. (Net Tonnage.)*
	£	
1939 ..	1,310,580	2,116,540
1940 ..	1,502,666	2,239,490
1941 ..	1,933,998	2,816,127
1942 ..	1,395,614	2,894,893
1943 ..	1,631,677	2,142,278
1944 ..	2,288,174	2,359,407

In 1944 the main imports into Kenya and Uganda were: grain and flour, £129,956; beer, wines and spirits, £399,387; cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, £337,472; coal, £756,713; cement, £79,776; iron sheets (galvanised and corrugated), £32,848; tools and implements, £146,140; electrical goods and apparatus, £81,824; machinery, £549,666; cotton piece goods and manufactures, £3,430,904; woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures, £105,717; silk and artificial silk tissues and manufactures, £85,698; jute bags and sacks, £567,576; haberdashery and wearing apparel, £361,906; chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints and colours, £383,424; fuel oil, £517,596; lubricating oils and greases, £294,228; motor spirit, £839,615; mineral oil, illuminating or burning, £188,859; stationery and other paper manufactures, £236,400; motor cars, parts and accessories, £122,851; motor lorries, tractors, parts and accessories, £586,398; tyres and tubes for vehicles, £230,688.

The principal countries of origin were: United Kingdom, 22·8 per cent.; British possessions, 51·2 per cent. (total British Empire, 74 per cent.); Persia, 10 per cent.; United States of America, 13·5 per cent.; other foreign countries, 2·5 per cent. (total foreign countries, 26 per cent.).

The principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during 1944 were: coffee, £1,567,832; sugar, £189,134; tea, £600,914; cigarettes, £563,983; tin ore (Uganda), £68,247; cotton and cotton seed (mainly Uganda), £5,263,995; sisal, fibre and tow, £730,737; hides and skins, £378,263; wattle bark and extract, £266,996; ivory (elephant), £40,421; pyrethrum, £843,748; wool, £33,425; gold bullion, £451,810.

The chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 16 per cent.; British possessions, 66 per cent. (total British Empire, 82 per cent.); United States of America, 9 per cent.; other foreign countries, 9 per cent. (total foreign countries, 18 per cent.).

Full particulars are available in the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

Currency, Banking and Finance

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5 and 1.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the East African territories (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar) by local currency officers.

The National Bank of India, Ltd. (head office, 26, Bishopsgate Street, London) are bankers to the Government of Kenya, with branches in the colony and protectorate of Kenya at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu and at Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja in the Uganda protectorate.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (head office, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London) has branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Kisumu, Nyeri, Nanyuki (as agency to Nyeri), Kitale, Kakamega (as agency to Kisumu), in the colony and protectorate of Kenya, and at Kampala and Jinja in the Uganda protectorate.

Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kitale, Eldoret and Kisumu in Kenya and Kampala and Jinja in the Uganda protectorate.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1935 ..	3,304,026	3,252,784
1936 ..	3,496,389	3,350,381
1937 ..	3,667,394	3,565,976
1938 ..	3,776,030	3,876,952
1939 ..	3,811,778	3,808,079
1940 ..	4,111,412	4,064,465
1941 ..	5,348,888	4,511,275
1942 ..	5,595,025	5,341,551
1943 ..	6,801,860	6,782,467
1944 ..	7,734,333	7,629,088

Public debt .. £17,580,600

The following were the chief sources of revenue for 1944 :—

	£
Customs and excise	2,398,402
Licences and taxes	2,209,190
Fees and payments for specific services.	211,703
Posts and telegraphs	448,372
Earnings of Government Departments.	246,215
Revenue from Government property.	100,303
Sale of Government property	280,339
Forest Department revenue ..	142,107

Communications

Steamship Services

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Co. maintain a monthly service of passenger steamers from and to London. The Union Castle vessels run either via the Cape or Suez.

The Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles to Madagascar call fortnightly at Mombasa, homewards and outwards.

The Clan Ellerman Harrison Line maintains a three-weekly service of fast cargo steamers from Liverpool; also a service from the U.S.A. and Canada.

The Holland Afrika Line maintains a fortnightly service from London and Continental ports to South and East Africa calling at this port.

India-Africa Line (Andrew Weir & Co.) connect monthly with India and South Africa.

American South African Line (Inc.) connect U.S.A. monthly via South African ports.

Robin Line connect the United States of America monthly via South African ports.

A fortnightly mail service to Bombay and Durban is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's passenger and cargo steamers. The north bound ships connect at Bombay with the P. & O. mail steamers to England.

A monthly passenger service is maintained with Batavia via southern ports by the Royal Packet Company of Holland.

A monthly cargo service is maintained by the "Silver Java Pacific Line" from America via South African ports to Java and back to America via Pacific.

Communication between the coastal ports of the protectorate is maintained by steamers belonging to the B.I.S.N. Co. and Holland Africa Line.

Railways, Rivers and Harbours

The Kenya and Uganda Railway was formerly worked as a State Railway of Kenya Colony, but in 1921 it was decided that from 1st April this line, together with all branch lines and steamer services both in Kenya and Uganda, should be controlled by an Inter-Colonial Railway Council, consisting of a chairman and one official and one

unofficial member from each territory (Kenya and Uganda), and that railway surpluses should not be available for general colonial revenue purposes.

On 3rd February, 1926, the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order-in-Council, 1925, came into force, by which was established the office of High Commissioner for Transport for the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Protectorate of Uganda. It provided that this office should be held by the Officer administering the Government of Kenya, and that he should have the control of the transport services owned, controlled, or managed, by the governments of either of the two Territories, including railways, ports, wharves and steamships; the services were to be known as the Kenya and Uganda Railway. The Order-in-Council further provided for the constitution of a Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council to consist of not more than two official and two unofficial members representing Kenya, and not more than two official and two unofficial members representing Uganda, each territory's representatives, official and unofficial, to be appointed by the respective Governors; and it directed that a Railway and Harbour Fund should be formed, into which was to be paid all revenue derived from the administration of the services, and from which all disbursements were to be made.

By an amending Order-in-Council, dated 13th August, 1935, the High Commissioner for Transport now consists of (*a*) the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya; and (*b*) the Officer Administering the Government of Uganda acting, save where specifically otherwise provided therein, jointly or in conference.

The length of the line, which is metre gauge, including branches open to traffic at the end of 1944, is 1,625 miles, excluding loops and industrial sidings.

The Railway Marine consists of the Lake Victoria, Lake Kioga, Lake Albert and River Nile flotillas.

Their respective strengths are as follows:—

Lake Victoria:	3 steamers, total displacement 3,646 tons.
	4 tugs and 2 launches.
	2 motor vessels (Kagera River and Kavirondo Gulf services).
	37 lighters, total capacity 4,315 tons.
Lake Kioga:	3 sternwheel steamers, total displacement 468 tons.
	20 lighters, total capacity 2,160 tons.
Lake Albert and River Nile:	3 steamers, total displacement 1,106 tons.
	1 motor vessel.
	1 launch.
	10 lighters, total capacity 700 tons.

The following figures include all services both in Kenya and Uganda:—

Total expenditure on capital account at the end of 1944.	£24,255,938
Revenue for 1944—	
Railways	£4,004,772
Harbours	£748,063
Ordinary working expenditure excluding loan and redemption charges, for 1944—	
Railways	£2,448,367
Harbours	£391,636
Number of passengers carried ..	2,768,767
Goods carried (revenue earning)	2,169,731 tons.
Total steamer mileages (all three services).	271,780

In 1927 the title of the Kenya and Uganda Railway was changed to that of Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and the Administration assumed control of the working of the port of Mombasa and coastal ports.

The old harbour at Mombasa is now entirely used by dhows. Kilindini harbour, the port of Mombasa, is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa; it possesses an ample water supply. It has been the scene of intensive development during recent years, and some four million pounds sterling have been expended there. There is now, in addition to the former lighterage quay, a deep-water quay having a length of approximately 4,000 feet, giving seven berths accommodating ocean-going vessels. The quay is served by 26 electric level-luffing cranes and is equipped with seven transit sheds, three of which are double storied. Stacking ground cranes number nine, including three 5-ton mobile cranes. A 10-ton electric quayside crane is available for heavy lifts. Further cranes are being added. Bulk oil from ships is discharged to tanks ashore at a special jetty. Another jetty, formerly owned by the Magadi Soda Co., has been acquired by the port, together with the sheds and conveyors, and this berth is now used for loading commodities other than soda.

A Harbour Advisory Board, set up under the authority of an Order-in-Council enacted in December, 1927, advises the High Commissioner for Transport on port matters.

The principal river flowing into the Indian Ocean is the Tana.

The port of Kilifi consists of a land-locked harbour, 30 miles north-east of Mombasa. It offers good anchorage for small vessels, and opens out into the Bandari Ya Wali, a bay about one-and-a-half miles wide, with shallow anchorage. There is a District Commissioner in residence at Kilifi.

The port of Malindi is an open harbour, 60 miles north-east of Mombasa. Ships of any size can anchor off Malindi, but the anchorage is very exposed to the Monsoons. Cotton, sim sim, and copra are exported. A District Officer resides at Malindi.

About three miles north of Malindi is the mouth of the Sabaki River. This river, which has recently been bridged about a mile from its mouth, passes through a country of great fertility, but is shallow and only navigable by canoes.

The port of Lamu lies between Lamu and Manda Islands, 140 miles north-east of Mombasa. The town of Lamu, the most important coast town north of Mombasa, is situated on Lamu Island. There is a good anchorage for vessels of moderate draught, but the bar carries only 15 feet at low water. The exports are coconuts, copra, rope, mat bags, and some cattle. There is a District Commissioner in residence at Lamu.

Air Services

Air trunk line services operate in East Africa under the jurisdiction of British Overseas Airways Corporation and Air France.

The primary port of call is Eastleigh aerodrome, Nairobi.

Local feeder services are operated in the three East African territories and Zanzibar by East African Airways. These services have only recently recommenced, but regular schedules connect the principal towns.

The three territories are covered by a network of landing grounds, the majority of which are suitable for the local services. Steps are now being taken to effect improvements at all landing grounds in Kenya to comply with modern specifications.

Roads

There are approximately 8,023 miles of road in Kenya, maintained from public funds. These are classified as bituminous roads, 259 miles; gravel or improved earth roads, 3,249 miles; and earth tracks, 4,515 miles.

The Great North Road passes through Kenya, entering the Colony from Tanganyika at Namanga and passing through Nairobi, Nakuru, and Kisumu, and on to cross the border into Uganda at Busia. Work is now proceeding on this road, and several sections have been completed and opened to traffic, notably the escarpment section from Limuru, 20 miles north-west of Nairobi, down into the Rift Valley, and the Naivasha-Nakuru section. Other sections are at various stages of completion. The standards adopted for this road are as follows:—

Twenty-foot bituminised carriageway, with a ruling gradient of 5 per cent. and a minimum curvature of 500 feet. The bridges are constructed with a clear width of 24 feet, and are designed to carry 12 units of the British standard loading, Type A.

Two branch roads from this main route are under construction, and so far one other is under consideration. The branch routes under construction are the Nairobi-Thika road and the Lumbwa-Sotik road. The Nairobi-Thika road has been completed as far as Ruiru, and it is hoped to complete the Ruiru-Thika section during 1946. The extension of this road to serve Nyeri and Nanyuki will be surveyed shortly. The Lumbwa-Sotik road is now complete as far as Jamji, and it is hoped to complete it to Sotik in 1946. The third branch to connect Eldoret and Kitale into this system is under consideration.

Posts and Telegraphs

The post office of the Colony (exclusive of Uganda and Tanganyika which are worked by the Kenya Post Office), received and despatched during 1944, 23,949,700 letters, packets, etc., and 1,039,500 telegrams.

The telegraph and telephone system has 27,371 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda and Tanganyika). The lines connect Mombasa with Lamu (173 miles), Kipini with Witu (13 miles), Mombasa to Tanganyika border (61 miles), Mombasa with Nairobi (335 miles), Voi to Tanganyika border (80 miles), Konza with Magadi (91 miles), Konsa with Machakos (18 miles), Nairobi with Thika (35 miles), Thika with Makuyu (19 miles), Makuyu with Nyeri (58 miles), Nyeri with Nanyuki (32 miles), Nanyuki with Isiolo (69 miles), Nairobi with Kiambu (7 miles), Nairobi with Kijabe (43 miles), Kijabe with Narok (61 miles), Kijabe with Gilgil (39 miles), Gilgil with Thomson's Falls (45 miles), Thomson's Falls with Rumuruti (22 miles), Gilgil with Nakuru (38 miles), Nakuru with Nakuru Junction (5 miles), Nakuru Junction with Kisumu (128 miles), Kisumu with Kakamega (23 miles), Lumbwa with Kericho (19 miles), Kericho with Chemagel (32 miles), Kericho with Kisii (54 miles), Muhoroni with Songhor (10 miles), Kibigori with Eldoret (54 miles), Kisumu to Uganda Border (86 miles), Nakuru Junction with Eldoret (118 miles), Rongai with Lake Solai (27 miles), Maji Mazuri with Eldama Ravine (6 miles), Eldoret with Moiben (25 miles), Eldoret to Uganda Border (99 miles), Lessra with Kitale (42 miles), Kitale with Endebess (11 miles), Kitale with Kiminini (11 miles), Kapsabet with Kakamega (29 miles). Lines also follow all railway routes.

Telegraph communication exists with Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. The Kenya telegraph system is also linked up via the Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and Rhodesian systems with the South African service. Communication with the Belgian Congo is maintained through Uganda, with which the Belgian Congo system is linked up.

Radio telegraph stations are operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Nairobi, Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Lodwar, Lokitaung, Kitui, Embu, Kabarnet, Maralal, Lamu and Mombasa.

Aeradio stations with direction-finding facilities are maintained by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., at Nairobi and by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Kisumu and Mombasa.

Communication between Mombasa and ships at sea is maintained by means of radiotelegraphy operated by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. This Company's cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar, whence communication is maintained through its system with all parts of the world.

The Company also owns and operates, under licence, the broadcasting station VQ 7 LO, at Nairobi, which transmits simultaneously on wavelengths of 49·5, 350 and 60·61 metres.

Maximum word rates to Great Britain and all parts of the Empire are: full rate, 1 shilling 25 cents; CDE., 85 cents (five words minimum); deferred, 65 cents (five words minimum); letter telegrams, 42 cents (25 words minimum). Empire social telegrams 42 cents (13 words minimum).

Telephone exchanges or call offices are established at: Athi River, Elburgon, Eldama Ravine, Eldoret, Elgon (Central), Endebess, Gazi, Gilgil, Hoey's Bridge, Isiolo, Kabete, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kijabe, Kikuyu, Kilifi, Kiminini, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Koru, Kwale, Lamu, Limuru, Litein, Londiani, Lumbwa, Machakos, Maji Mazuri, Makuyu, Malindi, Mau Summit, Meru, Mitubiri, Moiben, Molo, Mombasa, Muhoroni, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Narok, Ngong, Njoro, Nyeri, Nyeri Station, Rongai, Ruiru, Sabatia, Songhor, Sotik, Soy, Subukia, Thika, Timau, Thomson's Falls, Turbo, Kipkarren, Turi, Ukunda. Trunk lines also connect the main exchanges of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In addition a radio telephone service exists between Great Britain and the main telephone exchanges in Kenya.

Seven thousand two hundred and ninety-four telephones were in use in Kenya at the end of 1944.

Social Services

Education

Schools for Europeans, Indians, Goans, Arabs and Africans exist in all the principal centres in the colony.

Education is compulsory for European and Indian children between the ages of 7 and 15 years, with the exception that in the case of the latter this only applies to the larger centres.

There are two Government European secondary schools in Nairobi, one for boys and one for girls. These cater for both day scholars and boarders.

Eight Government European primary schools exist, of which four have boarding sections for both boys and girls and one for boys only.

There are also a number of private preparatory and other schools.

For Indians there are 14 Government schools in the towns and larger townships; both primary

and secondary education is provided. There are also 58 private schools of which 46 are assisted by grants-in-aid.

In Mombasa there is a combined Government primary and secondary school for Arab boys and also a Government girls school.

The academic education of Africans is organised in three stages: elementary, primary and secondary. Elementary schools are mostly administered by missions, some being aided by local native councils.

Government maintains 12 African primary schools and gives financial aid to 33 mission schools.

There are four mission secondary schools for Africans maintained financially by Government. After the full secondary school course a system of Government bursaries enables suitable students to go to Makerere College in Uganda for further academic education and professional training.

Education fees are as follows:—

(a) Schools for European Children

Tuition	*Per Term.*
Pupils in classes up to and including sixth standard.	Sh. 30
Pupils in classes above the sixth standard	Sh.100

Boarding.	*Per Term.*
For the first child in a family	Sh.400
For the second child in a family ..	Sh.370
For the third or subsequent child in a family.	Sh.340

(b) Schools for Indian Children

Tuition.	*Per Term.*
Pupils in classes sub-standard A and B	Sh. 6
Pupils in standards I and II	Sh. 12
Pupils in standards III and IV	Sh. 18
Pupils in standards V and VI	Sh. 24
Pupils above standard VI	Sh. 45

Hospital and Health Services

The health services of the colony and protectorate are maintained by various agencies. The Government Medical Department operates the great majority of hospitals providing facilities for all races, with the exceptions mentioned later.

The Medical Department is responsible for the control and maintenance of all native hospitals whether in townships or native reserves. In the reserves contributions are made by the local native councils towards the capital and recurrent costs of maternity wards and of dispensaries; and a similar principle is adopted in townships under the control of local authorities of contributions from local native trust funds.

There are Government European hospitals at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. Including the accommodation at Mathari Mental Hospital, Nairobi, 100 European beds are provided. European hospitals are also maintained under local insurance schemes at Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale. However, Government has now introduced a compulsory contributory scheme for the purpose of reducing costs for hospital maintenance, within which hospitals provided by local initiative may elect to operate in future.

There are three European private nursing homes in Nairobi in addition.

At native hospitals throughout the reserves and settled areas, 3,900 beds, including general and maternity beds, are now provided.

Non-personal health services, including port health services, are the sole concern of Government, except in the larger towns, where they are administered by local authorities. But in the reserves, local native councils again show great interest in these services and provide much material assistance.

Government maintains the Medical Research Laboratory in Nairobi, where research work and routine work is carried out and vaccines are manufactured.

Labour Services

The Labour Department was reorganised and expanded at the beginning of 1946 and is responsible for the inspection of the conditions of labour and the administration of the labour laws of the colony. Labour officers are posted in most of the important labour centres and, in addition to their inspectorate duties, intervene when required in cases of labour difficulties or disputes. The laws of the colony in consonance with international conventions provide for certain minimum conditions under which workers may be employed.

At 30th November, 1945, 254,757 men were employed on monthly contract and in addition 48,000 were employed in the military. In addition, some 40,000 families were residing on farms under contract, the adult males of which work for the farm occupiers for a limited period in each year. Some 15,000 men, women and juveniles were also employed on short term contracts.

Further information with regard to labour services can be obtained from the annual reports of the Labour Department and the Handbook of the Labour Laws, price Shs. 2, both obtainable from the Government Printer.

CLIMATE

With the exception of the coast and the immediate interior, where the average temperature is about 80° F., the climate of Kenya is cool and invigorating. At Nairobi the mean temperature is 67° F., the mean maximum being 77° F., and the mean minimum 57° F.

There are generally two rainy seasons: the "Long Rains" of April to June, when the greater part of the rain falls, and the "Short Rains" of October to December; but in the high area west of the Rift Valley and north of the railway the wettest months are April to August. No month is invariably dry and near Lake Victoria showers occur on most afternoons. The mean annual rainfall on the coast is 40 inches, of which 20 inches may fall in April and May. Inland the rainfall decreases to 10 inches and then increases with altitude to an average of 40 inches over the highlands. On higher ground and near the lake average annual totals reach 70 inches.

POST-WAR REORGANISATION

In order to meet efficiently and expeditiously the complexity of post-war conditions and problems of development and reconstruction, plans for the reorganisation of the Government were set on foot early in 1945. Decentralisation of the work hitherto canalised along traditional lines to the Chief Secretary began by the institution of a system of organising departments in groups under members of the Executive Council.

Under this system the Chief Secretary becomes "Chief Secretary and Member for Development and Reconstruction." By Government Notice No. 674 of 1st August, 1945, an Authority for Development and Reconstruction was established, with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and Sir Reginald Edwin Robins, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and Sir Alfred Vincent, M.L.C., as members. The main powers and duties of the authority are to organise and superintend the execution of works and projects of reconstruction and development in accordance with approved plans communicated to it, and for that purpose to give directions to all departments or groups of departments of the Government. The establishment of the authority is reflected in the division of the 1946 estimates into two parts, the first part consisting of the ordinary budget of revenue and expenditure of the colony and protectorate, the second part comprising a Development and Reconstruction Fund, expenditure from which is controlled by the authority within the framework of the estimates of the authority as approved by the Legislative Council.

As part of this devolution of authority a Member for Health and Local Government has been appointed to take charge of the medical and local government departments and to represent these departments on the Executive and Legislative Councils. It is intended to establish a Local Government Board to supervise and control the activities of all local authorities, including local native councils which hitherto have not been the concern of the Local Government Department. Local native councils will be reconstituted as African district councils with powers and procedure similar to those of municipal authorities and district councils in the settled areas. The Local Government Board will work through standing committees for local government in urban, rural and purely African areas and relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain duties.

In health matters the member will be the channel of communication between the Medical Department and the Government, and will exercise a general supervision over the work of the department. He will also be the Chairman of the Hospital Authority which is being set up to govern European hospitalisation. Municipal authorities are already public health authorities; and other local authorities will increasingly assume public health responsibilities.

A third change has been to designate the Attorney-General as the Member for Law and Order, and he is responsible for all that that title implies. The fourth appointment has been that of a Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, who co-ordinates and lays down a general policy for the departments concerned with agriculture, veterinary services, forestry, game, soil and water conservation, research, and settlement, the latter including the settlement and re-settlement of Africans in the native lands, schemes for further European settlement, and investigations into the possibilities of Indian and Arab settlement. The Financial Secretary is now the Member for Finance.

Much of the administrative work hitherto performed by the Chief Secretary has been transferred to the Deputy Chief Secretary, who has been given a seat on the Executive Council as well as on the Legislative Council. The latter's work in turn now falls on the Administrative Secretary. To the Secretariat staff has been added an Economic and Commercial Advisor, whose services will be available to the development and reconstruction authority as well as to the Government.

There has been formed the Lands, Mines, and Surveys Department, which combines the functions of the lands, survey, and registration divisions with those of the former Mining and Geological Department.

GOVERNORS

1909	Colonel Sir E. P. Girouard, K.C.M.G. D.S.O., R.E.
1912	Sir H. C. Belfield, K.C.M.G.
1919	Major-General Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1922	Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1925	Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
1931	Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1937	Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1940	Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G.
1944	Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary (*Member for Development and Reconstruction*).
The Attorney General (*Member for Law and Order*).
The Financial Secretary (*Member for Finance*).
The Chief Native Commissioner.
Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G. (*Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources*).
The Deputy Chief Secretary.
Sir Alfred Vincent.
Major F. de V. Joyce, M.C.
Shamsud-Deen.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President—The Governor, Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.

Ex-officio Members

Chief Secretary—Sir Gilbert Rennie, C.M.G., M.C.
Attorney General—S. W. P. Foster Sutton, O.B.E., K.C.
Financial Secretary—J. F. G. Troughton, M.B.E.
Chief Native Commissioner—W. S. Marchant, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Director of Medical Services—Dr. N. M. MacLennan.
Director of Agriculture—D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.
Director of Education—C. E. Donovan.
General Manager, K.U.R.H.—Sir R. E. Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Director of Public Works (Acting)—S. R. Boyd.
Commissioner of Customs—A. W. Northrop.
Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys—G. J. Robbins, C.B.E.

Nominated Official Members

T. A. Brown—Solicitor General.
Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G. (*Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources*).
R. Daubney, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Director of Veterinary Services*).
K. L. Hunter, O.B.E. (*Prov. Commr. Nyanza Province*).
Mbarak Ali Hinawy (*Specially appointed to represent interests of Arab community*).
J. C. Mundy (*Commissioner of Inland Revenue*).
K. G. Lindsay, O.B.E. (*Deputy Chief Secretary, Acting*).
C. Tomkinson (*Prov. Commr., Central Province*).
H. C. Willbourn, M.C. (*Postmaster General*).

European Elected Members

W. A. C. Bouwer (*Uasin Gishu*).
S. V. Cooke (*Coast*).
F. J. Couldrey, D.S.C. (*Nyanza*).
Major F. H. de V. Joyce, M.C. (*Ukamba*).
Major A. G. Keyser (*Trans Nzoia*).
W. G. D. H. Nicol (*Mombasa*).
W. F. O. Trench (*Rift Valley*).
E. A. Vasey, C.M.G. (*Nairobi North*).
Sir Alfred Vincent (*Nairobi North*).
Mrs. O. F. Watkins (*Kiambu*).
E. H. Wright (*Aberdare*).

Indian Elected Members

Shamsud-Deen (*Central Area*).
S. T. Thakore (*Central Area*).
A. B. Patel (*Eastern Area*).
Dr. M. A. Rana, M.B.E. (*Eastern Area*).
A. Pritam (*Western Area*).

Arab Elected Member

Sheriff Abdulla Salim.

Nominated Unofficial Members

Walter Odede (*Representing the interests of the African community*).
Eliud Mathu (*Representing the interests of the African community*).

Acting Clerk to Council—K. W. Simmonds.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

Situation and Area

The colony of the Leeward Islands, with a total area of 422 square miles, consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the chain of the Lesser Antilles and partly (the Virgin Islands group) to the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles. The islands of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis and Montserrat form a fairly compact group between the 61st and 63rd degree of west longitude and around the 17th degree of north latitude; but Anguilla, Sombrero, and still more the Virgins group (Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, etc.), lie apart to the north and north-west.

St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat form part of the volcanic chain of the Lesser Antilles, whilst Antigua and Barbuda form part of the eastern sedimentary series of the same chain.

Politically the colony is divided into four Presidencies:—Antigua (with Barbuda), St. Christopher and Nevis (with Anguilla), Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. These have been united and separated at various times in their history, and were finally federated in 1871 by Imperial Act 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 107. Sombrero was added to the colony by Order-in-Council under the Colonial Boundaries Act on the 10th August, 1904, being attached to the Virgin Islands Presidency, and later transferred to St. Christopher and Nevis.

On 1st January, 1940, Dominica, which had been a presidency of the colony of the Leeward Islands, was separated and became a colony of the Windward Islands.

History

The islands were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493, and became British during the 17th century. Particulars of their subsequent history will be found in the separate articles, but it may here be mentioned that they have been from the first associated politically as well as geographically. They were all colonised 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 highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed; a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both of which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1837 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871, the passing of which was largely due to the energy and activity of Sir Benjamin Pine, is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands. The Presidencies of St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla and their respective dependencies, were united into one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

Climate

The climate of the islands varies, but is usually dry and fairly healthy. Antigua is subject to drought, and has an average 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.

Constitution

By "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871" one Executive Council and a legislative body styled "The General Legislative Council," under one Governor, were constituted for the five (now four) presidencies. The General Legislative Council consists of nine official members and nine unofficial members. Of the unofficial members three are elected from among the Island Council of Antigua, three from the Island Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, one of whom shall at the time of election be resident in Nevis, and two from the Island Council of Montserrat. These members must be and continue to be members of their respective island councils and are elected to the General Legislative Council for a period of three years. As there is no island council in the Virgin Islands, an unofficial member is appointed by the Governor, under Section 9 of the Leeward Islands Act, to represent that Presidency, but whenever such an appointment is made the Governor must under the provisions of the said section, appoint a person holding office under the Government of the Colony, and approved by the Secretary of State, to be an official member of the said Council. The official members are the Governor, the person for the time being performing the duties of Colonial Secretary, the holder of the substantive appointment of Administrator of Antigua, the holder of the substantive appointment of Administrator of St. Christopher and Nevis, the person for the time being lawfully performing the duties of Attorney General, the holder of the substantive appointment of Commissioner of Montserrat, the holder of the substantive appointment of Commissioner of the Virgin Islands, and the person for the time being lawfully performing the duties of Federal Treasurer.

The 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 convict establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, currency, audit, weights and measures, education, and 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 meets at least once a year, at a place notified by proclamation, and no Council lasts more than three years. The session usually lasts for about one week.

The expenses of the federal establishments are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies.

The Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary act, to be reserved for the King's pleasure, and the King 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 in the Colony of Sombrero, which had no legislative body, was effected as above mentioned under a different act. Constitutional changes involving the electoral principle with unofficial majorities in the Presidential Councils came into being in 1937.

Currency and Banking

The usual currency is British silver, a few British and United States gold coins being occasionally met with. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., and the Royal Bank of Canada have branches in Antigua and St. Kitts, and the latter bank has a branch in Montserrat. In Nevis and the Virgin Islands there are no banks.

Government savings banks have been established in all the Presidencies.

	Total Deposits on 31st December, 1944.	Number of Depositors on 31st December, 1944.
	£	
Antigua	50,029	3,137
St. Kitts and Nevis ..	25,373	837
Montserrat	9,737	708
Virgin Islands ..	3,992	273
	89,131	4,955

Means of Communication

The following steamship lines serve the Colony:—

Canadian National Steamships (from Canada) proceeding to Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana.

The Alcoa Steamship Co., about once every two weeks from New York and St. Thomas call at St. Kitts, Antigua and Montserrat, proceeding to French West Indies, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, etc.

Infrequent opportunities for travel between the colony and the United Kingdom occur when Harrison Line steamers call at Antigua and St. Kitts to load sugar, and at Montserrat to load cotton.

An air mail service operated by Pan American Airways calls daily at Antigua from Miami (U.S.A.) via Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico, proceeding to Trinidad, Georgetown (British Guiana) and Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) and returns, also daily, in the opposite direction.

An air mail service operated by British West Indian Airways (from Trinidad and Barbados) calls at Antigua and St. Kitts on Friday and Monday and (from Jamaica) on Wednesdays.

Posts and Telegraphs

Mails with Great Britain are exchanged via New York, occasionally via Barbados, and sometimes direct from Antigua, and direct with Canada, the United States and the British West Indies.

Mails are also exchanged by air with the places served by the Pan American Airways and British West Indian Airways, and with Great Britain and Canada via Miami, U.S.A.

There are 45 post offices in the colony and the rates of postage are as follows:—

Inland—Letters, 1*d.* for the first 2 oz., ½*d.* per additional 2 oz.; post cards, ½*d.*

British Empire, Egypt and Tangier.—Letters, 2*d.* for the first oz., 1*d.* per additional oz.; post cards, 1*d.*

Other Places.—Letters, 3*d.* for the first oz., 1½*d.* per additional oz.; post cards, 1*d.*

All Places.—Printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; "small packets," 5*d.* up to 10 oz.; 1*d.* for every additional 2 oz.

Parcel post despatches are exchanged with Great Britain via Barbados, Canada and New York and direct with Canada, the United States and British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies, and the Dutch West Indies, and via London or New York to other countries.

British Imperial postal orders are issued and paid in the colony and money orders are exchanged direct with Great Britain, Canada, the United States and British West Indian colonies.

Telephone systems are maintained by the Government in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat.

Telegraph communication is maintained by means of wireless operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., there being stations at Antigua and St. Kitts, all of which communicate with one another and with Barbados for telegrams to the United Kingdom, Canada, North America, etc. There is also a wireless station in Montserrat maintained by the Colonial Government but operated by the company.

The cable stations at Antigua and St. Kitts are also owned and operated by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd. A coast station is also maintained at St. Kitts for communication with ships at sea.

General Statistics of the Leeward Islands, including Dominica

Total population, census 1921, 122,242, being a decrease of 4,951 on that of 1911.

Estimated total population on 31st December, 1944. 102,043.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1936	662,384	631,612	276,069	281,808
1937	746,720	831,436	386,400	336,248
1938	712,769	574,087	379,251	368,695
1939	706,366	797,794	396,197	411,798
1940	688,905	796,674	365,427	354,702
1941	802,232	957,476	413,105	368,786
1942	832,613	644,519	480,347	474,679
1943	976,182	827,599	526,171	409,897

Chief Towns

The most important towns are St. John (Antigua), 10,000; Basseterre (St. Kitts), 10,000.

Education

The system of elementary education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, the various denominations being Anglicans, Methodists and Roman Catholics. In the other presidencies elementary education is provided by the Government. On 31st December, 1944, there were 99 aided and Government schools in the colony. The clergy of the various denominations are granted facilities for giving religious instruction during school hours to the children of their respective churches. During the year 1944 the Government grants to all the elementary schools in the colony amounted to £52,000.

School fees have now been abolished in all public elementary schools throughout the colony. The schools are required to receive all children applying for admission. Grants-in-aid are refused to superfluous or inefficient schools. In the 99 aided and Government schools there were enrolled on 31st December, 1944, 28,000 children, with a daily average attendance of 23,000. For secondary education there are Government grammar schools for boys in St. Kitts, and for boys and girls in Montserrat, private grammar schools for boys in Antigua, private girls' high schools in Antigua and St. Kitts, and private mixed schools in Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts (convent).

The standard of the secondary schools is the Cambridge School Certificate.

There is a training college for female teachers in Antigua (under the control of the Moravian Church).

Civil Service

A system of grading civil service clerks has been established throughout the colony. The pay assigned to the several grades is as follows:—

Junior clerks—£120–£10–£150–£15–£250.
Senior clerks—£260–£20–£320.
Principals—£350–£25–£425.

Governors of the Leeward Islands from 1900

1901 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G.
1906 Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1916 Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1921 Lt.-Col. The Hon. Sir E. E. Fiennes, Bart.
1929 Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir Gordon J. Lethem, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir Douglas J. Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1943 Sir L. Bryan Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council of the Leeward Islands

The Governor.
W. A. Macnie, O.B.E. (*Colonial Secretary*).
J. D. Harford (*Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis*).
S. E. Gomes, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
H. Burrowes (*Commissioner of Montserrat*).
W. S. G. Barnes.
R. E. Taylor, O.B.E.
F. G. Harcourt, M.B.E.
C. N. Griffin.
B. B. Davis, O.B.E.
A. Moody-Stuart, O.B.E., M.C.
J. L. E. Jeffery.
G. P. Boon.
A. W. Griffin.
Clerk—N. A. Berridge.

General Legislative Council

Official Members

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis.
The Administrator of Antigua.
The Attorney-General.
The Commissioner, Montserrat.
The Commissioner of the Virgin Islands.
The Federal Treasurer.
J. R. A. Branch, M.B.E.

Elected Members

Antigua—A. Moody Stuart, M.C.; J. L. E. Jeffery; S. T. Christian.
St. Kitts—J. L. Harney; R. J. Gordon; M. H. Davis.
Montserrat—H. S. Mercer; J. C. L. Wall.

Unofficial Member

Virgin Island—J. O. Georges.

Clerk—N. A. Berridge.

ANTIGUA

Antigua is situated in W. longitude 61° 45′, and N. latitude 17° 6′. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is officially recognised as 108 square miles, about half the size of Middlesex.

The islands of Barbuda (population 902) and Redonda are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62½ square miles. Barbuda lies about 25 miles due north of the main island, with an area of 62 square miles, is very flat, with a large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It was long owned by the Codrington family. It produces sea island cotton, charcoal, salt and phosphates of lime, and is well adapted for cattle grazing and horse rearing. Cotton is being grown with favourable results. Deer were introduced by the Codringtons. The island has communication with Antigua by a sailing-boat service. Redonda, lying between Montserrat and Nevis, 25 miles S.W. of Antigua, in 25° 6′ N. latitude, 61° 35′ W. longitude, one mile by one-third mile, 1,000 feet high, is valuable for its phosphate of alumina mines, discovered in 1865, formerly worked by the Redonda Phosphate Company under licence and subject to an annual rental of £50.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria de la Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663 Charles II made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, but there are a few springs and many wells, and the island has not latterly been subjected to the droughts from which it suffered in the past. The island is in the main low-lying and has no forests.

Rainfall:—

Year.	St. John's.
1943	55·93
1944	43·67
1945	55·99

On 22nd March, 1898, the Legislative Council, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated by the Governor, passed an Act abrogating itself and substituting the Crown Colony system. The new Council consists of 16 members, eight official and eight non-official, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. The Governor presided. By Ordinance No. 20 of 1936 the Council was reconstituted and is now composed of the Administrator as President, two other officials, three nominated and five elected members.

The chief products are sugar and cotton. In 1945, 12,000 acres were under sugar-cane, 1,129 under cotton, 2,000 under provisions, and 53,851 were uncultivated.

St. John, the chief town, has a population of 6,997 (census of 1921), and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1945, 22 sailing vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 344.

Finances

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1936 ..	84,347	88,848
1937 ..	132,600	110,747
1938 ..	124,026	119,909
1939 ..	127,327	152,311
1940 ..	132,360	134,125
1941 ..	173,810	144,230
1942 ..	181,792	173,310
1943 ..	219,559	200,974
1944 ..	227,823	256,219
1945 (est.)	295,576	311,938

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1936 ..	1,051,458	1,385,442
1937 ..	1,150,478	1,419,486
1938 ..	1,060,742	1,388,930
1939 ..	1,068,640	1,355,950
1940 ..	728,072	1,003,950
1941 ..	571,862	1,422,764
1942 ..	164,624	389,352
1943 ..	57,524	86,328
1944 ..	71,550	110,044
1945 (est.)	176,742	211,278

Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936 ..	104,450	63,829	49,863	218,142
1937 ..	110,530	113,724	56,361	280,615
1938 ..	102,309	105,457	45,903	253,669
1939 ..	81 446	101,080	42,569	225,095
1940 ..	83,836	118,570	21,788	224,194
1941 ..	62,132	235,389	28,966	326,487
1942 ..	49,186	271,173	102,467	422,826
1943 ..	60,308	302,349	96,010	458,665
1944 ..	58,599	301,815	193,583	553,997
1945 (est.)	66,255	354,249	116,189	536,693

Exports

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936 ..	129,421	58,622	12,036	200,079
1937 ..	280,173	10,858	47,851	338,882
1938 ..	84,415	112,823	3,119	200,357
1939 ..	150,182	68,422	2,126	220,730
1940 ..	150,961	26,497	5,177	182,635
1941 ..	132,059	135,476	4,341	271,876
1942 ..	230,469	47,296	1,932	279,697
1943 ..	101,009	113,240	155,290	369,539
1944 ..	128,914	55,182	94,732	278,828
1945 (est.)	280,502	15,110	18,418	314,030

The total Customs Revenue for 1945 was £93,000 (estimated).

Public Debt, 31st December, 1945, £77,181 (estimated).

Amount to credit of Sinking Funds, 31st December, 1945, £25,819 (face value of stock).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total.
1901 ..	—	—	—	34,178
1911 ..	1,009	26,458	3,927	31,394
1921 ..	914	24,854	3,999	29,767
1937 (est.) ..	—	—	—	34,523
1938 (est.) ..	—	—	—	35,123
1939 (est.) ..	—	—	—	35,527
1940 (est.) ..	—	—	—	36,037
1941 (est.) ..	—	—	—	39,036
1942 (est.) ..	—	—	—	40,122
1943 (est.) ..	—	—	—	41,024
1944 (est.) ..	—	—	—	42,364
1945 (est.) ..	—	—	—	43,482

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (LOCAL)

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
E. A. Thompson.
E. E. Harney.
A. Moody Stuart, O.B.E., M.C.
J. L. E. Jeffery, O.B.E.
J. C. McMichael.
S. T. Christian, B.A., LL.M.
Clerk—S. L. S. Walling.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LOCAL)

President—The Administrator.

Official Members

The Crown Attorney.
The Treasurer.

Non-Official Members

H. T. Wilson.
J. L. E. Jeffery, O.B.E.
S. T. Christian, B.A., LL.M.
A. Moody Stuart, O.B.E., M.C.
A. F. A. Turner.
V. C. Bird.
J. O. F. Davis.
J. Jardim.
Clerk—S. L. S. Walling.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

This presidency consists of the islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis and Anguilla. These were united to form one presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

The total population on 31st December, 1945, was estimated at 38,574, as compared with 38,214 at the census of 1921. The total area is about 152 square miles.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

In 1625 Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Warner landed in St. Christopher, bearing a Royal Commission to the Earl of Carlisle, by which the islands of St. Christopher (or Merwar's Hope), Nevis, Barbados and Montserrat were taken under royal protection, and given over to his custody as the King's Lieutenant.

In 1671 St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla " and all the other Leeward Islands " were separated from Barbados and created the " Leeward Caribbee Islands Government," and Sir Charles Wheler was appointed " Captain-General " of the same. The chief seat of government was then at Nevis, but afterwards transferred to Antigua, and the government of each island, in the absence of the Captain-General, was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, or, when none such was appointed, by the President of the Council.

In 1689 Colonel Christopher Codrington was appointed Governor-in-Chief, and his commission, granted by William III, and dated 20th October, 1689, authorised him to call assemblies of freeholders and planters within any of the islands "jointly and severally to make laws for the public peace, welfare and good government of the said islands," thus providing for separate and federal legislatures. The legislature in St. Christopher and in Nevis, as in the other islands of the government, consisted of two houses, a nominated Council and an elected Assembly, and had secured to it its own peculiar laws and local jurisdiction.

By Letters Patent, dated 26th April, 1816, the Commission originally granted to Sir William Stapleton was revoked, and the Leeward Caribbee Islands formed into two distinct governments, the first comprising Antigua, Montserrat and Barbuda, and the other St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd November, 1832, the General Government was restored, Dominica being for the first time included, and a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with two Lieutenant Governors for St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and for Dominica respectively, were appointed, each island possessing a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which continued, under the supervision of the Governor-in-Chief, to legislate for local interests.

In 1866 measures were introduced in each island to alter the constitution, and the two houses then existing were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, consisting of *ex-officio* members, nominees of the Crown, and representatives of the people elected under a limited franchise.

In 1878 the single chamber constitution was repealed in St. Kitts and in Nevis, and the crown colony form of government adopted in its stead, and in 1882 these two islands, with Anguilla, were united into one presidency.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, which existed until 1870, has been abolished, and the presidency, in the absence therefrom of the Governor, is under the immediate supervision of an Administrator.

There is one Executive Council for the presidency, consisting of the Governor, the Administrator, certain *ex-officio* members, and such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time appoint. The Legislative Council consists of two official, three nominated unofficial members and five elected members, besides the Administrator. Of the elected members three are representatives of the electoral district of the island of St. Christopher, one represents the island of Nevis and one Anguilla. These members are elected by ballot by voters of the electoral districts they respectively represent. As no residential qualification is necessary it is possible for a person from any one of the islands, provided he is a registered voter and is standing for election, to be elected to represent any one of the other districts. Each island is a separate electoral district. The President of the Council enjoys a casting vote in the event of a tie in the votes of members at a meeting. The Council meets at the town of Basseterre in St. Kitts.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND CUSTOMS

Sugar is the principal crop in St. Kitts (225,477 tons of cane in 1945 crop from 8,580 acres, 28,410 tons of sugar manufactured). It is grown in the Basseterre Valley and on the lower slopes round the island (the northern side showing the best average yield), and the cane is crushed and sugar produced at a central factory a mile from Basseterre. A light railway for haulage of canes encircles the island.

The only other important crop in St. Kitts is cotton, the lint produced in 1945 being 257,831 lb. on 1,032 acres.

Cotton and coconuts are the chief products exported from Nevis. Small quantities of tomatoes are also exported to Canada during the winter months.

Vegetables and cattle, chiefly for export to St. Kitts and for local consumption, are also produced in Nevis.

Salt is the chief product of Anguilla, and is also produced from ponds at the south-eastern part of St. Kitts, the quantity from St. Kitts and Anguilla in 1945 being 3,069 tons valued at £8,175.

Anguilla also produces cotton in small quantities.

There are no manufacturing industries (other than the manufacture of sugar) in the presidency.

The Customs import tariff is mainly on an *ad valorem* basis with a surtax of 12½ per cent. A preferential reduction varying in amount, but in most cases equal to one third of the general rate, is accorded to Empire products. The percentage of trade in 1945 is as follows :—

United Kingdom	48
Other British countries	36
Other foreign countries	16
Total	100

EDUCATION

There are four secondary schools : a Government grammar school for boys in St. Kitts, a girls' high school in St. Kitts and a mixed school in Nevis, both state-aided, and a school by the Roman Catholic Sisters.

There are 32 Government primary schools (17 in St. Kitts, including 5 in Basseterre, 10 in Nevis and 5 in Anguilla), also a Roman Catholic school and a few small private schools.

ST. KITTS

The island lies in latitude 17° 18′ N., and longitude 62° 48′ W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land, within which are the salt ponds.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The total area is 68 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 3,711 feet above the sea. A branch of this range encloses the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the principal town with a population of about 12,000. Near the town of Sandy Point is Brimstone Hill, strongly fortified and fiercely besieged during the French wars. It is quite isolated and about 750 feet in height.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island. The higher slopes of the mountains are covered with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense wood. The island is of volcanic formation, and the soil, save in the mountains (where it is clayey) is peculiarly light and porous, sandy yet fertile.

The climate, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. The highest temperature in the shade is about 88°, the lowest 66°, and the mean average about 79°.

The average annual rainfall of St. Kitts is 55 inches.

St. Christopher or St. Kitts, the Carib name of which was Liamuiga, "The Fertile Isle," was the first settled of the British West Indies, the settlement having been founded by Mr. Thomas Warner and other settlers, who landed on 28th January, 1623, at the present village of Old Road. Later, French settlements were formed at the two ends of the island. The whole island was finally assigned to England under the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

NEVIS

The island of Nevis is situated in 17° 40′ N. latitude and 62° 33′ W. longitude. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonised by the English from St. Kitts in 1628. Charlestown, the principal town, has a population of about 1,100. The population of Nevis largely consists of peasant proprietors.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form ; its area is about 50 square miles, or about 32,000 acres, of which about 15,000 acres are fit for cultivation ; its greatest elevation 3,596 feet above the sea.

The soil is very different from that of St. Kitts, being of stiff clay, encumbered everywhere with volcanic boulders.

There are hot mineral springs adjoining the Bath House Hotel near Charlestown. These springs have valuable medicinal properties.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Kitts, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which, however, lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two islands. The distance between Basseterre (St. Kitts) and Charlestown (Nevis) is about 12 miles.

ANGUILLA

Anguilla is situated in 18° 12′ N. latitude, and 63° 5′ W. longitude about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, and is 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one-and-a-half miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. The "Dogs" and neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

Unlike the mountainous volcanic islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla consists of Oligocene limestone and clay and its highest point is 213 feet above sea level.

The inhabitants are peasant proprietors under the jurisdiction of a medical officer who is also magistrate.

The island is healthy, but suffers from want of an adequate water supply.

The chief products are sheep and goats and salt. Sea island cotton is cultivated.

Population

(*according to the Censuses of* 1911 *and* 1921)

	(1911)	(1921)
St. Kitts.. ..	26,283	22,415
Nevis	12,945	11,569
Anguilla.. ..	4,075	4,230

No census was taken in 1931. A West Indian census is scheduled to take place during 1946.

Estimated Population at 31 December, 1945

St. Kitts	18,467
Nevis	15,267
Anguilla	4,840

Finances

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1936	108,358	97,768
1937	123,803	105,016
1938	137,493	122,659
1939	147,578	179,652
1940	176,217	164,256
1941	190,509	170,290
1942	197,244	196,874
1943	212,893	183,962
1944	232,114	230,413
1945*	277,334	318,261

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
1936	2,475,430	3,145,453
1937	2,541,056	3,006,217
1938	2,536,402	3,072,818
1939	2,673,210	3,142,111
1940	2,077,819	2,571,589
1941	1,836,156	2,279,525
1942	399,902	538,590
1943		
1944		
1945*	270,021	328,161

Imports

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From British Possessions.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1936	104,370	90,733	61,024	256,127
1937	116,564	102,774	69,565	288,903
1938	119,098	119,620	63,067	301,785
1939	102,504	118,285	72,475	293,264
1940	126,715	194,269	45,239	366,223
1941	88,056	228,756	34,736	351,548
1942	74,421	188,512	56,302	319,235
1943	91,641	266,612	77,813	436,066
1944	80,265	287,627	97,019	464,911
1945	133,056	373,184	121,094	627,334

Revenue and expenditure include receipts and payments for schemes from Colonial Development and Welfare Grants.

Exports

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To British Possessions.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1936 ..	148,455	145,652	5,924	300,031
1937 ..	349,704	23,070	16,315	389,089
1938 ..	140,478	124,683	1,156	266,317
1939 ..	326,681	102,179	4,964	433,824
1940 ..	300,407	143,912	6,604	450,923
1941 ..	375,721	172,327	5,177	553,225
1942 ..	284,535	56,079	3,124	343,738
1943 ..	260,742	86,941	229,231	576,914
1944 ..	290,467	52,559	211,097	554,123
1945 ..	472,312	45,090	138,569	655,971

Public debt .. 31st December, 1944 £12,230

Customs revenue—1943 .. £74,830
1944 .. £80,371
1945* .. £101,186

* Estimated.

Administrators since 1906

1906 T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.
1916 Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G.
1925 Lt.-Col. T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G.
1929 T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E.
1931 D. R. Stewart, C.M.G.
1940 J. D. Harford, C.M.G., M.A.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
J. P. O'Mahony, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.T.M. (*Medical Officer in Administrative Charge*).
C. F. Henville, LL.B. (*Additional Magistrate District "C" and "D" and Crown Attorney*).
E. A. Evelyn (*Acting Magistrate and Warden, Nevis*).
V. S. Brookes (*Acting Treasurer*).
H. B. Henville.
B. Marshall.
M. H. Davis.
A. C. Evelyn.

Legislative Council

Official Members

The Administrator.
C. F. Henville, LL.B., *Magistrate, District "C" and "D" and Crown Attorney*).
Treasurer, ex-officio.

Nominated Members

H. B. Henville.
C. B. B. Connell.
A. C. Evelyn.

Elected Members

St. Kitts—J. L. Hamey, M. H. Davis, S. E. James.
Nevis—R. J. Gordon.
Anguilla—W. Hodge.

MONTSERRAT

This Island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated 27 miles from Antigua in 16° 45′ N. latitude, and 61° W. longitude, and is about 11 miles in length and 7 miles in the broadest part. Its total area is 32¼ square miles. It is of volcanic formation and very rugged and mountainous. The hills are covered with forest, the highest elevation being Chance's Mountain (3,000 feet) in the southern part of the island. Plymouth, the chief town, with a population of *about 2,000, is on* an open roadstead on the south-west coast. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1945, 7 sailing vessels with tonnage of 284 tons, and 1 motor vessel of 37 tons.

Montserrat was colonised by the Irish in 1632; the French took it in 1664 and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants; it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English in 1783.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. In 1861 these were replaced by a single Chamber of eight elected and four nominated members.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th December, 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th February, 1867, this Chamber was replaced by a Legislative Council of not more than six nominated members. By Act No. 2 of 1902, which rescinded these Acts, the number of members was limited to four. Ordinance No. 4 of 1909 repealed No. 2 of 1902 and limited the tenure of office of the members of the Council to three years. Ordinance No. 2 of 1911 amended No. 4 of 1909 and increased the number of members to six. Ordinance No. 18 of 1922 amended No. 4 of 1909 and increased the number to eight. By Act No. 16 of 1936 this Council was reconstituted, substituting for the old council a body consisting of the Commissioner as President, two official members, four elected unofficial members, and two nominated unofficial members. Unofficial representation on the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands has now been provided for.

The cultivation of sugar, once the staple industry of the island, is now reduced to an acreage of about 150 acres, and Sea Island cotton, tomatoes, onions and limes are now the principal products.

Among the other exports may be mentioned lime oils, lime juice, cotton-seed oil, cattle and vegetables.

There are 11 Government schools with a total roll of 2,970 scholars, and 1 denominational school with a roll of 273 scholars.

There is one Government secondary school (mixed) with a roll of 178 scholars.

An extensive road reconstruction scheme is in progress, and the roads throughout the Island are being steadily and systematically improved.

On 7th August, 1899, the island was devastated by a hurricane; and again on 28th August, 1924, and 12th September, 1928.

A series of seismo-volcanological disturbances occurred during the years 1933 to 1935 causing much damage to stone and mortar buildings.

There is telephonic communication throughout the Island.

Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Limited, operates the wireless station from which services are conducted with the Company's stations at Antigua and St. Kitts, and with Barbados, where connection is made with all parts of the world through the system of Cable & Wireless, Limited.

The island is considered to be one of the most healthy of the Antilles.

The average annual rainfall at the Grove botanic station is about 60 inches.

Finance

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1936 ..	32,247	28,140
1937 ..	33,081	32,230
1938 ..	27,221	37,230
1939 ..	29,301	35,496
1940 ..	44,346	37,792
1941 ..	37,954	39,521
1942 ..	36,901	41,365
1943 ..	52,661	51,478
1944 ..	81,586	73,521
1945 ..	75,223	78,775
	(estimated)	(estimated)

Imports

	From U.K.	*From Colonies.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1936 ..	21,937	31,037	9,130	62,104
1937 ..	18,983	34,596	10,696	64,275
1938 ..	19,632	30,155	9,314	59,101
1939 ..	14,028	27,425	7,847	49,301
1940 ..	19,913	50,886	4,857	75,656
1941 ..	15,059	81,004	3,636	99,699
1942 ..	10,075	45,143	10,764	65,982
1943 ..	8,960	58,293	11,712	78,965
1944 ..	8,700	70,697	25,950	105,347
1945 ..	7,636	70,749	23,964	102,349

Exports

	To U.K.	*To Colonies.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1936 ..	25,951	13,075	11,450	50,476
1937 ..	44,482	13,059	5,887	63,428
1938 ..	20,997	13,360	6,954	41,311
1939 ..	40,039	10,637	6,608	57,284
1940 ..	91,187	16,359	1,612	109,158
1941 ..	96,138	14,933	2,392	113,463
1942 ..	19,031	7,037	—	26,068
1943 ..	2,171	12,027	6,273	20,471
1944 ..	134,720	8,784	2,439	145,943
1945 ..	91,826	7,285	594	99,705

Public Debt

	£
1936	39,568
1937	39,568
1938	42,562
1939	48,018
1940	10,408
1941	7,260
1942	7,077
1943	6,526
1944	6,363
1945	5,719

Note.—Fuller particulars regarding the above statistics are to be found in the Annual Customs Reports.

Population

Census, 1901—12,215; 1911—12,196; 1921—12,120; Est. 1941—15,198.

Commissioners

E. Baynes, March, 1889.
F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., January, 1900.
Lt.-Col. Wilfred B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G., March, 1906.
C. F. Condell, October, 1918.
Major H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E., September, 1922.
H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O., September, 1929.
T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E., February, 1932.
H. Burrowes, January, 1946.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands (*ex officio*).
The Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands (*ex officio*).
The Commissioner.
N. J. L. Margetson, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.O. Dist. No. 1.
W. E. Bassett, *Acting Agricultural Officer.*
A. W. Griffin.
J. C. L. Wall.
Clerk—E. G. O'M. Berridge.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Commissioner.

Official

Dr. N. J. L. Margetson, M.B.E.
C. R. Meade, *Assistant Treasurer and Postmaster.*

Elected Unofficials

J. C. L. Wall.
H. S. Mercer.
W. F. Graham.
R. W. Griffith.

Nominated Unofficials

M. S. Osborne.
Mrs. F. M. Howes.

Clerk—E. G. O'M. Berridge.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493: they consist of a cluster of islands to eastward of and adjacent to Puerto Rico; the largest in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situated in 18° 27′ N. latitude, and 64° 39′ W. longitude. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The British islands (about 32 in number) include Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost van Dykes, Peter Island, Salt Island, and all others not in the possession of the United States of America. The total area of the British colony is about 58 square miles. A lighthouse is maintained by the Board of Trade on Sombrero, which was first included in the colony in 1904.

The Americans possess St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.

A civil government and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

In April, 1867, an ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted, to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members, to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government. This ordinance was repealed 1st May, 1902, since when the Governor of the Leeward Islands ordains the laws. There is an Executive Council.

The chief town is Road Town, Tortola, population (estimated) 700, which is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1944, 16 vessels, registered total tonnage 118.

Road Town, which is well built and clean, is provided with well stocked shops and stores. There is a small modern hospital.

The percentage of import trade with the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire and the principal foreign countries is 17 per cent., 13 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively. Under the customs tariff the preferential rate charged on imports from Empire countries is in general two-thirds of the general rate.

Most of the land is peasant owned and cultivated. Sugar cane is also grown and processed into rum which is consumed locally.

The principal industry is stock raising for home consumption and export. Production of charcoal for export is also an important subsidiary industry. A five-year agricultural development programme emphasising livestock improvement and mixed farming is in operation. The programme is financed from colonial development and welfare funds.

Fish are also caught in considerable quantities both for home use and for export.

The peasants take their produce in small boats to St. Thomas, and this constant sailing among the reefs and currents which surround the Virgin Islands makes them the finest seamen in the West Indies. They are a hardy, intelligent race, remarkably distinct from the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands.

Trade is with the Virgin Islands of the United States and to a lesser extent with the other presidencies of the colony and the French island of St. Martin.

British currency is legal tender but American dollars circulate freely at current rates of exchange.

The climate is more healthy than that of the other West Indies, and the heat not so great. The average annual rainfall at Road Town is about 54 inches.

The birth and death rates per 1,000 in 1945 were 29·9 and 19·0 respectively.

Large quantities of fibrous plants (agaves and bromelias) grow wild everywhere in Tortola.

The mail communication is bi-weekly by Government motor launch to St. Thomas. Mails are also despatched to St. Thomas nearly every day, letters for Europe being usually sent via Puerto Rico and New York weekly.

Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., owns and operates cable stations at St. Thomas and St. Croix which are connected by cables with the British West Indies and thence, via Canada, with all parts of the world, through the system of Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

POPULATION

1921	5,187
1944 (est.) ..	7,000

FINANCES AND SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED

Year.	*Local Revenue.*	*Local Expenditure.*	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
	£	£		
1936	4,993	5,525	16,142	18,516
1937	13,481	6,575	15,737	17,931
1938	8,907	6,712	—	—
1939	6,759	7,437	16,500	19,477
1940	6,516	8,362	17,408	20,180
1941	9,357	10,794	22,148	24,587
1942	10,451	11,936	17,674	20,890
1943	14,755	13,874	18,755	22,927
1944	11,786	14,592	19,301	23,475
1945 (revised).	11,459	15,189	20,177	21,991

Public debt—nil.

IMPORTS

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Colonies.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1936	1,987	2,995	5,646	10,628
1937	2,288	2,017	8,663	12,968
1938	2,429	1,840	9,856	14,125
1939	1,752	239	13,969	15,960
1940	1,330	2,958	14,075	18,095
1941	934	392	21,301	22,827
1942	750	469	24,336	25,555
1943	622	251	21,261	22,134
1944	295	118	28,485	28,898
1945	358	199	20,561	21,118

EXPORTS

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Colonies.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1936	1,070	408	9,330	10,808
1937	500	313	9,727	10,540
1938	—	325	9,573	9,898
1939	700	180	9,847	10,727
1940	268	355	11,674	12,297
1941	712	17	13,395	14,124
1942	—	134	27,557	27,691
1943	—	11	35,123	35,123
1944	—	—	30,274	30,274
1945	—	—	20,805	20,805

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL*

The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.
The Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands.
J. A. C. Cruickshank (*Commissioner*).
J. E. T. Roberts.
Robert Hall.
J. Olva Georges (*unofficial*).
H. R. Penn (*unofficial*).

MALAYA

It is regretted that the inclusion, in this edition of the Colonial Office List, of up-to-date descriptive matter regarding the Malayan territories has not been possible owing to the fact that the termination of military administration, and the creation of a Malayan Union and of the Colony of Singapore, only took place on 1st April, 1946. An up-to-date statement will, however, be published in the next edition. Information relating to these territories before the Japanese occupation will be found in pages 380 to 413 of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office List for 1940.

On the restoration of civil government on 1st April, 1946, Sir Edward Gent became the Governor of the Malayan Union and Mr. (now Sir Franklin) Gimson became the Governor of Singapore. These territories, together with Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak, come within the co-ordinating authority of a Governor General (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald).

* When the Governor is present in the presidency the Commissioner becomes a member of the Council.

MALTA

SITUATION AND AREA

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, 80 miles from Syracuse, and 142 from Reggio, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is 94·870 square miles; that of Gozo 25·899 square miles, and that of Comino about one square mile. Filfla and Cominotto are mere islets. The whole group is about half the area of the Isle of Man.

HISTORY

The Maltese Islands were inhabited as early as the beginning of the Mousterian cultural period, about 40,000 B.C., by Neanderthal man, of whom remains were discovered in a cave to the south-east of Malta. Traces of paleolithic civilization are not wanting in the islands, and evidence of a neolithic civilization, in the shape of cave dwellings, stone circles, menhirs and dolmens, is found all over the islands. The Phoenicians probably took possession of Malta as soon as they made themselves masters of the Mediterranean Sea. Phoenician remains are few, but there are numerous rock-cut graves of Phoenician type.

At the beginning of the Punic wars the islands were held by Carthage. In the course of the first Punic war they changed hands more than once, but at its conclusion they were still in the possession of the Carthaginians. In 218 B.C. they passed finally to Rome. Under the Romans Malta appears to have enjoyed great prosperity. Diodorus Siculus speaks of the excellence of its harbours, the wealth of its inhabitants, and its many skilful artificers, and refers to its fertility, and Cicero, in the Verrine orations, speaks of it as abounding in riches and famous for its textile manufactures. Inscriptions show that it enjoyed municipal rights in the time of Hadrian, and an interesting fact in its recorded history is that it was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck (Acts xxviii). On the final division of the Empire in 395 A.D., Malta fell to the share of the Byzantine Emperor, and for the next four centuries its history is almost a blank. In the 9th century it was three times invaded by the Arabs, who finally conquered it in 870, the Byzantine garrison being massacred in an insurrection of the inhabitants.

In 1090, Count Roger the Norman, with a handful of men, subjected the islands to Sicily. The Sicilian domination lasted for four hundred years, Norman, Angevin, Aragonese and Castilian ruling in turn. During this time, Malta had Sicilian governors and laws, but there is no record of any extensive Sicilian immigration, and the persistence of the old Semitic names in the parish registers, instituted at this period, stands as further evidence that no great ethnographic changes occurred.

The connection with Sicily was broken in 1530, when the Emperor Charles V gave Malta to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had been driven from Rhodes by the Turks, and who held Malta until 1798. The loyalty of the Maltese to their new sovereigns, who for the first time were resident in the island, was put to a severe test on several occasions, the most notable being the great siege of 1565, when the Order of St. John, under Grand Master Jean de la Valette, resisted the attacks of the land and sea forces of Solyman the Magnificent. It was after this great feat of

arms that the city of Valletta was built, strong enough to defy the Turkish attacks threatened yearly by the Sultan.

Napoleon Bonaparte invested the island on his way to Egypt, having prepared the ground by intrigue and revolutionary propaganda, and, 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 awarded the George Cross on 15th April, 1942, for the part she played in the Second Great War.

Climate

The climate of Malta is very healthy. No excessive periods of hot or cold weather are felt. The climatic conditions are much influenced by the friable nature and sponginess of the layers of rock. The temperature depends on the dominant westerlies. The lowest temperature in 1938, 43·2° F., was registered on 8th January, and the highest, 99·2° F., on the 13th 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 Sirocco wind. The mean maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) for the last ten years is 58·7° F., and the mean minimum 51·3°; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August and September) the mean maximum is 80·6° F., and the mean minimum 70·4°. The mean annual temperature is 65·1° and the mean annual rainfall is 19·9 inches. There is no river or rivulet in the island, the water drainage becoming absorbed in the porous calcareous stone beds and finding its way through underground channels and aqueducts.

Industry

The island is highly cultivated. Besides products for home consumption, early potatoes, onions, cumin seed and oranges are exported. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in connection with the trade of Valletta as a coaling station and an *entrepôt* and port of call. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1945, 35 vessels, 29,138 gross tonnage.

Chief Towns

The chief town and capital is Valletta, having, with its suburbs of Floriana, Sliema, and St. Julian's, a population which, in April, 1931, when a census was last taken, was 51,898. The "Three Cities" (Senglea, Cospicua and Vittoriosa) had a population of 26,419. Città Vecchia (or Notabile, in Maltese Mdina), the old capital, is in the interior of the island, and, with its suburbs, had a population of 10,032. The chief town of Gozo is Victoria (formerly called Rabat), with a population of about 5,531.

Inhabitants and Language

The Maltese language, which is universally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is akin to Arabic. The educated and commercial classes also speak English, and some Italian. The Maltese are remarkably thrifty, and industrious. They are excellent seamen and mechanics: large numbers of them are to be found in Algeria, the Regency of Tunis, Egypt, Canada, Australia, and the United States.

Banking and Currency

The legal tender currency is, under Order-in-Council of 24th September, 1886, and Ordinance I of 1929, exclusively British. By Ordinance XLVIII of 1939, however, local sterling currency was placed in circulation in denominations of £1, 10*s*., 5*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 2*s*. and 1*s*., and is legal tender concurrently with the British notes and coins. All notes locally issued are covered by an equal amount of sterling deposited in a Note Security Fund with the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The amount of British notes in circulation on 31st March, 1945, was approximately £1,000,000. Local currency in circulation on the same date was £11,316,888 5*s*. 0*d*.

The two local banks, the Bank of Malta and the Anglo-Maltese Bank, are now amalgamated under the name of the National Bank of Malta. Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) and the Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie both have branches in the island. There is also Sciclunas' Bank which is a private bank. On 31st March, 1945, deposits in the Government Savings Bank, established in 1833, amounted to £9,319,108 with 38,583 depositors.

Means of Communication

Motor bus services run between all the towns and villages. The telephone service is under Government control with exchanges at Floriana, Sliema, Rabat, St. Paul's Bay and Gozo. The head office is at Merchants Street, Valletta. The number of exchange lines totals 3,031, with 3,951 stations. Malta is an important station of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., whose direct cables connect with Alexandria (5), Gibraltar (5), Bona (2), Tripoli, Sicily and Zante. Through these cables telegraphic communication is maintained through the company's system with all parts of the world.

The company also operates a coast station for communication with ships at sea.

Malta is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and is an important coaling station, facilities being given for coaling at any hour, day and night. Owing to lack of accommodation, due to war damage, all civilians wishing to enter Malta must obtain an entry permit from the Lieutenant Governor's office.

There is a direct mail communication with several Mediterranean ports and with England. The rates of postage are as follows:—

Letters

Local—First oz., 1*d*.; every additional oz., ½*d*.
To the United Kingdom, British dominions, protectorates and colonies, Egypt, the U.S.A., Tangier and H.M. Forces—First oz., 2½*d*.; every additional oz., 1½*d*.
To other countries and places—First oz., 3*d*.; every additional oz., 2*d*.

Postcards

Local, 1*d*.; Imperial, 2*d*.; foreign, 2*d*.

Newspapers

Local, ½*d*. for each 2 oz.
In the case of a local newspaper exceeding in weight 2 oz., the rate will not be more than ½*d*.
Foreign, ½*d*. for each 2 oz.

Public Works

The drainage of the fortified towns, which was commenced in 1876 at the joint charge of the Colonial and Imperial Treasuries, was completed in 1885, and greatly improved their sanitary condition. New drainage works were commenced in 1899, and Cottonera, Sliema, St. Julian's, Msida, Pieta, Kalkara, Zabbar, Hamrun, Qormi, Mdina, Rabat, Tarxien, Pawla, Zejtun, Birkirkara, Balzan and Attard, parts of Lija and Luqa and other places have been drained. Small extensions are also being continually made in new streets as they are opened in the towns and villages. The intercepting sewer to Ghaxaq and Zebbug has been completed and that to Mosta is well in hand. The sewering of the streets of Ghaxaq has been started. The drainage of Gozo has also been commenced and Victoria, Fontana and Ghainselem have been drained. Considerable progress has been made in improving the roads and streets in accordance with the exigencies of modern traffic. The main roads are being asphalted. So far 4·85 miles have been surfaced with sheet asphalt and 124·5 miles with full grouting, semi-grouting and surface asphalt dressing.

Since 1937 a scheme for the collection and disposal of domestic refuse has been in operation in Valletta, Floriana, Gzira, Msida, Ta' Xbiex, Sliema and St. Julian's. In August, 1939, the service was extended to the military areas at St. George's, St. Andrew's and Tigne'. Recently the service has been extended also to Albert Town and a part of Hamrun. The refuse collecting fleet serve an approximate aggregate population of 68,000. A pulverising plant has been installed at the refuse disposal centre, Marsa, for treating the refuse collected, which is then utilised as a fertiliser.

The water supply is now extended to all the villages in Malta and Gozo, and works of considerable importance are carried out each year to augment and improve it.

Electric current for lighting and power has been extended to all the towns in Malta, and to all the villages, with the exception of a few of the smaller ones situated at a distance from the supply area. In Gozo current is available to the public in the chief town, Victoria, which has its own generating station, and in the important villages of Xewkija, Ghajnsielem, Nadur, Mgarr.

Constitution

A Council of Government, partly elected, was constituted by Letters Patent in 1849, and reconstituted in 1887, the Letters Patent being amended in 1898 and again in 1903.

By Letters Patent dated 14th April, 1921, responsible government was established in Malta. This constitution was suspended from 1930 to 1932 and again on 2nd November, 1933, the Senate and Legislative Assembly being dissolved from the same date. It was finally revoked by the Letters Patent, dated 12th August, 1936, which were proclaimed in Malta on 2nd September, 1936.

The Letters Patent dated 14th February, 1939, which re-established representative government in Malta, provide for an Executive Council consisting of five *ex-officio* members and such other persons as the Governor may appoint, and of a Council of Government consisting of five *ex-officio* members, three official members, 10 elected members and two members nominated by the Governor.

According to the Letters Patent, the English language, as the official language of the British Empire, and the Maltese language, as the language of the people of Malta, are the official languages of Malta. The English language is the official language of administration, and the Maltese language is the official language in all the courts of law in Malta. Provision has been made by ordinance for the use of the English language in any proceedings before any court where any party or any accused person is a person who does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused, they are translated.

The Maltese language is the language of general intercourse in the islands.

Finance

The revenue from all sources is paid into a consolidated fund, out of which the public service is supplied.

Appointments to public offices in Malta are made by the Governor, subject to the provision of the colonial regulations.

Education and Religion

Elementary education is carried on principally in Government schools, which are Roman Catholic and free. There are six secondary schools with 1,524 scholars, 101 primary schools with an average enrolment of 38,500 pupils, and an average attendance of 36,200. There is a university (founded in 1769) with an average attendance of about 250 students. The fees are comparatively low, ranging from 142*s*. to 213*s*. per annum in the Lyceum and £10 per annum, exclusive of laboratory and other fees, for all lectures in the university. There are 21 evening classes for languages and commercial subjects, with an attendance of 331; 69 trade schools with an attendance of 1,666 and 236 literacy classes for illiterates and semi-illiterates with an attendance of 4,851. There are numerous private, elementary and secondary schools. The total number of these schools is about 41, with an attendance of about 6,260 pupils. In 1946 an ordinance was enacted making education between the ages of 6 and 14 compulsory; the ordinance will be brought into force gradually, district by district. English and Maltese are the only languages of instruction in the primary schools.

The Roman Catholic religion is by law the religion of the country, but full liberty of conscience and freedom of worship are guaranteed, and persons of any faith may hold any office.

Customs Tariff

Until 1917 only specific duties were levied, the main headings being grain, wine, beer, spirits, cattle, petroleum, sugar and tobacco.

In January, 1917, *ad valorem* duties were introduced. These rates now vary from 6 per cent. to 40 per cent., and embrace all commodities not already affected by specific duties, and not included in a list of exempted articles which:—

(*a*) Under food and drink shows butter, cheese, coffee, milk (fresh or preserved), eggs in the shell, tea and cocoa, and certain other articles.

(*b*) Under raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured shows coal, coke, patent fuel and fuel oil, sponges, vegetables and flower seeds and certain other articles.

(*c*) Under manufactured articles, includes agricultural machines, books, cinema films, wrapping and printing paper, laundry soap of British Empire origin, yarns for lace-making, if of silk (excluding artificial) and linen, twines, certain materials used for cap-making, shoe-making, and bag-making, and certain articles used for divine worship.

(*d*) Under miscellaneous and unclassified articles, includes articles imported by Government departments—bullion and specie, pedigree animals, fertilizers, and engravings, drawings and paintings representing Maltese views and subjects of local interest.

In 1934 Empire preferential duties were adopted. These duties affect boots and shoes, spirits, leaf tobacco, wheat, flour, cement, laundry soap, arms and ammunition, articles of gold, silver and platinum and plated goods, confectionery and chocolate, furniture and cabinetware, motor vehicles, wireless sets, pianos and organs, and a number of articles falling under the designation of "goods unenumerated". *Ad valorem* goods enjoy a preference of 5 to 15 per cent. as against the rates for the general tariff.

The general tariff shows an addition over the Empire preferential tariff of 50 per cent. in the case of boots and shoes, 1*s.* per *litre for spirits*, and 6*d.* per kilo for leaf tobacco.

The amount of duty collected in 1945 from specific duties was £972,856 and from *ad valorem* duties was £446,448.

The value of imports in 1945 from the United Kingdom was £4,392,987, from other parts of the British Empire £1,829,792, and from foreign countries £2,838,623, and from ships' stores, etc., £3,119, the respective percentages of imports being: United Kingdom, 48·46 per cent.; other parts of the British Empire, 20·20 per cent. and foreign countries 31·31 per cent., ships' stores, 0·03 per cent.

The value of domestic exports in 1945 to the United Kingdom was £29,605, to other parts of the British Empire £1,585, to foreign countries £35,965. The respective percentages were: to United Kingdom 44·1 per cent., to other parts of the British Empire 2·4 per cent., to foreign countries 53·5 per cent.

The value of re-exports in 1945 to the United Kingdom was £2,330, to other parts of the British Empire £945, to foreign countries £78,071, as ships' stores £456,473.

The respective percentages for re-exports were: United Kingdom 0·43 per cent., other parts of the British Empire 0·17 per cent., foreign countries 14·5 per cent., ships' stores 84·9 per cent.

All the foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie.

The total percentages of trade compared with the whole import and export trade of the Island (imports, domestic exports and re-exports), for the respective destinations are as *follows*:—

	Per cent.
United Kingdom	45·76
Other parts of the British Empire	18·94
Foreign countries	30·54
Ships' stores	4·76

Revenue

The most important sources of revenue are the customs duties, licences, stamp duties, succession and donation duties, fees of office and reimbursements, post office, water and electricity receipts, and land revenue, interest, and Public Lotto profit.

Finances

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1935–36	1,161,618	1,188,172	4,713,059	8,631,918
1936–37	1,209,412	1,251,343	4,961,625	9,247,550
1937–38	1,301,858	1,349,297	3,939,361	8,779,556
1938–39	1,343,014	1,353,762	4,259,367	8,961,049
1939–40	1,431,968	1,412,748	4,255,996	8,293,254
1940–41	2,164,112(*a*)	2,019,112	1,734,243	3,216,685
1941–42	2,831,970(*b*)	2,727,746	Particulars not available	
1942–43	3,523,539(*c*)	3,665,807	545,564	787,634
1943–44	4,026,373(*d*)	3,731,831	421,472	527,114
1944–45	3,379,903(*e*)	3,693,034	224,240	339,537

(*a*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £950,000.
(*b*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £1,390,000.
(*c*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £2,250,000.
(*d*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £1,350,000.
(*e*) Includes a grant by H.M. Government in aid of Administration, £154,500.

Total weight of goods transhipped

1945 .. .. 364 tons.

Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.	Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£	£
1936	1,007,136	327,765	2,106,492	3,441,393	24,824
1937	1,031,212	429,301	2,558,576	4,019,089	480
1938	1,077,835	361,351	2,426,952	3,866,138	3,468
1939	1,190,327	373,867	2,575,855	4,140,049	27,416
1940	931,942	312,986	1,134,234	2,379,162	4,612
1941 } 1942 }	Particulars not available				
1943	*392,140	*123,954	*95,182	4,767,877	—
1944	*1,147,085	*92,997	*133,674	5,270,318	—
1945	4,392,987	1,829,792	2,841,742	9,064,521	8,535

* Excluding value of imports by Officer of Co-ordination of Supplies.

Exports

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.	Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£	£
1936	72,174	10,841	564,426	647,441	204
1937	140,033	9,157	545,389	694,579	5,318
1938	116,841	10,371	560,175	687,387	2,804
1939	142,254	13,894	503,494	659,642	170
1940	130,012	18,804	317,055	465,871	—
1941 } 1942 }	Particulars not available				
1943	8,874	—	23,288	32,162	—
1944	431	—	254,288	254,719	—
1945	31,935	2,530	570,509	604,974	—

Public Debt

There is, strictly speaking, no public debt in Malta, but interest at 2½ per cent. 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 connection with the monopoly of the trade of wheat. The funds of the "Massa Frumentaria" were, in 1798, appropriated by the French Government, then in occupation of the island.

Weights and Measures

Malta barrel is equal to 9¼ imperial gallons.
Malta salm is equal to 1 imperial quarter.
Malta qantar is equal to 175 lbs. English.
Malta qafis is equal to 4¼ imperial gallons.

Civil Population

Census 1931—Males, 117,457; females, 124,621.

Governors Since 1900

1903 General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
1907 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane Grant, G.C.V.O., C.B.
1909 General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1915 Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
1919 Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
1924 General Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.
1927 General Sir John P. Du Cane, G.C.B., A.D.C.
1931 General Sir David G. M. Campbell, G.C.B., A.D.C.
1936 General Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
1941 General Sir William G. S. Dobbie, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
1942 Field-Marshal the Viscount Gort, V.C., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
1944 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward C. A. Schreiber, K.C.B., D.S.O.
1946 Francis Campbell Ross Douglas.

Executive Council

The Governor (*President*).

Ex-officio Members

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Legal Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Secretary to Government.

Nominated Members

D. G. Maurice.
M. H. Dorman.
Clerk—V. Vella, O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

The Governor (*President*).

Ex-officio Members (5)

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Legal Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
The Secretary to Government.

Official Members (3)

J. Brennan, M.R.S.T. (*Director of Education*).
E. L. Petrocochino, C.B.E. (*Food and Commerce Control Officer*).
J. Cauchi, M.D., D.P.H. (*Chief Government Medical Officer*).

Elected Members (10)

1st Electoral Division—P. Boffa, O.B.E., M.D.; J. Cassar, LL.D.; D. Mintoff, B.Sc., B.E.& A., B.A. (Oxon.), A. & C.E.; J. Raimondo, Ph.Ch.; K. Vassallo.
2nd Electoral Division—R. Bencini; A. F. Colombo, M.D.; G. G. Ganado, LL.D.; H. Jones; A. Schembri Adami, M.D.

Nominated Members (2)

Prof. E. H. Ferro, M.D., B.A.
O. Sammut, C.B.E.

Clerk—V. Vella, O.B.E.
Deputy Clerk—V. A. Trapani.

ECCLESIASTICS

Monsignor M. Gonzi, K.B.E., D.D., B.L.Can., J.C.D., G.C.O.J. (*Archbishop, Bishop of Malta*).
Mgr. Can. E. Galea, D.D., B.Litt. (*Vicar General*).
Mgr. J. Pace, D.D., J.C.D., Ph.D. (*Bishop of Gozo*).

FOREIGN CONSULS

Belgium—R. Smith.
Denmark—E. W. Gollcher.
France—J. Aguttes.
Greece—E. P. Jatroudakis.
Hayti—J. Cachia.
Honduras—S. Camilleri.
Netherlands—F. K. Gollcher.
Norway—A. Zammit Cutajar.
Peru—A. Cassar Torregiani, O.B.E.
Poland—H. Parmis England.
Sweden—E. W. Gollcher.
Switzerland—C. E. Lowell.
Turkey—F. K. Gollcher.

MAURITIUS

SITUATION AND AREA

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 18′ and 57° 48′ E. longitude and 19° 50′ and 20° 31′ S. latitude, distant 115 miles from Reunion, 934 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. It comprises an area of about 720 square miles (nearly equal to Surrey), having an extreme length of 39 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 29 miles from east to west.

The island is chiefly of volcanic formation but is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs. There are several small chains of mountains but none of great height. The principal peaks are the Piton de la Riviere Noire (2,711 feet), Pieter Both (2,690 feet), and the Pouce (2,661 feet). There are numerous rivers and streams; they flow generally through deep ravines and their course is broken by many small waterfalls and rapids. None of them are 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 and picturesque plateau varying in altitude from 1,000 to 1,800 feet. On this high and healthy tableland the temperature and climate are excellent.

HISTORY

The Mascarene Archipelago was probably known to Arab navigators at an early date. A Dutch map copied from Arab sources shows the islands now known as Mauritius, Rodrigues and Reunion under the names of Dinarobin, Dinanora and Margabin, and it is possible that certain islands marked on Idrisi's map (1153) are intended to indicate them also.

There can be little doubt too that the island was visited by the Malays who colonised Madagascar in the 15th–16th century.

But Mauritius history really begins with its discovery by the Portuguese in the beginning of the sixteenth century—probably between 1507 and 1512, but not later than 1527, when the island is shown on an official map under the name of Santa Appollonia, borne in common with the other islands known later as the Mascarenes (Reunion and Rodrigues) after the great navigator Dom Pedro Mascarenhas.

The Portuguese named the island Ilha da Cirnos, or Swan Island, from the big birds resembling swans found on shore. They merely used the island as a port of call, without making any settlement. The first settlers were the Dutch. In 1598 a Dutch fleet landed in the south-eastern harbour of the island, to which its commander, Admiral Wybrandt Van Warwyk, gave the name of Mauritius, in honour of the Statholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. For many years no attempt was made at colonisation, but from 1638 onwards petty settlements were established at various points, the seat of government being at the place known as Old Grand Port. The colony did not prosper, and was finally abandoned by the Dutch in 1710.

In 1715 the island was formally taken possession of by the French, but was not actually occupied till 1721, 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. This name was retained until the landing of the English in 1810, when the former name of Mauritius was restored. Of all the governors of the island, the most celebrated was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735–1746), " a man of eminent talents " (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who encouraged the cultivation of sugar-cane and introduced many other valuable plants. He was the real founder of the prosperity of the Isle de France.

In 1767, the French East India Company, having gone into liquidation, handed over the island to the Crown, Jean Daniel Dumas being appointed Governor General for the King, and Pierre Poivre, Intendant. Poivre was a man of great ability; he introduced into the colony cloves and nutmegs secretly obtained from the Dutch Sunda Archipelago. Having purchased the ancient residence of the Company's governors, at Monplaisir, he converted the grounds into a nursery where many useful plants introduced by him were cultivated. On his departure this property was sold to Government, the garden being entrusted to Poivre's friend, Nicolas Céré, under whose able management it became famous under the name of King's Gardens. It is now the Royal Botanical Gardens, Pamplemousses.

In 1771 an epidemic of small pox caused many deaths among the slave population.

In 1790, at the outbreak of the French Revolution, a Colonial Assembly was elected, which for 13 years governed the island *de facto*.

In 1792 another very able Governor was sent out from France, Comte de Malartic, who during this troubled period managed to gain the affection of the whole community. In 1803, the Isle de France was taken charge of by General Decaen, appointed Captain General by Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, with instructions to suspend the Colonial Assembly and the Isle de France's constitution for a period of 10 years.

During the long war between England and France, the Isle de France was a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels, owing to the facility with which sorties were made from its harbour by French men-of-war and privateers; and in 1809 the British Government determined on its capture. The neighbouring islands of Rodrigues and Reunion were taken possession of and several naval engagements were fought to the credit of both navies. The most famous of these was the battle of the Isle de la Passe, fought in the bay of Grand Port on 23rd and 24th August, 1810, between four English frigates and two French frigates, a corvette and a captured East Indiaman. The English lost the day, two of their ships having gone on shoals early in the engagement, but the great gallantry shown by both sides has rendered the fight memorable in the annals of the two navies.

A strong expeditionary force was then sent out from the three presidencies of India and the Cape. Twelve thousand troops under General Abercromby were landed, and the island finally surrendered to Great Britain on 3rd December, 1810, the laws, religion and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation.

The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The first English Governor, Mr. (later Sir) R. T. Farquhar (1810–1823) gained a well-deserved popularity. During his tenure of office, on 25th September, 1816, the fourth part of the town of Port Louis was destroyed by a conflagration. On 28th February, 1818, the island was laid waste by a terrific cyclone, causing immense destruction to property.

In the year 1832 the Council of Government, which was established on 19th August, 1825, was abolished, and a Legislative Council, with half the members official, created. The oaths of office were taken by the new members on 23rd January, 1832.

On 1st April, 1835, the emancipation of slaves took place without disorder; but, as this new class of free men refused employment as labourers, the planters were obliged to resort to the introduction of labour from India, which was finally authorised in 1842, under the supervision of an agent residing in India, and which continued, with temporary interruptions, until 1910.

In 1849 the Legislative Council voted the law constituting a municipal corporation for the town of Port Louis.

During the years 1854, 1856, 1861–62, epidemics of cholera prevailed, of which that of 1854 was the most severe, causing 7,650 deaths.

The year 1864 saw the opening of the North railway line from Port Louis to Pamplemousses, the Midland line being inaugurated two years after.

In December, 1866, malaria broke out with great severity. During the year 1867, 31,758 persons died from fever, including 18,308 in Port Louis.

In 1868 and 1874 Mauritius was visited by severe cyclones. During the former two spans of the Grand River railway viaduct were brought down by the force of the wind. On 29th April, 1892, one of the most violent cyclones ever recorded ruined a considerable portion of Port Louis, besides causing infinite havoc to buildings and crops. The death roll amounted to 1,232. In order to assist the planters and other owners of immovable property affected by the calamity, a loan of £600,000 was guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

On 23rd July, 1893, part of Port Louis was again destroyed by fire. At the end of the same year ocean telegraphic communication was opened.

In 1902 an outbreak of Surra caused great loss of draught animals, and mechanical means of transport had to be resorted to for the sugar plantations. A number of locomotives and traction engines were introduced, and a loan was raised to enable the planters to lay down tramways, and take other steps to provide for transport.

In 1909 a Royal Commission visited the island to enquire into the administration and finance of the colony.

During the Great War of 1914–1918 Mauritius suffered in no way by direct action on the part of the enemy. A number of volunteers proceeded to Europe for military service and a " labour battalion " was supplied for Mesopotamia.

The enormous rise in the price of sugar brought great prosperity to the colony, and the gross value of the crop of 1920–1921 is estimated to have been approximately Rs. 250,000,000.

In 1921 investigations of the sanitary and health conditions were made by Dr. Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G. Many of the works recommended have been carried out.

In 1923 the Indian Government consented to the resumption of immigration of labourers from India consequent on the repeal of the penal clauses of the Labour Law of 1878 affecting labour.

Immigration was accordingly resumed for a period of 12 months ending on 31st May, 1924, but with disappointing results, most of the immigrants having returned to India by the end of the same year.

In March, 1931, a cyclone lasted three days and caused considerable damage to property. A loan of £600,000 was guaranteed by the Imperial Government to assist the sugar cane planters affected by this cyclone. In the same year a Financial Commission visited the island to enquire into the public finances.

In 1937 a loan of Rs. 10,000,000 was raised for financing the Mauritius Agricultural Bank.

In the first months of 1945 two severe cyclones visited the island at 15 days interval. They were reckoned to be the severest storms since the calamity of 1892. Considerable damage was

done to property and to crops, evaluated finally at about Rs. 14,000,000 in loan and Rs. 540,895 in relief.

General Description

The permanent settled population of European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony of its size. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French noblesse. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture.

Nine daily newspapers and 20 other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language and a creole patois are spoken all over the island, English being used in the supreme court of justice. Debates in the Council of Government may take place in either language.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhems and Black River.

The city of Port Louis is the capital and seat of government, and contained, with its suburbs, an estimated population of 65,962 at the census enumeration of 11th June, 1944. The harbour is one of the best in the East, and is sufficiently spacious to receive a large number of vessels. It possesses three graving docks.

Works for the reconditioning of the harbour and improvements thereto have been carried out. The harbour is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Fort George. There are large barracks and military stores. The trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The city has an elected municipal corporation, and raised in 1944 a revenue of Rs. 979,042.91 against an expenditure of Rs. 956,350.21. Its debt amounts to Rs. 130,592.30 at 31st December, 1944.

The principal public edifices of Port Louis are the Government House, the Institute, the Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, the civil hospital, the town hall, the theatre, and the public offices. There is a racecourse most beautifully situated in the Champ de Mars.

A sewage scheme provides for the disposal of the sewage of the central part of the town.

After Port Louis the largest town is Curepipe, incorporated in 1890 (population 27,468, census of 1944), situated on the uplands in the Plaines Wilhems district.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahebourg (population 9,919, census of 1944), so called in honour of Mahé de Labourdonnais.

Population

At the census of 1944 the population of Mauritius (exclusive of the dependencies and military) was found to consist of:—

Persons of European, African or mixed descent.	143,056
Indian population	265,247*
Chinese	10,882
	419,185

The total number of Indians was 63·3 per cent. of the total population.

At the census of 11th June, 1944, the civil population numbered 419,185.

The descendants of the immigrants from India —the Indo-Mauritians—now form the largest section of the population; they are steadily increasing in numbers. They are predominant in the domestic, commercial, and still more in the agricultural callings, and the amount of land held by them as small planters is rapidly growing.

* The Indian section comprises those members of the population following the customs and religions of India.

Constitution

The constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1884–85 and in 1933. It now consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of four *ex-officio* and three unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor and 10 elected—two for the town of Port Louis, and one for each of the eight rural districts. At least two-thirds of the nominated members must be persons not holding any public office. Under the revised constitution of 1933 the Governor is empowered to override a majority vote of the Council for the enforcement of any measure which he considers necessary in the interest of public order, public faith or other essentials of good government. Members are not paid; they may speak either in French or English. The number of registered electors on 31st December, 1944, was 11,437; the franchise qualification is ownership of immovables of annual value of Rs. 300 or movables worth Rs. 3,000, or payment of rent of Rs. 25 monthly, or of licence duty of Rs. 200 annually, or receipt of salary of Rs. 50 monthly. The session usually lasts from April to December.

The law is based on the Code Napoléon and other French laws modified by Colonial Ordinances.

The revision of the present constitution is in an advanced state as this note is written and it is expected that the new Council of Government will meet some time during the second half of 1946. Full details regarding extension of the franchise and qualifications of electors and representatives have not yet been published.

Climate and Rainfall

Mauritius, lying in the tropics, but situated as it is in the midst of the extensive belt of south-east trade current of the Indian Ocean, has a climate which is subject to tropical and sub-tropical maritime influences and to which its natural topography adds a great diversity of features. Intense tropical conditions exist in the lowlands, specially in the north, north-west and western parts; while on the central high tableland and in the elevated east and south-eastern districts, which are almost constantly swept by the normal trade wind, a milder and more equable climate prevails.

Two quite marked seasons exist and contrast during the year; a hot season which occurs from December to April, and a cool or mild season from June to September. The hottest time of the year is usually experienced during the second half of January, and the coldest during the second half of July or first days of August. In the lowlands, at the height of summer, shade temperatures have been known occasionally to attain 35° C. (95° F.) while an average daily maximum temperature of 30° C. (86° F.) is observed from December to March inclusive. In the milder parts of the island, over the Central Tableland, at an altitude of 1,800 feet above sea level, the corresponding extremes of shade temperature are about 5° to 7° C. (11° F.) lower. The lowest temperature experienced in the highlands of Mauritius is probably near 7° C. (45° F.) whilst in the lowlands it has been only very rarely known to fall to 10° C. (50° F.). The average variation of temperature in a day is between 6° C. and 8° C. (12° F.), and this range is nearly the same in summer and in winter. The mean day and mean night temperature differ by about 3½° C. (6° F.) in summer and in winter, but during the exceptionally dry weather and clear sky of September and October, this difference attains nearly 5° C. (9° F.).

Probably the most unhealthy feature of the Mauritius climate is the high humidity which exists by reason of the maritime conditions prevailing. In the lowlands of the north-west, humidity averages between 70 per cent. and 80 per cent., according to the time of year. On the central plateau this value is still greater by 10 per cent. in summer and 13 per cent. in winter. Humidity, in general, increases at night time by about 20 per cent. of the saturation as compared with its day-time value.

Mauritius has an abundant rainfall, but which by reason of its natural contour is very unevenly distributed. The east and south-east districts, which are swept by the south-east trade wind throughout the year are very well watered, receiving from 75 to 100 inches of rainfall annually; on the eastern slope of the central tableland, the annual rainfall increases from 125 to 175 inches. The west and north-west coastal regions are the driest of the island; less than 40 inches of rainfall are normally recorded in these parts annually.

Mauritius is situated in the most disturbed region of the south Indian Ocean as regards the hurricanes which occur in this part of the world. These cyclones, numbering about eight annually, are more frequently encountered during the period from December to April. Such disturbances as a rule supply the best part of the summer rainfall, which is so important for the agricultural pursuits of the island; the absence of cyclones has, only too often for its counterpart, prolonged droughts, which are disastrous economically. Droughts in Mauritius seem to occur almost periodically, and have been known to last from 6 months to 14 months on occasions.

Water Supply

With the exception of a few villages which still derive their supplies from private wells or from open streams, the rest of the island derives its water supply from pipe-borne supplies which are derived from various sources and are under the control of the Public Works Department.

The two main supplies are those of the town of Port Louis and of the district of Plaines Wilhems.

The supply of the town of Port Louis is derived from the Grand River North West, a distance of about 4 miles from the town and at an elevation of 250 feet. The quantity delivered is about 5 million gallons per day.

The supply of the district of Plaines Wilhems is derived from the Mare-aux-Vacoas, which is a storage reservoir of 3,750 million gallons at an altitude of 1,825 feet. The principal towns dependent on the latter source of supply are Curepipe (to which the water is pumped), Vacoa, Phoenix, Quatre Borns, Rose Hill, and Beau Bassin in the district of Plaines Wilhems and Reduit, Moka and Saint Pierre in the district of Moka.

The supply has been extended to Port Louis, where the quantity available for supply is 500,000 gallons per day and to part of Black River district.

The total quantity delivered is about 5 million gallons per day.

Both the Grand River North West water and the Mare-aux-Vacoas water are filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Frequent analyses are made by the Medical and Health Department. Both these waters are of a high standard of purity after filtration and chlorination.

Irrigation

Of the two schemes undertaken by Government for the irrigation of the coastal regions below the 60-inch rainfall line in the north and north-west of the island, only one has been completed, viz., that of "La Ferme," which irrigates 3,000 acres from a storage reservoir situated at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level and of a capacity of 2,500 million gallons.

The other scheme which was originally intended to irrigate 15,000 acres has been completed only in respect of the construction of a low level reservoir at La Nicoliere of a capacity of 1,270 million gallons and of the connection thereof to the high rainfall region of Midlands by a canal 17 miles long. The uncompleted scheme as it now stands irrigates 300 acres.

Religion

The Christian Churches are assisted by State grants. According to the census of 1944, the Roman Catholics numbered 141,941, and the Protestants about 4,165, including dependencies and military. The Roman Catholics receive an annual grant from Government amounting to Rs. 144,616, the Protestants Rs. 45,533, and the Church of Scotland Rs. 8,558.

Communications

Railways

There are seven lines of railway, all owned and worked by Government, viz.: (1) The north line from Port Louis to the sea coast village of Grand River South East. Its length is 33¼ miles, and its course is approximately parallel to the northern coast line of the island. (2) The Montagne Longue branch, from Terre Rouge station on the north line to the village of Montagne Longue; its length is 3¼ miles. (3) The Midland line, beginning at Port Louis and running across the island to the sea coast town of Mahebourg on the other side; its length is 35¼ miles, with a summit level of 1,822 feet at Curepipe; the gradient in many places is 1 in 26. Four miles of this line have been doubled and opened for traffic. (4) The Moka-Flacq line from the Rose Hill station on the Midland line to Montagne Blanche, length 14¾ miles. (5) Savanne branch from Rosebelle station on the Midland line to the sea coast town of Souillac at the southern extremity of the island; its length is 11 miles. (6) Black River branch, from Richelieu on the Midland line to Medine, distance 8¼ miles. (7) Rivière du Poste to Mexico and Richebois, length 13¾ miles. All the above are of standard gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches, except the seventh, which is 75 centimetres (2 feet 6 inches). The total number of miles of railway now open is 106¼ of standard gauge and 13¾ of 2 feet 6 inches gauge, the total cost up to date being about:—

Year	*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*	*Total Cost to Date.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	£
1939–40	1,555,041	1,682,915	2,051,134
1940–41	1,919,775	1,692,257	2,050,960
1941–42	2,348,057	1,944,839	2,050,504
1942–43	3,444,104	2,506,073	2,050,007
1943–44	3,948,147	3,009,083	2,049,509
1944–45	3,117,045	2,824,945	2,049,359

Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs

Postal communication with Africa, Europe, America, India, Ceylon, Seychelles and Australia is chiefly provided by vessels sailing occasionally to South African ports and Mombasa. There is sometimes direct communication with India and Ceylon by cargo boats.

Occasional communication with Reunion and Madagascar is provided by local trading vessels. Other opportunities are infrequent. Communication with Rodrigues is provided by local vessels every two or three months.

Air mails letters for Africa, Europe, America, India, Ceylon, Seychelles and Australia via Nairobi, are forwarded weekly by the R.A.F. A weekly air mail service with Madagascar and Reunion is maintained by the Service National Air France.

Wireless communication is maintained with ships at sea within a range of 500 miles by day and 1,000 miles by night and with the Réunion land station.

Cable communication with every part of the world is provided by Cable & Wireless, Ltd., from its Port Louis cable station.

The maximum rates with Great Britain and all parts of the Empire are :—

Full rate 85 cents, CDE 60 cents (5 words minimum), deferred 45 cents (5 words minimum), letter telegrams 30 cents (25 words minimum), Empire social telegrams 30 cents (12 words minimum).

Government land telegraphs and telephones (including railway block telegraph and railway traffic control telephone) extend to 236 miles of telegraph and 6,070 miles of telephone.

Private telephone communication is provided by the Government in the capital, Port Louis, and in the rural districts.

There are in Mauritius the General Post Office in the city of Port Louis, and 58 branch post offices in the rural districts. 57 money order offices, 45 telegraph and eight telephone offices. In the island of Rodrigues there is one post office at Port Mathurin. There is no other post office in any other of the dependencies.

Education

The local system of education was first remodelled under the provisions of Ordinance No. 33 of 1899, which repealed all former enactments. This ordinance was repealed by Ordinance No. 19 of 1919, which itself was subsequently repealed by Ordinance 42 of 1934. As a result of a recent reorganisation of the educational system of the colony all previous legislation was repealed and new enactments issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 of 1944.

By the Education Ordinance of 1899 there was created a Department of Public Instruction, under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

This system remained in force until it was superseded by the Education Consolidation Ordinance of 1919, when the Department of Public Instruction was replaced by a Royal College Department and a Schools Department. The post of Director of Public Instruction was abolished. The Rector became the head of the Royal College Department, and the Superintendent of Schools the head of the Schools Department.

In 1940 a post of Director of Education was created and the Royal College became the College Division of the Education Department. Primary schools and secondary schools were grouped under the Schools Division of the department.

The Schools Division of the Education Department provides for primary, secondary and technical education :—

(i) Primary education is provided through a system of government schools and of grant-in-aid denominational schools, the latter under the control of educational authorities.

(ii) Secondary education is provided by means of a system of approved schools for boys and girls. These schools receive grants-in-aid.

(iii) As regards technical education provision is made for the training of students in mechanical engineering.

(iv) A training college was started in 1942 for the training of teachers.

Primary and secondary education is also provided at private schools, and secondary education at the Royal College.

According to the new education code, any language may be employed as the medium of teaching in lower classes of primary schools, provided that as far as possible French shall be used instead of Creole (a local vernacular derived from French). The aim is gradually and steadily to introduce the use of English as the medium of instruction in the lower classes.

In the higher classes of primary schools and in secondary schools the medium of teaching should be English. At the Royal College and the Royal College School the teaching is conducted in English.

The new Education Code was passed in 1944 and came into force in April of the same year. In accordance with the Education Ordinance of 1944, proclamations were issued to make school attendance compulsory for children of school age in a few areas where adequate facilities could be provided.

The Royal College Division comprises two day-schools for boys: the Royal College proper, situated in Curepipe, 1,800 feet above sea level, and the Royal College School, in Port Louis. The Royal College, Curepipe, is attended by about 300 pupils, aged from 10 to 20, and has a teaching staff of four Europeans and 21 Mauritians. At the school there are 152 pupils on the roll with one European teacher and 13 Mauritian teachers.

There is no technical training at the Royal College. Classes in physical culture and gymnastics are held by qualified instructors, who also supervise field sports. The pupils are drawn from all classes in the colony.

Scholarships and exhibitions tenable at the Royal College are competed for annually by primary school pupils; 14 scholarships and exhibitions open to Royal College and other secondary school pupils are also awarded annually. Two scholarships, known as the English Scholarships, tenable at British universities and of a total value of about £1,100 are open to Royal College pupils only. Provision is being made for the award of equivalent scholarships to secondary school pupils.

The standard of the English scholarship examination corresponds roughly to that of the Cambridge Higher School Certificate but candidates are required to offer more subjects.

About 350 boys and girls sit annually for the Cambridge School Certificate, 725 for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Examinations for external degrees of London University are held locally. About 180 candidates sit annually for London matriculation examination and last year 27 candidates sat for the inter arts and inter science examinations and five for the Final Degree examinations.

A consultative committee styled the Education Committee is annually appointed by the Governor. It consists of nine members under the chairmanship of the Director of Education.

Primary Education

There were in 1944 :—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools	55	15,097
Grant schools ..	73	24,173
Total	128	39,270

The total expenditure on education in 1944–45 amounted to Rs. 1,700,294, in which is included a sum of Rs. 50,000 spent on aided secondary education. There are 1,174 masters, mistresses, assistants and monitors and monitresses employed in Government and grant schools. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools 17,356 = 44 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 511 = 1·3 per cent. belong to the Church of England and 207 = 0·5 per cent. to other Christian denominations. Four Hindoo and two Moslem schools are also assisted. The number of pupils on roll in aided secondary schools in 1944–45 was 1,743.

Agricultural Education

To facilitate higher agricultural education, a small agricultural college has been established.

Lectures on agricultural science are occasionally made to primary school teachers by the Department of Agriculture.

Commerce

The island produces barely one-tenth of the food required for its inhabitants and almost all agricultural enterprise is devoted to the production of exports.

The chief exports are sugar, copra, aloe-fibre, raw hides, etc. Foodstuffs are principally imported from India ; manufactured articles from England, oxen from Madagascar.

The imports before the war consisted mainly of grain (rice, wheat flour, etc.), cotton manufactures, motor spirits and coal, iron and steel goods and fertilizers. Considerable progress has been made in the tobacco industry ; factories have been opened in Port Louis and efforts are being made to establish an export trade. Other new industries include fruit canning, and the manufacture of matches. About 97 per cent. of the value of the exports consists of shipments of sugar. In 1944 the weight of sugar exported was 259,228 metric tons with an estimated value of Rs. 45,050,402 (not including the value of sugar quota certificates). The value of copra or poonac exported was nil ; aloe-fibre, nil ; fruits, preserved, nil.

The Customs Tariff is mainly on a specific basis, but important classes of goods pay *ad valorem* duties. It includes provisions for preference on numerous items of imports from the British Empire.

On certain goods the margin of preference has been conventionalised under the U.K.–U.S.A. Trade Agreement of 1938.

The trade percentages were as follows :—

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
United Kingdom ..	61·3	60·75	65·65	62·6	60·0	65·6	52·6	29·4	14·7
Other parts of British Empire.	25·0	26·85	21·50	28·2	30·1	28·0	39·8	59·3	63·0
Foreign countries ..	13·7	12·40	12·85	9·2	9·9	6·4	7·6	11·3	22·3
Total	100·0	100·00	100·00	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The number of vessels registered at Port-Louis is nine, of a total tonnage of 3,007.

Currency and Banking

The Mauritius Commercial Bank has two establishments in the colony. The total amount of deposits on 31st December, 1944, being Rs. 24,009,404·42, with paid up capital of Rs. 2,000,000.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius, Ltd., on 3rd May, 1916. The total local deposits on 31st December, 1944, amounted to Rs. 5,649,607·19. The total paid up capital is now £1,050,000.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), formerly the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has been established in the island since 1919, the paid up capital being £4,975,500 and the total amount of local deposits on 31st December, 1944, Rs. 9,705,350·12.

A Government savings bank was established in 1837.

Deposits during year ended	Rs.	*Sum standing to the Credit of Depositors at the end of*	Rs.
30th June, 1940	2,154,953	30th June, 1940	7,121,852
30th June, 1941	1,706,122	30th June, 1941	6,778,386
30th June, 1942	2,078,562	30th June, 1942	6,972,195
30th June, 1943	3,363,131	30th June, 1943	8,917,074
30th June, 1944	5,575,324	30th June, 1944	12,122,810
30th June, 1945	6,257,945	30th June, 1945	15,064,637

All accounts are kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is the currency of the island. A new Government note issue was established in 1934, the notes being legal tender to any amount. The circulation as at 30th June, 1945, was Rs. 25,181,970.

Weights and Measures

The metric system, as regards weights and measures, came into force on 1st May, 1878.

Dependencies

The dependencies of Mauritius comprise a large number of islands scattered over the Indian Ocean.

Rodrigues, the most important, is situated in latitude S. 19° 44′ and longitude E. 63° 34′, and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island which has an area of 42 square miles, about 26,000 acres, is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a magistrate, who takes his instructions from the Governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island are made in the form of regulations framed by the Governor of Mauritius in Executive Council. The estimated population at 11th June, 1944, was 11,885. The birth rate in 1944 was 29·7 and the death rate 12·5 per 1,000. Cable communication, through a branch of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, was opened on 16th May, 1902. This branch, now owned and operated by Cable & Wireless Limited, is connected with Mauritius and Cocos, thus providing telegraphic communication with all parts of the world through the Company's system.

The island, which is volcanic, mountainous, and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1,760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from that of Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil is good: cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize, beans, and vanilla grow luxuriantly; a trained officer has of late (1921) been appointed agricultural superintendent in view of the agricultural development of Rodrigues. The wild guinea fowl and partridges, likewise the deer and wild pigs, which used to be plentiful, have almost disappeared.

The value of the imports in 1944 was Rs. 1,228,092 including Rs. 1,750 bullion and specie. The exports of the island produce in 1944 were valued at Rs. 563,362. The people are all peasant proprietors and there is abundance of food.

The principal exports are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, tobacco-leaf and acacia seeds.

Diego Garcia (population 501, census, 1944), the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steaming from Mauritius, the chief one being about 30 miles in length, extending in an irregular horseshoe shape, and embracing between its extremities three minor islets. It is a coral atoll, 15 miles by 6½, nowhere over ten feet high, but forming a spacious bay, roomy enough for large vessels to enter, being 15 miles in length from end to end, and from 2 to 5 miles in breadth.

Diego Garcia is situated at 7° 20′ latitude S. and 72° 26′ longitude E., on the straight line between the entrance to the Red Sea and Cape Leeuwin. In 1885 it was placed under the jurisdiction of a magistrate, with a small force of police from Mauritius, which was, however, withdrawn in 1888.

The population of the smaller dependencies, according to the 1944 census, was 1,077 on 11th June, 1944.

Year.	Finance.† Revenue.	Finance.† Expenditure.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.‡ British Tonnage.	Shipping Entered and Cleared.‡ Total Tonnage.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1939–40	19,000,381	18,431,708	—	—
1940–41	22,238,457	22,063,302	—	—
1941–42	23,661,338	22,122,292	—	—
1942–43	32,585,072	31,051,511	—	—
1943–44	37,578,894	29,876,532	332,178	469,979
1944–45	34,713,517	31,832,797	393,470	539,683

Public debt, 30th June, 1945, £2,563,119 (not including Foreign Debenture Debt, of the municipal corporation of Port Louis).

Customs and harbour revenue:—

Year.	Revenue. Customs.	Revenue. Harbour.
	Rs.	Rs.
1940	4,916,317	332,266
1941	5,909,828	269,308
1942	4,317,505	159,832
1943	5,156,671	179,477
1944	7,024,667	234,888

† Year ending 30th June.
‡ Calendar year.

Imports, C.I.F.‡

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.¶	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939	10,111,765	17,008,120	6,142,948	33,262,833
1940	11,760,454	20,759,860	6,739,809	39,260,123(3)
1941	8,902,212	26,609,285	6,450,404	41,961,901(6)
1942	13,299,607	23,374,845	3,658,698	40,333,150(8)
1943	14,114,779	28,655,313	5,295,922	48,066,014(9)
1944	14,643,338	37,132,202	14,012,248	65,787,788(10)

Exports, F.O.B.‡

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.¶	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939	34,495,279(1)	3,069,111(2)	401 638	37,966,028
1940	31,532,262(4)	926,464(5)	373,920	32,832,646
1941	56,862,276(7)	1,510,691	4,857	58,377,824
1942	31,014,946	10,192,994	2,735,536	43,943,476
1943	14,995,216	30,184,266	5,967,950	51,147,432
1944	3,268,697	32,204,090	10,820,086	46,292,873

(1) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 94,000.
(2) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 16,180.
(4) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 48,985.
(5) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 19,746.
(7) Including bullion and specie, Rs. 9,900.
(3) Excluding baggage, Rs. 21,074.
(6) Excluding baggage, Rs. 15,149.
(8) Excluding baggage, Rs. 11,680.
(9) Excluding baggage, Rs. 17,369.
(10) Excluding baggage, Rs. 19,194.

Population

Estimate, 1767, 19,000.
Estimate, 1837, 134,000.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Census, 1881:			
General.. ..	57,303	53,578	110,881
Indian	151,352	97,641	248,993
Census, 1891:			
General.. ..	58,539	56,129	114,668
Indo-Mauritian	80,653	75,938	156,591
Other Indians ..	66,846	32,483	99,329
Census, 1901:			
General.. ..	59,457	58,447	118,904
Indo-Mauritian	100,369	89,658	190,027
Other Indians ..	43,727	27,382	71,109
Census, 1911:			
General.. ..	*59,783	59,049	118,832
Indo-Mauritian	115,421	107,236	222,657
Other Indians ..	23,934	11,660	35,594
Census, 1921:			
General.. ..	55,141	56,078	111,219
Indian	139,119	126,342	265,461
Census, 1931:			
General.. ..	*61,076	63,513	124,589
Indian	139,533	129,116	268,649
1st January, 1939 (estimate, 415,462§):			
General ..	71,365	74,212	145,577
Indian ..	139,146	130,739	269,885
Census, 1944:			
General.. ..	67,136	75,920	143,056
Indian	136,382	128,865	265,247
Chinese ..	6,808	4,074	10,882

Governors from 1897

11 May 1897	Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.
20 Aug. 1904	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.
13 Nov. 1911	Major Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.
18 May 1916	Sir Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G.
19 Feb. 1925	Sir Herbert J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B.
30 Aug. 1930	Sir W. E. F. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
23 Oct. 1937	Capt. the Hon. Sir Bede Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
5 July 1942	Sir Henry Charles Donald Cleveland Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

Governor.
Officer Commanding the Troops.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate-General.
Financial Secretary.
Sir Philippe Raffray, C.B.E., K.C.
R. Rivet, C.M.G., M.B.E.
A. M. Osman.
Clerk—G. Cupidon, M.B.E.

Council of Government

Ex-officio Members

Governor.
Officer Commanding the Troops.
Colonial Secretary.
Procureur and Advocate-General.
Financial Secretary.
Comptroller of Customs.
Labour Commissioner.
Director of Public Works and Surveys.
Director of Medical and Health Department.

‡ Calendar year. ¶ Excluding Dependencies. § Including 11,744 in the Dependencies. * Including Chinese.

*Elected Members**

Dr. E. Laurent, C.M.G.
R. Rivet, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Sir Philippe Raffray, C.B.E., K.C.
P. Hugnin.
R. Hein.
S. Fouquereaux.
T. Mallac.
Sir J. Leclezio, K.B.E.
J. A. Raffray.
A. Gujadhur.

Nominated Members

H. G. Robinson, C.B.E.
G. M. D. Atchia.
G. E. Bodkin, C.B.E. (*Director of Agriculture*).
A. Gellé, K.C.
A. M. Osman.
P. Cantin (*General Manager of Railways*).
Dr. S. Ramgoolam.
Major A. E. de Chazal.
C. J. Opper (*Director of Education*).

FOREIGN CONSULS

Argentine Republic—Don Juan B. de Lemoine (*Consul General at Capetown*); M. H. Flash (*Vice-Consul at Capetown*).
Belgium—A. Moulaert (*at Pretoria*); G. J. M. Schilling (*Honorary*).
Denmark—F. R. G. Rountree (*Honorary*).
France—Captain H. Paturau.
Netherlands—H. Reginald Ebbels.
Norway—R. D. Stein.
Siam—H. Goupille (*Consular Agent*).
Spain—Señor Don Pedro de Ygnal Martinex Daban (*Capetown*).
Sweden—H. G. Robinson.
Finland—L. J. R. Maingard de Ville-es-Offrans (*Vice-Consul*).
Portugal—Raymond Antelme.
U.S.A.—E. Talbot Smith (*at Durban*).
Poland—E. de Chazal Rogers (*Honorary*).

NIGERIA

SITUATION AND AREA

The British colony and protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the north-eastern shore of that deep indentation in the western coast of the African continent known as the Gulf of Guinea, and is enclosed roughly by parallels of latitude 4° and 14° N. and by meridians of longitude 3° and 14° E.

It is bounded on the north and north-west by the military territories of the French Sudan, on the east and south-east by the Cameroons, on the south and south-west by the waters of the Gulf of Guinea, and on the west by the French colony of Dahomey. Its greatest length from east to west is 700 miles and greatest breadth from north to south 650 miles.

Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion (amounting to 34,081 square miles) of the former German territory of the Cameroons, which portion has been placed, for purposes of administration, under the Nigerian Government.

The area of Nigeria, including the area of Cameroons under British mandate, is approximately 372,674 square miles (eastern and western provinces and colony 90,896 square miles, northern provinces 281,778 square miles). The country is therefore a little less in area than the United Kingdom, France and Belgium together, or about one-third that of British India.

CLIMATE

Except perhaps on the plateau the climate of Nigeria is not a healthy one for Europeans, and Nigeria shares with the rest of West Africa an unenviable reputation in this respect. The climate is influenced to a large extent by the interaction of two great wind currents, viz., the dry dust-laden harmattan, which is a north-easterly wind off the Sahara, and the south-westerly monsoon. The seasons are as a rule well defined—the "dry season" characterised by the dry north-easterly Harmattan, and the "rainy season." The former begins in the north in October, extending its influence gradually southward until it is perceptible at Lagos early in November. There it appears intermittently up to the beginning of March, but in the north the dust and haze are more continuous and last until April. During this period the maximum diurnal variations of temperature occur. The wind blows generally from the north-east, and both diurnal variation and humidity vary with the severity of the Harmattan. Even in Lagos, where hourly observations are taken, during December and January the humidity has been known to fall to 28 per cent. This season is ushered in and out by short periods of tornados and, with a slight break in August in the southern provinces, the rainy season fills the remainder of the year. A prevailing south-west wind supplies on the coast a copious precipitation which decreases rapidly as it travels inland. At Bonny, on the coast, the rainfall recorded in 1923 was 150·99 inches, rain falling on 151 days; at Kaduna, in the middle of the country, 43·55 inches, rain falling on 112 days; while the lowest recorded was 25·05 inches at Sokoto, rain falling on 44 days.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Nigeria consists of the following four main zones or areas:—

(1) An area of swamp and mangrove forest with almost impenetrable undergrowth, running parallel to the coast-line and varying in depth from 20 to 60 miles. This area, which includes the deltaic region of the River Niger, is covered by a network of creeks and traversed by numerous rivers, the most important of which are the Rivers Benin, Forcados (branch of the River Niger), Nun (branch of the River Niger), Sombreiro, Bonny, Imo, Kwa-Ibo and Cross.

(2) A belt of dense forest with thick undergrowth extending from the western to the eastern boundary and from 50 to 100 miles in width. The southern border of this area is some 20 miles from the coast-line in the west and thence follows the northern limit of the swamp and mangrove area. Its northern edge is difficult to determine exactly, as the belt gradually changes to patches of forest alternating with thick scrub and grass plains running approximately along a line drawn in a general east-south-easterly direction from about 7° 30′ N. on the western border to 6° N. on the extreme east. The country is generally undulating with scattered hills, and an extensive view can seldom be obtained; there are, however, hills rising to over 3,000 feet, and the region becomes mountainous as the Cameroons frontier is approached. The zone is well watered by numerous rivers, which, with few exceptions, run from north to south, and contains extremely rich oil-palm areas. There are no open spaces, except around villages and clearings for farms.

(3) A zone of comparatively open country gradually developing into park-like land and thence into open expanses covered with high grass as the watershed of the River Benue and that of the Niger (above its confluence with the Benue) are neared. The zone is generally hilly and mountainous on the Cameroons frontier, where heights above 6,000 feet are to be found.

(4) A plateau occupying the greater portion of Nigeria north of the Rivers Niger and Benue. East of longitude 7° the southern limits of this plateau are determined by a zone of hills which succeeds the undulating grass country to the south. The features of the plateau are generally similar, and although many rivers take their rise in this tableland, it is broken to no great extent by their valleys, except in the cases of those of the Rivers Niger and Benue on the south and west. In elevation it does not exceed an altitude of much over 2,000 feet, except in the mountainous parts of Bauchi, where heights of 6,000 feet and more occur, and in the south-west of Yola, which is occupied by a part of the Cameroons mountain system. The surface is generally undulating, marked here and there by hills of granite and sandstone, which rise abruptly from the surrounding land. The country is clothed to a large extent with thin forests which become more and more scanty as the Western Sudan is entered and the arid "steppes" of the Sahara Desert are approached.

HISTORY

As far back as the 17th century British traders have had mercantile depôts on the mouths of the Niger and adjacent rivers and creeks, known as the oil rivers, and in those early times the trade was mainly confined to the traffic in slaves. At this epoch the French attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Niger, but were unsuccessful and during the 18th century British interests preponderated.

At the beginning of the 19th century the exploration of the upper river, which had hitherto been supposed to be identical with the Nile or Congo, began, and Mungo Park traced its course from Bamako to Bussa, where he lost his life in the rapids. Lander in 1830 demonstrated the identity of Mungo Park's river at Bussa with the lower Niger, and followed its course to the sea.

In the next two decades, 1840–60, efforts were made, both by the British Government and private individuals, including French and German merchants, to develop the trade of the Niger, while our knowledge of the interior was greatly enlarged by the travels of Clapperton and Allen, both British, and of Barth and others, all at British instigation. A consulate was founded at Lokoja, and, at the cost of much money and many lives, some progress seemed to have been made, only to result in failure. The pioneer of these efforts was McGregor Laird, who in 1852 began to establish stations and to endeavour to secure the country for England, but the stations were destroyed by natives, or removed after Laird's death in 1861. The good results of his work were not, however, entirely lost.

The situation in the early seventies was that there were numerous trading firms—English, French and German—on the Oil rivers, where the export trade in palm oil had begun to assume importance, the imports being chiefly confined to spirits, guns and powder. The expeditions sent by the British Government to the higher river, and the subsidies voted by Parliament, had been withdrawn, and European intercourse with the Niger would have ceased had it not been for the perseverance of a few British firms, who, during the four months of high water, each sent a trading steamer up the river, and soon established a few primitive stations, where the white population of Nigeria lived. These bold pioneers were at the mercy of powerful chiefs, and gross outrages were from time to time avenged by the despatch of a light draught gunboat.

At the close of 1877, Mr. Goldie-Taubman—afterwards Sir George Goldie—visited the Niger and recognised that amalgamation of interests and a settled government must replace the chaotic rivalry of traders. With this object in view he determined to secure a charter for a British company. After much negotiation the small British interests, which were the only ones existent on the Niger at that date, were amalgamated in the United African Company in 1879, and in 1881 a charter was applied for. The objection was raised that the capital of the company was too small, and hence the National African Company was formed with a capital of a million sterling, with the object of opening up direct relations with the great chiefs of the interior.

With great energy the new company founded stations, sent out a river flotilla, and pushed up the Niger and Benue, but meanwhile the foresight of Gambetta had prompted the establishment of two French companies, which, being backed by the French Government, acquired a great influence on the lower Niger. Of these the Compagnie du Sénégal had a capital of £600,000, and some 30 French stations were formed, and while the French flag remained the charter could not, of course, be granted. The energy of Sir George Goldie, however, secured the disappearance of the French flag just in time to announce at the Berlin Conference in 1885 that the British flag alone flew on the Niger, and to secure to Great Britain the guardianship of the international navigation rights on the Niger while the French companies and rival British interests which had meantime grown up were absorbed in the National African Company.

In April, 1885, a new danger arose from the mission of Herr Flegel to secure treaties with Sokoto and Gando on behalf of Germany, but he was anticipated by the British company, who concluded treaties with those powerful emirs. Great Britain was, therefore, able to conclude the agreement of 1886 with Germany, which settled the frontiers between Nigeria and the Cameroons as far north as Yola, and in July, 1886, the long-delayed charter was granted, and the company changed its title to that of the Royal Niger Company. Meanwhile, the territories adjacent to the river had been placed under British protection.

The first decade was spent in founding a number of commercial and quasi-administrative stations on the Niger and Benue Rivers, and in making treaties with the native tribes, and consolidating the commercial organisation on which the company was dependent for its revenue. The

* General elections were last held in January, 1936.

expeditions of Monteil to Lake Chad from the west, of Crampnel from the south-east, and of Mizon by way of the Niger and Benue, were checkmated, and finally, in 1890, an agreement was arrived at with France by which the line dividing the French Sudan on the north from Nigeria was drawn with certain deflections from Say, on the Niger, to Barua, on Lake Chad, and in 1893 the Cameroons boundary was extended from Yola to the south of the same lake.

In 1897 the growing hostility of the great Fulah Power culminated in a plan to drive the white men out of the country. The company were not unprepared, and they took the field with some 500 or 600 soldiers, led by about 30 British officers, against many thousands of the enemy, of whom a large proportion were mounted. Nupe, a dependency of Sokoto, which had thus challenged the company's existence, was divided by the Niger into two nearly equal portions. The southern portion was first conquered, and then northern Nupe after a two days' fight before the capital at Bida. Ilorin, a smaller dependency, was next subdued. Prior to this southern Nupe had been partially cleared of the Fulah slave raiders, and on 20th June, 1897, the legal status of slavery in the Niger territories was declared abolished by the company.

Simultaneously with this crisis another, which was to have far-reaching effects arose. The only indeterminate frontier remaining was that to the west. The company perceiving, in 1894, that French enterprise contemplated the annexation to Senegal and Dahomey of the Borgu country, sent out Captain Lugard (later Lord Lugard) to negotiate treaties with the king or chiefs of that country. Anticipating the powerful French expeditions by only a few days, he succeeded in making treaties at the capital of Nikki, and with other semi-independent chiefs of districts. Disregarding these prior British treaties, a swarm of French expeditions spread over Borgu, and having obtained a pledge from our Government that Sir George Goldie's powerful expedition, then in the field against the Fulani, should not advance north of latitude 9°, they invaded Bussa, with which we had a specific treaty of many years standing, and established themselves on the Niger at several points.

At the end of 1897, in view of this situation the British Government decided to raise an Imperial local force, and the task was confided to Colonel Lugard, who left England in March, 1898. After a period of great tension, during which the British and French troops faced each other, and a conflict was daily imminent, a convention was signed laying down a boundary line from the intersection of the 9th parallel with the frontier of Dahomey to Illo on the Niger, and thence to the northern frontier, which was more accurately defined, to Lake Chad, and to its junction with the Cameroons frontier. Meanwhile, the Emir installed at Bida by the company was ousted, and the Nupes were again in arms, while the army of Rabeh, which had penetrated from the Nile Valley to Lake Chad, conquered and laid waste the territory of Bornu, but eventually returned to the south of Lake Chad.

The Imperial force, called the West African Frontier Force, with a "Commissioner and Commandant" at its head, and independent of the Company, was rapidly being formed, with its headquarters at Jebba, and with numerous detachments holding the posts evacuated by the French throughout Borgu, and a strong garrison at Lokoja.

The Imperial Government having decided that the charter of the Royal Niger Company should be revoked, and that its administrative rights and powers should be transferred to the Crown, steps to this end were taken at the end of 1898, when the convention with the French Government had been signed. The actual transfer of the Company's rights and possessions to the Crown took place on the 1st of January, 1900, when the territories north of a line extending, with deflections, from approximately latitude 9° on the Dahomey frontier to Idah on the River Niger, thence to Takum on the Cameroons border, were formed into the protectorate of Northern Nigeria under Colonel Lugard as High Commissioner.

During the first years of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria, the Government was engaged in bringing under control the powerful Emirates of the Hausa States and the Kanuri Kingdom of Bornu. These Emirs, who maintained large standing armies, a large proportion of which was mounted, annually took the field and devastated vast tracts of country in slave-raiding expeditions. Despite the treaty with Sokoto, under which the Royal Niger Company paid him an annual subsidy, the Fulani Emirates now defied the Government. The Emirs of Nupe and Kontagora were brought under control in 1901; Yola, Bauchi and Bornu in 1902; and the work of pacification was practically completed in 1903 with the taking of Kano and Sokoto, and the action at Birmi. Since that date the Hausa States have maintained a record of peaceful progress, with the exception of a rising by a so-called "Mahdi" in 1906 at Satiru in the Sokoto province, which was, however, quickly suppressed with the loyal assistance of the Emir of Sokoto. The minor Emirate of Hadeija in the extreme north, which had not previously been brought under control, assumed an aggressive attitude in 1906 which, however, was suppressed. It was necessary also to send minor expeditions against various unruly and truculent pagan tribes, of which the more important were the Munshis on both banks of the Benue, the Okpotos in the Bassa (now part of Kabba) province, and various hill-tribes in the Bauchi and Nassarawa (now divided between Plateau and Benne) provinces.

In addition to the pacification of these vast areas—hitherto largely unexplored—the early years of the protectorate were devoted to creating a civil government in all its departments, and to the housing of the civil and military officials, and the erection of public offices; the building of the first light railway from Barijuko (on the navigable Kaduna) to Zungeru (22 miles), to which place the seat of Government was transferred in 1902 from the temporary capital at Jebba; and the opening up of communications both by land and by the navigable waterways of the Niger, Benue, Kaduna and Gongola Rivers. In 1907 the construction of the main trunk line from the navigable Niger at Baro to Kano (356 miles), the great market of the Hausa States, was commenced and completed, as a pioneer line, in 1912. During the 14 years from the inception of the Government of Northern Nigeria on 1st January, 1900, to its amalgamation with Southern Nigeria on 1st January, 1914, there were constructed in the protectorate 700 miles of railways and 5,500 wire miles of telegraphs, while the Marine Department worked 1,000 miles of river.

In the political and administrative sphere a complete civil service was created, which increased from half a dozen officers in 1900 to an establishment of 132 residents and assistants in 1913.

The guiding principle of the Administration was indirect rule through the native chiefs, the powers delegated to whom varied with their degree of enlightenment. A form of direct taxation was evolved, based on the elaborate system which obtained in the Hausa States prior to the British occupation, but shorn of its abuses. The collection of these taxes was made through the chiefs, a fixed proportion of them being retained in "Native Treasuries," from which the salaries of the native officials were paid.

As an indication of the progress achieved, the Durbar held at Kano on 1st January, 1913, may be instanced, when practically all the chiefs of the Protectorate—from the great Mohammedan Emirs to the petty chiefs of pagan hill tribes—assembled with such retinues as they were allowed to bring, estimated at 20,000 horsemen and 40,000 foot.

The Oil Rivers Protectorate.—When, in 1885, the British Government at the conference of the European powers, held at Berlin, was able to obtain acknowledgment of the fact that a British protectorate had been virtually established over the Niger districts, an Order in Council defining them was made, and the portion lying on the coast line was designated the Oil Rivers Protectorate, and placed under Consular rule.

In 1891 the rule of the Consul over the Oil Rivers Protectorate was exchanged for that of a Commissioner and Consul-General, stationed at Old Calabar (now Calabar), while Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consuls were appointed to the Rivers Benin, Bonny, Brass and Forcados, and to the districts of Sapele and Warri.

By an Order in Council of 1893 the Oil Rivers Protectorate was extended definitely into the hinterland under the name of the Niger Coast Protectorate, and an administration established under an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General.

Benin.—In 1892 Captain Gallwey (now Sir H. L. Galway) concluded a treaty with the king of Benin. As time passed, however, it became evident that this potentate had no intention of adhering to its provisions.

At this period Benin held enormous power over the surrounding territory, and it was said that her influence extended even so far as Sierra Leone on one side and the Congo River on the other. The terrible nature of the fetish rites and the wholesale human sacrifices, which took place in Benin City, urgently demanded European intervention and the introduction of civilised rule.

Early in 1897 a peaceful mission, organised by the Acting Consul-General to establish friendly relations with Overami, the King of Benin, and to induce him to carry out the terms of the treaty of 1892, was treacherously attacked, and with the exception of two, all the European members of the party were massacred. A powerful expedition was sent against Benin, and in a short time the capital had been captured, but the King made good his escape. The state in which Benin City was found passes all description. In every direction human remains, pits filled with bodies in various stages of decomposition, and altars dripping with fresh human blood were to be seen.

Overami eventually surrendered and was sent into exile at Calabar, where he died in the early part of 1914. In 1899 there was a second expedition into the Benin country, which resulted in the capture and execution of Ologboshere, the leader of the attack on the mission.

The Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, 1900–1906. When in 1900 the charter of the Royal Niger Company was revoked by the Crown, that portion of its territories lying between Idah and the coast was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate. At the same time by an Order-in-Council the Niger Coast Protectorate was constituted the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, the administration being transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, and placed under Sir R. Moor as High Commissioner. In 1901 the Niger Coast Protectorate troops were organised into a regiment of the West African Frontier Force, and remodelled on the lines of the original corps of that name raised in the Niger Company's territories by Colonel F. D. Lugard in 1898.

Towards the close of 1901 preparations for the Aro expedition were commenced. These operations were directed against the southern Ibo people in general and the Aro, or Inokun tribe in particular. The Aros, who may be described as the dominant section of the great Ibo family, held paramount power over a large extent of country lying between the Niger and Cross Rivers. They had established a powerful fetish, probably derived from Benin, known as the Long Juju, which exercised an extremely evil influence on the ignorant and superstitious natives for miles around. After five months of arduous work, the Frontier Force accomplished the subjugation and disarmament of the Aro tribe, the destruction of the Long Juju and the bringing under Government control of that portion of the territories as far north as about the 5th parallel.

Between 1905 and 1909 several expeditions were sent into the hinterland with the object of opening to trade and civilisation previously unexplored tracts of country. The principal operations were the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland Expedition, 1905–06, and the Niger-Cross River Expedition, 1908–09. As the troops progressed through the country new administrative districts and stations were formed, broad roads constructed in all directions, and many new markets established.

The eastern frontier from the Cross River rapids to the sea was surveyed by an Anglo-German Commission in 1905–06; and from Cross River rapids to Yola in 1907–09. For some years before these delimitations, there were frequent raids across the border by German native soldiery from the Cameroons, which were invariably accompanied by robbery with violence and seizure; and even after the boundary line had been demarcated this violation of British territory did not cease.

Lagos or Eko.—During the reign of Kosoko, Lagos, or Eko as it is known to the natives, became the chief centre of the slave trade in the Bight of Benin. Akitoye, his cousin, from whom the throne had been usurped, issued a proclamation to the effect that he would make common cause with the British against slavery if he were reinstated. Acting on this statement, the British Government took decisive measures, and in 1851 a party of bluejackets from Her Majesty's warships attacked and reduced the town. Kosoko fled and Akitoye was restored to power. In 1852 Akitoye and his chiefs signed a treaty by the terms of which they agreed to abolish the export of slaves, and to encourage the work of missionaries and the establishment of stations for them. A consul was appointed to Lagos for the protection of British interests.

About nine months after the signature of this treaty some Portuguese slave traders, who had been expelled, returned to Lagos and renewed their

old practices. Akitoye was informed of what was going on, and their attempts were promptly suppressed. In consequence of this, the slave trade party, under the leadership of Kosoko, organised a rebellion which broke out in 1853. Indecisive encounters took place between the two factions, and bluejackets were landed to protect the consulate. Attempts which were made by the consul and officers to mediate failed, and finally marines were sent to assist Akitoye, when, after a short fight, Kosoko was defeated and fled. Dosumu, who succeeded his father Akitoye, was unable to adhere to the terms of the treaty, and was induced in 1861 to cede the sovereignty of Lagos and dependent territories to the Crown in consideration of a pension, which he continued to draw until his death in 1885.

The Colony of Lagos.—In 1862 these territories were erected into a colony, and the following year Kosoko, who in 1854 had been acknowledged king of Lekki and Palma, districts lying to the eastward, ceded these places to the Lagos Government. At the same time protectorate rights were established over Ado and Oke-Odan on the west. In 1866 the colony became a portion of the West African Settlements, retaining a separate Legislative Council, but being subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. In 1874 the colony, which extended from Badagri on the west to Odi on the east with an indefinite inland boundary, was united to the Gold Coast Colony.

In 1883 Appa, lying on the western border of the colony, was the next district to be brought under British jurisdiction. In 1884, the British Consul concluded a treaty with the Jekris by which their country as far as Mollume was placed under British protection, and similar treaties were made with the chiefs of Ogbo and Mahin, small tribal areas situated in the creek region to the eastward. In 1886 the Lagos territories were separated from the Gold Coast and erected into a separate colony and protectorate. Between the years 1886 and 1895 Mahin, Ijebu-Ro, Itebu and Aiyesan to the east, and Kotonu, Igbessa, Ado and Ilaro to the west were proclaimed part of the protectorate. An expedition was sent against the Ijebus in 1892, which resulted in the military occupation of their country, and in the opening of a most important trade route to the interior.

From this time onward British influence gradually spread inland towards the Niger, and in 1899 the protectorate was extended to the confines of Northern Nigeria and to the border of the Niger Coast Protectorate. The country generally prospered, and Lagos became a great trading port with many large mercantile firms, both European and native, established. Great trade routes were opened into the interior, and a railway was constructed from Lagos to Ibadan, passing through a thickly populated and fertile agricultural country.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, 1906–1913.—In 1906 the colony of Lagos and its protected territory were amalgamated with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria under one administration and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. For administrative purposes the country was partitioned into three main divisions—the Western Province, which coincided with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos; and the Central and Eastern Provinces, which previously formed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

The next few years were spent in building up an extensive system of communications. The railway from Lagos to Ibadan was extended over the Northern Nigeria border to Jebba; thence across the Niger to Zungeru; and finally linked up with the railway in operation from Baro on the Niger to Kano, the great Mohammedan trade centre of the north. A light railway was built joining the main line at Zaria with the tin fields of Bauchi. Broad main roads were driven in all directions and telegraph lines constructed between important administrative and trade centres.

In 1901 the great undertaking of making Lagos an open port by the construction of huge moles and by the dredging of the sandbar, which obstructed the entrance to the harbour, was commenced; and by the end of 1913 sufficient progress had been made to permit of large ocean-going steamers entering the harbour and berthing alongside the wharves. For several years vessels drawing 25 feet of water have been able to use the harbour.

Large areas in the north-eastern portion of the protectorate, notably the country inhabited by the warlike and hitherto intractable Munshi people, were brought under Government supervision.

The Amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria, 1914.—By Letters Patent of 29th November, 1913, and an Order-in-Council dated 22nd November, 1913, which instruments came into operation on 1st January, 1914, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria were formed into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. By another order of the same date the boundaries of the colony of Nigeria were defined, and by a third order, which applied to the colony and to the protectorate, an advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council was established.

Provision was made for an Executive Council and for a Legislative Council for the colony. The legislative power for the protectorate was vested in the Governor. The colony was placed under an Administrator, and the protectorate, divided into two groups of provinces—Northern and Southern—under two Lieutenant-Governors.

Since the amalgamation the chief events in the history of Nigeria have been the Great War, which resulted in the conquest of the Cameroons; the building of the Eastern Railway, and the development of the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt, and of the Government colliery at Enugu; the institution in 1923 of an enlarged and partly elected Legislative Council for the colony and the southern provinces of the protectorate (*see under* Constitution); two great trade booms and the depressions which succeeded them; the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1925, the introduction of direct taxation in the southern provinces and the establishment of air communication with Europe and the Gold Coast.

The Cameroons.—The conquest of the Cameroons was completed in February, 1916, after a series of operations which commenced in August, 1914.

An Anglo-French military and naval force under the command of Brigadier-General C. Dobell (afterwards Major-General Sir C. Dobell), the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, compelled Duala to surrender on 27th September, 1914, and after hard fighting drove the German forces from the surrounding districts.

On 10th June, 1915, Garua, on the River Benue, fell after a siege of a few weeks by forces from Nigeria and the French Chad Territory under the command of Brigadier-General Cunliffe, the Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, R.W.A.F.F.; having cleared the north of the Cameroons, except Mora, these forces marched

southwards driving the Germans before them to the Sanaga River.

French forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa under the command of General Aymerich and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaunde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally the main German forces, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Muni, where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

By an arrangement which came into effect on 1st April, 1916, the Cameroons was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. The British sphere (about 31,150 square miles in extent) consisted of two portions. The smaller, in the extreme north was intended to include the whole of the Sultanate of Dikwa or German Bornu. The larger consisted of a strip of country bordering on Nigeria, about 400 miles in length and with a maximum width of 80 miles, extending from about 30 miles south of Yola to the Cameroon estuary. It included Buea, the German administrative capital of the Cameroons, and the ports of Victoria, Tiko, and Rio del Rey, and consisted of nearly the whole of the Victoria District, the Kumba (or Johann Albrechtshöhe) District, the Ossidinge District, part of the Chang District, the Bamenda District, and parts of the Banyo and Garua Districts.

The population of the British sphere at the last census in 1931 was 778,352.

The rest of the Cameroons, about 275,000 square miles, with Duala and Kribi, the chief ports, was assigned to France. Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on 10th July, 1919. The principal features of these were the transfer to the British of the country west of the Mandara mountains from the Dikwa Sultanate in the north to the River Tiel in the south, and the transfer of nearly all the Chang District to the French.

The British sphere was placed under the control of the Governor of Nigeria, and the parts of the sphere to the north of the Bamenda District were administered by the staffs of the adjoining Nigerian provinces of Bornu and Yola. The Bamenda, Ossidinge, Kumba and Victoria districts were administered as a separate Cameroons province with four divisions (Bamenda, Mamfe, Victoria, Kumba) under a resident stationed at Buea, responsible to the Governor of Nigeria through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces. The large German cocoa, rubber and banana plantations in the Victoria district, with about 48,000 acres under cultivation, were placed in the charge of a plantation department, in order that they might be kept in good order as far as possible until their mode of disposal was settled. They were sold by auction in November, 1924.

By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over the Cameroons.

In December, 1920, the British and French Governments submitted to the Council of the League of Nations draft mandates for the British and French spheres with a joint recommendation (dated 17th December, 1920) for the division of the Cameroons in accordance with the Milner-Simon agreement of 10th July, 1919. In October, 1921, the Council of the League approved in principle the division of the country in accordance with that agreement and the application of the mandate system to those territories, and on 20th July, 1922, after a delay due to negotiations between the United States Government and the Mandatory Powers, the Council confirmed the mandates and defined their terms*.

By an Order in Council, dated 1923 and brought into force in February, 1924, and by Nigerian Ordinance No. 3 of 1924, provision was made for the future government of the British sphere as if it were part of the Protectorate of Nigeria. Under these enactments, the Cameroons Province is administered and legislated for as if it formed one of the southern provinces of the protectorate, while the northern parts are administered and legislated for as if they formed parts of the northern provinces of Bornu and Yola; and most of the laws of Nigeria are applied to the British sphere, subject to the terms of the mandate as regards the few provisions thereof which are not in accordance with ordinary Nigerian law and practice.

In January, 1946, H.M. Government announced to the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations their intention of placing the Cameroons Province under the international trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter.

Constitution

The territorial divisions of Nigeria are the "Colony of Nigeria," the "Northern Provinces," "Eastern Provinces" and "Western Provinces." The northern, eastern, and western provinces together form the Protectorate.

The Government of the Colony of Nigeria is provided for by Letters Patent of 9th December, 1922 (as amended by Letters Patent of 21st October, 1935), and Royal Instructions to the Governor of the colony of the same date, as amended by Royal Instructions, dated 17th February, 1928, 11th August, 1933, 21st October, 1935, 19th May, 1936, 20th April, 1937, and 13th April, 1939. The Government of the Protectorate is provided for by the Nigeria Protectorate Order in Council, 1922, of 21st November, 1922 (as amended by the Nigeria Protectorate Orders in Council, 1933, 1935 and 1939), and Royal Instructions to the Governor of the Protectorate of 9th December, 1922, 17th February, 1928 and 21st October, 1935.

The Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, dated 21st November, 1922, as amended by the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1928, dated 16th May, 1928 and the Nigeria (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1941, provides for a Legislative Council for the Colony and the southern provinces of the protectorate, and this Council is also given control over Protectorate Government expenditure in the northern provinces. The Legislative Council consists of:—

The Governor, as President.
The Official Members, viz.:—

The Official Members of the Executive Council; the Director of Marine; the Comptroller of Customs and Excise; the Deputy Chief Secretary to Government; the 10 senior officers for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Senior Resident or Resident in Nigeria; the General Manager of the

* For text of the British mandate *see* Cmd. 1794.

railway ; the Director of Public Works ; the Director of Agriculture ; not more than three nominated official members.

The Unofficial Members, viz. :—

The electected members ; three members elected by persons resident with the municipal area of Lagos ; one member elected by persons resident within the municipal area of Calabar.

The Nominated Unofficial members, not exceeding 15 in number.

The qualifications for registration as an elector in Lagos or Calabar are that the elector must be a male person who : (1) is a British subject, or a native of the Protectorate of Nigeria ; (2) is of the age of 21 years or upwards ; (3) has been ordinarily resident for the 12 months immediately preceding the date of registration in the municipal area for which the election is being held ; and (4) was during the calendar year immediately preceding in possession of a gross annual income, from all sources, of not less than one hundred pounds.

New Constitution.—In December, 1944, proposals for the revision of the constitution were forwarded by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and were given simultaneous publication in Nigeria as a Sessional Paper (No. 4 of 1945) and in the United Kingdom as a White Paper (Command 6599). In the same month the Legislative Council by resolution signified its approval of the proposals and recommended their adoption. The proposals have been accepted by His Majesty's Government and the revised constitutional intruments to give effect to them are at present (February, 1946) being prepared for submission in due course for the approval of His Majesty.

The principal features of the proposals are :—

A Legislative Council which will legislate for the whole of Nigeria.

Regional Councils for the Northern, Eastern and Western Provinces, consisting of Houses of Assembly with the addition in the Northern Provinces of a House of Chiefs.

Direct representation of the people via the native authorities and Houses of Assembly on the Legislative Council.

An African majority both in the Houses of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

Population

Nigeria is divided among a great number of tribes. The origin and ethnological classification are obscure, but they may be divided into two main groups ; the people of the north, who are organised in a number of Moslem states, and some Moslem nomads and a number of smaller unassimilated tribes ; and the less highly organised tribes of the coast and forest regions.

The total population of Nigeria at the time of the last census in 1931 was estimated at 19 928,171 including 778,352 in the Cameroons under British mandate. This population was distributed as follows :—

	Total.	*Africans.*	*Non-Africans.*
Northern Provinces	11,434,924	11,433,099	1,825
Southern Provinces	8,493,247	8,489,630	3,617
Nigeria ..	19,928,171	19,922,729	5,442

Nearly 2,500 of the non-native male population were in Government service, leaving, after exclusion of 1,066 females, slightly less than 2,000 European and Syrian males, mostly engaged in commerce.

The division of the African population among the principal tribal groups is as follows :—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Fulani ..	10	Kanuri ..	5
Hausas ..	18	Munshi ..	3
Ibibio ..	4	Yoruba ..	16
Ibo	16	Other ..	28

Hausas and Fulani together form 50 per cent. of the population of the Northern, and Ibos and Yorubas together 70 per cent. of the population of the Southern Provinces.

The African population of the five largest towns is :—

Ibadan	387,133
Lagos	126,108
Kano	89,162
Ogbomosho	86,744
Iwo	57,191

The total population at the end of 1945 was estimated at over 22,000,000.

Administration

Nigeria is arranged in four main divisions, the Colony and three groups of provinces designated the Northern Provinces, the Western Provinces and the Eastern Provinces. The Colony comprises the former colony of Southern Nigeria, while the three groups of provinces are formed from the late protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

The Northern Provinces are Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Bornu, Ilorin, Kabba, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto and Zaria.

The Western Provinces are Abeokuta, Benin, Ijebu, Oyo, Ondo and Warri.

The Eastern Provinces are Calabar, Cameroons, Ogoja, Onitsha and Owerri.

The provinces are each partitioned into divisions.

The seat of goverr ment and the place of residence of the Governor is Lagos, which is also the headquarters of the Commissioner who administers the Colony. Each of the groups of provinces is administered by a Chief Commissioner, responsible to the Governor, with headquarters at Kaduna (Northern Provinces), Enugu (Eastern Provinces) and Ibadan (Western Provinces).

Each province is under the control of a Resident, who is assisted by a staff of district officers and assistant district officers who have charge of the various divisions into which the province is divided. The residents and their assistants are responsible for the detailed administration of the country and represent the Government in its dealings with the natives.

The colony is in the charge of a Commissioner assisted by a staff of district officers and assistant district officers.

Native Authorities.—In the early days of administration in the Northern Provinces the system known as " indirect rule " was set up. The effect of this system is that to-day the functions of government are for the most part carried out through native chiefs and councils with the assistance and advice of the British administrative staff. The native authorities are responsible, through the administrative staff, to the Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the native authorities and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share of the taxes collected by them, the whole of the native court receipts and various minor fees. The revenue of each native treasury is shown in annual estimates, together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the administrative staff and approved by the Governor, but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council.

Between 1919 and 1928 the system of indirect rule was introduced generally into the Southern Provinces. These native authorities are gradually assuming, with increasing efficiency and confidence, a greater share of the responsibility for administration previously borne entirely by the Government.

Religion

In the Northern Provinces the bulk of the population is Muhammadan and the remainder, consisting chiefly of those tribes that have resisted the onset of Muslim invaders are termed in contradistinction pagans. Their religion corresponds to that of most other African tribes in their natural state and consists of a belief in a Supreme Being combined with forms of animism and ancestor worship. With this goes a belief in witchcraft and magic which varies in intensity, the fear of witchcraft being much greater in some tribes than in others. In the Southern Provinces the bulk of the population can still be termed pagans though Christianity is widespread among the educated and semi-educated classes. There are also large numbers of Muhammadans in the Yoruba towns.

Missionaries have been at work (in the Southern Provinces and Colony at least) for a great number of years, and many of the ancient treaties contained clauses by which the chiefs were bound to encourage and protect the Christian missions. The chief denominations established in Nigeria are the Church of England (Church Missionary Society), Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. There is also a Native African Church, modelled on the Church of England, but allowing polygamy among its members. There is a Church of England Bishop of Lagos and a Bishop of the Niger with an assistant bishop in each diocese. The Diocesan Synod of Western Equatorial Africa was incorporated within Nigeria by Ordinance No. 53 of 1917, but this ordinance was repealed by the Lagos Diocesan Synod Ordinance, 1923, which incorporated the Diocesan Synod of Lagos. There are five Roman Catholic vicariates with Bishops resident at Lagos, Asaba, Buea, Ondo and Onitsha respectively, also four Prefectures in charge of Prefects Apostolic resident at Kaduna, Jos, Calabar and Ogoja.

Currency and Banking

The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consists of £1 and 10s. notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.* and $\frac{1}{10}$*d.* issued by the board. All coins which, under the coinage acts of 1870 and 1891, are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all West African and Nigerian subsidiary coins, are legal tender in Nigeria, gold and silver and alloy coins to any extent and bronze and nickel-bronze coins to the amount of 1*s.*

Native currency in the form of cowries, manillas, and brass rods is still used in some parts, but importation is prohibited, and the abolition of such native currency is being gradually effected.

Accounts are kept in sterling both by the public and by Government.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa Limited, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the National Bank of Nigeria Limited, and the Agbonmagbe Bank Limited. The Bank of British West Africa is established at Lagos, Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Maiduguri Kano, Onitsha Oshogbo Port Harcourt, Sapele, Minna and Zaria, Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) has branches at Lagos, Ibadan, Zaria, Port Harcourt, Jos, Burutu, Kano, Victoria and Ijebu-Ode. The National Bank of Nigeria Limited and the Agbonmagbe Bank Limited are incorporated in Nigeria. The former has offices at Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta, Ibadan and Kano and the latter has offices at Lagos, Zaria, and Shagamu.

Communications

(a) *Postal*

Nigeria is a member of the Universal Postal Union and contains 113 post offices and 298 postal agencies. Full information concerning postal and telegraph facilities is given in the Nigeria Post Office Guide.

In addition to the ordinary sea mail communications a thrice weekly air mail service is in operation in both directions between Nigeria and the United Kingdom, and a bi-weekly service between Nigeria and Khartoum, the charge being 1*s.* 3*d.* per half ounce. An air letter service is in operation between Nigeria and the United Kingdom the charge being 6*d.* a letter. A limited internal air mail is also in operation.

A system of inland telegraphs, owned and operated by Government, connects the majority of the principal towns throughout the country. This inland system includes wireless telegraphs and a rudimentary trunk telephone system, the latter in course of development. There is also a wireless telegraph system, including direction-finders, owned and operated by Government for aviation services.

Cable & Wireless Limited owns and operates cable and wireless stations at Lagos whence telegraphic communication is maintained with all parts of the world through the Company's system, and with ships at sea.

(b) *Railways*

The Nigerian railway, which is a Government system, comprises two main lines and several branches. The gauge of the track is 3 feet 6 inches. It has a total length, including branches, of 1,903 miles (including 133 miles of 2 feet 6 inches gauge). Its equipment comprises 257 locomotives; 339 passenger train vehicles, including restaurant cars, and 3,885 freight vehicles, including brake vans.

The north-western main line of the railway runs from Lagos to N'guru, a distance of 848 miles. It passes through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan (the headquarters of the Western Provinces), Ilorin, Jebba (where the line crosses the River Niger) Zungeru, Minna, Kaduna (the headquarters of the northern provinces), Zaria and Kano. Lagos is the terminal port ; at Apapa, on the mainland side of Lagos harbour, there is a

rail-served quay together with transit sheds. The terminus for local traffic is at Iddo, which is connected with the mainland and with Lagos Island by the Carter Bridge.

The principal export commodities carried on this section are ground nuts and cotton from the Northern Provinces, cocoa and oil palm products from south of Jebba; general imports and kola nuts form the principal items of north-bound traffic.

The eastern main line runs from Port Harcourt deepwater quay on the Bonny River northwards, meeting the north-western main line at Kaduna Junction, a distance of 569 miles from Port Harcourt. It passes through a densely populated oil palm area en route to Enugu (the headquarters of the Eastern Provinces) where it serves the Government coal mines. The line crosses the Benue River at Makurdi and passes through Kafanchan Junction to join the north-western line at Kaduna. From Kafanchan, a connecting line runs to Jos, an important centre in connection with the tin mining industry. The tin mines are worked by private companies, and the tin is exported via Port Harcourt, as is coal.

There are four branch lines: Ife Junction to Idogo (27 miles); Minna to Baro, on the Niger River (111 miles); Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles) and Zaria to Jos (133 miles of 2 feet 6 inches gauge track).

The railway operates road feeder services in the north, the equipment comprising 48 lorries and 26 trailers.

(c) *Roads*

The Government has already constructed a very large number of roads, most of which are suitable for motor traffic, and plans are in hand for further development. The roads are classified as follows:

Trunk roads A form the skeleton trunk road system on which the country is built up. This framework or skeleton consists of two main south and north roads, and four main lateral roads from west to east, the total mileage being 4,175 miles.

Trunk roads B are roads connecting provincial or divisional capitals and other large towns with the skeleton trunk road system or with a port or the railway. A total of 3,382 miles have been constructed.

Local feeder roads or unclassified roads form the network of roads serving the areas between the trunk road system, and at present there are 17,100 miles of these roads.

Five hundred and thirty-three miles of all the roads are bituminous surfaced and the remainder 24,124 miles, have gravel or earth surfaces.

(d) *Waterways*

The Rivers Niger and Benue are in themselves great natural water highways, and in the south, particularly in the Niger delta, there are numerous other navigable waterways, rivers and connecting creeks, which provide means of communication and transport. In parts of Southern Nigeria water transport is the only means of communication.

(e) *Aviation*

Nigeria is well served by 30 all-season airfields distributed all over the territory. Of these, airfields at Ikeja, Kano City, Kano South, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Yola and Ilorin are provided with at least one runway, 2,000 yards in length or over. Other important grounds such as Jos and Enugu have at least one runway of lengths of 1,350–1,700 yards. Generally a grass grown gravel surface is provided, but at Ikeja, Kano City and Maiduguri there are bitumen or tar-surfaced runways.

Wireless communication with aircraft and point to point is established at Ikeja, Kano, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Enugu, Oshogbo and Jos. Radio telephone facilities exist at Ikeja, Kano, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt and Jos. Direction-finding and radio beacons are installed at Ikeja, Kano, Maiduguri and Jos; whereas Port Harcourt is equipped with the latter only. Other airfields are to be provided with wireless facilities in due course. There is a net-work of meteorological reporting stations all over the territory.

A tri-weekly air service to England is run by the B.O.A.C. via Accra, Takoradi, Freetown, Bathurst, Rabat and Lisbon, and a bi-weekly service to Khartoum via Ikeja, Kano and Maiduguri. An internal air service on a bi-weekly schedule serves all the more important airfields in the territory. Several foreign services to Europe, Belgian Congo and the French colonies also operate.

(f) *Shipping*

Steamships maintain services between Nigeria and Europe, America, South Africa and the other West African colonies.

The two principal ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. That of Lagos comprises Lagos Island and the mainland side of the harbour connected by the Carter Bridge. There is no rail connection to Lagos Island on which side of the harbour is a deep-water wharf and transit sheds for imports and numerous private jetties. On the mainland side of the harbour there is a modern deep-water quay at Apapa with rail and road connections, transit sheds and electric level-luffing cranes; also a wharf at which bulk-oil ships discharge to tanks ashore. The Apapa quay is capable of very considerable extension as trade may require.

Port Harcourt lies some 60 miles up the Bonny River and comprises a deep-water quay and transit sheds capable of further extension, with rail and road connections. Port Harcourt is the port of export for Nigerian coal which is shipped by belt conveyor or across the quay.

The two principal inland river ports are Burutu on the Niger, and Warri on the Warri River. Both are served from the ocean via Forcados and Excravos River. There is also a river port at Baro, some 280 miles up the Niger, and one at Makurdi on the Benue.

Other coastal ports are Calabar and Victoria.

Social Services

(a) *Health Facilities*

The provision of health facilities has been conditioned largely by considerations of finance and communications, and services vary in different parts of the country according to their state of advancement as measured by the willingness of the people to accept the benefits offered by modern medicine. A total of 53 Government and native administration hospitals provide some 4,275 beds, while mission institutions provide a further 1,500. There are 165 Government medical officers, 35 mission doctors and 31 private practitioners. Attendances at Government and native administration African hospitals during 1944 totalled: in-patients, 97,048; out-patients (new cases), 947,341.

With the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation and other British colonial governments, a Yellow Fever Research Institute has been established in Lagos. The institute while primarily engaged in research also undertakes the storage, testing and distribution of yellow fever vaccine to the various territories in West Africa.

A widespread system of dispensaries has been developed throughout the country financed by native administrations and these cater for the common ailments among the rural population providing treatment for malaria, yaws and other endemic disease of high incidence. During 1944, new cases seen at these dispensaries amounted to 851,103, with 2,821,811 total attendances.

The births and deaths of non-natives are compulsorily registrable throughout Nigeria, and compulsory registration of the local population under the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance, is in force in various townships.

A small but efficient laboratory service is maintained which, besides being responsible for routine pathological and bacteriological examinations, undertakes the preparation of various vaccines, including the production of smallpox vaccine in the form of lanolated sheep lymph on a scale large enough to export appreciable quantities to other colonies in the region; 1,720,000 doses were produced in 1944. Anti-rabic vaccine is also produced in quantities sufficient for internal use and export to other British West African colonies.

Medical and pharmacy schools are conducted in Lagos (Yaba), but a much larger scheme for training in medicine is envisaged and the training in pharmacy will also be extended as an essential part of the 10-year development programme now (1946) being inaugurated. Training of health inspectorate staff is carried out on a scale large enough for territorial requirements and up to a standard set by the local branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute, while the training of subordinate hospital staff—nurses and midwives—is undertaken at various centres throughout the country.

Further details concerning health facilities in the territory may be found in the annual reports of the Medical Department.

(b) *Education*

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining precise statistics during the war years, the figures given are approximate only.

Number of children in Nigeria of school age, *i.e.*, between 7 and 14 years.	3,000,000
Number of children attending primary schools.	425,000

Thus approximately 14 per cent. of the children available receive a primary schooling. In addition some 6,500 children attend secondary schools and there is one post-secondary institution, Yaba Higher College, with 98 students.

The incidence of schools varies greatly between one part of the country and another. For instance, although the Northern Provinces contain more than one-half of the total population the percentage of children attending school is only about 2 per cent. Even in the Southern Provinces, where the schools are generally much more popular, the degree of popularity varies enormously. As schooling is not compulsory, the supply of educational facilities has broadly followed the popular demand. The proportion of girls to boys attending is about 2 : 9 for the whole country but this proportion, also, varies widely in different areas. The number of trained African teachers at work is 3,440; and the number of untrained African teachers 17,750.

Institutions for the training of teachers, male and female, are owned and maintained by Government and by voluntary agencies.

Schools are owned and maintained by Government, by voluntary agencies, by native authorities, and by private individuals. The voluntary societies are mainly, though not exclusively, Christian missionary bodies. The number of educational institutions maintained directly by Government is relatively small. It comprises:—

1 Post-secondary college.
5 Secondary schools.
31 Primary schools.
9 Training institutions for teachers.

In the most northerly provinces of the country, where the population is generally Mohammedan, the majority of the schools are maintained by the native authorities. In other areas the chief educational agencies are the missionary societies and the native churches that have developed under their aegis. Voluntary Moslem societies play a small but increasing part. The number of schools owned by non-denominational African societies and by private individuals is growing.

All schools are subject to inspection by the Department of Education. The estimated expenditure by Government on education for the current financial year is roughly £623,000, a little more than half of this sum being spent on grants to the voluntary agencies. The total expenditure amounts to a little more than 5 per cent. of the estimated revenue of the country. The native authorities also spend about £115,000. In addition a large but uncertain sum, much of which is raised from local sources, is spent by the voluntary agencies.

Technical Training

During the year the department embarked on a scheme of technical education. It has not yet been possible to engage the full staff required but good progress has been made with the building of trades centres.

The object of this scheme is to produce skilled and independent artisans of whom Nigeria is in great need. At the present time efficient technical training is given solely by the technical departments of Government for their own employees, while the general standard of the free artisan is extremely low.

(c) *Labour Services*

The first Labour Code was enacted in 1929 and a section of the Nigerian secretariat was opened to deal with labour affairs. In 1942 the Labour Department came into existence as a separate Government department. Its present activities include industrial relations, wages inspectorate, inquiries into the cost of living, trade testing and advice to trade unions. Labour advisory boards have made inquiries into the conditions and wages of the tailoring, motoring and printing trades in Lagos and work in the rubber plantations in the Benin area. A further advisory board is shortly to be set up on the Bauchi Plateau in connection with the mining industry. Adult and juvenile employment exchanges were opened in Lagos in December, 1943, and a juvenile advisory and after-care committee has been established in Lagos. A further registration of labour is in hand. Regional headquarters are shortly to be established in the Northern, Western and Eastern Provinces and in the Colony of Lagos, in order that the Chief Commissioners and the Commissioner of the

Colony may avail themselves of the advice of senior labour officers and experts on labour problems. The old Labour Code Ordinance of 1929 has been replaced by a more comprehensive Labour Ordinance embodying those International Labour Office Conventions which His Majesty's Government has agreed to observe in relation to the colonies. The new code comes into operation in April, 1946. Ninety-six African trade unions have been registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance by the 31st of December, 1945. A Nigerian Trades Union Congress came into being in 1943. The department publishes a quarterly review containing statistics and articles of general interest concerning labour matters. Further information regarding labour services may be found in the annual report of the department.

Public Finance

(1) *Public Revenue and Expenditure*

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1935–36	5,995,921	5,757,180
1936–37	6,259,547	6,061,348
1937–38	7,342,450	7,375,570
1938–39	5,811,088	6,867,408
1939–40	6,113,126	6,498,566
1940–41	7,273,157	7,254,325
1941–42	7,975,054	7,026,894
1942–43	9,034,154	8,998,795
1943–44	10,913,200	9,976,537
1944–45	11,444,756	10,132,599

(2) *Public Debt*

(*a*) Total public debt as at 31st March, 1945, £24,764,599.

Year.	*Amount.*	*Period of Redemption.*	
	£		
1919	6,363,226	1949–1979	Trustee security.
1923	5,700,000	1963	Trustee security.
1927	4,250,000	1947–1957	Trustee security.
1930	4,263,373	1950–1960	Trustee security.
1935	4,188,000	1955	Trustee security.
Total	24,764,599		

The above excludes £98,000, Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme Loan in respect of Scheme No. D.259.

(*b*) Total annual charges :—

	£	£
(i) Annual interest ..	1,161,103	
(ii) Annual contribution to sinking fund.	223,784	1,384,887

(*c*) Total value of sinking funds as at 31st March, 1945 :—

(i) Statutory sinking fund.	5,643,601	
(ii) Supplementary sinking fund.	2,389,559	
(iii) Reserve fund ..	1,500,000	9,533,160

Imports and Exports

(*a*) *Imports*

Year.	*From the U.K.*	*Total.*
		£
1935 ..	4,783,607	7,803,811
1936 ..	6,294,435	10,829,609
1937 ..	7,959,616	14,624,750
1938 ..	4,713,281	8,632,182
1939 ..	3,648,021	6,757,136
1940 ..	4,328,731	7,478,818
1941 ..	3,695,241	6,505,116
1942 ..	4,923,297	10,489,502
1943 ..	7,436,562	12,418,239
1944 ..	7,958,142	15,747,755

(*b*) *Exports*

Year.	*To the U.K.*	*Total.*
		£
1935 ..	5,699,222	11,614,714
1936 ..	6,590,241	15,076,946
1937 ..	8,541,077	19,436,165
1938 ..	4,897,363	9,701,046
1939 ..	6,227,127	10,468,732
1940 ..	9,289,546	11,603,687
1941 ..	11,340,122	13,782,579
1942 ..	12,116,020	14,523,814
1943 ..	12,484,125	15,151,562
1944 ..	13,986,035	17,189,289

Fuller particulars of imports and exports will be found in the Annual Trade Reports.

Governors from 1907

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

1907 Sir E. P. C. Girouard.
1909 Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*

Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria (Governors and Administrators)

1907 Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*

Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria

1914 Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.†
1919 Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
1926 Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
1931 Sir Donald C. Cameroon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1943 Sir Arthur F. Richards, G.C.M.G.

Executive Council

Governor—Sir Arthur F. Richards, G.C.M.G.

Ex-officio Members

Chief Secretary to the Government—G. Beresford *Stooke, C.M.G.*
Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces—Sir Gerald C. Whiteley, C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces—Sir John R. Patterson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces—Sir F. B. Carr, C.M.G.
Attorney-General—G. L. Howe.
Financial Secretary—S. Phillipson, C.M.G.
Director of Medical Services—Dr. J. W. P. Harkness, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Director of Education—R. A. McL. Davidson.

* Later Rt. Hon. Lord Lugard, P.C.
† Had the personal title of Governor-General.

Appointed Members

Sir Adeyemo Alakija, K.B.E.
G. H. Avezathe, C.M.G.
Usuman Nagogo (Emir of Katsina).

Legislative Council

Governor—President.

Official Members

Chief Secretary to the Government.
Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces.
Attorney-General.
Financial Secretary.
Director of Medical Services.
Director of Education.
Director of Marine.
Comptroller of Customs and Excise.
Deputy Chief Secretary.

The 10 senior officers for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Senior Residents or Residents in Nigeria.

General Manager of the Railway.
Director of Public Works.
Director of Agriculture.
*Development Secretary—F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G.
*Commissioner of the Colony—E. A. Carr.

Unofficial Members

†Member for Calabar—Rev. O. Effiong, O B.E.
Mining Member—H. H. W. Boyes, M.C.
Member for Shipping—G. H. Avezathe, C.M.G.
Member for the Colony Division—Rev. T. A. J. Ogunbiyi, O.B.E.
Member for the Cameroons Division—J. M. Williams.
Member for the Ondo Division—Ven. Archdeacon L. A. Lennon, M.B.E.
Member for the Oyo Division—A. Obisesan.
Member for the Warri Division—J. Ogboru.
†First Lagos Member—E. A. Akerele.
Member for the Rivers Division—Ven. Archdeacon E. T. Dimieari.
Member for the Ibo Division—E. N. Egbuna.
Member for the Ibibio Division—G. H. H. O'Dwyer.
Member for the Egba Division—Rev. Cannon S. A. Delumo
Commercial Member for Port Harcourt—W. V. Wootton.
Member for the Ijebu Division—T. A. Odutola.
†Second Lagos Member—Dr. I. Olorun-Nimbe.
Commercial Member for Lagos—F. G. Frost.
Commercial Member for Kano—F. P. Mackenzie.
E. W. Cannell.
†Third Lagos Member—A. Adedoyin.

* Nominated members. All other official members are ex-officio.
† Elected members.

NORTH BORNEO

It is regretted that the inclusion in this edition of the Colonial Office List of up-to-date descriptive matter relating to North Borneo has not been possible owing to the fact that this territory was still under military administration when material was being prepared for publication. An up-to-date statement will, however, be included in the next edition. Information relating to this territory before the Japanese occupation will be found in pages 539 to 542 of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office List for 1940.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Situation and Area

Northern Rhodesia comprises the northern part of the territory formerly administered by the British South Africa Company, whose principal field of operations was defined in the Charter of Incorporation as " the region of South Africa lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland, and to the north and west of the South African Republic, and to the west of the Portuguese dominions." It lies wholly to the north of the Zambesi River and is bounded by Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo on the north ; Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east ; Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south and Portuguese West Africa on the west.

The area of the territory is estimated at about 284,745 *square miles.*

Northern Rhodesia is divided into six provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes The seat of government is at Lusaka, to which the principal departmental headquarters were moved from Livingstone in May, 1935. Other important settlements are at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Ndola, near which the copper mines of Nchanga, Nkana, Roan Antelope and Mufulira are situated, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery and Mongu in Barotseland.

History and Constitution

The first explorations north of the Zambesi were carried out by various Portuguese travellers at the end of the eighteenth century. The first British person to enter Northern Rhodesia was Dr. Livingstone who reached the Zambesi in 1855. The Arab slave trade had begun a few years before Livingstone's arrival and flourished from that time onwards till 1893, 20 years after the death of Livingstone at Chitambo. The Arab influence was at first most felt in the north but soon extended over the whole country. It was not until 1893, by which time a Government post (Abercorn) near the south of Lake Tanganyika, and several mission stations were established, that this trade received any check. Blow after blow was inflicted by the destruction of the Arab settlements on Lake Nyasa, and with the defeat of the Arab chief Mlozi by Sir Harry Johnston at Karonga in 1894, the days of the slave trade in British Central Africa were numbered. The last caravan of slaves in Northern Rhodesia (intercepted on its way to the east coast via Lake Nyasa) was released at Fort Jameson, which had just been established, in 1898.

On 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company conferring upon it large powers of administration in Rhodesia to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonisation, to promote trade and commerce and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

Prior to 1911 the territory now called Northern Rhodesia consisted of two separate territories (*a*) Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia and (*b*) North-Eastern Rhodesia. On 4th May of that year these two territories were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. (now Sir) Lawrence Wallace was appointed the first Administrator of the combined territory, and continued in office until 1921.

Several engagements took place during the Great War with forces from German East Africa.

In March, 1921, Sir Drummond Chaplin, Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, became also Administrator of Northern Rhodesia.

In July, 1923, a settlement was arranged of the various outstanding questions relating to the British South Africa Company's position in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. As far as Northern Rhodesia was concerned, the effect of the settlement, which was conditional on its acceptance by the shareholders and the approval of Parliament, was that the Company surrendered its buildings and assets used for administrative purposes, and its land and monopoly rights other than mineral rights under its concessions in Northern Rhodesia but retained three freehold areas in the Tanganyika Province of North-Eastern Rhodesia; on the other hand the Company would receive on 1st October, 1923, a cash payment from His Majesty's Government, and would retain a half interest for 40 years in the net proceeds of the disposal of land in North-Western Rhodesia, such disposal to be in the hands of the administration of the territory; the Company would receive the Crown's recognition of its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia and a considerable measure of protection for its railway interests; and the Crown would waive its whole claim against the Company in respect of extraordinary military expenditure incurred in the course of the Great War. Subject to the foregoing, the Company would retain the whole of its commercial rights and assets; no further question would be raised as to any liability of the Company in respect of land appropriated for the purpose of its own commercial undertakings or granted to other parties; and the Company would be relieved of the duty of carrying on the administration of Northern Rhodesia. This provisional arrangement was unanimously approved by the shareholders, and on 25th July, 1923, was approved by the House of Commons.

By Orders-in-Council dated 20th February, 1924, the office of Governor of Northern Rhodesia was created, an Executive Council constituted and provision made for the constitution of a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor as President, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, and the Director of Medical Services. The Legislative Council comprises the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council, *ex officio*, four nominated official members and seven unofficial elected members, and one unofficial member nominated to represent native interests. On 1st April, 1924, Mr. H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. (now Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G.), assumed office as the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.

Administrative and Judicial

The natives are administered as far as possible through their own chiefs or headmen, who function as native authorities and courts. Administrative and judicial functions are combined in the District Officers. The Barotse Province is a native reserve, and is administered under conditions differing in some respects from those obtaining elsewhere. The Paramount Chief of the Barotse has a khotla or native council to assist him.

The law of the territory is that of England except in so far as it may be inapplicable or may have been or may hereafter be modified by legislation, but no Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed subsequent to 17th August, 1911, is deemed to apply to the territory unless it has been specifically applied.

Administrative officers in their capacities as magistrates of subordinate courts have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals, both civil and criminal, lie from subordinate courts of the 3rd class to provincial commissioners' courts and from subordinate courts (including provincial commissioners' courts) of the 1st and 2nd class to the High Court.

Estimated Population

31*st December*, 1945

European:		
Male	11,343	
Female	10,028	
Total		21,371
Asiatic and Coloured:		
Male	1,115	
Female	693	
Total		1,808
Native:		
Total		1,631,146
Total population		1,654,325

Education

European

For the education of European children there were, in February, 1946, controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka (one for boys and one for girls), Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira and Chingola, offering primary education up to Standard 5 and secondary education up to Form II, including Latin, French, Afrikaans, algebra, geometry, science, woodwork and household management in Forms I and II. There were controlled schools at Fort Jameson and Silver Rest offering primary education up to Standard 5. All these schools were under Government management. The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the Cambridge School Certificate examination, the Convent schools, Ndola and Luanshya, offering primary education up to Standard 5 and secondary education up to Form II, and Sakeji school, Sawmills school, and the Convent schools Livingstone and Lusaka, offering primary education up to Standard 5, were controlled but under private management. A private nursery school for children under school age was registered at Luanshya and another at Mufulira.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at Choma, for boys at Mazabuka and for boys and girls at Lusaka, all under Government management. The Convent schools at Broken Hill and Ndola, and Sakeji school also provided boarding accommodation.

Coloured and Asiastic

There was a school for coloured children in the Fort Jameson district, offering education up to Standard 5, under Government management. There was a private Government-aided Indian school at Lusaka and another at Livingstone, both offering education up to Standard 5.

African

The Department of African Education supervises the educational work of the mission societies which, assisted through a grant-in-aid system, are responsible for the management of the majority of schools in the territory. There is an advisory board on African Education with Mission, African and Government representatives.

In 1945 there were 1,084 schools receiving grant-in-aid, including 25 native authority schools. Tuition is free, fees are paid at boarding schools. Primary education is divided into three grades: Elementary (Sub-Std. A to Std. II); Lower Middle (Stds. III and IV); Upper Middle (Stds. V and VI). The teaching of English normally begins in Sub-Std. B. Teachers for the elementary and lower middle schools are trained at two Government and 19 mission centres of which five are specifically for girls. The total enrolment in all types of assisted and Government schools is 117,000, of whom 36,000 are girls. Compulsory education for the age group, 12–16 years, has been introduced into three districts on the Copperbelt and at Broken Hill and Livingstone. As staff and buildings become available it will be introduced at other urban centres.

There are 28 Government schools. The Jeanes School, Chalimbana, trains school supervisors and teachers for the primary schools and also provides an annual course for Chiefs. The Munali Training Centre, Lusaka, includes a trade school and a secondary school with classes going up to the Cambridge School Certificate standard. Africans who desire higher education go either to Makerere College, Uganda, or to the South African College, Fort Hare. Government gives bursaries to those who qualify and are selected for higher education.

The estimated expenditure on African education for 1946 is £190,253, of which £106,150 is grants-in-aid for recurrent expenditure and £18,941 for capital expenditure.

Climate

The climate, except in the low-lying parts, may be described as sub-tropical. Temperatures are moderate during the winter months, viz., from May to August. In low-lying parts the mean temperature varies from 70° F. to 90° F. with a maximum of 103° F. and a minimum of 56° F. In the high plateau the mean temperature varies from 55° F. to 75° F. with a maximum of 86° F. and a minimum of 40° F. In some parts the maximum temperature has reached the high figure of 120° F., whilst a minimum of 30° F. or less is not infrequent.

As a whole the country may be said to be suitable for white settlement, and Europeans have little to fear from the point of view of health if reasonable precautions are taken.

The average rainfall varies from over 50 inches in the northern and high-lying portions of the territory to 25 inches or less in the southern and south-eastern parts. On the average little or no rain falls during the period May to September. The month of October usually brings from about half an inch to two inches. The period, November to March, is the real wet season, during which anything from 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the total annual rainfall occurs. From April onwards the rains diminish again.

Agriculture.

The livestock population of the territory remains constant and no major outbreaks of disease or climatic disasters have occurred to cause heavy mortality during recent years. Stock ranching is confined to areas free from trypanosomiasis. Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia in Barotseland is no longer regarded as endemic. An abattoir built by Government in Livingstone to assist the eradication of this disease commenced operations early in 1944 and helped to relieve the meat shortage within the territory.

Consumption of livestock and livestock products outpaces local production and in these circumstances livestock producers have been able to dispose of all produce to advantage. Subsidy payments on approved breeding stock and on increased butterfat production have been arranged as an interim measure to stimulate production by European livestock farmers.

Free inoculation against the more common endemic diseases—principally quarter-evil and anthrax, dipping of cattle and instruction of cattle owners in better animal husbandry methods are proceeding in the native reserves, but progress is slow.

The greater portion of the territory is undeveloped agriculturally. The indigenous population is self-supporting in its food supply, practically the whole of its requirements being produced in the village gardens. There is little general trade in food commodities except in the railway belt where the surplus native maize crop is marketed by the Maize Control Board. The staple native cereals are fingermillet (*Eleusine coracana*), Kaffir-corn (*Sorghum*), and maize. The former is produced over extensive tracts of the territory on a system of shifting cultivation whereby grain crops are grown in rotation with forest re-growths. Other native crops are bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), ground-nuts, cassava, sweet-potatoes and a variety of pumpkins, gourds, and beans. Tobacco is widely cultivated by the natives but on a small scale for private consumption and a small localised trade only. Considerable numbers of cattle are owned by natives in the territory, but these are mainly confined to certain tribes, notably the Marosi, Baila, Matoka, and, to a less extent, the Angoni in north-eastern Rhodesia.

Many parts of the territory are impassable to animal transport owing to the presence of tsetse fly.

In the tracts adjoining the railway line considerable areas are given over to farming and ranching operations under European management.

Maize is the chief crop of the settler. In the season 1944/45 some 45,000 acres were planted and the total crop was 330,000 bags of which about 60,000 bags were retained for farm consumption and the remainder sold for internal consumption. Wheat is grown under irrigation and is at present exported to Bulawayo for milling Some 23,000 bags were grown in 1945.

Flue-cured Virginia tobacco is produced chiefly in the Eastern Province. Production has

averaged about 2½ million pounds in recent years, a quarter of a million pounds of which have been produced in the railway belt. 400,000 pounds of Northern Rhodesia leaf are admitted annually, duty free, to the Union of South Africa. Southern Rhodesia takes approximately a further 450,000 pounds. The balance of the Virginia tobacco is exported overseas.

Turkish tobacco production is a recent development. It is grown mainly in the railway belt and production now exceeds half a million pounds per annum.

The headquarters of the Agricultural Department and the Veterinary Department are at Mazabuka.

Forestry

More than 60 per cent. of the entire area of Northern Rhodesia is estimated to be more or less covered with trees and shrubs, but the forest growth, chiefly of the Savannah woodland type, is undergoing considerable modification in composition and area as a result of native shifting cultivation and annual fires. A Forestry Branch of the Agricultural Department was instituted in 1929. Certain areas are being maintained as protection forests for the prevention of soil erosion and the preservation of water supplies in springs and rivers. Further areas are dedicated to the production of timber of the more useful indigenous species. Small experimental plantations of fast-growing exotic tree species have been established.

The only large commercial timber industry in the territory at present is that of the Zambesi Saw Mills, Ltd., whose operations extend from Livingstone to the Machili River under concessions granted by the Government. This company is chiefly concerned with the extraction, by light railway, of timbers of the Kalahari sand belt type, including Mkushi, *Baikiaea plurijuga;* Mukwa, *Pterocarpus angolensis;* Mwangura, *Pterocarpus stevensonii;* Mupumena, *Entandophragma sp.;* Mkamba, *Afzelia quanzensis;* Mugongo, *Ricinodendrom rautanenii;* and Musheshe, *Burkea africana.* The company has contracts for supplying Mkushi sleepers to the South African and Rhodesian railways.

Land Settlement

An Agricultural Survey Commission reported in 1932 upon the unalienated land within 25 miles of the railway suitable for European settlement, and this Commission has advised as to the class of farming or ranching for which the land is suitable. The Government is not embarking on any extensive programme of land settlement. Crown land and privately owned land, however, suitable for mixed farming and ranching is available within easy distance of the railway and the price ranges between 2*s* and 15*s*. per acre, depending upon the quality of the soil, water supply, distance from railway, etc. A settler must be in possession of at least £2,000 capital in order to obtain a grant of a farm from the Government on lease with option to purchase. Special travelling facilities are given to bona fide farm settlers and their wives and families proceeding to Northern Rhodesia for the first time to take up land, and special local railway rates are in force for their benefit. Application for land in Northern Rhodesia, should be addressed to the Commissioner for Lands Livingstone.

Minerals

The Department of Lands, Mines and Surveys administers the Mining Law and the Registration of Mining Titles Ordinance subsidiary thereto, and the Mining and Explosives Regulations, the Winding Engine Drivers' (Certificate of Competency) Regulations and the Factories Ordinance and Factories (Safety) Regulations. The Registry of Mining Titles is kept, duty assessed, and the necessary searches are made.

The copper produced in the territory in 1945 totalled 194,014 tons, valued at £10,253,834, as against 220,827 tons valued at £10,295,839 in 1944. The production of the various copper mines in 1945 was:—Mufulira, 49,442 tons of blister copper; Nchanga, 17,377 tons of blister copper and 33½ tons of copper concentrates which were sold as concentrates; Nkana, 13,997 tons of blister copper and 61,324 tons of electrolytic copper; Roan Antelope, 51,874 tons of blister copper. As a by-product Nkana also produced 33,430 cwts. of cobalt alloy. During 1945 the vertical shaft at Nchanga was equipped, a new headgear erected and the shaft brought into commission for hoisting ore which had previously been hoisted up the inclined shafts by means of endless rope haulages. Production, with a pilot plant, commenced in 1939 and the full-scale mill and concentrating plant were almost completed by the end of 1945.

Lead, zinc and vanadium are produced at Broken Hill where opencast mining has now been almost entirely superseded by underground methods. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new plant which will enable sulphide ore to be treated but, owing to the war and the difficulty in obtaining some of the machinery and materials, some sections of the plant are not yet completed. A new hydro-electric station, on the Lunsemfwa River, came into operation in November, 1945.

Some of the lead produced is fabricated at the mine into pipes and sheets for use in the metallurgical plant and the manganese ore is used as a re-agent in the production of zinc. The provisional value of the major products during 1945 is lead, £68,800; zinc, £563,880; and vanadium, £250,056.

Other mineral activities, with the exception of mica, are small. During the war the production of sheet mica, which was urgently required for war purposes, was stepped up and in 1944 reached the high record for the territory of 32,484 lbs., valued at £11,964. The 1945 output fell to 11,788 lbs., valued at £4,125.

The mineral production for the years 1944 and 1945 was:—

		1944.	1945.
Gold	ozs.	307	253
Cobalt alloy	cwts.	46,582	33,430
Copper (blister) ..	tons	159,127	132,690
Copper (concentrates)	tons	26	63
Copper (electrolytic) ..	tons	61,700	61,324
Iron ore	tons	209	75
Lead	tons	1,030	1,720
Manganese ore ..	tons	5,046	1,934
Tin concentrates ..	tons	8·26	25·47
Vanadium pentoxide	tons	446·65	384·72
Zinc	tons	14,480	15,240
Limestone	tons	79,083	73,330
Mica (sheet)	lbs.	32,484	11,778
Mica (waste)	lbs.	2,965	3,969
Silica rock	tons	Nil	1,553

The minerals produced during 1944 were valued at £12,201,862 and those produced during 1945 are provisionally valued at £11,859,014.

Communications

Railways

The railway was extended from Victoria Falls northward to Broken Hill—374 miles—in 1906, and the extension to the border of Northern Rhodesia, a further 132 miles, where it connects with the railway system of the Congo Belge, was completed in 1909. The Zambesi is crossed by a single span bridge, 650 feet long, 30 feet wide and about 420 feet high. The gauge of the railway is 3 feet 6 inches, the standard gauge of South Africa.

Branch lines have now been constructed from Ndola to Luanshya (Roan Antelope Mine), a distance of 24 miles, and to Nchanga via Nkana, a distance of 84 miles. Another line runs from Mokambo, in the Belgian Congo, to Mufulira, nine miles distant.

Roads

Road communications have been improved and further improvements are being undertaken. The arterial road system has been provided with a large number of permanent bridges and culverts and a programme to complete this work is in hand. The main arterial roads are:—

(i) The Great North Road from the Otto Beit Bridge over the Zambesi River at Chirundu on the Southern Rhodesia border via Kafue, where the road joins the railway line, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi, where the road leaves the railway line to Mpika, Isoka, and Tunduma where the road joins the Tanganyika and Nyasaland road systems. The length of the Great North Road is 750 miles. From Mpika there is a road to Abercorn and Mpulungu Harbour on Lake Tanganyika via Kasama, a distance of 270 miles and from Abercorn there is a connection to Tunduma, a distance of 114 miles.

(ii) The Livingstone Road from Livingstone follows the railway line northwards until it meets the Great North Road at Kafue River, a distance of 276 miles.

(iii) The Great East Road runs from Lusaka eastwards to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, a distance of 400 miles. This road crosses the Luangwa River at 150 miles from Lusaka by an imposing bridge presented to the territory by the Beit Trust.

(iv) The Congo Border road which branches from the Great North Road 3 miles north of Kapiri Mposhi proceeds north to the Copper mining area and from there on to Solwezi and Mwinilunga, a distance of 498 miles. The Kafue River near Nkana is crossed by another large bridge presented by the Beit Trust. From Solwezi there is a road southwards to Kasempa and Mumbwa then running eastwards to join the Great North Road 45 miles north of Lusaka.

From Kasempa a road 229 miles in length runs westwards to Balovale.

A new road 122 miles in length from Mufulira across the pedicle of the Congo to Fort Rosebery and the Northern Province is expected to be opened this year.

In the copper mining area, Ndola-Luanshya and Nkana are connected by bituminous surfaced roads and it is expected that Nkana-Nchanga and Mufulira will be connected with similar surfaces within a short time. The road from Livingstone to the Victoria Falls has a bituminous surface also.

In addition to the above main roads there is a large mileage of secondary roads serving the settled areas and districts.

Rivers

The Zambesi, Kafue, Luapula, and Chambesi Rivers are navigable for small boats for a considerable portion of their course, and where necessary for motor traffic these and other rivers may be crossed by pontoons.

Aviation

The main air routes are as follows:—

Internal

(1) Lusaka to Livingstone, via Mazabuka.
(2) Lusaka to Fort Jameson.
(3) Lusaka to Mongu, via Namwala and Mankoya.
(4) Lusaka to Broken Hill, Ndola, Mpika, Kasama, and by request to Abercorn.
(5) Livingstone to Mongu, via Sesheke and Senanga.

External

(1) Salisbury – Lusaka – Ndola – Kasama – Tabora–Nairobi.

Lusaka airport is equipped with a hangar capable of accommodating most types of aircraft, the door span of the hangar being 125 feet. There is also a ground staff in residence.

Hangars are available for small aircraft (*e.g.*, Tiger Moths) only at Livingstone, Ndola and Fort Jameson.

Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless

There is a daily mail service by rail between offices on the line of rail. Offices off the line of rail receive and despatch mails at least once a week. Mails for Fort Jameson, Mankoya, and Mongu-Lealui (Barotseland) are carried by air to and from Lusaka. Other cross posts are by motor vehicle or carriers. Mails to and from adjoining countries are despatched by all mail trains and letter mails are also forwarded by air services. Letter mails exchanged with Empire countries and air mails for other countries are forwarded by the B.O.A.C. twice a week, connection with the main service being made at Beira by feeder services. Seaborne mails are forwarded via Cape Town but there is also a parcels post service once a fortnight via Lobito Bay.

There are 44 post offices, 14 of which are money order offices and 26 are telegraph offices. The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway line from Victoria Falls to the Congo Border with branches from Ndola to Luanshya and Ndola to Chingola and Mufulira via Kitwe.

Wireless stations at Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Kasama, Mpika, Mongu-Lealui, Balovale, Kasempa and Mwinilunga, maintain a public service while stations at Kasama, Livingstone, Lusaka and Ndola are equipped for communication with aircraft in flight on 900 metres as well as for point to point working on short waves.

Customs Duties

The tariff, excluding the Congo Basin tariff, provides for Empire preference for the following classes of goods which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty; clothing, blankets and rugs, cotton piece goods, motor cars, and all articles usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance 10 per cent. and the duty on foreign varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; in the case of cotton and silk piece goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes, from foreign countries, the tariff provides for additional or alternative specific

rates if the duty should be greater at such rates. Agricultural, electrical, mining and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture are free of duty and if foreign are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery which is 10 per cent.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer and tobacco; upon the latter items, apart from rum, bitters, beer and cigars, no preference is granted except under the terms of the customs agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted, under the tariff, to foodstuffs of British origin.

Imports and Exports

Year.	£ Exports.	£ Imports.
1935	4,802,563	3,013,678
1936	6,045,137	2,349,946
1937	12,030,646	4,086,842
1938	10,134,841	5,223,693
1939	10,220,182	4,535,097
1940	13,028,383	5,179,914
1941	10,936,858	5,639,203
1942	12,747,399	5,355,306
1943	13,965,208	5,965,463
1944	12,167,352	6,697,277

Finance

Year.	£ Revenue.	£ Expenditure.
1936	863,255	887,417
1937	981,894	909,252
1938	1,593,504	1,417,776
1939	1,674,369	1,382,363
1940	2,245,084	1,926,037 (*b*)
1941	2,979,613	2,161,365 (*c*)
1942	3,072,511	1,779,972
1943	3,274,177	2,157,033 (*d*)
1944	3,338,612	2,363,827 (*e*)
1945	2,931,304 (*f*)	2,866,816 (*f*)

(*b*) Excludes £100,000 transferred to reserve.
(*c*) Excludes £250,000 transferred to reserve.
(*d*) Excludes £500,000 transferred to reserve.
(*e*) Excludes £1,000,000 transferred to reserve.
(*f*) Estimated figures.

Loan expenditure for development purposes amounted to £2,245,974 at 31st December, 1945.

Taxation

An income tax was first imposed in Northern Rhodesia in 1921. The rates of tax now in force for individuals are:—

(*a*) *If unmarried throughout the year ended 31st March, 1946*:—

Personal deduction of £240, reducing by £1 for every £1 by which the income exceeds £360.

Deduction for insurance, the premium paid limited to one-sixth of the difference between the amount of income and the personal deduction, and further limited to £200.

Deduction for dependent, the amount expended, not exceeding £100.

Rates of tax, applied to the chargeable income, that is, the income remaining after deducting the deductions above:—

For each £1 of the first £500, 2*s.* in the £.
For each £1 of the next £500, 3*s.* in the £.
For each £1 of the next £500, 4*s.* in the £.
For each £1 in excess of £1,500, 5*s.* in the £.

(*b*) *If married for any portion of the year ended 31st March, 1946, and wife living with, or wholly maintained by the taxpayer*:—

Deduction of £500.
Deduction for insurance, as in (*a*).
Deduction for children under the age of 18 years at 31st March, 1946, £100.
Deduction for dependent, as in (*a*).

Rates of tax, applied to the chargeable income, that is, the income remaining after deducting the deductions above:—

For each £1 of the first £500, 1*s.* in the £.
For each £1 of the next £500, 2*s.* in the £.
For each £1 of the next £500, 3*s.* in the £.
For each £1 of the next £500, 4*s.* in the £.
For each £1 in excess of £2,000, 5*s.* in the £.

(*c*) In addition to (*a*) or (*b*) whichever is applicable, and if income exceeds £1,000, in respect of the excess over £1,000:—

For each £1 of the first £500, 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £.
For each £1 of the next £500, 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £.
For each £1 of the next £500, 2*s.* 6*d.* in the £.
For each £1 in excess of £1,500, 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £.

(*d*) From the amount of tax arrived at as above, there is deducted an amount, previously regarded as compulsory savings, equal to half the difference between the tax calculated as above and tax which would have been payable at the rates in force in 1941–1942.

The rate of tax for companies is 6*s.* in the £.

Banking and Currency

There are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira and Mazabuka, an agency at Chugola, and branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Lusaka, Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya and Mufulira, and an agency at Chugola.

The currency of Northern Rhodesia is that of Southern Rhodesia. United Kingdom coin is also legal tender, but is being withdrawn. South African currency is not legal tender.

Administrators

North Eastern Rhodesia

R. E. Codrington, 1900 to 1907.
Sir L. A. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1907 to 1909.
Sir L. P. Beaufort, Kt., 1909 to 1911 (acting).

North Western Rhodesia

Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., 1900 to 1907.
R. E. Codrington, 1907 to 1908.
Sir L. A. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1907 to 1911 (*acting*).

Northern Rhodesia

Sir Lawrence Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., 1911.
Sir Drummond Chaplin, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., 1921.
R. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E., 1923 (*acting*).

Governors

1924 Sir Herbert J. Stanley, G.C.M.G.
1927 Sir James Crawford Maxwell, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.D.
1932 Colonel Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1934 Major Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1938 Sir J. A. Maybin, K.C.M.G.
1941 Sir E. J. Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council

The Governor.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.
The Director of Medical Services.
Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, D.S.O., M.L.C.
R. Welensky, C.M.G., M.L.C.
T. S. Page, M.L.C.
Clerk of the Council—H. McL. McDowell.

Legislative Council

The Governor (*President*).

Ex Officio Members

The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
The Secretary for Native Affairs.
The Director of Medical Services.

Nominated Official Members

C. J. Lewin, M.C.
E. H. B. Wickins.
J. B. Clark.
One vacancy filled by personal appointment.

Nominated Unofficial Members

Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, D.S.O. (*Native Interests*).
G. B. Beckett.
Dr. A. C. Fisher (*Native Interests*).
A. R. Harrison, O.B.E.
The Rt. Rev. R. Selby Taylor (*Bishop of Northern Rhodesia*) (*Native Interests*).

Elected Unofficial Members

R. Welensky, C.M.G. (*Broken Hill*).
T. S. Page (*North-Eastern*).
Capt. R. E. Campbell (*Southern*).
Major H. K. McKee, C.B.E., M.C. (*Midland*).
B. Goodwin (*Nkana*).
J. F. Morris (*Luanshya*).
H. W. Priest (*Livingstone and Western*).
H. M. Williams (*Ndola*).
Clerk of the Council—H. McL. McDowell.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

Situation and Area

The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and the Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruo (an affluent of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje.

Climate

There are two distinct climates in the Protectorate, one of the plains and the other of the hills. In the part of the Great Rift Valley which traverses the country from end to end and is occupied for the greater part by Lake Nyasa and the Shire Valley, the climate is hot and unhealthy with temperatures sometimes reaching 120° in the shade just before the rains. Rainfall in this zone does not as a rule exceed 35 inches.

The upland areas are healthier with temperatures varying between a maximum of 97° and a minimum of 40°; at some of the higher elevations temperatures occasionally fall below 40° and frost is sometimes recorded at night. Rainfall in this zone varies from 40 to 100 inches.

General Description

It is bounded on the north by Tanganyika territory, on the west by Northern Rhodesia, on the south, south-west and east by Portuguese East Africa. The eastern boundary with Portuguese East Africa at Lake Nyasa is the eastern or Portuguese coast of the lake and thus the greater part of the Lake Nyasa is contained within the boundaries of the Protectorate. In the absence of adequate survey it is not possible to state accurately the total area but according to latest estimates the land area is believed to be some 36,829 square miles.

History

In 1859 Dr. Livingstone was placed at the head of a Government expedition, and reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa on 16th September of that year. His expedition was recalled in 1863, but resulted in the founding, from 1874 to 1881, of various missionary societies, notably the Universities Mission, the Livingstonia Mission, and the Church of Scotland Mission.

The missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Chief Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao chiefs, who were under their influence.

In 1889 public attention was drawn to Nyasaland by the application for a charter by the British South Africa Company, and the despatch of an imposing expedition under Major Serpa Pinto to the Upper Zambesi and Lower Loangwa. At the same time Mr. D. Rankin announced the discovery of a navigable entrance to the Zambesi by the Chinde mouth.

In the summer of 1889 Mr. Johnston (later Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.) arrived at Mozambique as H.B.M. Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo chiefs and with the Yaos round Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British protectorate over the Shire districts.

Mr. Johnston, during his progress up the lake, induced the "Jumbe" or Sultan of Kota-Kota to place his country under British protection, and on arriving at Karonga arranged similar treaties with Mlozi and other Arab and Wahenga chiefs, after which he proceeded to Lake Tanganyika. On his return an agreement was made with Mponda, a Yao chief at the south end of Nyasa.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe

(later Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British protectorate over the countries adjoining Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of an Imperial Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa; the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

In the autumn of 1891 an expedition was successfully conducted by the Commissioner and Captain Maguire against Mohandanji and Mponda, slave-raiding Yaos at the south end of Nyasa, which resulted in the former being attacked and his followers effectually dispersed, and the latter sueing for peace after his town had been shelled. The next few years brought much trouble to the protectorate in the way of slave-trading and constant raids, but owing to three gun-boats being placed on the lake for the suppression of the slave trade, further reinforcements of Sikhs arriving from India, and the recruitment of native troops from the Atonga of West Nyasa, the slave trade was abolished and the peaceful development of the protectorate secured. In 1893 the name of the protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate," but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in 1907 by the Order-in-Council which amended the constitution.

Constitution and Administration

The administration of the protectorate, control of which was transferred to the Colonial Office from the Foreign Office in March, 1904, was originally conducted by a Commissioner and Consul-General, assisted by the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Commissioner. On transfer to the Colonial Office the post of Consul-General was abolished, and by an Order-in-Council which came into force in October, 1907, the Commissioner became a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. By the same order Executive and Legislative Councils were established.

The laws consist of local ordinances duly enacted with such British acts as are of general application. Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty. Subordinate courts are held by magistrates and assistant magistrates in the various districts. Appeals from decision of the High Court are heard in H.B.M.'s Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

East Africa Governors' Conference

An account of the constitution of the Standing Conference of East Africa Governors is given in the introduction to Part II.

Population

The protectorate is divided into three provinces, Northern, Central and Southern, each under the control of a provincial commissioner. These provinces are sub-divided into 14 administrative areas, each in charge of a district commissioner, who is also a district magistrate.

The chief town is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands. There are 693 Europeans and 1,168 Asiatics in the Blantyre district. The headquarters of the Government are at Zomba.

Population, 1945

Europeans, 1,948; Asiatics, 2,804;
Africans, 2,178,013.

Industry and Commerce

The chief exportable products of the protectorate are tobacco (flue- and air-cured and dark-fired), tea, cotton, pulses, groundnuts, rice and tung. Amongst minor products exported from the protectorate may be mentioned soya beans, rubber, chillies, cottonseed, potatoes and beeswax. Crops cultivated for home consumption include maize, millets, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, rice, sugar cane, wheat, coffee, pulses, plaintains and bananas.

The value of external trade in 1945 was £3,496,885, compared with £3,185,094, in 1944, and £823,823 in 1939. Of this total imports accounted for £1,620,882 and exports £1,876,063.

Principal imports were agricultural machinery and implements (£34,700), cotton manufactures (£728,713), iron and steel and other metal and manufactures thereof (£70,025), provisions (£27,581), vehicles and parts (£110,487). The direction of import trade favoured Great Britain and British possessions to the extent of 76·2 per cent.

Domestic exports included cotton lint (1,608 tons, £114,049), cottonseed (1,608 tons, £2,894), groundnuts (1,141 tons, £28,322), soya beans (600 tons, £8,702), sisal and sisal rope and twine (474 tons, £20,362), tea (6,124 tons, £685,943), tobacco (7,889 tons, £826,000), tung oil (70 tons, £18,935).

Customs revenue is derived from import duties levied *ad valorem* on c.i.f. value at Beira and varies from 3 per cent. to 50 per cent. Certain imports such as cotton piece goods, tobacco, wine and spirits carry a specific rate of duty. No export duty is levied but there is a cess of 1½*d.* on each 100 lb. of tobacco and 10*d.* on each 100 lb. of tea exported. The amount realised from these cesses is returned to the tobacco and tea associations for the benefit of the respective industries.

The following tables show the origin and value of domestic trade imports and exports during the past seven years:—

Year.	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
1939	334,121	43·1	49,366	6·4	391,103	50·5
1940	388,828	46·4	199,819	23·9	248,914	29·7
1941	368,385	36·7	444,246	44·3	191,169	19·0
1942	276,030	30·7	413,740	46·0	208,780	23·3
1943	302,103	23·7	620,265	49·0	353,945	27·3
1944	370,743	22·0	933,883	55·5	378,294	22·6
1945	535,593	33;0	698,821	43·2	386,408	23·8

Note.—Government imports included.

Education

In 1944 the Secretary of State approved a five-year plan for the development of the education of all races in the protectorate, and supported it with a grant of £345,000, from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, to cover capital expenditure up to £65,000, and one-half of the total recurrent expenditure over the five-year period (£280,000). In April, 1945, a new Education Ordinance was enacted to give retrospective effect to the plan as from 1st January, 1945. Its operation is reflected in the increase of the Government grant to missions for African education from approximately £11,500 in 1939, to £56,000 in 1945. The development programme also includes provision for techinical training and the extension of secondary education in the case of Africans, scholarships for university education for all races, and experimental work in mass education, particularly in adult literacy, at the Jeanes Centre.

Currency and Banking

By a proclamation of February, 1894, the legal currency is declared to be English sterling, and by Proclamation No. 11 of 1933, Rhodesian silver coin was declared legal tender.

Banking operations in the protectorate are governed by the Banking Ordinance, 1902.

Two banks have branches at Blantyre, the principal trading centre of the country, viz., the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas); the former has branches at Zomba, Limbe and Lilongwe, and the latter has a branch at Limbe.

There is a Post Office Savings Bank.

Communications

There is a 3 feet 6 inches gauge railway system extending from the port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, to Chipoka on Lake Nyasa (496 miles) crossing the Zambesi at Sena (199 miles) by the Lower Zambesi Bridge and passing through Blantyre (353 miles). Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the protectorate, the total mileage being 3,856. The Nyasaland road system is linked up with the Great North Road to Tanganyika territory and Kenya Colony.

There are aerodromes suitable for all types of aircraft at Chileka and Lilongwe, and for light aircraft at Zomba; and seasonal landing grounds are available at all district stations.

The Empire air mail scheme (Southampton-Durban) was inaugurated in June, 1937. Nyasaland is one of the countries participating in the scheme. Letter mails to and from the United Kingdom and other participating countries in the Empire air mail scheme are despatched twice weekly by British Overseas Airways Corporation, and Southern Rhodesian Air Services feeder services, via Beira. The Southern Rhodesian Air Services also operate three air services a week between Salisbury and Blantyre, and a weekly regional service from Salisbury via Nyasaland to Nairobi to connect with the Springbok service.

Rates of Postage

Letters for delivery in Nyasaland 1*d.* per ounce, postcards ½*d.*

Letters to countries participating in the Empire air mail scheme, 2*d.* per half ounce (the normal route for such letters is by air), to other British territories, not exceeding one ounce, 2*d.*, each additional ounce 1½*d.*, to other parts of the world, not exceeding one ounce, 3*d.*, each additional ounce 2*d.*; postcards, by air to participating countries, single 1½*d.* each, to other countries by surface, 1½*d.* each; commercial papers, two ounces ½*d.*, minimum charge 3*d.*; newspapers, printed papers and samples, two ounces ½*d.*

Parcels to United Kingdom (via Beira), 3 lb., 4*s.*; 7 lb., 6*s.*; 11 lb., 7*s.* 6*d.*; 22 lb., 11*s.* Money orders are issued at a commission of 6*d.* up to £3, and 2*d.* for each additional £1 or portion thereof (up to a limit of £40 for one order), for orders payable in Nyasaland.

For money orders payable in the United Kingdom and all other countries, the commission is for sums not exceeding £3, 1*s.*, and 4*d.* for every additional £1 (up to a limit of £40 for one order). Local parcels, 2 lb. 1*s.*; 5 lb. 2*s.*; 8 lb. 3*s.*; 11 lb. 4*s.* British postal orders issued and paid at all post offices. Rates of poundage, 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*d.*; 3*s.* to 15*s.*, 3*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, 4*d.*

Public Revenue and Expenditure, 1944

	£
Revenue	*1,029,282
Expenditure	857,194
Public debt	3,779,161

Imports and Exports

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	†£	£
1939	774,590	823,823	1,598,413
1940	837,561	1,042,310	1,879,871
1941	1,003,800	1,296,847	2,300,647
1942	898,550	1,397,286	2,296,841
1943	1,276,322	1,379,401	2,655,723
1944	1,682,940	1,502,154	3,185,094
1945	1,620,822	1,876,063	3,496,885

Governors

1890–1910	Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G.
1910–1912	Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1919 (May) ..	Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.
1923 (December) ..	Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1929 (November) ..	Sir T. S. W. Thomas, K.C.M.G, O.B.E.
1932 (November) ..	Major Sir H. W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1934 (September) ..	Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1939 (February) ..	Sir H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G.
1942 (August) ..	Sir E. C. Richards, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council

The Governor
The Chief Secretary
The Attorney-General
The Financial Secretary
J. M. Ellis, O.B.E. (*Provincial Commissioner*)
Sir W. Tait-Bowle, O.B.E.
M. P. Barrow, C.B.E.
A. E. Savage (*Clerk*)

Legislative Council

Ex-officio members, as above, and G. W. Nye, O.B.E. (*Director of Agriculture*), Dr. R. Calleja, O.B.E. (*Acting Director of Medical Services*),

* Includes interest, grants-in-aid, etc., towards public debt charges and railway commitments.

† Inclusive of re-exports.

J. M. Ellis, O.B.E. (*Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province*).
Unofficial Members—M. P. Barrow, C.B.E.; Right Rev. F. O. Thorne, M.C., M.A.; G. G. S. J. Hadlow, O.B.E.; B. E. Lilley; Mrs. R. Sharpe; F. D. Warren, M.C.
Clerk of the Council—V. T. Doughton (£50 *allowance*).

PALESTINE

Situation and Area

Palestine is bounded on the north by the republics of Syria and Lebanon, on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the Egyptian province of Sinai (the boundary running from a point west of Rafah on the Mediterranean to a point two miles to the west of where the course of the Wadi 'Araba joins the Gulf of 'Aqaba) and on the east by Trans-Jordan.

The frontier runs from the Mediterranean at Ras en Naqura eastwards to Yarun (in Lebanon), thence north-east to the village of Qadas, thence north-north-east to Metulla and across to Tell el Qadi (in Palestine) and Banyas (in Syria) thence south-south-west to Jisr Banat Ya'qub, thence southwards but keeping about a kilometre east of the Jordan to the Lake of Tiberias, thence along the eastern shore of the Lake of Tiberias to a point almost due east of the town of Tiberias, thence south-south-east to El Hamme station on the Hejaz railway.

The frontier with Trans-Jordan is defined as a line drawn from a point two miles west of 'Aqaba on the Gulf of 'Aqaba up the centre of the Wadi 'Araba, of the Dead Sea and of the River Jordan to the junction of the latter with the River Yarmuq, thence up the centre of the River Yarmuq to the Syrian frontier.

The total land area is 10,157 square miles; in addition there is an inland water area of 272 square miles, comprising Lake Hula, Lake Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee) and the Dead Sea (half of which is taken as belonging to Palestine); so that the total area of the country is 10,429 square miles.

There are four zones of country:—

(*a*) The hill country of Galilee and Judaea.

(*b*) The five plains, including that lying in the rift of the Jordan Valley, which, from the north of Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea, is actually below the level of the Mediterranean.

(*c*) The Beersheba area, different in character and population from the rest of the country.

(*d*) The desert area.

The five plains are: the Acre Plain, the Plain of Esdraelon, the Huleh Plain, the Coastal Plain and the Plain of the Jordan.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into six districts—Galilee district with Nazareth as its centre; Haifa district; Samaria district with Nablus as its centre; Jerusalem district; Lydda district with Jaffa-Tel Aviv as its centre and Gaza district—each administered by a District Commissioner.

Climate

The climate of Palestine varies with the altitude and with the distance from the sea. Accordingly, temperatures are warm in summer and mild in winter in the coastal plain, moderate in summer and cold in winter in the hills, and hot in summer and mild in winter in the Jordan Valley. Humidity decreases from west to east, but is locally modified by altitude and inland water bodies. Rainfall is dependent on altitude, distance from the sea and geographical latitude. Annual amounts thus vary between 45 inches in the hills of Upper Galilee and about 1 inch in the 'Aqaba area, with 15–30 inches in the major part of the settled areas of the country. The rainy season starts in October and lasts until May, with about two-thirds to three-quarters of the rainfall amounts concentrated during the period December to February.

Water for domestic use is obtained in the larger towns from piped supplies: in the smaller towns and rural districts from cisterns in which rain water is collected or from small springs or wells.

Malaria, which was formerly very prevalent, has now been eradicated from the large towns, and in rural areas a very marked reduction in incidence has been effected as a result of various large drainage schemes, anti-larval control, as well as by mass treatment of the population in those areas where the incidence of the disease was very high. One or two highly endemic areas remain to be dealt with on a permanent basis.

Epidemic diseases are not unduly prevalent.

Government

Under Turkish rule part of Palestine was in the Vilayet (province) of Beirut and part in the Sanjak (district) of Jerusalem. After its conquest in 1917–1918 by the British forces, the country remained under British military administration until July, 1920, when Sir Herbert Samuel was appointed High Commissioner, and a civil administration set up.

By the treaty of peace, signed at Lausanne on 24th July, 1923, Turkey renounced all rights over Palestine. The Principal Allied Powers had selected His Britannic Majesty as mandatory at the conference at San Remo on 25th April, 1920. The terms of the mandate were approved by the Council of the League of Nations on 24th July, 1922, and the mandate came into force on 29th September, 1923. The mandatory is responsible, *inter alia*, for carrying into effect the terms of the Balfour declaration of 2nd November, 1917, viz., "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

On 1st September, 1922, a constitution was promulgated.

Under this constitution Palestine is governed by a High Commissioner, who is also the Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer and Commissioner on Special Duty, and by an Advisory Council consisting of official members.

An attempt was made in 1923 to create the Legislative Council provided for in the constitution, but owing to the refusal of the Arabs to take part in the elections, it was replaced by the Advisory Council in order to secure the enactment of legislation until such time as a Legislative Council is created.

English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country.

In 1921 the Supreme Moslem Sharia Council was constituted for the control and management of the Moslem Awqaf and Affairs in Palestine. It is composed of a president, known also as Rais-Al-Ulema, and four members.

The control of Moslem Awqaf includes the supervision and maintenance of all Moslem shrines, religious buildings and Moslem endowed institutions. Since its formation the Council has, *inter alia*, established a large Moslem orphanage at Jerusalem.

Extensive repairs have been and are being carried out on many mosques, notably those in the Haram el Sherif at Jerusalem.

The Supreme Moslem Sharia Court is also entrusted with the administration of the Sharia (Moslem religious) courts.

Regulations were made under the Religious Communities Ordinance, 1926, by the High Commissioner in 1927 for the organisation of the Jewish community in Palestine. The Jewish community, like the Moslem and the various Christian communities, enjoys autonomy in the administration of its internal affairs, religious, cultural and communal; it has also power to levy rates on its members. The organs of the community are a Chief Rabbinate and local rabbinical offices, an elected assembly, a general council which is elected by the assembly and represents the community in its dealings with the Government, and local communities.

Complete freedom in their communal affairs is allowed to those Jewish congregations who have exercised the option to remain outside the recognised community.

The Jewish Agency is recognised as the representative body of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish national home: it is represented in Palestine by an executive whose headquarters are at Jerusalem.

The Palestine Government has maintained in force the status and privileges accorded to the different Christian communities under the Ottoman regime.

A Royal Commission visited Palestine in 1936–37, and submitted certain recommendations to His Majesty's Government in their report published in July, 1937 (Cmd. 5479). In the following year a technical commission was appointed to examine certain aspects of the Royal Commission's recommendations and submitted a report (Cmd. 5854). On 18th May, 1939, a White Paper embodying a statement of policy by His Majesty's Government was issued (Cmd. 6019).

The affairs of the towns are administered by municipal councils presided over by mayors. In large villages local councils have been set up.

District town planning commissions have now replaced the former Central Town Planning Commission and deal with town planning schemes in their districts put forward by local town planning commissions both for municipal and rural areas. A Town Planning Adviser who is *ex officio* member of all the district town planning commissions is attached to the office of the Attorney-General. The preparation of regional schemes under his direction are now being considered.

Population

A revised *de facto* estimate of the total population at 31st December, 1944, based on natural and migratory increase, is 1,764,520—of whom 1,061,270 were Moslems (including Nomad Bedouins, estimated to number 66,553, as at the census of 1931), 553,600 Jews, 135,550 Christians and 14,100 others.

Jerusalem, the chief town, had a population of 157,080.

The population figures of the other principal towns, arranged according to size at the end of 1944, were:—

Tel-Aviv, 166,660; Haifa, 128,800; Jaffa, 94,310; Gaza, 34,170; Hebron, 24,560; Nablus, 23,250; Petah-Tiqva, 17,250; Lydda, 16,780; Ramle, 15,160; Nazareth, 14,200; Acre, 12,360; Safad, 11,930; Tiberias, 11,310; Bethlehem, 8,820.

Jerusalem

The capital, Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered to General Allenby on December 9th, 1917.

The Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre is visited annually by large numbers of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, which contains a relic of Muhammad and the reputed sacrificial stone of Abraham. The Western Wall, better known as the Wailing Wall, is part of the outer wall of the Temple, and is sacred to Jews throughout the world.

Bethlehem, the scene of Christ's Nativity and the birthplace of King David, is five miles south of Jerusalem. The Basilica of the Nativity, at the east end of the present town, was built by St. Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, about A.D. 330 and enlarged by the Emperor Justinian (A.D. 527–565).

Banking, Co-operative Societies and Currency

The most important bank in Palestine is Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Nablus, Nazareth, and agencies at Acre, Hadar Hacarmel, Allenby Road North (Tel-Aviv), Ramat Gan, Gaza and Hebron. The Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd. has its head office in Palestine at Tel-Aviv with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tiberias, Safad, Petah-Tiqvah, Hedera, Rehovoth, and agencies at Hadar Hacarmel, Allenby Road (Tel-Aviv), North Branch (Tel-Aviv Herzel Street Branch). Affiliated with the Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd. is the General Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd., with head office at Tel-Aviv, which grants mortgage loans on houses. In addition there are branches in Jerusalem of the Ottoman Bank (also in Haifa, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Nablus and Amman in Trans-Jordan), the Holland Bank Union at Haifa, and the Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A. (Bank P.K.O.) in Tel-Aviv and Haifa. There are also the Workers' Bank Ltd., the Zerubabel Bank Co-operative Society Ltd. at Tel-Aviv and the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Jerusalem, which grant credit to co-operative societies.

Following the appointment of the Examiner of Banks, the Banking Ordinance was amended in 1936. Accordingly all banks (foreign and local) are required to submit monthly statements of their assets and liabilities as at the end of each month. Summary statements showing the aggregated

figures of commercial banks are published monthly by the Department of Statistics, Jerusalem. On 31st December, 1945, the aggregate amount of time and demand deposits held by the 5 foreign banks and the 20 local banks amounted to £P.78,137,731, while the total amount of credit granted by these institutions in the form of advances and/or bills discounted amounted to £P.24,391,199.

The co-operative movement is extensively established among the Jewish population, both urban and rural. There is a Registrar of Co-operative Societies whose duties include the encouragement of the growth of a similar movement among the Arab farmers. At the end of December, 1945, the aggregate amount of the deposits held by 83 Jewish Credit Co-operative Societies amounted to £P.8,665,501, while the amount of credit granted to their members in the form of advances and/or bills discounted amounted to £P.2,858,885.

A Currency Board was appointed in London in 1926 in order to introduce and control a Palestine currency based on the pound sterling; and the new currency was issued on 1st November, 1927, under the authority of an Order of His Majesty-in-Council, dated 7th February, 1927.

The standard of currency is the Palestine pound (£P.), divided into 1,000 mils. The Palestine Currency order provides for a gold coin of one Palestine pound containing 123·27447 grains of standard gold (the equivalent of the English sovereign). It is not intended at present to introduce gold coins. The Currency Board has issued silver coins of 100 and 50 mils, nickel bronze coins of 20, 10 and 5 mils, bronze coins of 2 and 1 mils, and currency notes of £P.100, £P.50, £P.10, £P.5, £P.1 and 500 mils. The currency notes are legal tender for the amounts expressed therein. Silver coins are legal tender for the payment of £P.2, nickel bronze coins of 20 and 10 mils are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 200 mils, and coins of lower denomination are legal tender for an amount not exceeding 100 mils. The amount of Palestine currency in circulation at 31st January, 1946, was: Coins, £P.1,697,110, notes, £P.45,241,031.

The metric system is adopted by Government and is being made compulsory in trade in progressive stages under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1944. The first step was the introduction of metric weights in the four major towns, namely, Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv and Haifa in August, 1944, followed by the extension to the whole of Palestine on 1st September, 1945, which finally abolished the variety of local weights used before.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal

In 1945 there were conveyed 40,596,800 letters, 2,035,400 postcards, 22,423,500 printed communications and samples, 289,700 parcels, and 1,120,251 telegrams were transmitted. Total length of main telegraph and telephone trunk lines, 33,777 kilometres; local lines, 171,295 kilometres. Number of telephone subscribers (exchange lines), 13,936; telephone instruments in use 23,067.

Postal despatches are exchanged daily (in some cases three times daily) between all principal towns. There is also a daily exchange of despatches with Trans-Jordan and three times weekly with Syria and Egypt. Direct mails for Great Britain are despatched four times weekly by ordinary mail and five times weekly by air mail. An air mail is despatched daily to Egypt and Iraq.

There is a twice-weekly overland desert mail service with Iraq and Persia on Tuesday and Friday via Haifa and Mafrak.

Imperial Airways use the Tiberias seaplane station in connection with the air mail services to and from Great Britain, Iraq, India, Australia, and beyond.

All the principal towns are connected by telegraph and telephone.

Cable and Wireless Limited owns and operates a cable station at Haifa which is connected with Larnaca, Cyprus, and thence with Egypt and all parts of the world through the Company's system. The Company has also branches at Tel-Aviv.

The maximum word rates to Great Britain and all parts of the Empire are:—

Full rate 62 mils, CDE, Great Britain 40, Empire 42 mils (5 words minimum), Deferred 31 mils (5 words minimum), Letter telegrams: Great Britain 19, Empire 21 mils (25 words minimum), Empire Social telegrams: Great Britain and Empire 19 mils (12 words minimum).

Railway System and Ports

The Palestine railways comprise:—

(i) The Palestine Railway, standard gauge 4 feet 8½ inches, within Palestine, including the Petah Tiqva Railway.

(ii) The Kantara-Rafa Railway, standard gauge, in Sinai.

(iii) The Hedjaz Railway, 105 cm. gauge, in Palestine and in Trans-Jordan.

(iv) The sea and inland ports of Palestine.

The total route mileage of the Palestine railways is approximately 629 miles, made up as follows:—

Standard Gauge (4 feet 8½ inches)

	Miles
Kantara–Rafa Railway ..	127·3
Rafa–Haifa	131·2
Jaffa–Jerusalem	54·1
Sarafand Junction–Sarafand ..	2·7
Kafr Jinis–Beit Nabala ..	3·0
Kafr Jinis–Tel Litvinsky ..	5·0
Ras El Ain–Petah Tiqva ..	4·1
Haifa–Na'amain Junction ..	1·2
Na'amain Junction–Ez Zeeb ..	10·5
Total	339·1

105 cm. Gauge Hijaz Railway

Haifa–Samakh	51·9
Na'amain Junction–Acre ..	0·7
Tulkarm–Nablus	20·8
Nassib–Ma'an	200·9
Total	274·3

Dual Gauge (4 feet 8½ Inches and 105 cm.)

Haifa–Na'amain Junction ..	10·7
Tulkarm–Nur Esh Shams ..	3·0
Haifa–Zur and Nesher ..	2·5
Total	16·2

The sections detailed above include 417 miles of railway line operated, but not owned, by the Palestine Railways.

The section of the railway from Kantara to Rafa is in Egyptian territory. It is owned by His Majesty's Government on whose behalf it is operated by the Palestine Railways.

There are through connections with Egypt and Syria. Trains connect at Kantara West with Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and other parts of Egypt, goods vehicles crossing the canal over the Firdan bridge. Trains connect at the junction station of Samakh with Damascus, the capital of Syria.

East of Haifa the Palestine railways extend to Ma'an in Trans-Jordan. The line is known as the Hijaz Railway, and, with the exception of the section from Samakh to Nessib which is owned and operated by the Chemin de Fer du Hijaz in Syria, is operated by the Palestine Railways in trust on behalf of the Palestine Government.

The following rolling stock is owned by the Palestine Railways:—

	Standard Gauge.	*Narrow Gauge.*
Locomotives ..	72	23
Coaching stock ..	89	31
Goods stock ..	2,094	379

In addition to the foregoing rolling stock, locomotives and wagons are hired from the War Department as required, while considerable numbers of foreign-owned vehicles circulate on the system under coaching and wagon exchange agreements.

The Palestine Railways took over in 1943 the administration of all ports in Palestine. The principal ports are the modern deep water harbour of Haifa and the roadstead harbour of Jaffa. There are minor ports at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee, at Jodeida on the Dead Sea, at Acre and at Gaza along the coast.

Haifa port is a deep water harbour with a total water area of 279 acres enclosed by a main breakwater 7,250 feet in length and a lee breakwater 2,510 feet long. Maximum depth of water 37 feet, minimum 30·8 feet. Principal docking facilities comprise the main wharf 1,312 lineal feet in length; a cargo jetty of 885 lineal feet and an oil jetty 1,050 feet long. The latter is enclosed in an oil dock in which all bulk oils are handled. Subsidiary docking facilities comprise an extention of the main wharf, 361 feet, and lighter wharves, 574 feet. Submarine pipe lines extend into Acre Bay and enable ships to load and discharge bulk oils in the roadstead A slipway for small craft is available.

Modern transit shed accommodation provides 242,000 square feet of covered storage space, while stacking areas in the open can accommodate 30,000 tons of cargo.

Rail connection is provided to all areas in the harbour. The port is adequately equipped with cranage facilities and with numerous lighters and towing craft.

Jaffa port is a roadstead harbour with a lighter basin at each of its southern and northern sections.

The southern basin is enclosed in a breakwater 480 metres in length and contains a water area of 41,500 square metres of a maximum depth of 2 metres. Three quays in the basin provide berthing facilities for lighters and other small craft.

Modern transit shed accommodation with a floor area of 22,400 square metres is provided, while subsidiary warehouses and open stacking areas respectively provide a further 1,240 and 7,000 square metres floor area of storage space.

Adequate cranage facilities and floating equipment are available.

The northern section, known as the Tel-Aviv lighter harbour, consists of a roadstead with an enclosed lighter basin covering 14,000 square metres dredged to a maximum depth of 2 metres. The port was constructed in 1936 by private enterprise and is owned and operated by the Marine Trust, Ltd., subject to supervision by the Palestine Railways in certain administrative matters.

The Palestine railways and ports are managed and controlled by the General Manager of Railways, who is also the Ports Authority. The General Manager is also Chairman of the Transport Advisory Board, which is composed of official and non-official members and is appointed to advise Government on any matters relating to transport by road, rail, sea or air, including questions of policy, legislation, economy and planning which may be referred to it by Government.

The empowering enactments governing the management and organisation of the railways and ports are the Railway Ordinance, 1936, the Ports Ordinance and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

Roads

There are (at the end of 1945) 1,650 miles of roads in Palestine suitable for motor traffic in all weathers and, in addition, 970 miles of seasonal track passable for wheel traffic of all kinds.

Air

In 1945 13,790(*) passengers were recorded as arriving from abroad or proceeding abroad by air. The aggregate weight of letter mail discharged from and taken on aircraft was 27,283(*) kgs.

Palestine has the following air services:—

British Overseas Airways Corporation—(*a*) Thrice weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Australia (Lancastrian); (*b*) once weekly in each direction between Egypt and Iraq, calling at Lydda; (*c*) five times weekly between the United Kingdom and India, calling at Lydda on the eastbound service only; (*d*) four times weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and India, calling at Kallia. Misr Airlines—(*a*) Daily in each direction between Cairo and Lydda; (*b*) thrice weekly in each direction between Cairo and Haifa. Aviron Palestine Aviation Company—Local service, thrice weekly in each direction, between Lydda and Haifa.

Shipping

Prior to the war, the following were the shipping lines which called at Haifa and Jaffa:—

Khedivial Mail Line, Canadian Pacific S.S. Co., Adriatica "Societa An. di Navigazione," Cosulich Line, Messageries Maritimes Co., Royal Netherlands S.S. Co., Prince Line Co., Ltd., Ellerman, Papayanni Lines Ltd., Moss Line Co., Ltd., Anglo Saxon Petroleum Co., Deutsche Levante Linie, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Hamburg Amerika Linie, Svenska Orient Line, American Export Line, Armement Deppe, Daher Line, Cunard White Star Line, Blue Star Line, Anchor Line, Orient Line, Bulgarian Commercial Steamship Navigation Co., United Levant Lines, Hellenic Coast Lines Co., Ltd., Service Maritime Roumain, Arditta Italian S.S. Co., National Steam Navig. Co. Ltd. of Greece, Westcott and Laurence, Ellerman Wilson Line, Holland American Line, Gdynia America Line, Lauritzen Line, Hambourg Sud, Palestine Maritime Lloyd, Embericos Line, Strick Line,

*Provisional.

Atid Navigation Co., Ellerman City Line, Isthmian Lines, Danish East Asiatic Co., Fred Olsen and Co., Torm Line, Zegluga Polska, Maersk Line, Gorthon Line, Jugo Slavenski Lloyd, British Tankers, Ltd., Socony Vacuum Corporation, Olsen Ugelshtad, General Steam Navigation Co., Lloyd Triestino, Albert Klat, P. & O. S.N. Co., Royal Mail Lines, Tetitos Baika Co., U.S.S.R. Black Sea State S S. Line, U.S.S.R. Baltic Sea State S.S. Line, Holland East Asia Line, Royal Hungarian Danube Sea Navigation Co., Ltd., Anchor Donalson Line, Finland Levant Line, Near East Shipping Co., Hellenic Line Ltd., Fern Line Ltd., a.s. Den Norske, Amerikalinje, Nippon Yusen K.K., Svenska Lloyd.

Steam and Sailing Vessels which called at Palestine Ports, and Total Shipping in the Foreign Trade, in the years 1936–1944

Year.	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.		Total Shipping.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1936	1,985	4,976,026	1,053	29,849	6,056	9,994,460
1937	1,992	4,817,829	1,545	44,291	7,047	9,754,975
1938	1,971	5,201,473	1,169	40,336	6,268	10,454,045
1939	1,857	4,370,085	1,053	41,546	5,814	8,819,175
1940	861	2,007,171	470	26,980	2,647	4,054,893
1941	468	1,155,278	1,011	48,779	2,956	2,394,907
1942	517	1,432,429	559	25,449	2,137	2,912,949
1943	738	2,119,750	715	42,778	2,882	4,322,124
1944	886	2,334,366	671	167,923	3,110	4,992,561

Social Services

Health Facilities

Health facilities are provided by the Government Department of Health, voluntary and private organisations, and medical and dental practitioners; 4,483 hospital beds are available, representing a ratio of 2·7 beds per mille of the population.

The Department of Health conducts a comprehensive environmental sanitation service based on district and sub-district health offices. This service includes an anti-malarial section, a quarantine and disinfection service, 41 ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, and a school health service. The department also conducts 35 out-patient clinics and 43 anti-rabic treatment centres in the towns and larger villages, and maintains 1,642 hospital beds in 13 hospitals (422 beds for infectious diseases, 464 for mental diseases, and 756 for general diseases). New mental, tuberculosis and general hospitals are included in plans for post-war expansion. An ambulance service and a mobile ophthalmic treatment unit are maintained. The Department of Health also conducts a laboratory service which comprises a central laboratory and vaccine institute in Jerusalem, two branch laboratories in Jaffa and Haifa, and six clinical laboratories attached to Government hospitals. These laboratories undertake all routine and special public health and clinical investigations, while the vaccine institute manufactures all the anti-rabic, anti-smallpox, anti-enteric and other vaccines required for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes throughout the country.

Among the voluntary institutions, the Hadassah Organisation maintains 442 hospital beds (including Safad Tuberculosis Hospital (58 beds)) and a number of health centres in Jewish areas, while the Jewish Sick Fund (a co-operative sick benefit society) possesses 240 beds and provides clinics, domiciliary treatment, and sickness cash benefits for its subscribers. In addition to a large general hospital of 315 beds, which the Jewish municipality of Tel-Aviv conducts together with comprehensive clinic, school and sanitary services, 11 voluntary general hospitals, totalling 868 beds, are provided elsewhere by various secular and religious organisations.

Private hospitals comprise a total of 421 beds, a considerable proportion of which are utilised for maternity work and the care of mental cases.

The number of licensed medical practitioners in Palestine at the end of 1945 was 2,625, making a ratio of one doctor per 670 members of the population; 2,338 of these were Jews. There were 791 registered dental practitioners.

Education

Since the civil administration started in 1920 a dual system of national education has gradually developed, formed on a linguistic and racial basis, according to the language of instruction, Arabic or Hebrew. Into one or other of these systems all schools, public or private except some of these maintained by foreign bodies, naturally fall.

Government, with growing co-operation by local authorities, directly administers and maintains the large majority of Arab public schools, formerly conducted by the Turkish Government. The pupils are predominantly Moslems. Certain Moslem societies and the Christian Arab communities have continued and developed their schools under autonomous control. Many of these are regarded as quasi-public and receive substantial Government grants. There is also a large number of proprietory Moslem schools

The Jewish elementary public school system is administered in collaboration with local authorities by the Council of the Jewish community (Va'ad Leumi) under the controlling supervision of Government The Va'ad Leumi also supervises most of the Jewish secondary schools, which are known as public though they are privately owned and maintained almost entirely out of fees There are also a number of other Jewish Schools outside the public system

Central Government funds for education are distributed annually to the two communities strictly on the basis of their respective school-age populations (5–15 years). These funds are supplemented by local rates, private contributions and school fees. By this means and by contributions from abroad the Jewish and Christian communities achieve almost universal education. The Moslems, who receive no assistance from abroad, are still far from enjoying education facilities equal to the demand both in towns and villages. In particular there are few rural girls' schools.

In 1943–4 there were 422 Government Arab schools with 63,141 pupils. In addition there were 327 non-Government schools for Arabs with 42,227 pupils; many of the latter fulfil a public function as quasi-pablic schools.

There are 17 public Arab secondary schools, of which four continue to matriculation standard. Two Government colleges contain post-matriculation classes, and Government maintains one trade school, one agricultural school and one commercial school for Arabs; Government teachers are trained in five institutions.

In the Hebrew public system 1943–4 there were 551 schools with 73,133 pupils. These include 29 secondary schools with 9,073 pupils, six training colleges and nine agricultural and vocational schools. In addition there were 324 other Jewish schools with 24,858 pupils.

In 1944–5 Government spent £P.547,010 on Arab education and £P.146,225 on Jewish education. The total expenditure on education from all sources, however, was greater. The Arabs spent approximately £P.300,000 in school fees at non-Government schools and approximately £P.50,000 in supplementary Government provision in public schools. The Jews spent approximately £P.1,200,000 on public schools of which, apart from the Government grant above mentioned and, a grant of £P.120,000 from the Jewish Agency, about one half was derived from local rates and one half from fees. The expenditure on non-public schools is estimated at £P.300,000, of which rather more than one half was derived from fees.

The Palestine Board of Higher Studies conducts public examinations of Matriculation, Intermediate and Degree standard through the medium of each of the three official languages. Various other public examinations are conducted by the Department of Education on behalf of British examining authorities.

In 1945 there were 411 candidates for Palestine matriculation and 930 candidates for London matriculation.

There is as yet no university in Palestine for Arabs, but, in co-operation with the British Council, existing post-matriculation courses may soon develop into full university courses in the faculties of arts and science.

The Hebrew University in Jerusalem, originally a centre mainly for post-graduate research, now has a considerable undergraduate body. Hebrew is the medium of instruction and it serves as a spiritual and cultural focus for Jewish scholarship throughout the world.

In 1944–5 there were 155 teachers and 610 students. The library contains nearly 400,000 volumes. The estimated expenditure in 1944–5 was £P.236,000.

Labour Service

Prior to 1942 no arrangements existed for the regulation by Government of industrial relations. and no government department was specifically entrusted with the administration of the labour legislation in force. The Department of Labour was set up in 1942. The mission of the department, as defined in the Department of Labour Ordinance, is to safeguard and promote the general welfare of workers and to maintain good relations between workers and employers. Special duties prescribed in the same ordinance are supervision of conditions of employment, enforcement of laws relating to the welfare of workers, terms of their employment, labour exchanges and industrial relations, settlement of trade disputes, prevention of accidents, introduction of safety devices and high standards of industrial hygiene, collection and publication of statistics relating to labour matters.

The department is organised as a central office in Jerusalem with three regional offices. The central office includes a research and intelligence section which, among other duties, deals with the statistical side of the department's activities and with the department's publications. A quarterly *Department of Labour Bulletin* is issued in English, Arabic and Hebrew. The war-time activities of the Department of Labour included the control of man power, recommendations for priority releases from the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force of personnel needed by agriculture, industry or education, and the resettlement of ex-servicemen. The latter task, which may also be described as a specific branch of post-war activities, has necessitated the establishment of resettlement sections at the central office and at the regional offices of the Department of Labour.

The labour legislation in force at the end of 1945 covered the following subjects: duties of the Department of Labour and powers of inspectors of labour; regulation of the conditions of employment of women, children and young persons; workmen's compensation for industrial accidents; notification of accidents and occupational diseases; safety and hygiene—the Factories Ordinance which was promulgated in 1946 and will come into force in 1947 establishes standards of safety and hygiene in industry and supersedes the previously existing laws relating to fencing of machinery and safe use of steam boilers, and part of the trade and industry regulations; the establishment of trade boards, with the object of securing a proper standard of living and minimum conditions of employment for workers employed in insufficiently organised industries.

No permanent legislation governing industrial relations has yet been enacted, but a Trade Disputes Order has been operative as a piece of emergency legislation designed to prevent stoppages of work in important war industries and to provide machinery for conciliation and arbitration.

An Industrial Relations Ordinance and a Trade Unions Ordinance were under consideration at the end of 1945.

In certain matters relating to conditions of employment the established customs are ahead of legislative provisions, especially among organised labour. For instance, although there is no legislation concerning weekly day of rest, a weekly day of rest is with very few exceptions granted in industrial and business undertakings; similarly, there is no legislation providing for working hours of adult workers, but an eight hours' working day is the rule in Jewish industry and in many Arab undertakings and British-owned firms. The practice of paying dismissal indemnities and contributions for sickness insurance and old age insurance is widespread in organised industry.

There are no public employment offices in Palestine. Jewish labour exchanges are maintained

in the largest towns and agricultural settlements; these exchanges are administered by the Jewish trade unions and are financially supported and supervised by the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

There is no legislation in Palestine discriminating against employees in the matter of rights of association, and there exist a number of trade union organisations, both Arab and Jewish. The Trade Disputes Order referred to above has given legal recognition to employer's associations and worker's unions representing the interests of their members involved in trade disputes.

The largest trade union organisation in Palestine is the General Federation of Jewish Labour, which has a membership of about 150,000, and embraces a substantial majority of the Jewish wage and salary earners. The General Federation of Jewish Labour maintains a number of social services for their members—a widely ramified health service, educational institutions, a daily newspaper and many other publications, an unemployment relief fund, funds for the grant of old age pensions and the like. A large number of co-operative undertakings in agriculture, industry and transport, and a number of financial institutions and industrial enterprises are affiliated to the General Federation of Jewish Labour.

The Arab trade union movement, comprising 15,000 to 20,000 members, is a relatively recent formation but its influence is felt in industrial relations. Some of the Arab trade unions maintain a number of co-operative societies, an employment bureau in Haifa and health services on a small scale. One of the branches of the Arab trade union movement publishes a labour weekly.

Social Welfare Service

The Department of Social Welfare was established in October, 1944. The work of the department is divided into two main sections, each with its separate staff:—

(1) Probation, which includes the treatment of juvenile delinquency and the social work of the law courts.

(2) Welfare.

The department is directly responsible for the administration of the probation system, reformatory schools, remand homes, the boarding school for blind Arab boys and the relief of destitution in the Arab community. In addition, the department controls the vote for making grants from central funds to local welfare schemes and voluntary charitable institutions. It also deals with the problem of war refugees, distressed British subjects and other destitute persons not provided for by other bodies.

Grants to local welfare schemes are made to municipalities, and to the Jewish community for specific purposes such as the feeding of undernourished children, clubs, the relief of destitution, etc. The budget of the department for the year 1945–46 was £P.289,538. In 1944–45 the budget was £P.220,603, out of which the sum of £P.192,518 was spent on direct welfare activities including grants to local institutions.

A further sum of £P.20,000 was included in the department's budget for the purpose of assisting disabled ex-servicemen for the period from discharge to rehabilitation.

In addition to the Government Department of Social Welfare there exist very extensive Jewish welfare services, which cater for the Jewish community alone and which involve the care and maintenance of new immigrants, relief and aid to unemployed or destitute persons, the provision of school luncheons for under-nourished children, the establishment of homes for the aged, clubs, orphanages, etc., and the placement in private families or institutions of neglected, difficult or problem children.

These social services are controlled by the Social Service Department of the General Council (Va'ad Leumi) of the Jewish community. The work is organised locally as an activity of the social bureaux of the local community councils (Va'ade Hakehilloth). Tel-Aviv has a Municipal Department of Social Welfare, responsible for all the social services which in other Jewish communities are supervised by the Social Welfare Department of the Va'ad Leumi.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Period.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£P.	£P.
1935–6 ..	5,770,457	4,236,202
1936–7 ..	4,640,821	6,073,502
1937–8 ..	4,897,356	7,297,688
1938–9 ..	5,937,280	5,692,671
1939–0 ..	6,768,352	6,004,738
1940–1 ..	8,441,899	7,450,355
1941–2 ..	8,325,552	7,463,601
1942–3 ..	8,851,877	10,253,283
1943–4 ..	11,513,748	14,819,250
1944–5 ..	17,496,682	18,196,594

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the Government of Palestine amounting to £P.3,600,000 as at 31st March, 1944, was increased during the year to £P.4,600,000 by the the issue of £P.1,000,000 War Loan-Bearer Bonds. Bonds in the amount of £P.2,240 were redeemed, however, and the public debt as at 31st March, 1945, amounted to £P.4,597,760.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

Calendar Year.	*Imports (excluding Specie).*	*Exports. (excluding Specie).*
	£P.	£P.
1936 ..	13,979,023	3,625,233
1937 ..	15,903,666	5,813,536
1938 ..	11,356,963(*a*)	5,020,368
1939 ..	14,632,822(*a*)	5,117,769(*a*)
1940 ..	12,560,812(*a*)	4,072,823(*a*)
1941 ..	13,324,983(*a*)	4,216,256(*a*)
1942 ..	21,375,222(*a*)	8,676,399(*a*)
1943 ..	27,202,900(*a*)	12,752,351(*a*)
1944 ..	36,223,716(*a*)	14,638,464(*a*)
1945 ..	41,639,470(*a*)	20,396,709(*a*)

(*a*) Excludes figures for military and N.A.A.F.I stores.

Note.—Fuller particulars are to be found in the "General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics" and in the annual "Imports, Exports and Shipping."

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on Palestine see the annual Statistical Abstract, the annual Blue Book (which has not been published during the war) and the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics, published by the Department of Statistics of the Palestine Government; the annual departmental reports, and the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine.

Much of this material is co-ordinated and summarised in the official publication "A Survey of Palestine" prepared for the information of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, 1946.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS

1920 The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E.
1925 Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1928 Lieut.-Col. Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
1931 General Sir Arthur G. Wauchope, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
1938 Sir Harold A. MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1944 Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Gort, V.C., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
1945 General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The High Commissioner—General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Chief Secretary—H. L. G. Gurney, C.M.G.
Attorney-General—L. B. Gibson, K.C.
Financial Secretary—R. Scott, C.M.G.
District Commissioner (Jerusalem District)—Captain J. H. H. Pollock, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Clerk to Council—G. G. Grimwood.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The High Commissioner (*President*).
Chief Secretary.
Attorney-General.
Financial Secretary.
Captain J. H. H. Pollock, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*in personal capacity as a member of Executive Council*).
Inspector-General of Police.
Director of Medical Services.
Director of Public Works.
Director of Education.
Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Director of Customs, Excise and Trade.
General Manager, Palestine Railways.
R. E. H. Crosbie, C.M.G., O.B.E.
District Commissioner, Jerusalem District (*At present Captain J. H. H. Pollock, C.M.G., O.B.E.*).
District Commissioner, Haifa District.
District Commissioner, Lydda District.
District Commissioner, Galilee District.
District Commissioner, Gaza District.
District Commissioner, Samaria District.
Postmaster-General.
Commissioner for Migration and Statistics.
Director of Land Registration.
Director, Department of Labour.
Clerk to Council—G. G. Grimwood.

ST. HELENA

SITUATION, AREA, ETC.

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean 700 miles south-east of Ascension and 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, in 15° 55′ S. latitude and 5° 42′ W. longitude. It is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, covering an area of 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres (a little larger than Jersey). The distance from Southampton is 4,477 miles, and from Capetown 1,695 miles. The usual mail passage is, from England, 14 days, and from Capetown, five days.

The estimated population in 1945 was 4,942, as compared with 3,995 at the time of the 1931 census.

The capital and only town is Jamestown, on the north-west of the island, with a population of about 1,500. The climate is mild and varies little, the thermometer in Jamestown ranging in summer between 68° and 84°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The country is 10° colder. The rainfall for the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945 was as follows:—

Plantation—
'38·02 43·25 34·04 30·88 32·76 27·97 31·21

Hutt's Gate—
38·20 41·68 33·90 30·95 28·05 21·44 25·28

Briars—
24·00 27·42 22·26 16·96 16·32 18·41 16·10

Jamestown—
8·93 9·84 7·39 6·29 5·57 7·54 6·44

The island is normally very healthy but there was an outbreak of infantile paralysis in 1945. The death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was for 1939, 10·60; 1940, 9·98; 1941, 9·57; 1942, 11·11; 1943, 7·01; 1944, 7·21; and 1945, 13·15. The birth-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was for 1939, 26·61; 1940, 33·33; 1941, 33·39; 1942, 31·07; 1943, 39·26; 1944, 31·05; and 1945, 36·82.

HISTORY

St. Helena, then uninhabitated and well wooded, was discovered by the Portuguese Commander, Juan de Nova Castell, May, 1502. The Portuguese appear to have kept the situation of the island a secret from other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. They built a church there, but made no permanent settlement. After Captain Cavendish's visit the island became a port of call for ships of various nations voyaging between the East Indies and Europe. In 1633, Jacques Specz formally annexed it on behalf of the States General; but no attempt to occupy it was made by the Dutch. It was annexed and occupied by Captain John Dutton, who was sent out by the East India Company for the purpose with an expedition which arrived at St. Helena on 5th May, 1659. The first official authorisation of the Company's occupation occurs in a charter dated 1661. In January, 1673, the Dutch seized it, but they were

driven out in May by Captain Munden of the English navy. A Charter was issued by Charles II to the East India Company for its possession in December, 1673, and it remained under that Company till 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament in 1833.

Education and Local Government

The schools of the Island originally consisted of two groups of primary schools—church schools of the Ceylonese community, and Government schools. In 1941 an agreement was reached and embodied in the Schools Amalgamation Ordinance, 1941, under which both groups are administered by the Board of Education, on which the trustees of the church schools are represented by three members out of six. The amalgamation has now begun to bear fruit and it is difficult to distinguish now between the former Government schools and those originally in the control of trustee bodies. There are nine schools in the colony and the total number of scholars at the end of 1945 was 1,069. School attendance is compulsory under Ordinance No. 10 of 1941. A secondary school was established in 1946. No fees are payable at any school.

The only local authority is the Poor Relief Board, the revenue and expenditure of which for the year 1945 was £1,525 and £1,646 respectively.

Industry, Trade and Customs

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, blowing from the south-east for about 330 days in the year, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening of the Red Sea route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers to and from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a depot for liberated Africans landed from slavers captured by the West Coast squadron. As early as 1818 a law was passed that all children born in future in the island should be free.

Apart from supplying provisions to ships the island has never produced any article of export properly so called, except flax fibre (*phormium tenax*). The company which started this industry failed from bad management in transporting the green leaves to town for treatment. For every 100 tons so transported at a heavy cost, the yield was only about three tons of fibre, though, under present conditions of working, 10 tons of phormium leaves give one ton of fibre and a quarter-ton of tow. The industry was re-started with the help of a grant from the home Exchequer. The Government mill was opened in 1907, and is now leased to Messrs. Solomon & Co. of this colony.

There are six mills operating in the island, the amount of fibre and tow exported in 1944 being 909 and 324 tons respectively. A rope and twine industry was also established in 1925, the amount of rope and twine exported during 1944 being 34 tons.

A lace making industry was established in August, 1907, with the help of a grant from Imperial funds.

Another industry, that of the export of lily bulbs to England, has been started and there is every prospect of it proving of benefit to the colony, particularly to small growers.

The number of ships calling at Jamestown (now a free port) for supplies, including steamers and ships of war, was 21 in 1944. It is a port of registry and there are facilities for the supply of water to ships.

The Government Savings Bank was established in 1865 (the amount standing to credit of depositors on 31st December, 1944, was £66,194), and the Government issues bills of exchange on England at par.

There are preferential and general customs tariffs, the duties being mainly *ad valorem*. A number of essential commodities, such as flour, rice, etc., are exempt from duty if they are the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire.

Means of Communication

Under normal conditions steamers arrive from England at regular intervals of four weeks, and proceed to the Cape and Natal, steamers arrive from thence at the same interval and proceed to England. The interval between the arrival and departure of the mails is 14 days. The rate of postage to the U.K., India and British possessions is 3*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* for each additional ounce; to other parts of the world 4*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* for each additional ounce. There is no internal post, but there are approximately 75 miles of telephone lines, constructed by the Colonial Government with the assistance of a loan from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Cable & Wireless, Ltd., owns and operates a cable station whence cables connect with Cape Town and Ascension, thus linking the colony with all parts of the world through the company's system.

Constitution

The government is administered by a Governor aided by Executive and Advisory Councils.

The Governor alone makes ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to legislate by order of His Majesty in Council.

	Finances		Shipping Entered and Cleared	
Year.	**Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
1938	26,911	29,930	172,541	183,025
1939	15,096	33,364	297,684	331,012
1940	33,720	33,365	265,074	265,074
1941	42,100	37,415	125,384	125,465
1942	48,745	48,568	100,624	135,443
1943	70,558	70,774	75,250	99,877
1944	83,941	74,491	86,396	88,919

The grants-in-aid have amounted to: for 1938, nil; 1939, nil, 1940, £13,000; 1941, £17,000; 1942, £18,000; 1943, £37,000; 1944, £15,000.

Receipts from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were: 1938, £1,542; 1939, £2,341; 1940, £5,305; 1941, £6,017; 1942, £3,677; 1943, £9,743; 1944, £17,580.

Population (including Military and Shipping)

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Census, 1911 ..	1,658	1,862	3,520
Census, 1921 ..	1,756	1,991	3,747
Census, 1931 ..	1,904	2,091	3,995

* Including grant-in-aid from Home Exchequer and grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Imports

Year.	*From U.K.* £	*Total.* £
1938	23,553	37,613
1939	23,736	38,466
1940	29,328	30,932
1941	32,787	63,042
1942	*41,209	77,684
1943	†53,600	98,645

Exports

Year.	*To U.K.* £	*Total.* £
1938	5,993	6,781
1939	14,811	16,294
1940	29,258	29,672
1941	18,913	19,112
1942	29,905	31,432
1943	31,759	34,755
1944	29,424	31,585

* Includes specie £1,000.
† Includes specie £10,000.

Governors since 1890

1890 W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.
1897 R. A. Sterndale, C.M.G.
1902 Lt.-Col. Sir H. L. Gallwey (now Galway), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1912 Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (afterwards Sir Harry Cordeaux).
1920 Colonel R. F. Peel, C.M.G.
1925 Sir Charles Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G.
1932 Sir Spencer Davis, Kt., C.M.G.
1938 H. G. Pilling, C.M.G. (now Sir Henry Guy Pilling).
1941 Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E.
1946 George Andrew Joy, C.M.G.

Executive Council

The Governor.
Officer Commanding Troops.
Government Secretary.
Colonial Treasurer.
Dr. H. B. Lee, D.S.O., M.C.
G. R. A. Rawlings.
Clerk—S. N. Peters.

Advisory Council

The Governor.
J. P. Cartwright.
A. W. Joshua.
J. A. Sim.
J. A. Thorpe.
Canon L. C. Walcott.
F. J. Broadway.
Clerk—S. N. Peters, M.B.E.

Ecclesiastics

Bishop of St. Helena, Right Rev. G. P. Ll. Turner.
Chaplain to Hospital and Prison—Rev. Canon L. C. Walcott.

Consuls

Consul for Netherlands (*Acting*), Denmark, Portugal and Norway; Vice-Consul for Spain—H. W. Solomon, O.B.E.
Consular Agent for France—Georges Peugeot.

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.

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 600 sheep and cattle. It is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which are caught between December and May.

Cable and Wireless Limited owns and operates an important cable station which connects the Colony 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, Ltd., who is appointed a Justice of the Peace and Resident Magistrate for this purpose. After the establishment of the air base a separate post of "St. Helena General Representative" was created.

Population at 1931 census was 188, of whom 126 were St. Helenians. The number of St. Helenians was considerably increased after the establishment of the air base.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938, Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands were made dependencies of St. Helena. The three latter islands are uninhabited.

Tristan da Cunha is the principal of a group of islands lying in latitude 37° 6′ S., longitude 12° 2′ W., about midway between South Africa and South America. It is an extinct volcano rising to 7,640 feet above sea level, with a crater lake near its summit. It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. When the garrison was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, a corporal of artillery, and his wife elected to remain, and they were joined by two ex-navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and these, with certain shipwrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement, which is on the north-west of the Island, where there is a comparatively level area about 9 miles long and 1½ miles broad, and about 100 feet above the sea. After some years, the five unmarried settlers contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. A supply of stores and provisions was provided out of a grant voted by Parliament, and sent out by a man-of-war in 1886, nearly all the able-bodied men having been drowned while attempting to board a vessel in December, 1885.

In January, 1904, the Island was visited by H.M.S. "Odin" in order to ascertain whether the Islanders would accept the offer of the Cape Government to settle them in the Cape Colony, but out of eleven families only three families elected to go. The Islanders are liable from time to time to privations. In March, 1907, owing to information indicating probability of failure of supplies, relief was sent by His Majesty's Government by the "Greyhound" chartered at Cape Town. On this occasion also the inhabitants were unwilling to leave the Island and the

Rev. J.G. Barrow, a clergyman who had gone to the Island in April, 1906, reported that though there is sure to be privation from time to time, it does not cause absolute distress. (*See* correspondence presented to Parliament in Cd. 3093 and Cd. 3764.)

Arrangements are usually made for the Island to be visited by a ship at least once a year.

January, February, and March are the best months for visiting the Island. It is in these months that weather at times becomes so settled that the Islanders are able to make visits to Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, which are some 20 miles off. They also are often able to visit these Islands in November to gather eggs, etc.

In 1945 the Islanders numbered 230, nearly all of whom were born in the Island.

The inhabitants have between them about 250 head of cattle, about 750 sheep and a stock of poultry. Potatoes do well and crops are got in annually. Potatoes form the staple article of diet. Fish of good quality is obtainable in plenty. During the nesting season penguin and albatross eggs are gathered. For flour, sugar, jam and other prepared or manufactured food the Island is dependent upon external assistance. Despite the limited choice of diet no evidence of malnutrition or deficiency disease is observable. Apple trees are in fair number, and bear well; there are also a few fig trees, but they do not fruit. The tree of the Island which apparently is a juniper, and upon which the Islanders are dependent for their wood for fuel, is getting scarce in the neighbourhood of the settlement, and has to be collected from increasing distances where the supply is still abundant.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts maintains a Chaplain on the Island.

During the war detachments of the Royal Navy and the South African Air Force were stationed on the Island to maintain a meteorological and wireless station. These detachments were withdrawn early in 1946, but the Government of the Union of South Africa are maintaining an experimental meteorological station on the island which is manned by three members of the South African Meteorological Department.

SARAWAK

It is regretted that the inclusion in this edition of the Colonial Office List of up-to-date descriptive matter relating to Sarawak has not been possible owing to the fact that this territory was still under military administration when material was being prepared for publication. An up-to-date statement will, however, be included in the next edition. Information relating to this territory before the Japanese occupation will be found in pages 542 to 544 of the Dominions Office and Colonial Office List for 1940.

SEYCHELLES

Description

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. latitutde 4° and 10°. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is 156¼ square miles. The number of islands under the Seychelles Government is 92.

The death rate in 1945 was 10·89 per 1,000; the birth rate in 1945 being 25·42 per 1,000.

Mahé is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 3 to 7 miles broad, and is estimated to contain 55¼ square miles. It has about 105 miles of good roads and paths, and communication between all the districts of the island is easy. The estimated population of Mahé in 1945 was 29,063.

It is distant from Mauritius 934, from Madagascar 600, and from Zanzibar 970 miles. It is healthy and entirely free from malaria. The shade temperature seldom exceeds 84, and falls frequently at night to 72, and the records taken on the hills are several degrees lower. The rainfall at Victoria was, in 1945, 77·84 inches. The average over the past 30 years is 96·6 inches.

The island rises abruptly from the sea, and the highest peak reaches the elevation of 2,993 feet. Victoria, the capital of the island, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a safe and commodious harbour, provided with a lighthouse showing a white flash of 0·7 second duration every 6·7 seconds.

The other chief islands are Praslin (9,700 acres); Silhouette (4,900 acres); La Digue (2,500 acres); Curieuse (900 acres); Félicité (689 acres); North Island (525 acres); St. Anne (500 acres); Providence (500 acres); Frigate (700 acres); Denis (340 acres); Cerf (290 acres); and Bird or Sea Cow Island (160 acres).

The following islands are also dependencies of Seychelles:—The Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St. Francois Island, St. Pierre Island, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island.

The island of Coëtivy, formerly a dependency of Mauritius, was transferred to Seychelles by Letters Patent in 1907, and Farquhar Island in 1922.

History

The islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas, in 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonisation.

Previous to the French occupation they were the resort of pirates or corsairs who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahé at the present time.

Under the government at Mauritius of Labourdonnais, whose name they originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession of the islands in the name of the King of France, called the principal island Mahé. In 1756 the group was re-named the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau de Séchelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV, from 1754 to 1756.

The natural resources of the islands and their freedom from hurricanes, induced the French to transplant from the Isle de France (now Mauritius) cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, under the directions of M. Poivre. Much secrecy was at first observed in regard to the existence of these retired plantations, the object being to wrest from the Dutch the lucrative spice monopoly which the colonies of that nation then enjoyed in Europe from their own possessions.

The rumours of the war that broke out between France and England in 1778, induced the then French Governor of Mauritius, Count de Souillac, to issue peremptory orders that in the event of an attack the spice plantations should be at once destroyed. Soon afterwards a French ship from Madagascar, having slaves on board, called at Mahé to take in wood and water, but fearing that the English might be in possession, adopted the ruse of hoisting the English flag. The small French force at Mahé had already been withdrawn, and the officer in charge, knowing that resistance was useless, at once set fire to the whole of the spice trees, each of which had previously been surrounded with dry wood and other inflammable material.

During the war of the French Revolution Mahé was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcome, of His Majesty's ship "Orpheus."

The last French Governor, M. De Quincy, who was born at Paris in November, 1748, became, after Lieutenant Sullivan, R.N., who had been placed in charge, had left, the first Agent Civil under the British Government. M. De Quincy's reign as French Governor lasted 20 years. He remained for 18 years in the service of the British Government, and died on 10th July, 1827.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806 by Captain Ferrier, of His Majesty's ship "Albion," but it was not until the capture of Mauritius in 1810, that Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that colony. From 1794 to 1810 Seychelles, though nominally a British colony, seems to have been administered as a French colony, and all Civil Status Acts ran in the name of the French Government. A Board of Civil Commissioners was appointed in 1872, when the finances of the Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius. The title of the head of the Government was changed from that of Civil Commissioner to that of Chief Civil Commissioner. The powers of the board were further enlarged in 1874 by another Order-in-Council.

The increasing importance of these islands was considered sufficient to warrant an alteration in the constitution of the Government, and in December, 1888, an Order-in-Council was passed creating the office of Administrator, and nominating an Executive and Legislative Council. In 1897, by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and Seychelles was practically separated from Mauritius. The separation was completely carried out by Letters Patent of 31st August, 1903, by which Seychelles was erected into a separate colony under its own Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Legislative Council now consists of six official and six unofficial nominated members with the Governor as President. As soon as possible, provision is to be made for three of the unofficial members to be elected.

During the war steamer communications have been irregular but it is hoped that the pre-war monthly schedules of the British India Steam Navigation Company and the K.P.M. line will be resumed at an early date.

Communications

Telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe via Zanzibar was completed in November, 1893. Direct cables to Aden and Colombo were completed in 1922. Cable communication with every part of the world is now provided by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., also maintains a coast station at Victoria for communication with ships at sea.

Savings Bank and Currency

A Government Savings Bank was established in March, 1897, and at the close of the year 1944, the amount standing to the credit of depositors was Rs. 2,409,466. Seventy-five per cent. of the Savings Bank funds are invested.

The legal tender currency is Seychelles notes and coins and Mauritius subsidiary coinage. Mauritius notes and Indian notes and coins hitherto in free circulation have now been demonetised. Accounts are kept in rupees and cents.

Products and Industries, Trade and Customs, Etc.

In 1944 the chief exports were copra, 4,028 tons, guano, 6,978 tons; essential oils, 26,845 kilos; tortoise-shell, 314 kilos; vanilla, 1,328 kilos, and calipee, 2,425 kilos.

In Victoria there is a botanic garden containing many interesting tropical plants.

More especially at Praslin, though also in other parts of the group, are to be found the celebrated coco-de-mer, with the leaves of which beautiful hats and delicate basket work are made by the natives.

The Aldabra group of islands under the Seychelles administration is the habitat of the gigantic land tortoises; numerous living specimens are, however, to be seen in Mahé and the neighbouring islands.

The revenue is derived principally from specific and *ad valorem* import duties, licences, an income tax on a graduated scale and a tax on urban property and stamps. An export duty of Rs. 1 a ton is levied on guano, prepared fertiliser, and mangrove bark, and at the rate of 10 per cent. on the f.o.b. price of copra, cinnamon bark and cinnamon leaf oil. Special export duties are at present levied on vanilla and patchouli. The customs tariff is partly *ad valorem* and specific and provision for Empire preference has been included since 1932.

The percentage of trade in 1938 and 1944 was as follows:—

1938.	*Imports. per cent.*	*Exports. per cent.*
United Kingdom	36	54
Other parts of British Empire.	40	27
Foreign countries ..	24	19
1944.		
United Kingdom	25	83
Other parts of British Empire.	68	7
Foreign countries ..	7	10

There are lighthouses on Denis Island and Mamelles Island (nine miles north-east of Mahé in longitude 55° 32′ 20″ E., and latitude 4° 29′ S.) and in Victoria harbour. The light installed on Capucin Point, discontinued on 31st July, 1922, was re-exhibited on 4th December, 1931. The quarantine station is placed on Long Island opposite to Victoria.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.
1935 ..	728,173	675,059	891,384	996,209	203,851
1936 ..	801,878	706,430	1,132,141	1,575,180	—
1937 ..	1,008,873	903,902	1,263,351	1,503,310	—
1938 ..	892,539	834,732	1,137,134	944,008	240,219
1939 ..	833,018	1,105,822	1,150,211	1,284,130	276,560
1940 ..	694,030	711,782	1,090 076	1 180,895	202,248
1941 ..	833,387	689,353	1,286,811	1,059,169	203,946
1942 ..	931,698	747,410	1,183,140	1,604,035	273,738
1943 ..	1,150,584	1,047,866	1,851,601	1,466,871	163,879
1944 ..	1,418,003	1,178,403	2,446,076	2,315,457	157,509

The surplus of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1944, was Rs. 1,124,921, including Rs. 200,000 interest-free loan to His Majesty's Government—and the market value of surplus funds invested was, on the same date, Rs. 460,103.

Population

Census 1901, 19,237; census 1911, 22,691; census 1921, 24,523; census 1931, 27,444; estimated 1945, 34,419.

Administration

The administrative functions of Government are carried out by the departments of Agriculture, Education, Health, Police, Port, Post, Public Works and Treasury, under the general direction of the Governor through the Secretary to Government who is the senior administrative officer.

The judiciary is composed of the Chief Justice and three part-time Justices of the Peace. The Legal Adviser is also Crown Prosecutor and the Assistant Legal Adviser also supervises the Registry of Deeds.

The Victoria Town Board manages the urban affairs of the capital and country road boards have been appointed for North Mahé, South Mahé, Praslin and La Digue.

Administrators*

1889 T. Riseley Griffith, C.M.G.
1895 H. C. Stewart, C.M.G.
1899 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.

Governors

1903 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.
1904 W. E. Davidson, C.M.G.
1912 Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G.
1918 Lt.-Col. The Hon. Sir Eustace Edward Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Bart.
1922 Brig.-General Sir Joseph Byrne, K.B.E., C.B.
1927 Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G.
1928 Sir De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
1934 Sir G. J. Lethem, K.C.M.G.
1936 Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C M.G.
1942 Sir Marston Logan, K.B.E., C.M.G.

* For officers previously administering the government since 1800, *see* Colonial Office List for 1903.

Executive Council

The Governor (*President*).
The Secretary to Government.
The Legal Adviser.
The Treasurer.
W. W. E. Giles (*official*).
W. F. Stephens, C.B.E. (*unofficial member*).
Clerk—E. Morgan.

Legislative Council

Official

The Governor (*President*).
The Secretary to Government.
The Legal Adviser.
The Treasurer.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Senior Medical Officer.
The Director of Education.

Nominated Unofficial

W. F. Stephens, C.B.E.
J. Arissol.
D. Bailey.
C. Nageon de Lestang.
R. Morel du Boil.
H. J. Savy.
Clerk—E. Morgan.

Foreign Consuls

France—H. de Caila (*Consular Agent*).
Norway—P. V. Hunt (*Honorary Vice-Consul*).

SIERRA LEONE

Situation and Area

The territory known as the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is an area of some 27,925 square miles, roughly circular in shape, lying between 6° 55″ and 10″ of N. latitude, and 10° 16″ and 13° 18″ of W. longitude. The sea coast, 210 miles in length, extends from Kiragba at 9° 2″ on the border of French Guinea, to the Mano River at latitude 6° 55″ N. on the border of the Republic of Liberia.

The colony portion of this area, i.e., the territories acquired by the Crown by treaty of cession or otherwise consists of the following:—the Sierra Leone Peninsula in which is situated Freetown (the seat of Government), Sherbro Island, the Tasso, Banana, Turtle, Plantain and York Islands and other small islets, the Bake Loke, Maforki and part of the Bure Chiefdoms in the Northern Province, and the Bumpe, Kagboro-Bagru, Mano Bagru, Timdel, Bendu, Cha, Nonkoba Bullom, Messi Krim, and part of the Mano Sakrim Chiefdoms in the South Western Province. The Crown has also acquired a strip of land, varying in depth from a quarter of a mile to one mile throughout the whole coast line not included in the areas specified above. Of these areas the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe in Sherbro Island, only, are administered as strictly Colony; the other areas are administered as part of the Protectorate.

Climate

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting till October. The shade temperature varies during the year from about 62° to 97°. Tornadoes or violent thunderstorms occur at the commencement and close of the rainy season. They are accompanied by strong wind, but do not last long, and seldom do much damage. The atmosphere during the rainy season is excessively damp. The rainfall in Freetown in 1945 was 156·79 inches. Between the months of December and March the wind known as the "Harmattan" is prevalent; it is very dry, and often brings with it a fine dust said to come from the Sahara. Its direction ranges from north-east to south-east.

The climate of Sierra Leone, as elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa, is trying, but conditions have been greatly improved in recent years through the efforts of the medical and sanitary services, and if ordinary precautions are taken the risk of contracting malarial fever can be much reduced.

General Description

The peninsula of Sierra Leone is about 25 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 miles in breadth at its widest part. It is one of the few points on the African coast where there is high land near the sea. It is formed by a range of igneous mountains, running parallel to the sea from north-north-west to south-south-east, the summits of which, in the Picket Hill, Sugar Loaf and Leicester mountains, rise in conical form to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The mountains are composed principally of norite, and are thickly wooded. They are intersected by ravines and small valleys, and there are considerable tracts of level ground, especially on the eastern side of the peninsula, where it sinks to the mainland.

The configuration of the protectorate varies much in different localities. The coastal strip is flat and low-lying and the river estuaries, below high tide mark, are bounded by extensive mangrove swamps. The western and southern part of the protectorate consists of rolling wooded country, broken in places by ranges of hills rising to 1,000 feet or more. The ground rises to the north and east to form an upland plateau having a general elevation of about 1,500 feet. The Sula and Kangari hills rise to nearly 3,000 feet, while to the east, near the French Guinea frontier, Bintimane peak and the summits of the Tingi range rise to above 6,000 feet. Unlike many regions on the West Coast of Africa the country is well watered by rivers and streams. The principal rivers of Sierra Leone, which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, are the Great and Little Scarcies, the Rokel or Seli (or Sierra Leone River), the Jong or Teye, the Ribbi, the Bum or Sewa, the Moa and the Mano, most of which are navigable by small craft for varying distances.

The capital, Freetown, lies about four miles up the Sierra Leone River, at the foot of a chain of hills rising 2,900 feet above the sea. It possesses one of the best harbours in West Africa, and is an important coaling station and a port of registry.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone and the lands immediately adjoining yield only a small quantity of exportable commodities. Some cassava is grown which is used for local consumption. Fruits and vegetables are also grown in the hilly valleys. The extent of the peninsula area is small (256 square miles), and the generally rocky soil is not well adapted for cultivation.

Considerable quantities of palm kernels, palm oil, piassava, with other articles of lesser importance are exported via Bonthe in the South-Western Province as well as through Freetown.

Many districts in the protectorate are fertile and well adapted to the growth of oil palms, coconuts, beniseed, kola nuts, gum-producing trees, ginger, cocoa, rice and other tropical products.

The mineral industry owes its inception to the discovery firstly of platinum in 1926 and later of other minerals by the Government Geological Survey. All minerals are vested in the Crown. Minerals mined at present are diamond, iron-ore, chromite, gold and platinum.

Diamonds are mined in the Kono district of the protectorate. The principal deposits of iron-ore are at Marampa in the Port Loko district and near Farangbaia in the Tonkolili district. Chromite is mined at Hangha in the Kenema district. Production of gold has decreased considerably during the war and continues to decline as the shallow deposits become exhausted.

The main tribes in the protectorate are in the North Temne, Limba, Susu, Loko, Fula, Mandingo, Koranko, Yalunka, and in the south Mende, Sherbro, Krim, Gallina, Gola, Vai, Kono and Kissi.

History

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 of His Britannic Majesty's brig "Miro," 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 treaty is dated 22nd August, 1788.

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, from various circumstances, had been separated from the countries of their origin, and were destitute in and about London. Subsequently the settlement was used for Africans rescued from slave ships during the period when England was putting forth her efforts for the suppression of the over-sea traffic in slaves, and also for Africans repatriated from North America. The territory received additions from time to time by various concessions from the native chiefs. Thus, on 10th July, 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, measuring 10 miles in width and 16 miles in length from the River Sierra Leone to the River Ribbi, and particularly described as to its inland boundary in the treaty of cession. In 1825 the Governor of Sierra Leone 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 21st 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.

Constitution

A charter, issued on 27th May, 1863, created an Executive Council for the colony composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council and nominated members.

A charter, dated 19th February, 1866, established a central government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone.

A new charter, dated 24th July, 1874, revoked so much of the charter of 19th February, 1866, as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos under the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa settlements, and those settlements were erected into a distinct government. A further charter, dated 17th December, 1874, erected a new government of the " West Africa Settlements," consisting of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government, and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New letters patent dated 17th June, 1885, provided for the continuance of the government on the same lines, with some minor differences. By Letters Patent of 28th November, 1888, the Gambia was again made a separate government. By Letters Patent, dated 3rd April, 1913, and Royal Instructions, dated 4th May, 1922, there were constituted an Executive Council composed of the Officer in Command of the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and a Legislative Council, composed of the members of the Executive Council and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

On 7th March, 1913, an Imperial Order-in-Council was issued providing for the administration of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. The order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the colony on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, 11th November, 1885, and 21st January, 1911.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate. Authority is given to the Governor by ordinances passed in the Legislative Council to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown in Sierra Leone.

Letters Patent, dated 28th January, 1924, revoked those issued on 3rd April, 1913, and made fresh provision for the appointment of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet on the same date cancelled those of 3rd April, 1913, and 4th May, 1922. An order of the King in Council, dated 16th January, 1924, provided for a new and considerably enlarged Legislative Council, introducing an elective element and direct representation of Protectorate interests into the constitution of that Council for the first time in the history of Sierra Leone.

Population

The estimated population of Sierra Leone at the last census, held in 1931, was as follows :—

Nationality.	Colony. Persons.	Colony. Males.	Colony. Females.	Protectorate. Persons.	Protectorate. Males.	Protectorate. Females.	Total, Colony and Protectorate. Persons.	Total, Colony and Protectorate. Males.	Total, Colony and Protectorate. Females.
Total Population.	96,422	52,552	43,870	1,672,058	796,392	875,666	1,768,480	848,944	919,536
British ..	293	211	82	142	113	29	435	324	111
Other Europeans.	108	87	21	55	47	8	163	134	29
Americans ..	19	10	9	34	13	21	53	23	30
Asiatics ..	444	309	135	772	577	195	1,216	886	330
African non-natives.	33,775	15,021	18,754	3,265	1,765	1,500	37,040	16,786	20,254
African natives	61,783	36,914	24,869	1,667,790	793,877	873,913	1,729,573	830,791	898,782

Administration

Colony

That part of Sierra Leone which is administered as Colony consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula with the adjacent Tasso and Bananas Islands, the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, and York Island. It is administered by three authorities :—

(*a*) The Freetown City Council (as constituted under Ordinance No. 38 of 1927).

(*b*) The Rural Areas Council which deals with the Colony Peninsula, outside the Freetown Municipal Area. It consists of the President, one member elected from each of the four rural areas, and five members nominated by the Governor. A salaried Rural Commissioner, assisted by an advisory committee, is responsible for the administration of each rural area, under the general supervision of the Commissioner of the Headquarters District who is also the President of the Rural Areas Council.

(*c*) The Sherbro Judicial District, consisting of the town of Bonthe, York Island and the small islands adjacent thereto, is administered in the same way as the Headquarters District of the Colony. The District Commissioner of the Bonthe District (Protectorate) is *ex-officio* President of the Sherbro Judicial District Board, the local authority for the district. The board consists of the President, the Medical Officer, Bonthe, and four unofficial members.

Protectorate

The Protectorate is divided into three provinces, Northern, South-Western and South-Eastern, each in charge of a provincial commissioner. Administrative control of the whole protectorate is vested in the Chief Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Bo. There are 13 protectorate districts each in charge of a district commissioner. There are 214 chiefdoms, each ruled by a paramount chief; 113 chiefdoms, including all the larger ones and about 80 per cent. of the total population of the protectorate, have been organised as native administrations since 1937. These have their own treasuries and are responsible, under the supervision of the District Commissioner, for the local administration and development.

Provision has recently been made for the establishment of district councils and a Protectorate assembly, which will serve in the first instance in advisory capacities.

Religion

Most of the tribes of the protectorate have come under the influence of Islam, particularly in the north. The Protectorate is, however, predominantly pagan. Christian missions work in all parts of the Protectorate but conversion to christianity has not been on an extensive scale.

The Colony area is predominantly christian. Sierra Leone is a diocese of the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic Mission constitutes a vicariate apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church. The most important christian missions working in Sierra Leone are the Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodist, Roman Catholic, United Brethren in Christ Mission and the American Wesleyan Mission.

Currency and Banking

Besides English currency, West Africa silver coins (*2s.*, *1s.*, *6d.* and *3d.*) were put into circulation in 1913, and alloy coins of similar denominations in 1920. Silver coinage is gradually being withdrawn. The alloy coinage which was put into circulation in 1920 is now also being withdrawn a new form of alloy "security-edge" coinage having been introduced in January, 1939. The alloy *3d.* piece was at the same time replaced by a nickel "security-edge" coin of larger dimensions Currency notes of the value of *20s.* and *10s.* were introduced in 1916 and of *2s.* in 1917, and *1s.* in in 1919, but the last two denominations are not now current. The Bank of British West Africa has one branch in the Colony and some agencies in the Protectorate. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., also is established in Freetown. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1882.

Communications

Under peace conditions mail steamers leave Liverpool for Freetown and Freetown for Plymouth and Liverpool every fortnight, the passage taking about ten days.

The tonnage of shipping entered and cleared for the period 1936–1945 was as follows :—

	British Tonnage.	*Total Tonnage.*
1936 ..	3,322,831	4,979,189
1937 ..	3,537,932	5,473,014
1938 ..	3,325,842	5,459,924
1939 ..	6,931,251	8,673,740
1940 ..	9,508,551	11,345,781
1941 ..	6,113,793	8,162,249
1942 ..	6,919,931	8,927,347
1943 ..	6,022,960	7,704,328
1944 ..	5,930,264	7,899,823
1945 ..	3,926,737	5,220,839

The British Overseas Airways Corporation provides a service of three aircraft a week from Sierra Leone to the United Kingdom and three aircraft a week from Sierra Leone to the Gold Coast and Nigeria. This service carries passengers and mail and the aircraft use the Royal Air Force airfield at Waterloo. There are also emergency landing grounds at Lungi, Port Loko, Magburaka, Bo and Daru.

Cable and wireless stations at Freetown maintain telegraphic communication with all parts of the world, and with ships at sea.

The main line of the Sierra Leone Government railway, which was the first railway to be constructed in British West Africa, runs from the Freetown terminus to Pendembu in the Kailahun district, a distance of 227¼ miles. From Bauya Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makeni, a distance of 82¾ miles. The number of stations and flag stations is 47. The gauge of the railway is 2 feet 6 inches. The Marampa Railway (3 feet 6 inches gauge) running from the iron ore deposits at Marampa to Pepel, the port of shipment, is 57¼ miles long. This railway is owned by the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited, and is used only for the transport of iron ore.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Government railway for 1944 were £399,756 and £485,817 respectively.

There are 1,614 miles of combined telegraph and telephone lines in operation.

There are 1,015 miles of first-class roads in the Protectorate constructed and maintained by the public works department, about 200 miles of native administration roads of a lower standard of construction and about 90 miles of roads constructed and maintained by private companies.

In the Colony Peninsula there are 192 miles of first-class roads constructed and maintained by the public works department, of which 78 miles are Bitumen surfaced.

The Sherbro River is navigable by ocean-going vessels for 45 miles and the Sierra Leone River is navigable as far as Pepel, some 15 miles above Freetown.

The Great Scarcies River, the Little Scarcies River, the Port Loko Creek, the Ribbi River, the Bumpe River, the Kagboro River, the Yukuli River, the Bagru River and the Jong River are all navigable by small craft of 7 feet draught for from 20 to 30 miles from their entrances.

The Kittam River is navigable for launches to Mani (about 90 miles) all the year and for 6 months each year to Pujehun.

There are 73 post offices and postal agencies.

The rates of postage are as follows :—

Surface Mail

Internal—Letters, 1½*d.* first ½ oz., 1*d.* each additional ½ oz. ; postcards, 1*d.* ; newspapers, each 2 oz., ½*d.*

Overseas—Letters, 3*d.* first 1 oz., 2*d.* each additional 1 oz. ; postcards, 2*d.* ; newspapers, each 2 oz., ½*d.*

Air Mail

British Empire—Letter cards, 6*d.* ; letters, 1*s.* 3*d.* per ½ oz. ; postcards, 7*d.*

Other countries—Various.

A thrice-weekly air mail service to United Kingdom and to Gold Coast provides good air connections to most parts of the world.

Parcels

Maximum weight, 22 lb. for places inland and to certain countries which accept heavy parcels ; 11 lb. other countries.

Inland—3*d.* per lb., minimum 6*d.*

Not exceeding	*B.W.A. Colonies.*	*U.K.*	*W.A. Forces.*
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
3 lb.	2 0	2 3	– 9
7 lb.	3 0	3 6	1 6
11 lb.	4 0	4 9	2 0
22 lb.	7 0	7 0	3 6

Social Services

Education

Facilities for education were provided in the Colony throughout the nineteenth century by religious bodies with financial assistance from the Government. Primary instruction is now provided in amalgamated mission schools, in private schools and in one Government school. In the case of the amalgamated schools, fees are paid into Government revenue and salaries of teachers and cost of equipment are borne by public funds. There is one Government secondary school for boys, and eight assisted secondary schools for boys and girls. Fourah Bay College (of which the Church Missionary Society are proprietors) is affiliated to Durham University and prepares students for degrees in arts and theology and for teaching diplomas.

In the Protectorate, where education has developed more slowly, there are one Government secondary school for boys, one Government primary boarding school, also for boys, and one Government day school for boys and girls. In the two southern provinces, there are many mission and chiefdom schools, but the northern province is not so well served in this respect. There are also three teacher training institutions controlled respectively by Government, Protestant and Roman Catholic missions.

The number of Government and Government assisted schools at the end of 1944 was as follows :-

	Schools.	*Pupils.*
Colony primary	55	7,562
Colony secondary ..	9	1,368
Colony industrial	—	—
Total Colony ..	64	8,930
Protectorate primary ..	113	9,834
Protectorate secondary ..	2	77
Protectorate industrial ..	1	10
Total Protectorate ..	116	9,921
Total Sierra Leone ..	180	18,851

Medical and Health Services

There are nine Government general hospitals in the Protectorate. In Freetown there is a general hospital and a maternity hospital (Government). These hospitals provide accommodation for 456 in-patients. Two of the hospitals train nurses, and midwives are trained at the maternity hospital. There are 27 Government dispensaries staffed by nurse-dispensers, and four chiefdom dispensaries.

One senior medical officer is in charge of health services in the colony, and another is in charge of those in the protectorate. Sanitation in the larger towns and villages, planning of new villages, and the control of infectious diseases are carried out by sanitary staffs working under their direction.

Malaria has been systematically controlled in Freetown during the war, and the incidence of infectious mosquitoes has been reduced to about ·5 per cent.

An intensive campaign against sleeping sickness and yaws has been waged since 1939 in the eastern part of the protectorate.

Medical and health work is also carried out by missions, which have three hospitals in the protectorate and one in Freetown.

Labour

The Labour Department is engaged in the general supervision of conditions of employment, conciliation of wage disputes and the registration of employers and employees in Freetown. It also assists in the development of trade unions and provides trade tests for skilled workers.

Further information on social services is provided in the annual reports of Government departments.

Public Revenue, Expenditure and Public Debt

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£ *s.* *d.*
1935	678,978	585,574	1,718,258 15 2
1936	969,668	879,370	1,718,258 15 2
1937	1,025,709	919,266	2,056,358 15 2
1938	886,149	910,077	1,588,982 15 2
1939	1,131,357	1,165,062	1,288,258 15 2
1940	1,139,131	951,999	1,288,258 15 2
1941	1,281,666	1,109,258	1,288,258 15 2
1942	1,478,163	1,340,418	1,288,258 15 2
1943	1,747,838	1,588,008	1,369,683 13 11
1944	1,885,090	1,684,310	1,369,683 13 11

Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From other B.W.A. Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	942,746	4,882	399,087	1,346,715
1937	1,283,815	10,137	545,630	1,839,582
1938	1,031,705	11,110	457,527	1,500,342
1939	1,235,395	15,693	415,802	1,666,890
1940	1,865,826	79,615	557,190	2,502,631
1941	2,450,181	420,266	943,944	3,814,391
1942	2,789,254	820,960	1,344,560	4,954,774
1943	4,144,513	86,126	1,996,461	6,227,100
1944	3,010,536	102,575	2,371,092	5,484,203
1945	2,105,683	197,707	1,414,772	3,718,162

Exports

Year.	To U.K.	To other B.W.A. Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	1,469,276	175,847	731,842	2,376,965
1937	1,964,006	61,358	818,176	2,843,540
1938	1,470,378	25,434	893,117	2,388,929
1939	1,350,026	34,584	823,282	2,207,892
1940	1,971,511	56,655	119,650	2,147,816
1941	1,406,186	75,855	110,567	1,592,608
1942	923,088	388,311	21,772	1,333,171
1943	922,043	37,980	34,619	994,642
1944	1,305,532	82,477	57,994	1,446,003
1945	1,355,251	110,013	170,017	1,635,281

Customs Revenue

	£		£
1942 ..	699,821	1943 ..	913,141
1944 ..	855,628	1945 ..	682,627

Import duties, which make provision for preferential treatment to British goods, are mainly specific. A preference equal to half the duty charged on foreign goods is, as a general rule, accorded to the British imports. There are also export duties on palm kernels (20*s.* per ton), kola nuts (1*d.* per lb.), ginger (½*d.* per lb.), sulima piassava (20*s.* per ton), and Sherbro piassava (40*s.* per ton).

Fuller particulars of imports and exports are available in annual reports of the Customs Department.

Governors Since 1900

1900	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.
1904	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.
1911	Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
1916	R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
1922	Sir A. R. Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1927	Brigadier-General Sir J. A. Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1931	Sir Arnold Hodson, K.C.M.G.
1934	Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G.
1937	Sir Douglas Jardine, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1941	Sir Hubert Stevenson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Executive Council

The Governor (*President*).

Ex-Officio Members

The Colonial Secretary.
The Chief Commissioner.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Director of Medical Services.

Nominated Unofficial Members

J. F. Boston.
Paramount Chief A. G. Caulker.
Clerk of Executive Council—A. W. Gaminara

Legislative Council

The Governor (*President*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Chief Commissioner.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Comptroller of Customs.
The Director of Public Works.
The Director of Education.
The General Manager of the Railway.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Commissioner, Headquarters Judicial and Freetown Police Districts.
J. C. O. Crowther (*Rural Elected Member*).
O. I. E. O. During (*First Urban Elected Member*).
Paramount Chief A. B. Samba (*Nominated Member*) (*Protectorate*).
Rev. Dr. I. E. C. Steady (*Nominated Member*)
F. J. Minali (*Nominated Member*).

Dr. G. C. E. Reffell (*Second Urban Elected Member*).
Paramount Chief Y. B. Sandy (*Nominated Member (Protectorate)*.
R. B. Marke (*Nominated Member*).
W. E. Passells (*Provisional Member*).
Paramount Chief Bai Lama (*Nominated Member*) (*Protectorate*).
Clerk of Legislative Council—T. C. Luke.

SINGAPORE

(*See under* Malaya)

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

In 1884 a protectorate was established over the tribes on the Somali Coast, extending from Lahadu (Loyi-ada), half-way between Ras Jibuti and Zeilah, to the 49th meridian E. longitude. The boundary has been settled by agreements with France, Italy and King Menelik of Ethiopia. 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 charge of the Foreign Office, and in 1905 to that of the Colonial Office. From June, 1940–April, 1941, the protectorate was under Italian occupation. It was re-occupied in April, 1941, and since then has been under British military administration.

General Description, History and Climate

The chief ports are Berbera and Zeilah. Area about 68,000 square miles.

The climate at the coast is trying for Europeans, but it is comparatively healthy in the interior, where an elevation of from 4,500 feet to 6,800 feet is reached.

The Haud waterless plains, the greater part of which lies to the south of the protectorate frontier, constitute the principal pastures of the country which are essential to the livelihood of the people whose chief source of wealth lies in their stock.

In the beginning of 1901, operations were commenced against a fanatical Somali leader, the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, and a native levy with British officers penetrated into the Nogal valley. The Mullah was defeated at Somala and Ferdiddin, and was driven into Italian territory.

The dervishes afterwards gathered together again, and a similar expedition, strengthened by the 2nd King's African Rifles (Yaos), was despatched in the summer of 1902, and again drove the Mullah into Italian territory with heavy loss, but met with a severe check in Italian territory at Erigo, on 6th October. The Mulah, however, retired as the result of this action still further into Italian territory, to Galadi.

Five months later a third expedition, comprising British and Boer M.I., Indian and African troops, with the main base at Obbia in Italian Somaliland, proceeded to Mudug, thence detaching a force to Galadi, which place was up till then the headquarters of the enemy. A force of 200 Yaos and Sikhs was overwhelmed at Gumburru in April, 1903, after a fight of the fiercest description. A column of 200 men was at the same time attacked at Daratoleh, whence it retired fighting to Bohotleh. In June the expedition fell back on the Berbera-Bohotleh lines of communication, and Lieut.-General Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B., was placed in command.

Reinforcements, increasing the force to 7,000 rifles, were despatched and placed in the field, and in January, 1904, 3,250 troops defeated 5,000 dervishes at Jidballi.

In March, 1905, an agreement was concluded between the Italian Government and the Mullah whereby peace was declared between the dervishes and the neighbouring tribes, both those subject to the Government of Italy and those under the protection of the British Government. The Mullah was given a port on the east coast, and was assigned certain territories within the Italian sphere of interest, beyond which he and his dervishes undertook not to encroach.

In the latter part of 1908, some unrest was caused by the unfriendly attitude of the Mullah, and during 1909 reinforcements were brought into the protectorate from East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland and India.

Subsequently arrangements were made to arm the friendly tribes to enable them to defend themselves against attack, and in March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the interior; the 6th Battalion King's African Rifles was disbanded, and a policy of strict coastal concentration was adopted. This policy having disappointed expectations, a Camel Constabulary, 150 strong, was raised at the end of 1912 to check inter-tribal fighting, which by this time had assumed serious proportions. A measure of peace among the friendly tribes was quickly restored, but in August, 1913, the Constabulary, at a strength of 109 rank and file, encountered at Dulmadoba a raiding party of dervishes estimated at 2,000 rifles, and in the action which ensued, though heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the Constabulary sustained casualties amounting to 50 per cent. killed, including the Commandant. The force thereupon fell back on Sheikh, and reinforcements of Indian infantry were moved up from the coast. His Majesty's Government later decided to increase the forces of the protectorate in order to preserve the necessary grazing grounds of the friendlies from dervish attack, and to maintain peace among the tribes living in the west.

In November, 1914, military headquarters were established at Burao, 90 miles from the coast. At this time the dervishes were in occupation of the Ain valley, which is one of the principal grazing grounds of the friendlies. Strong forts had been constructed by the Mullah at Jidali and Shimber Berris and these were used as forward bases for raids against our tribes. The position at Shimber Berris was accordingly attacked by the local troops, and after a stubborn resistance all the forts were finally captured and blown up. In 1914, the dervishes made serious raids and their aggressions went on during the first World war, but, early in 1920, operations against them were carried out by air attacks followed up by mounted forces with infantry supports. These operations were completely successful; the power of the dervishes was destroyed, and the Mullah became a fugitive in Ethiopian territory. He died there in 1921. Between 1923 and 1940 the condition of the country was peaceful, and as a result the stock wealth of the native population largely increased, while in the western areas the development of agriculture made great progress. A geological survey of the protectorate was made.

From June, 1932, to May, 1935, the officer appointed to administer the Government was designated Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

After the collapse of France and the entry of Italy into the war in June, 1940, it was apparent that no assistance could be expected from French Somaliland in the event of an Italian attack, which materialised on 4th August when powerful forces invaded the protectorate from Ethiopia. In the face of overwhelming odds it was decided to evacuate the civil government, and this was completed by 17th August.

The Italian occupation was short-lived. The forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cunningham in their advance from Kenya had broken Italian resistance in Somalia by the end of February, 1941, and by March were driving northwards in pursuit of the Italian forces, leaving British Somaliland on the right flank of their advance. On 21st March, 1941, an expeditionary force which had been concentrated at Aden, re-occupied the protectorate and came under control of Sir Alan Cunningham. The expeditionary force was commanded by Brigadier A. R. Chater, C.B.E., D.S.O., O.B.E., who was also appointed Military Governor. From this time the protectorate has been under military administration with the seat of government at Hargeisa.

Constitution

The Constitution of British Somaliland rests on the Somaliland Order in Council, 1929, as amended by the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1930, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941 and 1946. There is no executive or legislative council, and the power of making ordinances is vested in the Governor, subject to the general and specific instructions of the Secretary of State.

Population

No complete census has been taken, but the Somaliland population was estimated in 1937 at 344,700. More recently it has been thought to approximate to double this figure. No figures of non-natives are available.

The native population is almost entirely nomadic and periodic migration across the southern border into Ethiopia in search of grazing is a regular practice amongst many tribes and sections.

Administration

The protectorate is divided into six districts, each under the charge of a British district officer. The absence of any cohesion amongst the tribes themselves and their nomadic habits makes any form of administration through native authorities a matter of considerable difficulty. Where such authorities exist, all possible use is made of them, but, for the most part, paid Government native agents known as "Akils" are employed.

Religion

In religion, the Somali are Sunni Mohammedans. Although fanatical, the people in the interior are not very strict in their religious observances. On the coast the tribes are more strict probably owing partly to their being less nomadic than those of the interior and also by reason of their intercourse with Arabia.

Currency and Banking

Two units of currency are in force—the Indian rupee and the East African shilling. In each case subsidiary coinage and notes are in circulation. The introduction of the East African shilling arises from the expulsion of the Italians from East Africa and the fact that all the Somali territories are at present under a unified military administration directed by the G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa Command.

There are no banks in the protectorate, but Messrs Cowasjee, Dinshaw & Brothers, conduct some banking business.

Communications

There are no railways or waterways, but some 2,000 miles of road are open for wheeled traffic n the dry season There is also a fairly considerable traffic, chiefly by dhow along the coast of Somaliland across to Aden and southern Arabia. Before the war there was a weekly steamship service between Berbera and Aden operated under contract by Messrs Cowajee, Dinshaw & Brothers. A bi-weekly air service between Aden, Addis Ababa and Asmara now calls at Hargeisa, thus connecting the protectorate with the main trunk air services.

Postal and telegraphic services are at present operated by the army authorities.

Social Services

With the re-occupation of the protectorate in 1941 it became necessary to make an entirely fresh start with health and education services. Hospital accommodation is now available or in the course of construction at the main centres of population and a dispensary service is contemplated to provide for the needs of the nomadic tribesmen. Progress has been made in the development of clinics for women and children.

Education, unpopular before the war, is now progressing and five Government schools are in operation, together with a primary school which also offers facilities for technical and adult training. There are a considerable number of Koran schools which receive grants from the Government.

The nomadic characteristics of the Somali tribes make little in the way of labour services possible.

Grants totalling £315,500 have been made to the Protectorate under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, since 1943.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1936 ..	164,356	207,190
1937 ..	214,749	213,139
1938 ..	206,074	227,341
1939 ..	168,585	262,481
1940(*a*) ..	691	21,125(*b*)
1941 ..	220,602	211,652(*b*)
1942 ..	243,875	132,677(*b*)
1943 ..	214,802	313,672(*b*)
1944 ..	191,341	289,286(*b*)

(*a*) Period April to June, 1941, only.

(*b*) Includes cost of army personnel employed and the net cost of stores supplied and services rendered by the army.

TRADE

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1936 ..	445,017	235,287
1937 ..	685,441	286,821
1938 ..	728,050	207,548
1939 ..	508,578	203,674
1940 ..	No figures available	
1941 ..	277,000	113,000
1942 ..	628,759	130,283
1943 ..	582,022	118,981
1944 ..	839,662	231,155

GOVERNORS SINCE 1919

1919 G. F. Archer, C.M.G. (later Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.).
1922 Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G. (later Colonel Sir G. H. Summers. K.C.M.G.).
1926 H. B. Kittermaster, C.M.G., O.B.E. (later *Sir H. B. Kittermaster*, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.).

COMMISSIONER SINCE 1932

1932 Major A. S. Lawrance, C.M.G., D.S.O. (later Major Sir A. S. Lawrance, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.).

GOVERNORS SINCE 1935

1935 Major Sir A. S. Lawrance, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
1939 V. G. Glenday, C.M.G., O.B.E. (later Sir V. G. Glenday, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.).

MILITARY GOVERNORS

1941 Brigadier A. R. Chater, C.B.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
1943 Brigadier G. T. Fisher, C.S.I., C.I.E.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES

The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former colony of German East Africa which, under Article 23, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The remaining portions of the colony, namely the territory of Ruanda-Urundi in the north-west, and the Kionga area, south of the Rovuma River, were similarly entrusted to the administration of Belgium and of Portugal respectively. The Territory extends from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands.

The northern boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of south latitude with the eastern shore of the lake (Rubabu Peninsular), thence along the first parallel of south latitude until it meets the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary follows the Kagera River up stream to its junction with the Kakitumba River thence along the eastern boundary of the Belgian mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi to a point on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika at approximately 4° 27′ south latitude. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the median line of Lake Tanganyika which it follows in a southerly direction to the mouth of the Kalambo River at the southern end of the lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the mouth of the Songwe River at the north end of Lake Nyasa. Thence it follows the shore of the lake, first in a northerly and then in a southerly direction, to a point on the eastern shore of the lake at approximately 11° 35′ south latitude, thence the boundary runs in an easterly direction to the Rovuma River whose course it follows to the sea.

The total area of the Territory is 362,688 *square miles which includes* 19,982 square miles of water.

The island of Mafia was transferred in 1922 from Zanzibar to the Territory.

CLIMATE

The climate of the Territory varies greatly according to the height above sea-level of the several districts. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even among these there are considerable local variations:—(i) the warm and rather damp coast region with its adjoining hinterland. Here, conditions are tropical, though not unpleasant except just before and during the rainy seasons, when the heat is trying and the atmosphere humid. The average yearly temperature is 78 degrees. (ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coast and the central plateau (300 feet–2,000 feet). This zone is characterised by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain, and a temperature rather lower but with greater daily and yearly variations. (iii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau between 2,000 feet and 4,000 feet in height. The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts, but *its prevailing characteristics are low humidity*, little rainfall (at Tabora an annual average of 32 inches), a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and yearly variations, sometimes exceeding 36° F. daily. The heat is dry, but not so trying to the European as the moist and steamy warmth of the coast, while the nights are invariably cold. (iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, of the Usambara Highlands, the Ufipa Plateau, and the mountainous areas of the south-western area (5,000 feet—10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes and the nights are cold. These districts enjoy a bracing climate, and alone can be considered healthy for Europeans, but prolonged residence in these altitudes is apt to produce nervous strain, even though physical fitness is maintained. There are two well defined rainy seasons annually. Generally speaking, the long rains begin in February or March, and last for two or three months, while the short rainy season extends from October to November, but the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and droughts are not infrequent.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,534 feet, Nyasa, 1,568 feet), which mark the great Rift valley extending northwards to Lake Naivasha.

The seat of government is Dar-es-Salaam (population 61,600) which lies along the northern and north-western shores in an almost land-locked harbour, about 3 miles long. The chief buildings are solid and roomy. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam and 80 miles distant from Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani. The most important inland town is Tabora, which is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast of Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Nyasa. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi and Arusha; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa and Dodoma; and in the south, Iringa, Mbeya, Mahenge, and Songea. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba, on Victoria Nyanza; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway; Ujiji, on Tanganyika; and Mwaya, on Nyasa.

The highest points in the Territory are in the north-east, where are the extinct volcanoes, Kilima Njaro, which rises to 19,565 feet, and is snow-capped, and Mount Meru (14,979 feet). In the south-west is the Kipengere Range where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

Portions of the great lakes of Central Africa are included in the Territory, viz., the southern portion of Lake Victoria and the eastern portion of the lower part of Lake Tanganyika. There are smaller lakes and numerous rivers.

HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION

Plentiful evidence exists of Arab traders having visited the Territory for several centuries and of their opening up the great slave route from Bagamoyo on the Indian Ocean to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. The British explorer, Burton, first entered the Territory in 1856, and was soon followed by Speke, Livingstone and Stanley.

The territory was visited in 1884 by Dr. Karl Peters, who made 12 treaties with native chiefs, and in the following year the German Government established a protectorate. This arrangement was recognised by the British Government in 1886. In 1889 an Arab rising was quelled, and the first German steamer launched on Lake Nyasa. A serious native rising took place in 1905. It is estimated that some 120,000 natives died during the struggle or from its immediate results.

Early in 1916 Lieut.-General J. C. Smuts attacked and defeated the German forces at the foot of Kilima Njaro and occupied Moshi on 13th March of that year. By the end of 1916 all the country north of the Central Railway was effectively occupied by His Majesty's forces or by Belgian troops, and a provisional civil administration was established in that area on 1st January, 1917. In November, 1917, the Germans were driven across the Rovuma River into Portuguese East Africa, and in March, 1918, the jurisdiction of the Administrator was extended to include the greater part of German East Africa. *After the surrender of Major-General von Lettow-Vorbeck*, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, the military forces were withdrawn, leaving only a garrison of the King's African Rifles; and a Royal Commission was issued in 1919 appointing an Administrator. The Tanganyika Order-in-Council, 1920, which was read and proclaimed in Dar-es-Salaam on 25th September, 1920, constituted the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council. In 1921 the *district of Ujiji and portions of the districts of* Bukoba and Ufipa, which had formerly been administered by the Belgians, were taken over.

In 1920 draft mandates for "German East Africa" were submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in favour of Great Britain and Belgium, and these were approved by the League of Nations in 1922. The mandate for the part to be assigned to Great Britain lays down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic and the trade in spirits, the recruiting of labour, transfer of native lands (except between natives) without the consent of the authorities, and usury. It is provided that nationals of states members of the *League of Nations are to have complete* commercial equality. An annual report is to be made to the Council of the League. By an Order in Council dated 19th March, 1926, provision was made for the constitution of a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, 13 official members, and not more than ten unofficial members, which came into operation on 1st July, 1926.

A further Order in Council which came into operation on 23rd November, 1945, altered the constitution of the *Council to consist of the* Governor as President, 15 official members and not more than 14 unofficial members. The first African members of the Legislative Council—two in number—took their seats in Council on 3rd December, 1945.

In January, 1946, His Majesty's Government announced to the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations their intention of placing Tanganyika Territory under the international trusteeship system established by the United Nations Charter.

EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

An account of the standing conference of East African Governors and its constitution is given in the introduction to Part II.

POPULATION

The number of Europeans, including Polish and other refugees, in Tanganyika territory is approximately 16,112. There are also over 46,500 Asiatics, chiefly Indians, Arabs and Goans. The natives are estimated at 5,437,069. The majority of the natives are Bantu, but considerable areas in the north are occupied by the Masai and other

Hamitic races, and in the south by tribes of Zulu extraction. The most important language is Swahili, which is a hybrid between Arabic and Persian and all sorts of African tongues. It is more or less spoken as a *Lingua Franca* from Aden in the north to Durban in the south and from the Indian Ocean to the waters of the Nile and the Congo.

Most of the natives are pagans, but the majority of the coastal tribes and a few in the hinterland profess Mohammedanism.

The territory is divided into eight provinces as follows :—

Provinces.	*Capital.*	*Approx. Native Population.*
Central ..	Dodoma ..	556,486
Eastern ..	Dar-es-Salaam	649,941
Iringa ..	Mbeya ..	544,500
Lake ..	Mwanza ..	1,599,993
Southern ..	Lindi ..	590.826
Northern ..	Arusha ..	408,000
Tanga ..	Tanga ..	382,323
Western ..	Tabora ..	705,000
	Totals ..	5,437,069

Administration

For the purposes of administration the territory is divided into eight provinces, each in charge of a provincial commissioner. Each province comprises a number of districts in charge of district commissioners. There are 40 such districts in the territory.

The form of native administration operating in Tanganyika is a system of local self-government commonly known as "Indirect Rule". Under this system the tribal units in the various districts are constituted native authorities by a Native Authority Ordinance. There are four classes of such authorities. The first is the chief native authority, the so-called paramount chief; he usually has less important chiefs under him, who are gazetted as subordinate to the chief native authority. The native treasury, in this class, is under the direct control of the paramount chief. Secondly, certain federations of chiefs are recognised as native authorities: each chief is the authority in his own unit and retains independent executive powers; but the members of the federation combine for certain purposes, principally to constitute a joint treasury and for the passing of rules and orders applicable throughout the federation. The third class is the tribal council, consisting of petty chiefs or headmen belonging to the same tribe and with a common treasury. Fourthly, there is the small chief or headman of a more or less isolated portion of a tribe in areas which recognise no wider political authority. Each is appointed a native authority with limited powers and a small treasury.

In addition to the general obligation to assist the central Government in maintaining order and preventing crime in the areas under their jurisdiction, native authorities may issue executive orders or rules on a variety of matters. They also act as agencies of the Government in the discharge of a number of its social activities.

The resources of the native treasuries consist in a rebate on the house and poll tax collected in their areas, native court fees and local dues such as ferry and market fees. In 1945 the estimated total revenue accruing to the treasuries from these and other sources amounted to £322,000. The total expenditure, including the amount spent on capital works financed from surplus balances, was £359,000. The surplus balances at the end of the year amounted to £337,000.

The native courts, which form an integral part of the system of local government described above, are constituted under a Native Courts Ordinance. They are given limited jurisdiction to try cases in which both parties are natives, in accordance with native law and custom. Their proceedings are subject to inspection by administrative officers who are also empowered to revise their decisions. Appeals lie to the executive authorities and not to the High Court. All fees and fines collected are paid into the native treasuries. In 1944, the latest year for which figures are available, these courts dealt with a total of 100,900 cases, of which 53,820 were civil cases and 47,080 were cases of a criminal nature.

The flexibility of the organisation of the native administration on both its executive and its judicial side has been preserved and its structure has not yet taken final shape. There has been a progressive integration of the traditional native institutions into the general administrative system, as is shown by the growing use of rules and orders issued by the native authorities to serve the purposes of government. At the present stage of development there is, not unnaturally, a marked inequality in the efficiency of the different native authorities, and the character of the native administrations as a whole may be said to depend largely on the extent of the supervision exercised.

Religion

The majority of the inhabitants of the Territory, are pagans. Common features among many tribal beliefs are a belief in a supreme being and in the possibility of communion with the spirits of the departed.

There is a large African Moslem population to be found chiefly in the coastal areas and in the up-country trading settlements. They are followers of the Sunni school.

Christian missions are active and numerous in the territory. It is estimated that Christian Africans now number at least 680,000, of whom some 433,000 are Roman Catholic. The principal Roman Catholic missions now operating in the territory are the White Fathers, the Society of the Holy Ghost, the Capuchin Fathers, the Swiss Benedictines, the Consolata Fathers and the Passionist Fathers.

The principal Protestant missions are the Universities Mission to Central Africa, the Church Missionary Society, the Moravian Mission and the Augustana Lutheran Mission.

Among the immigrant Indian population the majority are Hindus, Sikhs and Moslem Khoja Ismailias and Ithnashiris.

Currency and Banking

The German Government and the Deutch Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft minted and issued silver rupees of the Indian standard and subsidiary coins. The silver coinage was redeemed at the rate of 2*s.* of East African currency to the rupee, was withdrawn from circulation and ceased to be legal tender as from 1st April, 1923.

The period of the redemption of the subsidiary nickel and copper coinage (hellers) expired on 15th August, 1925. It became necessary to redeem Indian silver coinage at the same rate and redemption was effected by 23rd July, 1921.

The only currency now recognised in the Territory is shillings and subsidiary coins and currency notes of the East African Currency Board.

The banks operating in the Territory are the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), and the Banque du Congo Belge.

Communications

Railways and Roads

The Territory is served by two railways of metre gauge.

(1) The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika (774½ miles), with a branch line from Manyoni (365 miles) to Singida (72 miles), and a branch line from Tabora (524 miles) to Mwanza (236 miles) on Lake Victoria.

(2) The Tanga or Northern Railway from Tanga via Moshi (219 miles) to Arusha (272 miles). From Kahe Junction (206 miles) a line links up with the Kenya and Uganda Railway at Voi. The Voi-Kahe line is run under the management of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Motor traffic is now possible over 16,000 miles of roads during the dry season.

Steamships

The ports of Lake Victoria are served by the steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Marine; those of Lake Nyasa by the Nyasaland Government steamers; and the Tanganyika Railways steamship "Liemba" and a smaller one, "Mwanza," together with a Belgian service, maintain communications on Lake Tanganyika. The British steamer "Liemba" (late German s.s. "Goatzen," 794 and 388 tons gross and net respectively) was put into commission in 1927, and maintains a service to Mpulungu, in Northern Rhodesia, via Southern Lake ports.

The following are the steamship lines serving the coast of Tanganyika :—

To and from Europe and Cape ports :—
Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Lines.
Holland Africa Line.

To and from India and Cape ports :—
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

To and from Europe and Beira :—
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

To and from Dutch East Indies via South Africa :—
K.P.M. Line.

To and from United States of America :—
Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.
Robin Line.
American South African Line.

To and from East Coast ports :—
Shell Company.
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
The Government Steamers of Zanzibar and Tanganyika.
Holland Africa Line.

Posts and Telegraphs

The telegraph system comprises 3,839 miles of pole route with 12,145 miles of wire, and the number of offices, including railway telegraph offices and wireless offices, is 143. The principal offices are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Lindi on the coast, Bukoba and Mwanza on Lake Victoria, Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, Kilosa, Dodoma and Tabora on the Central Railway line, Moshi on the Kenya border and Iringa, Mbeya and Tukuyu in the South Western area.

Business of all classes is conducted at 25 offices.

The principal places in the Territory are connected by telegraph and the system forms a land line communication link between Kenya and Uganda to the north and Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa to the south. Communication with the Belgian Congo is obtained through a wireless station at Kigoma.

Dar-es-Salaam is connected by cable with Zanzibar whence communication with all parts of the world may be established.

The main telephone trunk service is between Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Mombasa and thence to Nairobi in Kenya Colony. Telephonic communication is available to most places in the Tanga and Northern Provinces. There are also trunk lines between Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro, Kilosa and Dodoma, and between Tabora and Mwanza.

A radio-telephone service is available from Dar-es-Salaam and Tabora to the United Kingdom via Nairobi on Saturdays only.

Letter and parcel mails to and from overseas countries are despatched as opportunity offers. Regular services have not yet been restored.

There are regular air mail services between the Territory and Great Britain and between the Territory and South Africa and intermediate countries. There are connections at Cairo for services to and from India, Australia and Far East countries and via Great Britain for European countries and America.

Air Communications

The following services calling at airports in Tanganyika are in operation or scheduled to be brought into operation in the near future.

Long Distance.—Bi-weekly Empire flying boat service between England and South Africa, calling at Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi, operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation. French military service weekly between Paris and Madagascar, calling at Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi.

Regional and Local.—Two weekly services between Johannesburg and Nairobi, one via Northern Rhodesia, one via Nyasaland, calling at Mbeya and Tabora, operated by Southern Rhodesia Airways. Daily service between Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam via Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar, calling twice weekly in each direction at Moshi. Three weekly services between Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam via Moshi. Weekly service between Dar-es-Salaam and Mbeya via Morogoro, Nduli, Southern Highlands Club and Chunya.

Social Services

Medical Services

Medical headquarters is located at the capital, Dar-es-Salaam. The administration of the department is carried on through seven provincial medical officers located as a rule at the provincial headquarters. Medical attention is given free

to the native population and to Government officials. There are 12 European hospitals and 50 native ones, which include the infectious diseases hospitals at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga. Rural medicine is carried on through a chain of dispensaries, the larger number being financed from native treasury funds. There are 25 Government dispensaries and 321 Native Authority ones. Medical officers of health are maintained in the larger towns; in the smaller towns the duties fall upon the local medical officer. Specialist services are established at Dar-es-Salaam and include medicine, surgery and ophthalmology. A specialist in trypanosomiasis is stationed in the Western province. Dental surgeons are stationed at Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam.

Medical services are also maintained by many of the missions working in the territory, some of which have built excellent and well equipped hospitals. These are assisted by grants-in-aid from Government funds. The number of beds in Government hospitals is 3,422.

The Territory manufactures its own anti-smallpox lymph at Mpwapwa and supplies much to the adjoining territories. A central laboratory exists at Dar-es-Salaam and smaller ones at most of the provincial headquarter stations.

A medical officer has been seconded to the Labour Department as a specialist in industrial conditions and maintains liaison with that department.

Training of Africans for subordinate medical work, largely in connection with rural dispensaries, is carried on at Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza and Tanga. African medical officers receive their training at Makerere in Uganda.

Further details are available in the annual reports of the Medical Department.

European Education

Three schools are maintained by Government for the primary education of European children, at Dar-es-Salaam, Arusha and Mbeya (the last two being boarding schools). A correspondence course, which also serves other East African territories, for children in the remoter districts, is conducted from Dar-es-Salaam. Assistance is given to eight privately maintained schools, one English, two Afrikaans, two Greek, one Goan (400 children) and two kindergarten schools. The total enrolment is approximately 1,200 pupils. For secondary education European children proceed to schools in Kenya. Bursaries are awarded for secondary education in Kenya and South Africa.

Indian Education

There are 82 Indian schools with a total enrolment of approximately 8,000 pupils. Grants-in-aid are paid in respect of staff, buildings and equipment. Seventy-three schools are on the grant-earning list. Instruction in the lower standards is conducted in Gujerati or Urdu, and in the higher standards in English. At the Government school in Dar-es-Salaam and at two other schools the curriculum is designed to take pupils to the Cambridge School Certificate examination.

African Education

Schools for Africans are provided by Government, the native administrations and voluntary societies, the two latter being subsidised by a grant-in-aid system controlled by the Education Department. Two hundred and twenty-two schools are maintained by Government or the native authorities, including seven secondary schools, nine teacher training centres and eight girls' schools. Primary schools are usually co-educational. The total enrolment is approximately 28,000 pupils. Assistance is given to 358 schools, including secondary schools, teacher training centres and girls' schools run by voluntary agencies. The total roll is approximately 46,000 pupils. In the secondary schools the medium of instruction is English. A few of the schools give a six-years' course at the end of which students may sit for the Makerere College, Uganda, entrance examination. After four years of the secondary course many students enter Government departments where they are given further technical instruction, and some proceed to the clerical course of two years at Tabora secondary school in which boys intended for the local civil service are taught office routine, accountancy, typewriting and shorthand. Two of the teacher training centres train Africans to teach in English in the lower classes of the secondary school; the remainder train vernacular speaking teachers for work in the primary schools. In the primary schools, stress is placed on the improvement of rural economy and nearly every village school has its garden. Industrial sections at the secondary schools teach carpentry, masonry, smithing and tailoring. The apprentice section of the Government printing press is attached to the Dar-es-Salaam school.

The total expenditure on Education in 1944 was £189,639 exclusive of further sums contributed by the native authorities and voluntary agencies.

The Government publishes a monthly journal in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular-speaking population.

Education Department Staff

The European staff of the Education Department includes a Director, Assistant Director, Education Officers, Headmasters, Masters, Senior Woman Education Officer, Women Education Officers, Headmistresses, Mistresses, Matrons, Supervisor Correspondence Course, Office Superintendent, Industrial Instructors, and Clerical Instructors.

The Indian staff comprises Headmasters, Inspectors, Assistant Masters, Office Assistant and Clerks.

There are 772 teachers, industrial instructors and clerks on the African establishment.

Further information is contained in the annual report of the Education Department, Tanganyika Territory, 1944.

Labour

The Labour Department consists of four divisions, labour, man power, civil re-absorption and training, of which the two latter were formed in 1945 to deal with the demobilisation of African soldiers. The Department is in the charge of the Labour Commissioner. The Labour Division has a staff comprising two Deputy Labour Commissioners, a Chief Factory Inspector, a Labour and Welfare Officer (Railways), 15 Labour Officers, an Electrical Engineer and a Medical Specialist, seconded from the Medical Department, but all these posts have not been filled. Labour Officers are posted at the following stations:—

Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro, Tabora, Mbeya, Lindi, Tanga, Muheza, Korogwe, Arusha and Moshi.

The main employment areas are the Tanga province, that part of the Eastern province traversed by the Central Railway, the Arusha and Moshi districts in the Northern province, parts of the Southern Highlands province and the coastal belt of the Lindi and Mikindani districts in the Southern province. In addition, several large mines in the Lake and Western provinces and in the Chunya district of the Southern Highlands province employ large labour forces. The Labour Division is responsible for the care of the African labour force in the territory which amounted to some 342,000 Africans in regular employment in 1945. In addition it maintains a chain of labour camps and shelters on the main labour routes for the use of Africans travelling to and from the main employment areas, and is opening labour exchanges at all the more important district headquarters with the object of placing skilled and semi-skilled persons, both ex-servicemen and civilians alike, in touch with potential employers.

The Man Power Division, the importance of which is now decreasing, has been responsible for military recruiting and the organisation of labour selected for employment in essential undertakings. It maintains recruiting depots at Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Kigoma, Lindi and Arusha, the majority of which are in the charge of temporarily engaged European officers.

A staff of 21 civil dispersal officers, working under a principal Civil Dispersal Officer, seconded from the provincial administration, has been engaged for the Civil Reabsorption Division. The work of dispersal commences in Kenya, where six of these officers are employed, visiting the dispersal centres where the askaris are collected before they disperse to their homes in Tanganyika, and interviewing each man. Any queries which cannot be settled on the spot are referred to the appropriate military authority who forwards an answer direct to the district commissioner of the soldier concerned. The administrative staff, therefore, in the districts are saved much work and this system is proving satisfactory. The remaining 15 Civil Dispersal Officers are stationed in Tanganyika at the headquarters of those districts from which the largest numbers of soldiers were recruited, viz., Dar-es-Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Nzega, Mwanza, North Mara, Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Lindi, Songea, Tukuyu, Mbeya and Iringa, to assist district commissioners in the reception and payment of drafts and in their dispersal to their homes.

The Training Division is in the charge of the Director of Training, and its objects are to provide vocational training for ex-servicemen and to issue certificates of proficiency for skilled and semi-skilled trades. Besides contributing to an inter-territorial "A" Training Centre in Kenya, it is planned to operate "B" and "C" centres in Tanganyika. The "B" Centre is situated at Dar-es-Salaam where the technical trades will be taught and the training of rural artisans will be carried out, whilst the "C" Centre is near Morogoro and will provide clerical courses. "D" Centres will be established in certain provinces and will provide "improvement" courses for the less skilled artisan and trainee and "pools" of unemployed tradesmen capable of undertaking small constructional works. The "B" and "C" Centres will each be in charge of a principal who will have qualified European technical and professional staff to assist him, and the "D" Centres will be each under a European instructor. These centres were not in active operation by the end of 1945.

Revenue and Expenditure

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
1936 ..	2,206,417*	2,029,824
1937 ..	2,345,004*	2,173,922
1938 ..	2,113,294	2,223,896*
1939 ..	2,133,345	2,388,821*
1940 ..	2,308,108*	2,255,915
1941 ..	2,674,558*	2,550,190*
1942 ..	3,146,939*	3,132,026
1943 ..	3,729,766	3,725,042
1944 ..	4,207,397	4,180,939
1945 ..	4,650,000†	4,575,000†

	Public Debt. £	*Accumulated Sinking Fund.* £
1936 ..	8,715,876	555,408
1937 ..	8,741,466	660,663
1938 ..	8,757,879	766,659
1939 ..	8,747,655	880,040
1940 ..	7,673,579	1,048,167
1941 ..	7,663,573	1,185,064
1942 ..	7,556,144	1,298,252
1943 ..	7,556,144	1,456,724
1944 ..	7,556,144	1,614,708
1945 ..	7,556,144	1,766,054‡

Trade and Customs

Since 1923 the customs tariff of the Territory has been identical with that in force in Kenya and Uganda and provision was made for the duty-free interchange of all goods grown, produced or manufactured in any one of the three territories. In 1927 the customs management laws of the three territories were co-ordinated, and on 1st August, 1927, effect was given to an agreement under which all goods on which duty had been collected in one of the territories may be transferred to any of the other territories without further formality except the preparation of simple transfer forms, on which inter-territorial adjustments of revenue are subsequently arranged.

The tariff was revised in 1930, being enacted simultaneously in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. The basic fiscal rate is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, assessed on the c.i.f. value of the goods including the cost of packing, delivery on board, freight, insurance and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Territory.

Full particulars of the trade of the Territory will be found in the annual trade report.

Imports and Exports

Year.	*Trade Imports.* £	*Total Exports.* £
1926	2,593,706	3,129,292
1927	3,101,185	3,440,576
1928	3,267,849	4,050,594
1929	3,743,215	3,988,365
1930	3,044,910	2,897,938
1931	2,000,087	1,890,722
1932	1,749,849	2,356,942
1933	1,868,579	2,725,878
1934	2,241,354	2,856,589
1935	2,854,480	3,723,688
1945	6,744,327	8,613,043

* Includes railways and ports net surplus or deficit.

† Revised estimate.

‡ Estimated.

ADMINISTRATOR

1916 Sir Horace A. Byatt, G.C.M.G.

GOVERNORS

1920 Sir Horace A. Byatt, G.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1931 Sir G. Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
1934 Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1938 Sir Mark A. Young, K.C.M.G.
1942 Sir Wilfrid E. F. Jackson, G.C.M.G.
1945 Sir William D. Battershill, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*).
The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.
J. E. S. Lamb, C.M.G.
R. W. R. Miller, C.M.G.
Dr. P. A. T. Sneath, O.B.E., E.D.
The Rev. Canon R. M. Gibbons, O.B.E.
E. C. Phillips, O.B.E.
J. R. Leslie, M.C.
W. Dharsee.
Clerk of the Council—P. A. P. Robertson

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor (*President*)

Official Members

Chief Secretary.
Attorney-General.
Financial Secretary.
Administrative Secretary.
Director of Agriculture.
Director of Medical Services.
Director of Education.
General Manager, Railways.
Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province.
Comptroller of Customs.
Director of Public Works.
Director of Lands and Mines.
Postmaster-General.
Acting Labour Commissioner.
Director of Veterinary Services.

Non-Official Members

Canon R. M. Gibbons, O.B.E.
E. C. Phillips, O.B.E.
J. R. Leslie, M.C.
W. Dharsee.
L. S. Weldon.
J. H. S. Tranter.
F. J. Anderson.
D. Parker.
A. M. A. Karimjee.
I. C. Chopra.
Chief M. H. Abdiel Shangali.
Chief Kidaha Makwaia.
Clerk of the Council—P. A. P. Robertson.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of Trinidad lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ N. latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ W. longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is 50 miles, its average breadth 37 miles, and its area 1,862 square miles. It is separated from S. America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. The distance between Chacachacare, the most westerly of the Bocas Islands, and Venezuela is only seven miles. The island of Tobago (formerly in the Windward Islands) was amalgamated with Trinidad by an Order-in-Council under the Act 50 & 51 Vict., c. 44, on 1st January, 1889.

CLIMATE

The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months of the year are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The total rainfall in 1945, from records taken at 121 stations, was 71·56 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The north coast is rock bound through its whole extent, the east coast is so exposed to the surf as to be almost unapproachable, while the south coast is steep in most parts; only on the west coast is there a good natural harbour, at Chaguaramas. The whole Gulf of Paria, however, is so shut in and sheltered as to afford a most safe anchorage.

There are three ranges of hills running roughly east and west, the most northerly fringing the north coast, and rising to 3,085 feet; the central range runs south-west from Manzilla point to San Fernando, and the southern runs parallel and near to the south coast. There are numerous rivers, but none of them of any size or navigable, and all running east or west.

The soil is varied, extremely fertile and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar, cacao and coconuts, which are its staples.

The chief town and principal port is Port of Spain, situated on a gently inclined plane near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria.

HISTORY

Trinidad was discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on 31st July, 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 signalised 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 17th and the beginning of the 18th 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 the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible 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.

On 12th February, 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, and on 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Chacon, the Spanish Governor.

In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The government is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council consisting at present of eight members. The legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago. It now consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, six nominated unofficial members and nine elected members. Trinidad is divided into seven electoral districts, six returning one member and one returning two members. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district and returns one member.

POPULATION

The population of Trinidad and Tobago on 31st December, 1945, was estimated to be 558,045.

The population of the principal towns at 31st December, 1945, was estimated to be:—

Port of Spain	107,499
San Fernando	19,405
Arima	6,867
Princes Town	6,797

The white population is chiefly composed of English, Portuguese, French and Spanish. There is also a large number of East Indians, totalling 137,583. The French lower classes speak a patois peculiar to the West Indies.

Census—1901	255,148
1911	333,552
1921	362,780
1931	412,783

RELIGION

Church of England

The Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Port of Spain, and 28 churches in the northern deanery. In the southern deanery, which include St. Paul, San Fernando, there are 35 churches and mission stations, and in the deanery of Tobago the Church of St. Andrew (Scarborough), St. Mary (Pembroke), and 12 other places of worship. In the Venezuelan mission, administered by the Anglican Church, Trinidad, there are chapels at Caracas, E. Callao and Maracaibo.

Vicar General—Very Rev. Dean E. J. Holt, M.B.E.

Roman Catholic

The Archdiocese of Port of Spain, with its seat in the city of Port of Spain, includes in its jurisdiction the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. The Cathedral Church in Port of Spain is dedicated under the title of the Immaculate Conception, and there are 13 other churches and chapels in the city, as well as 80 in the towns and villages of the colony, open to the public. The Archbishop is assisted by the secular clergy and members of the Augustinian, Benedictine, Dominican, Holy Ghost, and Marist (F.M.I.) religious orders as well as by the Carmelite and Dominican Sisters, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny and the Sisters of Mercy of the Baltimore province. The Leprosarium at Chacachacare is served by the Dominican and Mercy Sisters. The Benedictine Fathers have a monastery, with retreat and guesthouse attached, at Mount St. Benedict, Trinidad, where also there is a boarding college for Catholic boys and the Seminary of St. John Vianney for aspirants to the Catholic priesthood.

Archbishop—Most Rev. Finbar Ryan, O.P., D.D., M.A., LL.D., Port of Spain.

Methodist

The Port of Spain circuit embraces Hanover Church, Abercrombie Street, and Tranquillity Church, Victoria Avenue, and four other churches. There are three ministers resident in Port of Spain.

Circuit Superintendent and Missionary Committee Representative—Rev. Richard Daniel.

In the San Fernando circuit there are ten churches and one school chapel. Ministers reside at San Fernando and Princes Town.

Circuit Superintendent—Rev. T. Wood.

In Tobago there are nine churches and one mission hall. Ministers reside at Scarborough and Chalotteville.

Circuit Superintendent—Rev. N. W. Harrison.

Church of Scotland (Presbyterian)

Greyfriars Church and St. Ann's Church in Port of Spain and three churches in the country under the Scottish Mission Council.

Superintending Minister—Rev. A. N. MacKean.

Baptist

The Metropolitan Church (St. John's) at Pembroke Street, Port of Spain, and others at Tabaquite, Roberts Village and several "company" villages.

Superintending Minister—Rev. S. G. Poupard.

Church Army

The Church Army in Trinidad became incorporated in August, 1944, under the name the West Indies Church Army. The President is the Hon. A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., and the Most Rev. the Archbishop of the West Indies is the chairman of the Governing Board.

Under the care of the West Indies Church Army are the Rose Hill Institution and the Tacarigua Orphan Home. In addition the Church Army provides residential hostels for aftercare and probation work. A workshop for lads and a recreational centre for the youth of Port of Spain are also maintained.

At Tacarigua, in addition to the Orphan Home, the Church Army maintains a training hostel where local and West Indian men can receive a three years' free training with a view to being commissioned in the Church Army in the West Indies.

Moravian

Five churches in Trinidad and seven in Tobago. *Superintending Minister, Trinidad and Tobago* —Rev. C. H. Trowell.

Salvation Army

Divisional headquarters for Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, and St. Vincent: 145, Charlotte Street, Port of Spain.

Brigadier and Mrs. Jas. S. Austen, Port of Spain. Adjutant and Mrs. *Philip Turner*, Victoria County. Brigadier Tiner, La Brea, St. Patrick. *Adjutant Jack*, Tobago.

Presbyterian Church in Trinidad (Canadian Mission)

One hundred and thirteen preaching stations in various parts of the colony; 67 primary schools; two high schools; one teachers' training college; one vocational school; one theological college.

Moderator—Rev. Albert Saltanti. Clerk of Presbytery—Rev. J. C. MacDonald, B.A., B.D. Treasurer—Rev. J. A. Scrimgeour, O.B.E., D.D.

In addition, there are churches of the following religions in various parts of the colony:—

Seventh Day Adventist, African Methodist, Episcopal, Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, Pilgrim Holiness, Brethren, Christian Science and Church of God.

The majority of the non-Christian element of the population are either Mohammedans or Hindus.

Currency and Banking

British currency and Trinidad Government notes are legal tender. Accounts are kept in dollars (1 dollar = 50 pence), and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

In 1903 an Ordinance provided for the issue of Government currency notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, and $1,000 have been issued, but the $1,000 notes were withdrawn and destroyed on 21st December, 1934. The total value in circulation at 31st December, 1945, amounted to $22,602,139·50.

Government savings banks are established in 43 districts with a head office in Port of Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1944, was 74,571, with deposits amounting to $7,502,975.

The Commercial banks are: (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., with an authorised circulation in the Colony estimated at $1,260,000·00; (2) The Royal Bank of Canada, with an authorised note circulation in the Colony of $595,000·00; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with an authorised note circulation of $171,000·00; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., The Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay interest at the rate of 1 per cent., and the Government savings bank pays 2·4 per cent. on amounts up to $2,500. The Bank of Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Limited, is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative bank, an institution established in 1914, for the encouragement of thrift.

Communications

Steamships

The Government coastal steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port of Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and the following Tobago ports fortnightly: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-of-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara.

Steamers calling at Trinidad comprise the following lines:—Canadian National Steamships, Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion, Compagnie General Transatlantique, Harrison Lines, McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific Argentine, Brazil Line, Inc.), Nourse Line, Prince Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (1) Colon Line, (2) Surinam Line, the Surinam Combined Navigation Company, Weshfal-Larsen Line, and the Alcoa Steamship Company. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by some of these steamers.

Railways and Roads

The railway system consists of a total length of 118 miles, of which the first line opened in 1897 runs from Port of Spain to Arima and Sangre Grande along the southern foothills of the northern range of hills to within 8 miles of the coast, the length of the line being 29 miles.

The line to San Fernando and Siparia, 44 miles long, leaves the former at St. Joseph Junction. The first section to Couva was opened in 1880, extended to San Fernando in 1882, and the further extension to Siparia was opened in 1913.

The Caparo Valley line from Jerningham Junction to Rio Claro, 28½ miles long, was opened to Tabaquite in 1898 and extended to Rio Claro in 1914.

The Guaracara line from Marabella Junction to Princes Town, 10 miles long, was opened in 1884.

The railway has three regular trains daily each way, between Port of Spain and all termini. In addition, frequent suburban trains are run serving the residential districts of Tunapuna, St. Augustine and San Juan.

Regular goods trains are provided on all lines, and in addition, special sugar cane trains supply each sugar factory daily during the sugar crop season.

The Railway Ancillary Services provide motor omnibus connections from the termini to the coast in all directions—Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Toco, Biche, Mayaro, Guayaguayare, Moruga, Cedros and Point Fortin. A number of inland areas are also served by motor omnibuses. The service maintained permits residents from any of the outlying points to travel by omnibus and rail from their homes to Port of Spain and back the same day.

The Railway Ancillary Goods Service is operated in conjunction with the railway, and collection or delivery is arranged as required. Regular goods services are run by road to Blanchisseuse and Cedros. Goods services are also operated in Tobago.

The railway is equipped with telegraph and telephone communication throughout the system, and telegrams are accepted for transmission between any two stations, with arrangements for delivery within a reasonable radius of the receiving station.

The total number of passengers carried during 1944 was 10,267,104, and the volume of goods transported was 693,089 tons. The total receipts from the railway, telegraph and road services in 1944 amounted to $2,903,072.

The city of Port of Spain is served by a tramway system, which is gradually being replaced by trolley buses, operated by the Port of Spain City Council. Motor omnibuses supply the transport needs of the residents in the suburban areas.

The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58·26 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads amounting to 552 miles are under local road boards. The main roads, with a total mileage of 1,070 miles are made up of 597 miles metalled or gravelled and sealed, 184 miles metalled, 154 miles gravelled and 135 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no local road boards comprise 771 miles and are made up of 160 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 93 miles metalled, 256 miles gravelled and 262 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown traces in charge of the wardens.

There are several garages in Port of Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port of Spain.

Posts and Telegraphs

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago, and 141 out-offices throughout the colony.

The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

Within colony	1½*d.*
To U.K., India and British colonies, for first oz.	2½*d.*
and for each additional oz. or fraction of oz.	1*d.*
To other places, for first oz. ..	3*d.*
and for each additional oz. ..	2*d.*

Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., in conjunction with Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

A wireless system is maintained between the following islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts by Cable & Wireless (West Indies), Ltd.

Three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government at Port of Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. The North Post station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic, while communication with Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port of Spain.

Civil Aviation

Regular air mail and passenger services are maintained and operated by:—

The British West Indian Airways, Ltd., with the islands of Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Jamaica, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The Pan American Airways Inc. with the U.S.A. via Antigua, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico and Havana, with Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown, and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, La Guaira, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombo, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras and the Republic of Honduras.

The K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Air Lines) with Barbados, Curacao, Paramaribo, Barranquilla, Aruba, Jamaica and Miami, Florida, U.S.A.

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1936	3,965,345	9,709,147
1937	3,897,598	10,027,442
1938	4,236,034	10,778,914
1939	2,412,240	5,512,098
1940	2,349,518	5,571,714
1941	3,302,765	8,703,734
1942	2,998,113	9,672,213
1943	1,445,952	8,357,196
1944	1,011,651	7,359,586
1945	951,783	6,137,282

Social Services

Labour Services

These include the promotion of industrial relations and collective bargaining, fostering the development of organisations of employers and of employees, a system of labour bureaux in important industrial centres, inspection of factories and workshops and the control of immigrant labourers entering the colony on contracts of service. Further particulars may be found in the annual administration reports of the Industrial Adviser.

Education

At the close of 1944 there were 291 primary and intermediate schools in the colony, 46 being Government and 245 assisted schools. There were 257 schools in Trinidad and 34 in Tobago.

The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1944, was 86,306. The average daily attendance was 60,435 or 70 per cent. of the number on the roll. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 4,169 on the roll. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 2,178 (2,077 in 1943).

The total expenditure on education during the year 1944 deducting the amount received in school and examination fees, was $1,911,398, as compared with $1,717,501 in 1943.

Secondary Education

The following colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port of Spain, St. Benedict's College and the Naparima College in San Fernando, the Bishop's High School in Tobago. The St. Joseph's Convent and the St. Hilary's High School in Port of Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School and St. Joseph's Convent at San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls.

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

A Government Training College for teachers at Port of Spain was attended by 139 students in 1944.

Besides the public schools, of which mention has been made above, there are many private schools.

Opportunities for technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training established in 1906, which also supervises a small institution for the instruction of the blind.

Health

The expenditure by the Health Department was $2,051,059·47 representing 7·03 per cent. of the total revenue of the colony. There are three colonial hospitals, a colony mental hospital, leprosarium and eight district hospitals. Rural dispensaries are maintained in larger villages and townships. There are separate divisions for public health, malaria, venereal diseases and leprosy.

The total population for 1944 was estimated at 546,088, with birth rate per 1,000 of 38·73, infantile mortality rate per 1,000 of 80·4, and a general death rate per 1,000 of 14·89.

A tuberculosis sanatorium is in the course of erection.

Principal diseases of economic importance are malaria, hookworm and pulmonary tuberculosis, malnutrition and venereal diseases.

Principal causes of death are diseases of early infancy, old age, diarrhoea and enteritis, cardiac and valvular diseases, malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis, nephritis.

Full particulars on labour, education and health matters will be found in the annual report of the colony and the annual departmental reports of the respective departments.

Public Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
1936	12,560,314	9,170,685
1937	12,252,785	10,365,848
1938	13,445,235	12,230,184
1939	13,421,443	13,000,675
1940	15,516,257	20,519,090
1941	18,929,896	16,819,760
1942	23,444,907	21,168,722
1943	29,165,630	28,894,182
1944	29,158,819	31,246,441
1945 (estimated)	28,195,080	33,206,945

Public Debt

	$
1936	20,285,256
1937	20,023,752
1938	19,740,374
1939	19,451,704
1940	19,176,317
1941	22,574,040
1942	23,348,380
1943	27,130,041
1944	27,616,931
1945 (approx.)	27,516,746

Imports, 1945

Countries of Origin.	$	Per cent.
United Kingdom	9,266,031	14·20
Canada	22,014,305	33·90
Other Empire Countries ..	4,268,063	6·60
Argentine	1,711,418	2·60
Czecho-Slovakia	—	—
Denmark	—	—
France	184	·06
Germany	120	·04
Holland	—	—
Italy	—	—
Japan	—	—
United States of America	17,451,300	26·80
Venezuela	8,806,018	13·50
Other countries	1,513,485	2·30
Total	65,030,924	—

Exports, 1945

Countries of Destination.	$	Per cent.
United Kingdom	6,241,681	29·5
Canada	2,556,427	12·1
Other Empire Countries ..	4,454,705	20·8
France	317,051	1·4
Germany	—	—
Holland	—	—
Italy	—	—
United States of America	2,705,721	13·2
Venezuela	293,293	1·3
Other countries	4,550,022	21·7
Total	21,118,900	—

Fuller particulars may be found in the Annual Customs Report of Trinidad and Tobago.

Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1936 ..	10,591,931	5,513,394	10,592,799	26,698,124
1937 ..	12,886,789	7,519,144	14,880,879	35,286,812
1938 ..	12,913,106	7,204,206	14,705,927	34,823,239
1939 ..	12,442,672	7,937,398	14,382,884	34,762,954
1940 ..	14,351,345	12,998,396	17,742,327	45,092,068
1941 ..	11,873,266	22,595,192	23,017,105	57,485,563
1942 ..	10,292,635	19,537,883	25,263,989	55,094,507
1943 ..	8,404,393	22,565,246	28,819,140	59,788,779
1944 ..	7,708,684	26,627,964	34,651,874	68,988,522
1945 ..	91,266,031	26,292,368	29,482,518	65,030,917

Exports

Year.	To U.K	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1936 ..	11,742,689	5,551,809	6,927,563	24,222,061
1937 ..	14,318,745	4,605,965	10,719,241	29,643,951
1938 ..	15,461,722	5,661,373	9,991,582	31,114,677
1939 ..	15,004,750	6,167,491	6,840,063	28,012,304
1940 ..	12,567,510	5,976,599	6,320,619	24,864,728
1941 ..	5,178,150	7,466,215	3,641,489	16,285,854
1942 ..	5,141,945	3,288,019	3,460,032	11,889,996
1943 ..	3,833,567	2,715,347	4,743,969	11,292,883
1944 ..	4,505,335	3,437,781	4,605,201	12,548,317
1945 ..	6,241,681	7,011,132	7,866,087	21,118,900

Fuller particulars may be found in the Annual Customs Report of Trinidad and Tobago.

Municipalities

In 1914 Port of Spain was constituted a municipal city. The corporate body created under provisions of the Port of Spain Board Ordinance, 1907, and known as the Port of Spain Town Board, was dissolved.

The next town and port is San Fernando, about 30 miles south from Port of Spain. The population at the census of 1931 was 14,287.

San Fernando has an elective municipal council and mayor. The chief source of revenue in both boroughs is a rate on property.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Arima, an inland town about 16 miles from Port of Spain (population at 1931 census, 5,072).

The total municipal revenue of the two boroughs for the year ended 31st December, 1945, was $707,531, the expenditure $873,616, and the total debt $431,396.

The total municipal revenue of the city of Port of Spain for the year ended 31st December, 1944, was $1,364,041, the expenditure $1,437,054, and the total debt $1,351,270.

Governors of Trinidad (Since 1897)

2 June, 1897	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
4 Dec., 1900	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
30 Aug., 1904	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
12 May, 1909	Sir George R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.
1 June, 1916	Lieut.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
1 Jan., 1922	Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
22 Nov., 1924	Sir Horace A. Byatt, K.C.M.G.
22 Mar., 1930	Sir A. C. Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
5 Sept., 1936	Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
19 June, 1938	Major Sir Hubert W. Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
14 April, 1942	Capt. the Hon. Sir B. E. H. Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

Executive Council

President

Capt. the Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*Governor*).

Ex-Officio Members

A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (*Colonial Secretary*).
H. W. Wilson, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
Sir E. L. dos Santos, C.B.E. (*Financial Secretary*).

Appointed Members

Sir L. A. P. O'Reilly, K.C.
E. V. Wharton, C.B.E.
M. A. Maillard.
S. Teelucksingh, O.B.E.
G. de Nobriga.

Clerk of the Council—W. J. Boos.

Legislative Council

President

Capt. the Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*Governor*).

Official Members (ex-officio)

A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (*Colonial Secretary*).
H. W. Wilson, K.C. (*Attorney-General*).
Sir E. L. dos Santos, C.B.E. (*Financial Secretary*).

Unofficial Members

Sir L. A. P. O'Reilly, K.C. (*Nominated*).
S. Teelucksingh, O.B.E. (*Elected*).
T. Roodal (*Elected*).
F. G. Grant, O.B.E. (*Nominated*).
M. A. Maillard (*Elected*).
E. V. Wharton, C.B.E. (*Elected*).
J. Forbes (*Nominated*).
G. de Nobriga (*Elected*).
H. V. Lavington, R.N. (*Retd.*) (*Nominated*).
T. M. Kelshall, C.B.E. (*Nominated*).
R. A. Joseph (*Elected*).
G. R. Wight (*Elected*).
L. C. Hannays, K.C. (*Nominated*).
G. A. Fitzpatrick (*Elected*).
A. Gomes (*Elected*).

Clerk of the Council—W. J. Boos.

TOBAGO

History

Tobago was 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 the Fourteenth, 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 recognise 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 the Fourteenth 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 England in perpetuity.

In 1781 Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commender Hood and General Greenfield, and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

Situation and Area

Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ N. latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ W. longitude, distant from Barbados 120 miles, from Grenada 75 miles, and from Trinidad, 26 miles. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles, or 74,392 acres, of which about 42,000 acres are under cultivation.

The formation of the island is volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

General Description

Tobago is a ward of Trinidad and its exports out of the colony all pass through Trinidad and are included in the general statistics of the colony. It has also a considerable trade in minor products, vegetables, livestock, etc., with Trinidad. The total value of the Tobago trade in 1945 was $1,098,783, made up as follows:—

Cocoa	$227,078
Coconuts	97
Copra	553,567
Other products	318,041

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about eight miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. It is a port of registry. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, also has good anchorage. There is a lighthouse at Fort King George, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of about 425 feet above the level of the sea.

Communications

Regular communication with Trinidad is maintained by means of wireless telegraphy, and a coastal steamer service, provided by the Government, also by an air service provided by the British West Indian Airways, Ltd.

The island possesses a fair mileage of motor roads and is served by the railway omnibuses with daily services to all districts. Connecting omnibuses are provided in conjunction with the coastal steamers.

Education

Education is in the hands of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Moravian and Methodist bodies, who are assisted by a Government grant.

Constitution

The government was formerly administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada, and a Legislative Council was established by an Order-in-Council of 7th February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

By an Order-in-Council of 17th November, 1888, issued under Act 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 44, Tobago was amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island was administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the united colony, who was *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council, and one unofficial member of Council represented Tobago. The Commissioner was assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor and three elected. The revenue, expenditure and debt of the islands remained distinct, but there was entire freedom of commercial intercourse between them, and the laws of Trinidad were, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

By an Order-in-Council of 20th October, 1898, the Order-in-Council of 17th November, 1888, was almost entirely revoked, and it was provided that the island of Tobago should become a ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; that the revenue, expenditure and debt of Tobago should be merged in those of the united colony; that the debt due from Tobago to Trinidad should be cancelled; that (with some specified exceptions) the laws of Trinidad should operate in Tobago, and those of Tobago cease to operate so far as they conflicted with the laws of Trinidad; that all future ordinances of the legislature of the colony should extend to Tobago, with the proviso that the legislature should be able to enact special and local ordinances and regulations applicable to Tobago as distinguished from the rest of the colony.

This Order-in-Council was brought into effect from 1st January, 1899, by a proclamation of the Governor issued on 8th December, 1898. The post of Commissioner ceased to exist, and the post of Warden and Magistrate was created.

Population

Census.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
1901 ..	8,671	10,080	18,751
1911 ..	9,922	10,827	20,749
1921 ..	11,194	12,184	23,378
1931 ..	12,280	13,078	25,358

The population was estimated to be 34,278 on 31st December, 1945. Scarborough has a population, according to the census of 1931, of 833.

UGANDA

Situation and Area

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate are surrounded by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Ruanda-Urundi (under Belgian mandate) and the Belgian Congo. The protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile at Nimule. The eastern boundary runs from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence follows the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward. The area of the protectorate is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 square miles are water.

Climate

The climate when compared with that of some tropical countries is not unpleasant, but there are parts of the country which are hot and dry and which, for various reasons, are more trying to non-indigenous people. The Nile Valley, which lies about 2,000 feet above sea level, is amongst the hottest parts of the country and is generally less healthy than the higher regions between Lakes Victoria, Albert and Edward. Europeans find the climate congenial in Buganda and the greater part of the western areas, where most of the country is over 4,000 feet above sea level rising to 5,000 feet and over in certain districts. There is perpetual snow on the Ruwenzori Range.

Climatic conditions are not uniform, but, except in the north-east, the climate on the whole is mild, neither excessively hot nor cold, the average temperature for the 49 years to 1944 at Entebbe being mean maximum, 78·6° F.; mean minimum, 63·7° F. Average daily sunshine 6·12 hours. The lowest rainfall for 1945 was recorded at Kikagati Mine, Ankole (Western province), which registered 22·79 inches, the highest (95·36 inches) being recorded at Lwazimirule Kome Island, Lake Victoria.

The seasons are not well defined, but there are two dry seasons within the year; one dry season usually includes June and July, and the other December, January and February. The pleasantest months of the year are usually January, February and March; July, August, September and October, and the most trying, April, May, November and December, or the periods corresponding to those immediately following the rains, when the mosquitoes are more in evidence and malarial infections more commonly occur.

General Description

The protectorate forms part of the central African tableland, the elevation varying from about 3,720 feet above sea level at Lake Victoria to about 3,300 to the west of Hoima and Masindi, where there is a sudden fall of 1,200 feet to Lake Albert. To the north of Lake Albert, 2,028 feet, there is a gradual descent along the valley of the Nile, while Kabale in the extreme south-west is at an altitude of 6,400 feet. Central Uganda is a densely populated country of flattened hills and valleys, lakes and swamps. It is fertile and capable of producing a large variety of crops, chiefly cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco and rubber. The principal native food crops are plantains, millet and sweet potatoes; maize, rice, sugar-cane, chillies, yams, ground-nuts, sim-sim and a little wheat are also grown. Western Uganda is an elevated, mountainous area, part of which is short grass land, with a healthy climate where European fruits and vegetables can be grown. Big game is plentiful and there are areas of dense forest. North-eastern Uganda, towards the borders of the Sudan, is a dry and arid area, sparsely populated by semi-nomadic tribes.

Uganda is essentially an agricultural country. Except for the Karamojong in the north-east and the Bahima in the short grass lands of the south-west, who live chiefly by cattle raising and trading, the population is almost entirely engaged in agriculture. Cotton lint and cotton seed represent over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports, and cotton is entirely a native grown crop, so that the agricultural production of the protectorate is almost completely in the hands of African cultivators. There are a few non-native estates, those owned by Europeans being engaged in the production of coffee, rubber, and tea, while the sugar and sisal estates are in the hands of Asians. Alienation of land to non-natives is now almost entirely suspended.

There are indications of the existence of a wide range of minerals including gold, tin, wolfram, tantalite, bismuth and mica. There are considerable deposits of salt in the Katwe and Kasenyi crater lakes, and its production and distribution is a long-established native industry.

One hundred and ninety-four cotton ginneries, two sugar factories and a distillery for the manufacture of power alcohol have been established; there are tobacco factories at Kampala and Jinja, and coffee curing factories at Kampala, Masaka and Bubulu. Other industries are as yet in their infancy but the resources of water power in different parts of the protectorate are considerable and will doubtless play their part in the future economic history of the country.

The headquarters of the Uganda administration are at Entebbe, and the chief commercial towns are Kampala and Jinja; all three are on or near the north shore of Lake Victoria and all are supplied with electricity.

No part of the protectorate can be said to be absolutely free from malaria, but in some districts, for example those of Toro and Kigezi in the Western Province, there is comparatively little, while on the other hand, in the Nile Valley and along the courses of the larger rivers, malaria can be contracted throughout the year.

With reasonable care, European infants appear to thrive well in the greater part of the country, provided they are kept free from such tropical infections as malaria. Ordinarily European children are not retained longer than over 6 or 7 years of age but this is mainly due to difficulties in respect of schooling.

Sleeping sickness, which proved such a scourge to the country in 1902 and the years following and necessitated the evacuation of the natives from the islands in Lake Victoria, and from the shores of the great lakes and rivers, is now well under control. During 1921 and 1922 the island population was to a great extent restored and many of the islands were successfully reopened. A few cases still occur, usually amongst persons living in contact with tsetse fly.

Active measures against all endemic and epidemic diseases are being taken by the medical and administrative authorities, and the country s rapidly becoming healthier, especially in towns and closely developed areas.

The most important native language is Luganda, belonging to the Bantu group, while Swahili, in a debased form, is widely understood. In the north-east, Nilotic languages are used.

History

The countries that now make up the protectorate did not become known to Europe until the journey of Speke and Grant in search of the sources of the Nile. In 1862, coming from the south, they were the first Europeans to reach the capital of Mutesa, the ruler of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala, and were astonished to find themselves among an organised and comparatively civilised people. They passed on to the Sudan and Egypt and so solved the problem of the ages—the discovery of the source of the Nile. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864 and Egyptian plans for the annexation of much of present-day Uganda followed. Under such famous governors as Baker, Gordon and Emin, the Egyptian flag flew in the Nile district from 1872 to 1889.

Stanley visited Uganda in 1875 and told the christian world of the openings for missionary enterprise in Mutesa's dominions. The first English Protestant missionaries arrived in 1877, followed in 1879 by French Roman Catholics. Mutesa died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son Mwanga.

Christianity had meanwhile made headway, but Mwanga proved unfavourable to it, and for his father's tolerance substituted persecution and even massacre of the missionaries' adherents. In 1888 his people turned on him and he fled to the south of Lake Victoria; but, the Arab traders and native Mohammedans gaining the upper hand, the missionaries and native christians were also driven out. In the same year 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. He found Mwanga recently restored with the help of his fugitive christian subjects, and concluded a treaty with him within a few days of his arrival.

In 1891 Lugard visited the western limits of the British sphere and, at the south end of Lake Albert, found a remnant of Emin's Egyptian (Sudanese) troops. These he enlisted and brought into Buganda. In January, 1892, soon after his return to Kampala, war broke out between the Protestant and Roman Catholic factions. The latter were defeated and fled taking Mwanga with them. Peace was concluded and Mwanga restored in March, 1892.

Meanwhile the company, crippled by the cost of occupation, 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 governance. On 1st April, 1893, he assumed on behalf of the British Government the obligations and responsibilities of the company in Buganda and the Union Jack replaced the company's flag at the fort, which may still be seen on Old Kampala Hill. The formal establishment of a protectorate, but over Mwanga's kingdom only, was deferred until 18th June, 1894. Meanwhile Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler, Kabarega, driven out. 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, Mwanga's kingdom, which is the present Buganda Province, being referred to as Buganda.

In July, 1897, Mwanga fled from his country for the third and last time, and in the following August his infant son, Daudi Chwa, the father of the present Kabaka (or ruler) of Buganda, was proclaimed in his stead. A few months later the very existence of the protectorate was threatened by a mutiny of the Sudanese troops. They occupied Luba's fort in Busoga and murdered their commander, Captain Thruston. Indian troops were hurried to Uganda but the position was not restored until February, 1898.

Since then there is little but peaceful progress to record. Sir Harry Johnston was sent out by the British Government in 1900 as Special Commissioner to settle the country, and concluded an agreement with the Kabaka and people of Buganda, which laid down the principles governing administrative relations with the Crown and the ownership of the land. The next year similar agreements were made with the chiefs in Toro and Ankole. Administration has since been extended gradually over the more primitive and unorganised tribes, and the same principles of "indirect rule" have been followed wherever and whenever it was possible, as in the "agreement districts." 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 frontiers with the Sudan, the Belgian Congo and German East Africa, now the Tanganyika Territory. In 1903 the superintendence of the protectorate's affairs passed from the Foreign to the Colonial Office. In the war of 1914–18 the population, of all races, remained devotedly loyal and played a great part in the East African campaign. Since then progress, both material and cultural, has continued. During the second world war Uganda, like other British territories, gave of its best in manpower, money and production in the common war effort.

Constitution

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 the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture, and the Resident, Buganda (*ex-officio* members), and such other persons holding office in the public service as the Governor may appoint (official members), and such other persons (if any) not holding such office as the Governor may appoint (unofficial members), with the Governor as President. There are no unofficial members at present, but the appointment of one is under consideration. There is one official member.

It is further provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of the Governor, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Director of Medical Services, Director of Agriculture and Director of Education (*ex-officio* members), with official and unofficial members as in the case of the Executive Council. There are seven unofficial members (two European, two Indian and three African), but this number is shortly to be increased to nine. There is at present one official member.

The Native Government of Buganda has certain rights of internal legislation granted by agreement. The King, or Kabaka, who is accorded the title of "His Highness," rules the Baganda people with the advice of the Governor and of a native council known as the Lukiko, which also has judicial functions.

East African Governors' Conference

An account of this standing conference and its constitution is given in the introduction to Part II.

Population

Estimated population, December, 1944:—

Europeans—	
Males	1,461
Females	1,092
Asiatics	27,573
Africans	3,926,528
Total	3,956,654

The African population is divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotics and Half-Hamite. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, Bachiga and Bagishu and other smaller tribes or sections south and west of the Victoria Nile, and in certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and west are the principal Nilotics—the Lango, Acholi, Alur, Lugbara and Madi. The Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important Half-Hamite unit; the others are scattered over a wide area adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied peoples of the Western Province. The ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole are descended from Hima stock.

Administration

The protectorate is divided into three provinces—Buganda, Eastern and Western. Buganda is on a different footing from the remainder, since, under the 1900 agreement, the Kabaka exercises in Buganda direct rule over his people "to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or native council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government."

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of the Governor, and the Kabaka, with the Governor's consent, has the power to make laws governing his people in Buganda.

In other provinces, native administrations are recognised in stages of development varying with the advancement of the tribes. There are native rulers in Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro, each with his council, and native administrations in other districts or tribal areas, the councils being composed of the county chiefs, their sub-chiefs and elders. The councils have no legislative powers, except that, subject to the Governor's consent, they may alter native law by resolution and fix penalties for its breach. The councils are permanently in session to deal with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or to the native ruler, their views on such subjects as:—

(*a*) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law.

(*b*) Matters affecting the expenditure of native administration funds for the benefit of the tribes.

(*c*) Agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions.

(*d*) Food crops and famine.

Estimates are compiled annually for all native administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval.

Religion

The Protestant and Roman Catholic churches have been working in the protectorate for over 60 years and now have about one and a quarter million adherents between them. There are also several hundreds of thousands of Muslims. The remainder of the population is pagan at heart, though the desire for education brings many more into the orbit of the missions each year.

Currency and Banking

The currency is the same as that of Kenya.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Ltd., with branches at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., with branches at Kampala and Jinja, and Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja.

Communications

Postal

The Uganda Posts and Telegraphs Department is amalgamated with those of Kenya and Tanganyika under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi.

Uganda is in telegraphic communication with Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam by land lines, and thence by cable with Great Britain and all parts of the world through the system of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., and also by the company's wireless circuit to Great Britain through Nairobi. All important centres within the protectorate are also connected by telegraph. The radio telephone service with the United Kingdom is also available to certain places in Uganda, communication being by trunk land line to Nairobi thence through the wireless channel of Cable & Wireless, Ltd.

For tariffs within the Empire, *see* Kenya.

The total mileage of telegraph and telephone pole route at the end of 1945 was 1,616, and the wire mileage 5,762. Telephone exchanges connected with the main Uganda trunk system are worked at Bombo, Busembatia, Busia, Entebbe, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kampala, Kamuli, Lugazi, Masaka, Mbale, Mpigi and Tororo. Other telephone exchanges at which the trunk service is restricted to certain offices, exist at Bukakata, Butiaba, Masindi, Masindi Port and Soroti.

Railways

The protectorate is separated by about 500 miles from the nearest point on the east coast of Africa. Over this stretch of country, all of which lies within the colony of Kenya, transport was exceedingly difficult before the construction of the "Uganda Railway" from Mombasa to the north-east corner of Lake Victoria, which the Imperial Government decided in 1895 to undertake. This railway at the end of 1901 had covered the whole 584 miles separating Mombasa from Kisumu on Victoria Nyanza, which was the terminus of the railway until recent years.

There is a lake steamer service connecting Entebbe, Port Bell (Kampala), with Kisumu and the other ports on Lake Victoria. Steamers ply also on Lake Kioga and on Lake Albert (connected by a road service), and on the Albert Nile as far north as Nimule. All these services are maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

A railway, 62 miles long, from Jinja to Namasagali on the Victoria Nile, giving access to the waterways of Lake Kioga, was completed in 1912, and one from Port Bell on Lake Victoria to Kampala, a distance of 7¾ miles, was opened for public traffic in 1915.

Since the 1914–18 war considerable railway development has taken place, and the main line of the Kenya and Uganda railway, leaving the original line at Nakuru, now extends into the Eastern Province of Uganda to join the Jinja-Namasagali railway at Mbulamuti, and so places Uganda in direct communication with the coast. An extension of this line from Tororo, near the Kenya border, to Mbale and Soroti was completed in 1929, and the linking up of Jinja with Kampala—a scheme which involved the bridging of the Victoria Nile at the former place—was completed in the early part of 1931.

Roads

The system of all-weather main roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative centres is maintained by the Public Works Department, which has a road mileage of 2,457 under its control. A system of roads in the Western Province establishes connection between the tin mines and the Kagera River steamship service, taps the resources of the Rutshuru area of the Belgian Congo for that service, and links up direct the district headquarters in the west of the protectorate. About 5,300 miles of excellent roads are also kept up by the native administrations. Motor transport, in consequence of these facilities, has reached an advanced stage of development in the protectorate.

Air Services

Landing grounds are kept up at Entebbe, Tororo, Masindi, Gulu, Soroti, Lira, Arua and Moroto. Landing facilities for seaplanes exist at Entebbe, Port Bell, Jinja and Butiaba. There is no accommodation in Uganda for housing aircraft.

The Cairo to South Africa mail and passenger service of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, is operated by flying boats which call twice weekly at Port Bell for Kampala on both northward and southward journeys. In addition a service of land machines has been recently instituted calling at Nairobi, and there is a thrice weekly local air service from Entebbe to Nairobi, calling at Kisumu and connecting Uganda with the air services in neighbouring territories.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Medical

Large African, Asian and European hospitals are provided by Government in Kampala, the commercial capital of the protectorate.

Medical officers are stationed in every district headquarters and have charge of a hospital and a chain of dispensaries and aid posts, situated in the more densely populated areas. These subsidiary centres are regularly visited by the medical officers.

Nursing sisters are attached to most of the district hospitals, and, in addition to tutorial and supervisory duties, conduct ante-natal and child welfare clinics at regular intervals in the larger dispensaries.

Hospital accommodation in most districts has been considerably improved in recent years.

There is a full time medical officer of health in Kampala. Responsibility for public health is vested in the medical officer in each district, assisted in some of the more populous areas by a health inspector.

Schools for the training of African medical officers, medical orderlies, health inspectors, dispensers and nurses are attached to the African Hospital in Kampala. Two mission hospitals in the same station train midwives. The extension of training facilities for nursing orderlies, nurses and midwives in the districts is contemplated and the establishment of three new schools for this purpose is nearing completion.

Education

Education was at first entirely and still is mainly in the hands of the various missionary societies, who receive grants from the Protectorate Government. Their efforts have, for some years past, been supplemented by Government. The total Protectorate Government grants to African education in 1944 were £184,624. The total number attending schools in 1944 was approximately 380,000, of whom roughly 100,000 were within the aided system; the total Government expenditure on education in 1944 was £242,664. Makerere College, Kampala, is an East African institute for higher education, moving towards University status. It is an inter-territorial foundation, in whose support and direction all the East African governments take part.

Labour and Welfare

A Labour Department has been re-established, and with the passing of the Uganda Employment Ordinance will shortly be enlarged. As part of the plans for post-war development, it is hoped to set up a Department of Social Welfare and Public Relations.

Further information regarding social services may be found in the annual report of the colony and in the annual departmental reports.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revenue is principally derived from income tax, poll taxes, customs duties, cotton tax, trading licences and land rents. The revenue from income tax in 1944 was £322,551, from poll taxes £600,087, and from customs duties £536,505. There has been no grant-in-aid from the British Government since 1914–15. The Uganda Loan, 1932 (£2,235,600) was floated in January, 1932, and Uganda Loan, 1937 (£614,400), was floated in April, 1939. The unit of currency is the East African shilling.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1936 ..	1,712,939	1,624,073
1937 ..	1,959,533	1,740,120
1938 ..	1,863,863	2,059,216
1939 ..	1,717,927	2,259,576
1940 ..	1,870,915	2,056,543
1941 ..	2,178,283	1,937,926
1942 ..	2,190,065	2,063,528
1943 ..	2,428,658	2,136,554
1944 ..	2,658,242	2,597,660

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

	1943.	1944.
	£	£
Total imports ..	2,765,027	2,813,380
Total exports ..	5,659,721	7,531,862

Further information will be found in the annual customs report and the annual trade report for Kenya and Uganda.

GOVERNORS SINCE 1907

1907 Sir H. H. Bell, K.C.M.G.
1911 Sir F. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1918 Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G.
1922 Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir W. F. Gowers, K.C.M.G.
1932 Sir B. H. Bourdillon, K.C M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.
1940 Sir C. C. F. Dundas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
1944 Sir J. H. Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Governor.
Chief Secretary.
Attorney General.
Financial Secretary.
Director of Medical Services.
Director of Agriculture.
Resident, Buganda.
E. D. Tongue, O.B.E. (*Commissioner on Special Duty*).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Members of Executive Council, as above, excepting the Resident, Buganda.
H. K. Jaffer, C.B.E.
R. G. Dakin.
H. R. Fraser, O.B.E.
A. N. Maini.
M. E. Kawalya-Kagwa.
Y. Zirabamuzale.
P. Nyangabyaki.

WESTERN PACIFIC

High Commission

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order-in-Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order-in-Council of 1877.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the territories administered by His Majesty's Governments in the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand or the Colony of Fiji, and not being within the jurisdiction of any other civilised power. In 1893 a new Order-in-Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893, in accordance with which 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 provisions of the New Hebrides Order-in-Council, 1922, the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends also to the islands in the Pacific Ocean known as the New Hebrides, and all the islands known as the Banks Islands and Torres Islands. The expenses of the High Commission at Suva, Fiji, are met from the funds of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony and the British Solomon Islands protectorate, but a contribution is paid from Imperial funds in respect of work in connection with Tonga and the New Hebrides.

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 His Majesty.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The court of a Judicial Commissioner 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, all decisions of the High Commissioner's court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the islands.

The principal groups under the High Commissioner are:—

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony (including the Phoenix and Line Islands groups).
The British Solomon Islands protectorate.
Tonga.
The New Hebrides.
Pitcairn Island.

Particulars of these are given below.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS

1877 Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1887 Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
1888 Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
1897 Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.
1904 Sir E. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
1911 Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
1912 Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.

1918 Sir C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G.
1925 Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
1929 Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1936 Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, K.C.M.G.
1938 Sir Harry Charles Luke, K.C.M.G.
1942 Sir P. E. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C.
1945 Sir A. W. G. H. Grantham, K.C.M.G.

THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

The colony, which includes Ocean Island, the Line Islands (Christmas, Fanning and Washington), besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner, who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who resides in Fiji.

The Gilbert Group is comprised of the following 16 islands—Makin, Butaritari, Marakei and Abaiang (Northern Gilberts); Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka (Central Gilberts), Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae (Southern Gilberts).

The Ellice Islands are the following nine:—Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Niulakita.

The Phoenix Islands were annexed to the colony in March, 1937. They consist of Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands. An Anglo-American Condominium was established over Canton and Enderbury Islands in 1939.

The three groups above form a rough triangle, the approximate geographical positions of whose vertices are:—North (Gilbert Is.) 30° N., 173° E.; East (Phoenix Is.) 4° S., 171° W.; South (Ellice Is.) 11° S., 179° E.

The population of the colony as determined at the 1931 census was:—Ocean Island, 2,309; Gilbert Islands, 26,528; Ellice Islands, 4,074; Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands, 505. The total of 33,416 comprised 275 Europeans, 32,467 natives, 235 half-castes and 439 Asiatics. An annual count is made of the population, but the figures obtained are not sufficiently accurate to be of value for comparative purposes.

With few exceptions the hereditary chieftainships have ceased to exist, but each island has its own native government, presided over by a native magistrate.

A revised code of native laws is validated by an ordinance of the colony, and law and order is well maintained under the general supervision of European officials.

The natives are of Malayo-Polynesian race, those of the Gilbert Islands are termed Micronesians, while the Ellice Islanders are predominantly Polynesian with close affinity to the Samoans. The majority are adherents either of the London Missionary Society or the Roman Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. There is no similarity between the languages of the Gilbert and Ellice groups.

Ocean Island (or Banaba), in latitude 0° 52′ S., longitude 169° 35′ E., about 1,500 acres in extent, is the site of operations of the British Phosphate Commission. Reaching a height of 280 feet and covered with vegetation, it is the only island of the colony not of atoll formation. The population of Ocean Island on 31st December, 1938, was 2,744. This total included 140 Europeans, 684 Chinese, 888 Banabans and 1,032 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders (the majority of the latter being employed in the phosphate industry).

Fanning and Washington Islands lie about 30° 51′ N. latitude and 159° 21′ W. longitude. There is no indigenous population but labour is recruited from the Gilbert Islands for the copra industry. An Administrative Officer is in charge of these islands under the Resident Commissioner. On Fanning Island is the mid-ocean station of Cable & Wireless, Ltd., which is connected with all parts of the world by the company's system via Australia and via Canada. There is no regular communication between these islands and the rest of the colony; periodical visits are made for engaging and repatriating labour by a small auxiliary vessel chartered by Fanning Island Plantations, Ltd. The population of Fanning Island at 31st December, 1938, was 195, that at Washington Island at the same time being 123.

Christmas Island (about 1° 59′ N. latitude, 157° 30′ W. longitude) lies 164 miles south-east by east of Fanning Island. The area is about 60,000 acres, of which 1,200 are under coconuts. Under the terms of a licence dated 27th October, 1914, the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd., of London were granted the exclusive right to occupy the island for their own use for the planting of coconuts, the manufacture of copra, the export of coconut oil, pearl shell, and guano during the term of 87 years from 1st January, 1914. All vessels employed or chartered by the company trading between the Society Islands and Christmas Island have been exempted from the Quarantine Ordinance, and may visit Christmas Island without a preliminary call at a prescribed port of entry in the colony. Periodical visits are made by H.M. ships. The population on 31st December, 1938, numbered 51. Since 1940 the coconut plantations have been operated by the colony Government.

PHOENIX GROUP

The Phoenix group comprises Phoenix, Birnie, Hull, Canton, Gardner, McKean, Enderbury and Sydney Islands, and is situated to the east of the Gilbert and Ellice groups. The islands are of coral formation and several of them are planted with coconuts. By an Order-in-Council dated 18th March, 1937, the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony were extended to include the Phoenix group.

The islands were formerly leased to Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd., for copra production, but the interests of that company were acquired in 1937 by the colony Government with a view to the islands being made available for settlement by the surplus population of the Gilbert Islands, and the three islands of Sydney, Hull and Gardner now carry a population of Gilbertese. In 1939 an Anglo-American joint regime was established over Canton and Enderbury Islands and Canton Island is now an important place of call on the transpacific air route.

The climate of all the groups is fairly healthy for Europeans, but the natives suffer from lung diseases, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. A considerable amount of medical work is undertaken and a large central hospital is maintained at Tarawa in the Gilbert Group. All the inhabitated islands have native hospitals under the charge either of native medical practitioners trained at the Central Medical School at Suva, or of native medical dressers trained at the Tarawa Hospital.

The principal sources of revenue are import duties, export duty on copra, land tax (paid in copra) on native communities, capitation tax £10 a head p.a. on non-natives, ship, trading and other licences, royalty on phosphate shipped from Ocean Island, and consolidated payment by the British Phosphate Commissioners. By virtue of the last the Commissioners are exempted from certain taxation and duties.

From early in December, 1941, on the outbreak of war with Japan, and during the early months of 1942, Tarawa and Butaritari were raided at intervals by Japanese warships and Ocean Island was bombed by Japanese aircraft which also made occasional bombing raids on islands of the Gilbert group. All non-natives, with the exception of two Government officers (Cartwright, Administrative Officer, and Third, Wireless Officer), two British Phosphate Commissioners' representatives (Cole and Mercer) and two Sacred Heart Mission personnel (Father Pujebet and Brother Brummel), were evacuated from Ocean Island in the French destroyer "Triomphante" on 1st March, 1942. In August and September, 1942, Japanese Naval forces occupied Ocean Island and the Islands of Tarawa, Butaritari and Abemama, and visited all the other islands of the Gilbert Group and took away as prisoners of war a number of Europeans who had remained in these islands. All these Europeans, to the number of 22, were murdered by the Japanese at Tarawa in October, 1942. The six Europeans who remained in Ocean Island were brutally treated by the Japanese and were all dead within a few months of the enemy occupation of that island.

Although the enemy actually occupied only Ocean Island, Tarawa, Butaritari and Abemama, the activities of Japanese naval and air units effectually cut off all communication with the Gilbert Islands until November, 1943, when American forces, after heavy fighting at Tarawa, cleared the enemy from the group. Ocean Island remained in enemy hands until after the surrender of Japan and its re-occupation by Australian forces in October, 1945.

After their re-occupation in November, 1943, Tarawa and Butaritari were used as advanced bases for war operations against the enemy in the north-western Pacific. The Resident Commissioner and a number of other Government officers went in with the re-occupying forces to re-establish civil administration and for purposes of liaison between the American Command and the civil population. The whole of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands remained in military occupation and under military administration until after the surrender of Japan.

The Ellice Islands were not at any time under enemy occupation but were occupied by American forces during 1942, and advanced Military, Naval and Air bases were established at Funafuti, Nanumea and Nukufetau. Patrolling enemy aircraft from the Gilbert Islands flew over frequently and made occasional bombing raids.

In the Phoenix Islands an American Military, Naval and Air base was established in Canton Island, which became of great importance on the transpacific air route for military aircraft. The island was shelled by an enemy submarine and subjected to occasional enemy air raids.

The Line Islands were free of enemy molestation during the war but were garrisoned by allied forces and under military administration.

During the period of allied occupation communication with the islands was maintained by military aircraft and by supply ships, but air communication has now ceased and the colony is dependent for its communications with the outside world (apart from wireless communication which has been re-established by the Administration), on small supply vessels operated by the Government.

Immediately upon the reoccupation of Ocean Island the British Phosphate Commissioners sent in men and material to commence the rehabilitation of the phosphate industry and expect to re-commence production during 1946.

The native population of Ocean Island, comprising some 900 Banabans and 1,200 Gilbertese, was deported by the Japanese during 1942 and 1943, some being sent to Nauru, some to the Caroline Islands and some to the Gilbert Islands, with the exception of some 150 able-bodied Gilbertese who were retained as labourers. These latter were brutally massacred by the Japanese in August, 1945, after the surrender of Japan.

The Banabans were collected in November and December, 1945, and, as their villages and means of sustenance in Ocean Island had been destroyed by the enemy, were transported to Rabi Island, in the Fiji group.

Since re-occupation the headquarters of the Colony Government has been temporarily at Tarawa. It is not proposed that colony headquarters should be re-established in Ocean Island, but that it should be permanently established in the Central Gilbert Islands atoll of Abemama.

Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1934–35 ..	52,923	53,983
1935–36 ..	58,697	60,744
1936–37 ..	77,630	79,835
1937–38 ..	77,261	88,421
1938–39 ..	97,263	101,139
1939–40 ..	67,846	79,543
1940–41 ..	58,559	86,207
1941–42 ..	36,596	61,946
1942–43 ..	26,666	70,458
1943–44 ..	25,976	96,780*
1944–45 ..	16,309	230,289†

(Revised estimate.)

Imports and Exports

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1934–35 ..	117,060	340,068
1935–36 ..	128,848	366,887
1936–37 ..	119,201	449,940
1937–38 ..	207,275	353,233
1938–39 ..	178,767	279,438

(Figures for subsequent years not available).

Resident Commissioners

1892 C. R. Swayne.
1901 W. Telfer Campbell.
1910 Captain J. Quayle Dickson.
1913 E. C. Eliot (later C.B.E.).
1921 H. R. McClure.
1926 A. F. Grimble (later Sir Arthur Grimble, K.C.M.G.).
1933 J. C. Barley.
1941 V. Fox-Strangways.

*Including £43,544 extraordinary war expenditure.

†Including £165,000 special war and rehabilitation expenditure.

THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

Situation and Area

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° S., and 12° 30′ S., and the meridians of 155° and 170° of E. longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, in an area approximately 249,000 square nautical miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

History

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted they named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that they left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz group, and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz group and the north-west coastline of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Boudeuse*, sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island on the right being named Bougainville after him, and the one on the left named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time many Europeans visited the group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 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 Cristoval, 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, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikaiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the protectorate, and in 1900 the northern islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

Early in 1942 Japanese aircraft commenced bombing raids on the protectorate capital at Tulagi, and when enemy invasion became imminent in February and March the majority of the non-native population, including all Government officials who could be spared, were evacuated to Australia. The Resident Commissioner and a number of officers remained in the protectorate to continue the administration so far as possible, but evacuated Tulagi and other stations on the seashore and moved to various places in the interior of the larger islands. The Resident Commissioner, with a wireless officer equipped with a portable radio, moved to Malaita, whence he maintained communication with his officers and radio communication with Suva and other stations, collecting and passing out invaluable intelligence reports of enemy movements and activities until the landing of American forces later in the year.

During the early months of 1942 the enemy overran and occupied the western half of the protectorate as far as Guadalcanal, Nggela and Ysabel, and established a post on the north-western end of Malaita. In Guadalcanal the Japanese immediately commenced the construction of an airfield with the obvious intention of using it as an advanced base for the bombing of areas to the south and west.

In August, 1942, the American Marine Division landed in Tulagi and Guadalcanal, occupied the Japanese airfield (later developed into the Henderson airfield) and, after some months of stiff fighting, drove the enemy out of the central portion of the protectorate. On the arrival of the American forces the Resident Commissioner established contact with the commander and the administration thereafter operated as a military administration under the control of the military commander.

During 1943 the enemy was dislodged from the western end of the protectorate, with the exception of the small Shortland group and the north-western tip of the large island of Choiseul which remained in enemy hands until the surrender of Japan.

The economy of the protectorate is based almost wholly on the copra industry and the greater part of the copra exported before the war was produced on coconut plantations owned and operated by Europeans. On the retirement early in 1942 of the non-native population before the Japanese invasion the plantations were necessarily abandoned, and, with the rapid tropical growth of underbrush during four years of neglect, have deteriorated greatly; and this, combined with the severe damage caused by war operations, has reduced the potential of copra production by at least 50 per cent. since 1941, when it stood at about 24,000 tons per annum. Due to the extreme scarcity of shipping since the war ended, it has not been possible to provide an oversea shipping service to the protectorate and consequently European planters are not able to re-occupy their plantations and re-commence copra production.

Since communication by military aircraft ceased on the withdrawal of the Allied occupation forces after the termination of the war, the protectorate has had to rely, for its oversea shipping communications, almost entirely upon one small vessel of some 288 tons operated under charter by the protectorate Government. Arrangements are now in hand for the purchase of this vessel outright.

Apart from the Allied forces engaged in local war operations, large bases were established in the protectorate for operations further afield; and consequently very large Allied forces were in occupation or temporarily quartered in the group. The effect upon the native population of contact with such large numbers of Allied servicemen was necessarily great and far-reaching and a certain disruption of native life and change in outlook was inevitable. It is yet too early to say to what extent these effects will have made a permanent impression upon the natives; but they are being felt in many directions and are likely to have an important bearing on the resumption of the normal economic life of the protectorate.

An outstanding feature of the war and the enemy invasion of the territory has been the great loyalty of the native people to their British connection and to the Allied cause generally.

Population (in 1937)

Europeans	478
Native (Melanesian)	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	3,847
Chinese	192
Japanese	8
Malays	1
Total	94,094

Climate

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been greatly improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence have been enormously increased.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

Administration

The British Solomon Islands protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed at Honiara in Guadalcanal) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

Customs and Trade

The customs tariff consists of duties at specific or *ad valorem* rates on certain imports and exports and includes provisions for Empire preferences.

	1938–9
Percentage of trade with the United Kingdom.	14·8%
Percentage of trade with other parts of the British Empire.	64·7%
Percentage of foreign trade	20·5%
United States of America	9·0%
D.E. Indies	4·1%
	100·00%

Revenue and Expenditure

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1935–36	58,465	49,224
1936–37	68,136	63,036
1937–38	82,809	69,002
1938–39	61,059	65,545
1939–40	58,902	73,554
1940–41	51,320	65,848
1941–42	41,357	63,895
1942–43	22,200	59,947
(includes £16,457 extraordinary war expenditure)		
1943–44	27,546	108,886
(includes £55,105 extraordinary war expenditure)		
1944–45 (revised estimates)	25,721	212,075
(includes £123,666 special War and rehabilitation expenditure)		

Imports and Exports

Year.	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £
1935–36	150,163	198,358
1936–37	197,967	328,196
1937–38	232,891	297,346
1938–39	185,050	140,465
1940–41	134,888	131,913

Figures for subsequent years not available.

Shipping

1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39
Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Entered— 91,308	79,300	79,338	67,365	62,399
Cleared— 89,288	81,315	77,394	67,579	63,916

Rainfall in Inches

1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
134·53	114·11	125·73	124·87	145·50

Resident Commissioners Since 1896

1896 C. M. Woodford, C.M.G.
1918 C. R. M. Workman.
1921 Captain R. R. Kane, M.C.
1929 F. N. Ashley, C.M.G.
1939 W. S. Marchant, O.B.E.
1943 O. C. Noel, O.B.E.

Advisory Council

The Resident Commissioner is assisted by an Advisory Council, inaugurated in 1921, and now continued by virtue of King's Regulation No. 2 of 1936, as amended by King's Regulations, Nos. 2 and 3 of 1945.

The Council consists of the following members:

Official Members

The Resident Commissioner.
Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser (vacant).
Senior Medical Officer—A. G. Rutter.

Nominated Members

D. Mackinnon.
Bishop of Melanesia.
C. V. Widdy.

TONGA

The Tongan, or Friendly Islands, area about 250 square miles, situated between 18° and 22° south latitude, were discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most are of coral formation, but some are volcanic. The Tongans are Polynesians, closely allied to the Maoris and Samoans. The islands are in three main groups, Vava'u, Ha'apai, and Tongatapu (containing the capital, Nuku'alofa). In the late 18th and early 19th centuries there was fierce civil war between the three groups, and not until 1845 did King George Tupou I succeed in uniting the whole of Tonga. The centenary of the unified kingdom was celebrated on 4th December, 1945.

King George Tupou I, who died in 1893, was succeeded by his great-grandson George Tupou II, on whose death in 1918, Princess Salote, his daughter, succeeded. The Queen, who was born in 1900, married the late Prince Uiliami Tungi, who died in 1941.

Queen Salote Tupou was made an Honorary G.B.E. on the occasion of the centenary in 1945. Her heir is her elder son, Tungi, B.A., LL.B. Sydney), who was born in 1919.

Climate

The climate is healthy. Although hot and humid from January to March, it is pleasantly cool during most of the remaining months. The temperature ranges from 53° to 93° F. The average annual rainfall varies between 70 inches in Tongatapu and 110 in Vava'u.

History

Much of the history of Fiji since the year 1826, when the first Wesleyan missionaries landed in Tonga, has been concerned with the relationship between Church and State. By the middle of the century practically all the chiefs and people had embraced Christianity, the great majority being Wesleyans. The control and management of the Wesleyan Mission remained with the Australasian Conference until 1885, when King George Tupou I, after trying unsuccessfully to obtain local autonomy for the Church in Tonga, seceded. Assisted by the Rev. Shirley Baker, originally a Wesleyan missionary, then also Premier, the King established the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga as an independent body. In 1887 an attempt by some escaped native convicts on the Premier's life was made the pretext for increased persecution of the " Fakaogos " or members of the original Wesleyan Mission Church. About 100 were deported to Fiji. At an enquiry by the High Commissioner the allegation that the attempt on Mr. Baker's life was due to a " Fakaogo " conspiracy was abandoned, and a letter written by Mr. Baker, purporting to be signed by the King, was addressed to the High Commissioner, promising an amnesty to political prisoners and freedom of worship. The services in the mission church at once recommenced.

In 1890 further complaints were made; and Tongan officials denied that the King had promised to accord freedom of worship. Finding, after further inquiry, that Mr. Baker was the principal cause of the trouble, Sir John Thurston prohibited him from being within the group for a term of two years. A few days earlier the King, on the request of the leading chiefs, had dismissed the Premier from office, and a fresh government was formed with a Tongan Premier, Tukuaho. Under the new government the fullest freedom of worship was allowed, and the exiles were recalled.

In 1923 much dissatisfaction existed in the Wesleyan Free Church and, after an enquiry into the state of the finances, it was decided to approach the Wesleyan Church with a view to the union of the two bodies. At a joint conference union was decided upon. A minority, under the leadership of the late Rev. J. B. Watkin, declined to join the united body and carried on under the title of the Free Church of Tonga. Protracted litigation ensued in respect of the ownership of the property of the church established by King George Tupou I, which was finally decided in favour of the United Church, now known as the Wesleyan Free *Church of Tonga, of which* the present Queen is the head.

Constitution

The present constitution was granted in 1875, although it has since been amended. It provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and the Judiciary.

The Sovereign presides over the Privy Council, which consists of the Premier, the Ministers (at present three Tongans and one European, who are also heads of government departments), and the Governors of Vava'u and Ha'apai when they are at headquarters. The constitution of the Cabinet is similar, except that the Premier and not the Sovereign presides. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Premier and Ministers of the Crown (including the two Governors), seven representatives of the nobles elected by the nobles themselves, 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 for both the nobles and the representatives of the people are held every three years. The President of the Legislative Assembly is the Speaker, appointed by the Sovereign. The courts consists of a Supreme Court, a magistrate's court and a land court. 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 subject to the jurisdiction of the court of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Tonga is a self-governing protectorate under the protection of Great Britain, established by a Treaty of Friendship and Protection signed in 1900.

Population

The following are the official estimates of population as at 31st December, 1945:—

Tongans	39,528
Europeans	200
Persons of mixed descent	550
Other Pacific Islanders ..	*300*
Others	90
	40,668

A census will be held in 1947.

Religion

There are seven missions in Tonga:—The Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, about 20,700 adherents; Free Church of Tonga and Church of Tonga (off-shoots of the Wesleyan Church), about 11,250; Roman Catholics, 5,900; Church of England, 270; Church of Latter Day Saints, 2,060; Seventh-Day Adventists, 330.

Currency and Banking

There has been a Government note issue since 1919, denominations being £5, £1, 10*s.* and 4*s.* The amount of notes in circulation on 30th June, 1945, was £70,231. Tongan currency is at present at a discount of 25 per cent. on sterling. United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand and Fiji silver and copper coinage are legal tender.

There are no private banks in the kingdom. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. At the end of 1945 there were some 2,800 depositors and £100,748 in deposits.

Communications

There is a monthly steamship service from New Zealand via Fiji, and vessels call at regular intervals to load copra for the United Kingdom.

There are about 200 miles of roads in the group, but a proportion of this mileage consists of earth roads which are only usable by motor traffic in dry weather.

There is a first-class aerodrome on the island of Tongatapu, large enough to take the largest aircraft, and seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa harbour.

There are five wireless stations in the group and a telephone service in Nuku'alofa.

Social Services

There are both Government and Mission primary schools, primary education in Tonga being compulsory between the ages of six and 14 years. There are one Government and four Mission colleges for boys, at each of which provision is made for secondary education. The secondary education of girls is in the hands of the missions. The Tongans are entirely literate.

There are three public hospitals, the main one being at Nuku'alofa, where the Chief Medical Officer is in charge. There are 14 Tongan medical practitioners, trained at the Central Medical School in Fiji, stationed at various islands throughout the group.

Every male Tongan on reaching the taxable age of 16 years is entitled to 8¼ acres of land for cultivation in addition to a small village allotment for his dwelling. For these two allotments he pays a tax of 8*s.* a year. He pays also an annual tax of 32*s.* for which free education, medical, hospital and dental treatment are provided.

Finance and Trade

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
Pre-war—		
1937–38 ..	69,241	62,742
1938–39 ..	60,441	69,612
War—		
1942–43 ..	116,180	99,375
1943–44 ..	141,355	110,355
1944–45 ..	140,334	106,997

The chief exports are copra and bananas, the average annual export of copra being about 12,000 tons and of bananas about 80,000 cases. All copra is now shipped to the United Kingdom, the bananas to New Zealand.

There is no public debt, and the amount of accumulated balances on 30th June, 1946, was £216,000.

The main source of revenue is customs duties. In addition to a number of specific duties there is a general tariff of 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* and a British preferential tariff of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Year.	*Imports.* £	*Exports.* £
Pre-war—		
1938	83,026	86,196
1939	79,695	79,820
War—		
1943	264,919	169,638
1944	264,997	263,554
1945	222,399	202,074

Ministers

Premier—Ata.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—Tuivakano.
Minister of Police and Works—Akau'ola.
Minister of Finance—H. E. Nicolson.
Minister of Education and Health—H.R.H. Tungi.
Minister of Lands—Tu'iha'ateiho.
Governor of Vava'u—'Ulukalala.
Governor of Ha'apai—Ahome'e.

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides, to which are attached the Banks and Torres Islands, lie between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude, and the 165th and 170th degrees of east longitude. The area is about 5,700 square miles. The non-native population is about 3,000 and the native is estimated at 40,000.

The natives are Melanesians, but in many places there is an admixture of Polynesian blood. The Europeans are mostly British or French.

Missions have been established by the Melanesian Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists and Church of Christ, by the Presbyterian churches of Canada and Australia and by the Roman Catholic Church.

The principal exports are copra, cocoa, coffee, trocas; maize, hides and various miscellaneous products are also exported. The climate of most of the islands is rather unhealthy and malarial fever is prevalent. At first, a joint commission, of British and French naval officers, was appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order. British and French residents were appointed in 1902. In February, 1906, a conference of British and French officials took place in London, and a draft convention was prepared to provide for the settlement of land claims, and for an arrangement which would put an end to the difficulties arising from the absence of jurisdiction over the natives. A convention confirming the above-mentioned draft was signed in London on October 20th, 1906, and was provisionally proclaimed at Vila, the chief town of the New Hebrides, on 2nd December, 1907. Its provisions include the establishment of a joint court, and of an executive government consisting, for some purposes, of the British and French representatives in the group acting in concert. For other purposes British and French nationals remain subject to the control only of their own authorities.

A Protocol, drawn up in London in 1914, to replace the Convention of 1906, was ratified on 18th March, 1922. It was proclaimed in the New Hebrides in August, 1923.

British and French Resident Commissioners, subordinate to their respective High Commissioners, each with a staff of officers, have been appointed. In addition there is a Condominium staff working in departments under the joint control of the two resident commissioners.

The customs tariff in force in the New Hebrides is mainly on an *ad valorem* basis at varying rates with specific duties in a few cases.

On the import trade of the group about 49 per cent. is claimed by Australia, 26 per cent. by France, and the remainder by Britain, Japan, China and U.S.A., while the bulk of the exports are shipped to France.

Pitcairn Island

Pitcairn Island (two square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (latitude 25° 3′ S., longitude 130° 8′ W.). It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1790, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*, with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed, with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island; but 40 of them soon returned. In 1879 these had increased to 90. The population (at 30th June, 1936) numbered 202 persons.

It is a British colony by settlement, and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the West Pacific in 1898 under section 6 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

Chief Magistrate—Norris Young.

The Government is now administered under the High Commissioner, by a Council consisting of a chief magistate, two assessors, a secretary and a chairman of the internal committee. These officers are elected annually by the people.

The islands of Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno were annexed in 1902, and are included in the district of Pitcairn.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

Situation, Area and Trade

The Windward Islands consist of the four islands of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada, lying in the order named from north to south, together with the smaller islands known as the Grenadines, which lie between St. Vincent and Grenada, and are attached partly to the one island and partly to the other. Geographically Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago belong to the group, and were formerly associated with it politically—Tobago from 1764 to 1784, and all three in 1838. The three last named islands and, as from 1st January, 1940, Dominica, which on that date was separated from the Leeward Islands, are grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the four colonies is 829 square miles, and their estimated population at the census of 1946 (subject to confirmation) 250,418.

Statistics

Statistics of imports and exports of the Windward Islands as constituted prior to the inclusion of Dominica :—

Year.	Imports. £	Exports. £
1935 ..	643,536	541,183
1936 ..	649,551	628,407
1937 ..	819,124	801,943
1938 ..	682,249	647,466
1939 ..	722,869	708,190

and after the inclusion of Dominica :—

1940 ..	951,799	808,780
1941 ..	1,094,947	1,103,291
1942 ..	1,049,415	1,094,791
1943 ..	1,378,380	1,103,647
1944 ..	1,607,759	1,220,196

Statistics of revenue and expenditure of the Windward Islands as constituted prior to the inclusion of Dominica :—

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1935 ..	308,912	310,667
1936 ..	332,561	312,232
1937 ..	363,062	362,323
1938 ..	348,035	362,374
1939 ..	352,432	361,030

and after the inclusion of Dominica :—

1940 ..	437,996	459,763
1941 ..	516,020	490,296
1942 ..	582,062	538,748
1943 ..	766,403	625,273
1944 ..	811,242	764,546

History

Some account is given of the history of each island in its proper place, but particulars of their several federal unions may be conveniently inserted here. As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbee 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.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race, less than 5 per cent. being white and there are some Indian coolies. A few Caribs still remain in St. Vincent and Dominica. English is spoken throughout, but in St. Lucia and Dominica the prevailing language with the peasantry is a French patois.

Constitution

Each island retains its own institutions. The Governor is normally resident in Grenada where he is assisted by a Chief Secretary for the Windward Islands. The colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica are presided over by resident administrators. There is no common legislature, nor common laws, revenue or tariff. A Windward Islands Court of Appeal was set up in 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. c. 15) and abolished in 1920 by an Act (9 & 10 Geo. V. c. 47) which set up a Court of Appeal for the West Indies, consisting of the chief justices of the several West India Islands except Jamaica. There is also a common audit system, instituted in 1889.

Currency and Banking

The legal tender currency is British sterling and the gold coins of the United States. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Ltd., and the Royal Bank of Canada, which have branches in the larger islands, issue five-dollar notes. Currency notes of $1 and $2 denominations issued by the Government of Trinidad are legal tender in the Windward Islands. Public accounts are kept in sterling, but banking and private accounts generally in dollars. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver.

Communications

The usual length of the voyage from England to Grenada is about 16 days.

The steamers of Harrison Direct Line call at Grenada on the outward voyage, and on the homeward voyage they call at the three islands as cargo offers. There is also direct communication between Grenada and New York by the steamers of the Furness, Withy Line. The passenger and cargo steamers of the Canadian National Line call at Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and connect these islands with Canada, St. John and Halifax being the ports of arrival and departure there.

There are no railways in any of the islands. Government-owned telephone systems exist throughout the islands. All four islands of the group are in telegraphic communication with the West Indies and Canada through the system of Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., and thence with Great Britain and all parts of the world through the system of Cable & Wireless, Ltd. A coast station is also maintained at St. Lucia for communication with ships at sea.

Airfields have been constructed at Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia and it is proposed that an airfield should be constructed at Dominica. Grenada and St. Lucia are at present served by British West Indian Airways on a regular schedule but, owing to the turbulence at the approach to the St. Vincent airfield, the service of British West Indian Airways to that colony has been temporarily suspended.

A wireless installation has been erected at Carricou by the local Government. It communicates with Grenada and through that island to the United Kingdom, Canada, North America, etc., the ordinary tariff being 2d. per word more than from Grenada.

The rates of postage are :—

Internal.—Letters per 1 oz., 1½*d.* Newspapers—Grenada, ½*d.* per 4 oz.; St. Lucia, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; St. Vincent, ½*d.* per 4 oz.

To U.K., India and British Dominions and Colonies.—St. Lucia, 2½*d.* for the first oz. and 1½*d.* for each additional oz., newspapers ½*d.* per 2 oz.; Grenada and St. Vincent, 2½*d.* for the first oz. and 1*d.* for each additional oz., newspapers, ½*d.* per 2 oz.

To other countries.—3½*d.* for the first oz. and 1½*d.* for each additional oz., newspapers ½*d.* per 2 oz.

Country of Destination.	Rates of Postage from Grenada on Parcels not exceeding 3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Limit of Weight.
Bermuda, British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.	1/–	2/–	3/–	5/–	22 lb
Canada	1/–	2/–	3/–	5/–	20 lb.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1/9	3/3	4/6	7/3	22 lb.
Countries served through Great Britain; in addition to the postage shown in the British Post Office Guide.	1/–	1/9	2/9	4/9	The limit specified in the British Post Office Guide.
United States of America (including Virgin Islands of the U.S. and Canal Zone.)	9*d.* not over 1 lb.; 6*d.* additional lb.				22 lb.
Other possessions of the United States	1/3 not over 1 lb.; 1*s.* additional lb.				22 lb.

Governors Since 1900

1900 Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
1906 Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G.
1909 Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1914 Sir George B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.
1923 Sir Frederick S. James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1930 Sir Thomas A. V. Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
1935 Sir Selwyn M. Grier, K.C.M.G.
1937 Sir Henry B. Popham, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
1942 Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C.M.G.

GRENADA

Situation, Area, etc.

Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward group, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ N. latitude, and 61° 20′ and 61° 35′ W. longitude; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth and contains about 133 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 90 miles north of Trinidad, and between it and the former island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, attached partly to the government of St. Vincent and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 8,467 acres, and a population (at 24th April, 1921) of 7,104.

General Description

Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and brushwood. The mountains are chiefly volcanic, and have several lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, running off in spurs from the centre of the island, giving it an appearance of romantic beauty when viewed from the sea.

The island abounds in streams, and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and seven miles from the town of St. George, and Lake Antoine, both old craters, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former there is a Government rest house. The island is well equipped with roads. All the first-class roads and practically all the second and third-class roads are suitable for motor traffic. Bitumen-surfaced first-class roads run completely round the island and across it in two directions. A large proportion of the second-class roads are also surface treated and all roads leading to places of interest are all-weather roads. The total mileage of roads is 461. The island is divided into six districts or parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark and St. John—while the dependencies of Carriacou, Petit Martinique and other adjacent islets form a separate district, administered by a Commissioner. St. George's, the principal town, is a port of registry for shipping and had on 31st December, 1945, 180 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 3,762 tons; its fine harbour, owing to its situation, healthiness and great natural advantages, including a plentiful supply of water of the purest quality, offers exceptional inducements as a port of call for steamers. The town had a population of 4,629 by census of 24th April, 1921.

The other towns in the colony are Gouyave (or Charlotte Town), Victoria (or Grand Pauve), Sauteurs, Grenville (or La Baye), and Hillsborough, in Carriacou. English is universally spoken. French patois used to be spoken by the peasantry but the practice is declining rapidly. About 2 per cent. are of European blood, the remainder being of the negro race, except the East Indian population, which was 2,692 in number according to the census of 1921.

Climate

The climate is good and during the months from December to the end of April, when the trade winds prevail, it is delightful. From July to October there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. The climate may be regarded as hot during this period but it is not unhealthy at any time during the year. There is an appreciable variation of rainfall. In the mountainous centre it reached 147 inches in 1944 and in the lowlands to the south of the islands it was as low as 47 inches. The highest shade temperature recorded in 1945 was 92° and the lowest 69°.

Industry, Trade and Customs

The prosperity of the island, like that of its neighbours, depends almost entirely upon the planting industry. The chief produce of Grenada is cocoa, of which a total value of £181,462 was shipped in 1945. The modern sugar factory which was erected in 1936 in the southern part of the island manufactures sufficient sugar to meet local demands. No sugar is exported as yet. Attention has been turned with some success to the cultivation of other economic plants, such, for instance, as limes, coffee, kola nut, cloves, vanilla, pepper, cardamoms, coconuts, etc. Nutmeg cultivation occupies a prominent position. The value of spices exported in 1945 was £371,736. The export of bananas to Canada has been discontinued owing to shipping difficulties during the war, and shipments are now confined to relatively small consignments to Trinidad. In Carriacou cotton is the staple product; the value exported in 1945 was, with cotton seed, £4,367. The cultivation of limes has now been successfully established in Carriacou, the exports of lime products in 1945 amounting to £7,709. Tropical fruits of almost every description and of the finest quality are fairly plentiful and are shipped to the Barbados and Trinidad markets. The principal food resources are yams, sweet potatoes, tanias, kush-kush, pigeon-peas, plantains, bananas, Indian corn, cassava, bread fruit, etc. Fresh meat is always obtainable, and the animals slaughtered for the purpose are reared in the island. An excellent oyster is obtained in Carriacou, and turtles and fresh fish are plentiful. The commercial value of the forests is now being explored. Rum is manufactured for local consumption, the total number of proof gallons in 1944 being 39,816.

The main imports are food-stuffs, textiles, timber for building purposes, and hardware.

The principal exports, besides those products already mentioned, are turtles and turtle-shell, hides and skins, fruit and poultry.

The tariff of import duties is partly on an *ad valorem* and partly on a specific basis. The rates in the case of the former are mainly 15 per cent. on Empire goods and 22½ per cent. on foreign goods. The preference on Empire goods is generally 33⅓ per cent.

The percentages of trade in 1945 were as follows:—

	Imports. *Per cent.*	*Exports.* *Per cent.*
United Kingdom ..	10	21
United States of America	20	59
Canada	46	2
Other Empire Countries	19	15
Other Foreign Countries	5	3
	100	100

The total acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, is 76,548; acreage of Carriacou, 8,467.

There is a Government savings bank in St. George's, established in 1881, and extended to the out districts in 1889, and on 31st December, 1945, the amount at credit of depositors was £146,286.

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the colony.

History

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and was named by him Conception. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. A settlement was attempted in 1609 by a company of London merchants, but the colonists were so harassed by the Caribs that the attempt was abandoned. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company, and established a settlement at St. George's. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims. In 1762 it was surrendered to the British under Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris on 10th February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French under the Count D'Estaing; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1795–6 it was the scene of a rebellion against the British rule, instigated by the French Republic. The Lieut.-Governor and 47 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels and the colony brought to the verge of ruin. In June, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercrombie suppressed the rising, and the ringleaders were executed.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established in regard to the African slaves, and this was followed in 1838 by their unconditional emancipation.

Constitution

There was from 1766 a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 21 elected members.

Under an Act of 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members of both branches of the legislature. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

This constitution was remodelled by an Act of 7th October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 members, eight elected by the people, and nine nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of five members, three being nominated and the other two elected Members of Assembly. These members received each a salary of £100 a year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieut.-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on 9th February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vict. c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and crown colony government was established in December, 1877.

On 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, and on 1st June, 1885, Grenada became the headquarters of the Government, which includes the colonies of St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Until 1st December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

By an Order-in-Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, seven *ex officio* members, three nominated unofficial members and five elected members. The island was divided into five electoral districts, each returning one elected member.

By an Order-in-Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted; and now consists of the Governor, three *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer), four nominated members and seven elected members (one for each of seven electoral districts). At the same time, the Governor is given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government. By an Order-in-Council dated 11th May, 1945, the title of Colonial Secretary was altered to that of Administrator.

The Government is assisted in the internal administration by six semi-elective District Boards.

Education

There are 52 elementary schools, 10 Government and 42 aided. These schools are Senior, Combined and Junior. Head teachers are paid from £90 to £268 per annum, according to their certificates of proficiency and to the class of school. Bonuses are given them for extra duties. Grants are also given by Government in aid of buildings, furniture and apparatus. There are in addition a handicraft centre for boys and a housecraft centre for girls, both of which are situated in St. George's. A Board of Education nominated by the Governor gives advice to Government in educational matters. In 1945 the average attendance was 11,666 children, the number on the rolls being 17,922. There is a Government secondary school for boys. There are three private secondary schools for girls, which receive grants-in-aid from the general revenue. The total expenditure incurred by Government on primary education for the year 1944 was £18,960 from local funds and £2,561 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Population

Census, 1901	63,438
Census, 1911	66,750
Census, 1921	66,302
31st December, 1944 ..	88,016

Finances

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1935 ..	151,190	146,662
1936 ..	150,235	143,396
1937 ..	169,634	169,454
1938 ..	157,508	166,299
1939 ..	150,408	165,364
1940 ..	153,546	183,744
1941 ..	179,455	173,668
1942 ..	247,697	190,317
1943 ..	282,553	222,088
1944 ..	334,668	261,024

Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year.	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
1935 ..	1,405,518	1,897,014
1936 ..	1,171,492	1,563,838
1937 ..	1,378,202	1,911,466
1938 ..	1,297,255	1,709,387
1939 ..	1,182,762	1,541,704
1940 ..	818,423	1,139,273
1941 ..	281,044	437,937
1942 ..	111,136	213,432
1943 ..	51,749	57,777
1944 ..	63,412	79,942

Imports

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Colonies.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1936 ..	143,986	90,220	48,174	282,380
1937 ..	175,491	120,587	74,891	370,969
1938 ..	122,886	111,658	59,616	294,160
1939 ..	117,340	107,354	58,394	283,088
1940 ..	134,854	158,934	53,823	347,611
1941 ..	89,245	201,112	49,049	339,406
1942 ..	82,713	179,833	93,629	356,175
1943 ..	75,866	236,101	107,497	419,464
1944 ..	91,042	351,720	138,364	581,126
1945 ..	60,123	365,583	130,420	556,126

EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1936	96,435	96,857	93,295	286,587
1937	182,453	88,534	129,790	400,777
1938	124,477	113,393	76,796	314,666
1939	112,455	102,871	95,361	310,687
1940	132,231	86,213	73,918	292,363
1941	142,043	143,060	92,668	377,771
1942	255,803	81,948	208,300	546,051
1943	121,569	97,321	373,095	591,985
1944	110,609	136,739	365,275	612,623
1945	137,126	105,998	386,221	629,345

Customs revenue, 1944, £177,017.
Public debt at 31st December, 1944, £332,415.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E. (*Senior Medical Officer*).
A. Williamson, O.B.E.
J. B. Renwick.
T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrator.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
J. F. Fleming.
J. Wilson.
T. A. Marryshow, C.B.E.
F. B. Paterson.
J. B. Renwick.
F. C. de Gale.
T. E. N. Smith.
A. Williamson, O.B.E.
S. H. Smith.
C. A. O. Phillips.
A. O. Payne.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Anglican Church—Ven. H. J. Pigott (*Archdeacon*).
Roman Catholic Church—Very Rev. L. K. Clark, O.P., V.G., V.P.
Wesleyan Church—Rev. J. Webster.
Church of Scotland—Vacant.

CONSULS

United States of America—C. H. Whitaker (*Vice-Consul for the Windward Islands*).
France—O. M. Bain (*Con. Agent*).
Latvia—O. M. Bain (*Vice-Consul*).

ST. VINCENT

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of St. Vincent is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13 10′ N. latitude and 60° 57′ W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Most of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of nine miles from Kingstown.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the side of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contained at the census of 1931, a population of 4,269 souls. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1944, 46 sailing vessels of a net tonnage of 1,632 tons, and seven motor vessels of 187 tons net.

There are five other small towns in the island, the most important being Georgetown on the north-east, and Barrouallie on the west.

The most striking natural feature of the island, is its "Soufrière," or volcano, situated at the northern extremity of the island, and rising to about 4,048 feet above the level of the sea. After a violent eruption in 1812 it remained dormant for a period of ninety years, and then broke into violent eruption again on 7th May, 1902, when the entire northern half of the island was devastated, and nearly 2,000 lives were lost. The eruption synchronised with that of Mont Pélée in Martinique which destroyed the town of St. Pierre. The "Soufrière" remained intermittently active throughout 1902, and there was a further eruption in March, 1903, since when it has remained quiescent.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded and almost impassable mountains traverses it from the "Soufrière" at its northern end to Mount St. Andrew (2,500 feet), dominating the Kingstown valley at its southern extremity. This range sends off spurs on each side, cutting up the island into a series of valleys, trending east and west from the central range to the coast. There is a somewhat level tract called the Carib Country at the north-east of the island, between the "Soufrière" and the sea. This district formerly comprised the most fertile sugar estates. The next highest point after the "Soufrière" in the range is Richmond Peak, 3,539 feet high. The streams are numerous but small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Richmond River.

In September, 1898, the island was visited by a severe hurricane, which caused widespread destruction, and reduced large numbers of the inhabitants to destitution. In September, 1921, the island was again struck by a hurricane which, although not as violent as its predecessor, did considerable damage to property and crops, entailing considerable hardship on the populace and necessitating the expenditure by Government of £3,288 on relief measures.

CLIMATE

In the dry season, January to May, the climate is charming. In the wet season, and especially from August to November, the weather is damp and hot, but not at all unhealthy. The nights are cool all the year round. The rainfall during 1945 was 87·27 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer during the same year was 90° F., the lowest 67° F., the mean monthly temperature being 79·8° F. in the shade. The prevailing wind is south-east.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND CUSTOMS

Sugar, syrup, rum, coconuts, copra and excellent arrowroot are produced besides small quantities of other tropical crops like cocoa and bananas. Arrowroot, the most important product, is graded and exported under the control of the Co-operative Arrowroot Association. The fine quality of the coconuts resulted in a good demand for St. Vincent whole nuts on the markets of Canada and the United States of America; but war conditions and especially the shortage of oils and fats have increased the production of copra at the expense of the whole nut trade. The output of the island's copra has soared to an extremely high level in recent years. The cultivation of cassava and groundnuts also attracted attention and the increase in production of the latter crop has been spectacular. Sea island cotton, the best in the Empire, is extensively planted and the Government controlled Central Cotton Ginnery is responsible for the majority of the ginning. There is also one privately owned ginnery operating in the colony. Many of the syrup and arrowroot mills are operated by water power. A large portion of the cultivated land is owned by a few individuals; portions of Crown lands have been alienated to peasant proprietors, and several estates have been purchased by Government with the aid of an Imperial grant and allotted to the same class of settlers. A new and more extensive scheme on a leasehold basis is about to be put into operation. The forests have been exploited, except where they are inaccessible and contain very few valuable timber trees. There are 65 miles of highway running round the island, for the most part close to the coast, but, on the leeward coast, communication is mainly by boat, and nearly all of the produce is water borne. There are also some 300 miles of by-way connecting with the highway.

A telephone system has been established, having one central and four branch exchanges, with 300 connections and some 586 miles of line.

The import duties are largely *ad valorem*, mostly 18¾ per cent.; but there are many specific duties. Preferential rates, mostly two-thirds of the general rate, are charged on imports from other British countries.

Export duties are levied on cotton, arrowroot cassava, starch, cocoa, copra, sugar, syrup, molasses, rum, coconuts, peanuts and fresh vegetables.

The following table shows the direction of the trade for the years 1939 to 1944.

IMPORTS.

	1939.		1940.		1941.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom	87,786	40·5	108,038	43·5	68,500	27·6
Canada	35,883	16·6	59,179	23·8	86,095	34·7
Other Empire Countries	35,678	16·5	42,739	17·2	59,759	24·1
United States of America	40,914	18·9	27,137	10·9	21,503	8·6
Other Foreign Possessions	15,798	7·2	11,199	4·5	11,411	4·6
Miscellaneous	569	0·3	219	0·1	768	0·4

	1942.		1943.		1944.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom	48,811	24·7	85,798	26·2	58,818	13·9
Canada	48,779	24·7	82,916	25·3	148,072	34·9
Other Empire Countries	51,799	26·2	63,942	19·5	76,961	18·2
United States of America	33,900	17·1	73,587	22·5	122,161	28·8
Other Foreign Possessions	13,439	6·8	20,319	6·2	17,097	4·0
Miscellaneous	950	0·5	730	0·3	640	0·2

EXPORTS

	1939.		1940.		1941.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom	74,840*	31·16	105,092	43·25	92,188	32·53
Canada	14,770	6·14	15,603	6·43	20,215	7·14
Other Empire Countries	36,556	15·15	35,589	14·65	52,060†	18·35
United States of America	106,635	44·39	84,321	34·69	119,046	41·96
Other Foreign Possessions	7,525	3·16	2,403	0·98	56	0·02

* Including bullion and specie valued at £200. † Including bullion and specie valued at £2,591.

EXPORTS—*continued*

	1942.		1943.		1944.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£		£	
United Kingdom	89,316	38·89	58,588	28·40	52,435	25·65
Canada	4,768	2·08	1,176	0·57	1,127	0·54
Other Empire Countries ..	58,108*	25·30	73,141	35·45	94,380	46·17
United States of America ..	76,196	33·19	72,360	35·08	55,124	26·96
Other Foreign Possessions	1,242	0·54	1,034	0·50	1,301	0·68

* Including bullion and specie valued at £1,033.

HISTORY

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands.

In 1722 George I made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of £63,625.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French Revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but in 1795 the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the canefields, plundering the houses and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the "Zebra" sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British headquarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly on 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the negro slaves. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first East Indian coolie labourers in 1861. Most of them returned to India, but some made their home in the colony.

CONSTITUTION

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council and Assembly.

The Council consisted of 12 members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of 19 members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of 10 members, five from the Legislative Council and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor and composed of three members—one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the colony, and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated and, instead, a single Legislative Assembly was created. This assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three *ex-officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. (The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 388.)

But this constitution also was abrogated by an act of the local legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 47), by which the future modelling of the constitution was left to the Crown. Until 1st December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order-in-Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, four *ex-officio* members, one nominated unofficial member and three elected members. By the St. Vincent (Legislative Council) Amendment Order-in-Council, 1931, the Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial member, and three elected members. The island was divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member.

By an Order-in-Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members (the Administrator, Crown Attorney and Treasurer), three nominated members and five elected members (one for each of five electoral districts).

At the same time, the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation, which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government.

By the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands (Courts) Order-in-Council, 1939, which came into operation on 1st January, 1940, the Supreme Court of Judicature ceased to exist; and in its place was established the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands, which is divided into circuits. There is a Chief Justice of the said court, together with two puisne judges.

EDUCATION

There were on 31st December, 1944, 37 primary schools with 11,720 children on the rolls in 1944. The average attendance during 1944 was 7,143. There is also a government secondary school for boys and a high school for girls.

An island scholarship is awarded triennially, tenable for from three to five years at an approved university: annual value £250, and cost of passage. An agricultural scholarship tenable at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is awarded triennially: annual value £150.

The Government expenditure on primary education in 1944 was £11,387.

SAVINGS BANK

A savings bank was established in 1866 and had 2,046 depositors, with £72,423 deposited on 31st December, 1944. Branches of the bank have been opened at Georgetown, Barrouallie and Union Island.

	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.*	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1935	77,850	78,005	1,011,449	1,295,540
1936	82,308	81,403	849,686	1,225,362
1937	94,380	97,073	927,137	1,177,481
1938	102,016	96,762	948,313	1,202,977
1939	102,138	100,373	966,773	1,236,292
1940	115,904	109,787	805,145	1,111,939
1941	126,388	111,708	587,833	932,008
1942	117,023	137,520	871,322	191,409
1943	185,201	159,856	31,532	38,698
1944	207,677	185,038	59,586	70,140

* The figures are for the calendar year.

IMPORTS

Year.	From U.K.	From other ports of the British Empire.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1935	79,084	58,272	34,036	171,392
1936	80,825	60,352	33,684	174,861
1937	86,493	71,681	45,130	203,304
1938	84,928	70,537	43,321	*198,786
1939	87,786	71,561	57,281	216,628
1940	108,038	101,918	38,555	†248,511
1941	68,500	145,854	33,682	248,036
1942	48,811	100,578	48,289	‡197,678
1943	85,798	146,858	94,636	§327,292
1944	58,818	225,033	139,898	423,749

EXPORTS

Year.	To U.K.	To other ports of British Empire.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935	37,775	31,351	62,878	‖134,922
1936	51,408	40,180	64,458	¶156,046
1937	64,511	45,682	76,893	**187,086
1938	83,883	47,503	79,256	††210,642
1939	74,840	51,326	114,160	240,326
1940	105,092	51,192	86,724	243,008
1941	92,188	72,275	119,102	283,565
1942	89,316	62,876	77,438	229,630
1943	58,588	74,317	73,394	206,299
1944	52,435	95,507	56,425	204,367

PUBLIC DEBT, 31st December, 1944—£43,397.
CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1944—£85,693.

POPULATION

Census, 1921	44,447
Census, 1931	47,961
Estimated, 1944 ..	62,884

ADMINISTRATORS SINCE 1888

April, 1888	R. B. Llewelyn.
11 July, 1889	Captain I. C. Maling, C.M.G.
4 July, 1893	Col. J. H. Sandwith, C.B.
12 Mar., 1895	H. L. Thompson, C.M.G.
14 May, 1901	Edward John Cameron, C.M.G.
27 May, 1909	The Hon. C. Gideon Murray.
8 June, 1915	R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G.
13 April, 1923	R. Walter, C.M.G.
3 April, 1929	H. W. Peebles, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
6 July, 1933	A. F. Grimble, C.M.G.
10 June, 1936	A. A. Wright, C.M.G.
12 Oct., 1938	Major W. Bain Gray, C.B.E.
2 Aug., 1941	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
14 Aug., 1944	R. H. Garvey, M.B.E., M.A.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.
A. M. Punnett, O.B.E.
H. A. Davis.
O. D. Brisbane.

* Including bullion and specie valued at £4.
† Including bullion and specie valued at £50.
‡ Including bullion and specie valued at £2,135.
§ Including bullion and specie valued at £1,315.
‖ Including bullion and specie valued at £2,918.
¶ Including bullion and specie valued at £3,066.
** Including bullion and specie valued at £427.
†† Including bullion and specie valued at £2,333.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.
A. M. Punnett, O.B.E.
W. A. Hadley.
O. D. Brisbane.
S. F. Bonadie.
H. A. Davis.
R. S. Brisbane.
S. G. DeFreitas.
G. A. McIntosh.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES

Church of England—The Right Reverend H. N. V. Tonks (*Bishop of the Windward Islands*).
Church of Scotland—Vacant.
Wesleyan Methodist—Rev. E. S. M. Pilgrim, M.A.
Roman Catholic—The Very Rev. Father Dom Gualbert van der Plas, O.S.B.

FOREIGN CONSULS

Belgium—J. De Neeff (*Havana, Cuba*).
Venezuela—Senor Luis Raphael Pimental (*Trinidad*).
Netherlands—J. Devaux (*St. Lucia*).
Portugal—Agostinho Da Silva (*St. Vincent*).
Peru—Thomas Hunte (*Grenada*).
United States of America—Charles H. Whitaker (*Grenada*).
Brazil—Senhor José Lavrador (*Trinidad*).

ST. LUCIA

SITUATION AND AREA

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus during his fourth voyage, on 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 54′ N. latitude and 60° 59′ W. longitude, at a distance of 24 miles to the south of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 27 miles in length, and 14 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is 150 miles, and its area 233 square miles—rather less than Middlesex. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, and the surrounding district contain an estimated population of 24,000. Next in importance is the town of Soufrière, containing, with the surrounding district, an estimated population of 7,382.

HISTORY

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the 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, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, 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 France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and 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 arms 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, since which period it has continued under British rule.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by internecine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things was slow, being retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect, and the population at 31st December, 1944, is estimated at 76,175. Most of the inhabitants speak a French patois, but English is gradually becoming more generally used. A very small percentage is of European descent, the remainder being of the negro race, or of East Indian origin. The reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is undeserved, the death rate for 1944 being 14·7 per 1,000. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation.

The danger from venomous reptiles is also much exaggerated. Owing to the introduction and spread of the mongoose, snakes are now but rarely met with. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are almost unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° F., even at midday, in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Castries, the chief town, has an excellent harbour. Dredging operations are carried out annually. There is a substantial concrete wharf, 650 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water. There is another wharf, 540 feet in length, originally constructed in wood, which is gradually being reconstructed in concrete, and is kept dredged to a depth of 14 feet at low water. The facilities offered by the port as a port of call and coaling station are widely recognised. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1942, 12 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 719.

SAVINGS BANKS

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1871, and had 1,666 depositors, with £52,498 to their credit on 31st December, 1944.

Branch savings banks exist at Soufrière, Vieux-Fort, Dennery, Gros Islet and Anse-la-Raye.

CONSTITUTION AND LAW

Up to the period of the French Revolution and after the restoration of order in 1800 the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy.

The government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council.

By an Order-in-Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted, and now consists of the Governor, three *ex officio* members (the Administrator, Crown Attorney and Treasurer), three nominated members and five elected members (one for each of three electoral districts and two members for a fourth district).

At the same time the Governor was given reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government. Other changes made were the fixing of a common age qualification, 21 years, for male and female voters, and a widening of the qualifications of electors.

Under the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands (Courts) Order-in-Council, 1939, were established one Supreme Court of Judicature for the colonies of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica and the Leeward Islands in place of the superior courts then existing, and also a court for the hearing and determination of appeals in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be prescribed by law. The judges of this Supreme Court are (1) the Chief Justice who resides in Grenada and performs work in Grenada and St. Vincent; and (2) two puisne judges, one of whom residing in St. Lucia performs work in St. Lucia and Dominica, whereas the other residing in St. Kitts performs work in St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat and Virgin Islands.

A code of civil law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The statute law of the colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Coller, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the criminal law and procedure of the colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

EDUCATION

In 1828 the first public school in St. Lucia was established by the Anglican body but lasted only two years. In 1836 there were four schools in existence with an enrolment of less than 100. The first serious attempt to establish schools on a proper footing was made in 1838, the prime mover being Bishop Smith (Vicar Apostolic of the West Indies). During the same year the Lady Mico Charity accepted educational responsibilities in the colony.

The first Government grant towards education, a sum of £450, was paid to the Mico Charity in 1845, and in 1852 the first Government schools were opened. The charity discontinued its work during 1891 and its seven schools were distributed between Government and the religious denominations; at the end of that year there were four Government schools and 22 denominational assisted schools, of which the Roman Catholic body conducted 16.

In 1898 Government handed over its three remaining schools to the Roman Catholic body and thus all schools became denominational assisted schools, and have remained so up to the present. A Board of Education, an advisory body, was constituted in 1936.

In December, 1944, there were 39 Roman Catholic, three Anglican and three Methodist Schools, the number on roll was 11,243, with an average attendance for the year of 7,210. The amount spent by the St. Lucia Government on education was £13,104, including £10,739 grant-in-aid to denominational primary schools.

From October, 1943, an Education Officer paid from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, became head of the Education Department. During 1944, a total of £2,823 was spent from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds on the improvement of education.

Government grants £450 per annum to St. Mary's College, a Roman Catholic Secondary School for boys, and £175 per annum to St. Joseph's Convent, a similar school for girls conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Industry, Trade and Customs

Limes and lime products, sugar, rum, cocoa, coconuts, bananas, bay oil, bay rum, spices and sea island cotton are produced. There are three sugar factories, 16 lime factories (for the production of lime oils and juices), three rum distilleries, and one bay oil d.stillery.

A fair amount of land in certain districts is in the possession of the Crown, and, under certain conditions, is available for sale for development purposes; the soil will grow any kind of tropical fruit trees or economic plants. Attention is now being paid to the establishment of land settlement schemes with a view to utilising the latent resources of the colony.

The customs import tariff is mainly on a specific duty basis, with a preference in favour of Empire products which in most cases amounts to one-third of the general tariff rate.

The following are the percentages of the colony's import and export trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire and the principal foreign countries respectively:—

Imports

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	36·77	42·99	42·42	38·3	32·62	16·87
Other parts of the British Empire	30·94	36·7	48·65	44·56	48·3	58·37
United States of America ..	17·59	14·91	6·15	5·09	10·39	17·99
Other Foreign Countries	15·70	5·90	2·78	12·05	8·69	6·77

Exports

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	42·5	58·68	63·38	61·37	32·65	14·83
Canada	31·37	15·87	11·27	4·43	·11	·01
Rest of British Empire	19·38	21·08	15·97	30·06	50·87	49·34
United States of America ..	6·70	4·02	9·37	4·14	·05	·01
Other Foreign Countries	·50	·35	·01	—	16·32	35·81

(Value of bunker coal not included in total value of exports.)

Population

Census, 1901	49,883
Census, 1911	48,637
Census, 1921	51,505
Estimated, 1944	76,175

Public Debt at 31st December, 1944, £88,797.
Customs Revenue, 1944, £81,391.

Finances.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1935	79,872	86,000
1936	100,018	87,433
1937	99,045	95,796
1938	88,511	99,314
1939	92,786	95,358
1940	90,982	102,096
1941	138,694	108,602
1942	174,906	124,328
1943	184,246	148,025
1944	178,480	185,781

Shipping Entered and Cleared.

Year.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1935	1,439,841	2,236,007
1936	1,186,124	2,037,180
1937	1,551,520	2,243,448
1938	1,091,602	1,588,782
1939	1,077,339	1,503,642
1940	762,546	1,261,998
1941	1,072,642	2,221,114
1942	296,692	812,441
1943	38,716	99,720
1944	55,090	93,054

Imports

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935	120,337	46,980	28,811	196,128
1936	109,262	50,383	32,665	192,310
1937	98,476	60,847	85,528	244,851
1938	71,230	59,370	58,703	189,303
1939	81,691	68,745	71,717	222,153
1940	103,768	87,374	50,251	241,393
1941	153,672	176,264	32,349	362,285
1942	145,508	169,391	64,988	379,887
1943	126,290	187,002	73,904	387,196
1944	55,580	192,266	81,540	329,386

Exports

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1935	21,820	71,737	18,189	154,793
1936	61,472	59,487	15,742	185,774
1937	72,736	55,202	19,365	214,080
1938	40,309	87,048	7,956	169,907
1939	51,646	62,543	8,635	157,177
1940	82,479	51,941	6,130	180,851
1941	103,566	44,437	15,407	278,228
1942	64,252	36,094	4,306	163,809
1943	46,419	72,480	23,262	160,905
1944	26,892	88,008	64,415	182,872

Administrators since 1900

1900 Sir H. L. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
1902 Sir George Melville, K.C.M.G.
1905 P. C. Cork, C.M.G.
1909 E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.
1914 D. Young, C.M.G.
1915 The Hon. Gideon Murray.
1918 Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.
1928 Sir Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E.
1935 E. W. Baynes, C.B.E.
1938 A. A. Wright, C.M.G.
1944 E. F. Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Executive Council

The Administrator.
The Assistant Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.

G. H. Gordon, O.B.E.
H. E. Belmar.
G. McG. Peter, C.B.E.
Dr. A. Scott-Gillett.
Clerk—G. L. M. Cadet.

Legislative Council

Ex-officio

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Colonial Treasurer.

Elected Members

G. H. Gordon, O.B.E.
J. A. P. Compton.
A M. Lewis, LL.B.
F. J. Carasco.
H. E. Belmar.

Nominated Members

A. E. Augustin.
C. A. Beaubrun.
J. C. DuBoulay.
Clerk—G. L. M. Cadet.

Representatives of Churches

Anglican Minister of Trinity Church, Castries—Canon R. J. Laurie, M.A.
Roman Catholic Vicar-General—Very Rev. E. P. Harcourt, F.M.I.
Methodist Minister, Castries—Rev. E. C. Maclaren Mural.

Foreign Consuls

Brazil—G. M. Peter, C.B.E.
Dominican Republic—J. F. LeGrand.
France—L. Devaux (*Con. Agent*).
Netherlands—J. Devaux.
Norway—F. Barnard (*Vice-Consul*).
Portugal—L. Devaux (*Honorary Consul*).
Sweden—G. M. Peter, C.B.E. (*Vice-Consul*).
Venezuela—Señor B. Perez (*Residence at Trinidad*).

DOMINICA

Dominica is situated between 15° 10′ and 158° 40′ N. latitude, and 618° 14′ and 61° 30′ W. longitude; 29 miles long and 16 broad. It lies between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, being distant from each about 30 miles and has an area of 304½ square miles.

The island is very mountainous and picturesque, rising at Imray's View, the culminating point of Morne Diablotin to 4,747 feet. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus on Sunday (hence its name), 3rd of November, 1493, in the course of 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 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 Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by 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. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of £312,092 11*s.* 1*d.* sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed a unit of a General Government, which comprised Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago.

In 1771 the island was constituted a separate government, under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart. On 21st June, 1775, a Royal Proclamation was issued, establishing a House of Representatives, fixing a new qualification for candidates and electors, and regulating proceedings at elections.

In 1778, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval expedition against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of it on 7th September after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Duchilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was appointed Governor. Trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783 the island was again restored to the English and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795 another invasion of the island was attempted by Victor Hugues, the French Republican leader, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadeloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants, under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly, and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, now referred to in the island for marking the time of events, by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading general), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy £12,000 to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prévost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts, near the town of Portsmouth.

In 1833 the island was, with Antigua and the other Leeward Islands, formed into a General Government, under a governor-in-chief, resident at Antigua.

Riots occurred in 1893, in the district of La Plaine on the Windward Coast of the island, in connection with the collection of taxes. The police and a party of marines and bluejackets, landed from H.M.S. *Mohawk*, were stoned and compelled to fire on the rioters, with fatal results. An inquiry into the administration was ordered by the Secretary of State, and entrusted to Sir R. Hamilton, formerly Governor of Tasmania, who visited the island, and made a report (*vide* H.L. 280, 1893, and C—7447, 1894).

Dominica, in common with other West Indian islands, was visited in 1897 by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the West Indian colonies; and an important outcome of their recommendations was the grant, in 1898, of £15,000 by the Imperial Parliament for road construction in the island. Owing to the economic depression of the island, which started from about 1928, and the reduction of the imports and exports, it has been necessary to appeal to the Imperial Government for several grants and

loans-in-aid. These have assisted conditions greatly and as a result there are already signs that the productivity of the island is on the increase.

On 1st January, 1940, Dominica was separated from the colony of the Leeward Islands and grouped with the Windward Islands.

Considerable areas in the island are at present uncultivated. Much of this was at one time under coffee, but blight and the marauding of the maroons led to the abandonment of many estates, while the depreciation of sugar still further reduced the area of cultivation. The soil is good and the climate healthy. Limes and cocoa flourish throughout the coastal zone. The former were almost wiped out by root disease a few years ago, but trees, budded on resistant stocks, have since been extensively planted, and exports of lime products are now increasing. The higher slopes in the centre of the island are well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, oranges, nutmegs, spices and such tropical fruits as require humid conditions.

There are many thermal, chalybeate, sulphur, and other medicinal springs in the island, which is volcanic, and on the Grand Soufrière hills there is a geyser or boiling lake at an elevation of 2,300 feet.

An eruption in the great crater took place on 4th January, 1880, volcanic ash covering the roofs of the houses in Roseau to a depth of two or three inches.

The island abounds in rivers, with fish in some, and there is a plentiful supply of water power.

Lime juice, cocoa, coconuts, copra, rum, tobacco, vanilla and fruit (including green limes, grape fruit, oranges, mangoes, bananas and avocado pears), are the chief products; sugar, formerly the staple industry, has now ceased to be made. Trade is carried on also in spices, oils and timber. The figures for 1944 were:—cocoa, £7,343; essential oils, £68,908; limes, £524; concentrated lime juice, £219; raw lime juice, £19,308; rum, £2,108; tobacco and cigars, £1,124; coconuts, £5,594; bananas, £394; grape-fruit, £3,501; oranges, £7,283; mangoes, £1,215; avocado pears, £119; vanilla, £68,399.

The rainfall in Roseau for 1945 was 75·32 inches; the average for the whole island was 133·23; the mean maximum temperature was 86° F., and the minimum 63° F.

The chief town is Roseau, with a population of 10,000: it is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1945, seven vessels of a total tonnage of 190. The other town is Portsmouth, to the north-west of the island, in Prince Rupert's Bay. There is a branch of Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) at Roseau, and one of the Royal Bank of Canada, established in April, 1915.

There is a Government telephone system of 585 miles, with five exchanges, and a Government electric light service for the town of Roseau.

There are 72 miles of tarmet, 4 miles of water-bound macadam, 40 miles improved earth and gravel and 430 miles of unimproved earth and non-surfaced roads in the colony.

The local government is administered by an Administrator, aided by an Executive Council. In July, 1898, the Legislative Assembly, which was previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an act abrogating itself and substituting the crown colony system. A Legislative Council was created, consisting of 12 members, six officials and six non-officials, all nominated by the Governor under Royal Letters Patent. Ordinance No. 21 of 1924 provided for the election of four of the unofficial members of the Council with the Administrator presiding in the absence of the Governor from the presidency. As a result of the report of the Closer Union Commission which visited Dominica among other West Indian islands in 1932, the Secretary of State approved of a further change in the constitution of the island to provide for the creation of a new Legislative Council with an unofficial majority, subject to certain safeguards, being left in the hands of the Governor. This change was effected under Ordinance No. 8 of 1936, which was brought into force by proclamation on 15th December, 1936, and provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator as president, with a casting vote only, two official members, three nominated members and five elected members. The first meeting of the Council under the new constitution was held on 10th May, 1937.

A considerable number of the inhabitants speak a French patois, but the use of English is becoming general.

A remnant of the original Carib inhabitants of the island is still in existence (*vide* Cd. 1298, 1902 and Cd. 3990, 1932.

According to the census of 1921 there are about 420 Caribs in the island, of whom about 141 are estimated as of pure blood.

Customs Tariff

The rates of duty under the customs tariff are maigly specific. A preferential reduction varying in amount, but in most cases amounting to one-third of the general rate, is accorded to Empire products.

The *ad valorem* duty on most articles is 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. That on perfumery, jewellery and plate and plated ware is 20 per cent. and 30 per cent.

Percentage of Trade

	1943. *Per cent.*	1944. *Per cent.*
With the United Kingdom	13·56	10·96
With the British Possessions	47·89	48·89
With the Foreign Countries	38·55	40·15

Finances.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1935	75,958	75,042
1936	75,780	76,821
1937	73,742	73,135
1938	73,647	79,118
1939	78,559	79,277
1940	80,702	82,516
1941	97,392	86,242
1942	110,678	103,242
1943	149,259	127,075
1944	142,532	171,639

Shipping Entered and Cleared.

Year.	*British Tonnage.*	*Total Tonnage.*
1935	927,819	1,226,757
1936	784,211	1,118,131
1937	796,854	1,091,960
1938	839,154	1,208,875
1939	841,582	1,101,622
1940	606,336	898,174
1941	526,192	799,600
1942	91,506	766,834
1943	24,259	24,689
1944	40,785	43,569

Imports

Year.	*From U.K.*	*From Colonies.*	*From Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1935	46,297	47,387	21,144	114,828
1936	45,558	43,999	23,595	113,150
1937	50,526	48,773	26,073	125,372
1938	40,553	41,546	20,867	102,966
1939	41,456	44,674	23,464	109,594
1940	41,928	61,750	10,606	114,284
1941	35,881	95,238	14,101	145,220
1942	28,500	76,057	11,118	115,675
1943	42,337	128,544	73,547	244,428
1944	40,563	159,288	74,647	274,498

Exports

Year.	*To U.K.*	*To Colonies.*	*To Elsewhere.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1935	12,066	32,395	13,025	57,486
1936	13,297	43,048	13,624	69,969
1937	8,801	42,388	21,872	73,061
1938	12,217	48,445	16,911	77,573
1939	7,492	36,819	20,766	65,077
1940	15,887	42,058	34,613	92,558
1941	30,925	68,069	64,733	163,727
1942	16,726	41,840	96,735	155,301
1943	10,373	57,726	76,359	144,458
1944	12,568	77,771	119,995	210,334

Population

Census, 1901—28,894.
Census, 1911—33,863.
Census, 1921—37,059.

Estimated population, 31st December, 1944—54,505.

Funded Debt

31st December, 1945—£6,000.

Customs Revenue

	£
1939	27,397
1940	26,766
1941	30,678
1942	29,010
1943	54,482
1944	54,360

Administrators

1895 P. A. Templer, C.M.G.
1899 H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G.
1906 W. Douglas Young, C.M.G.
1914 Edward Drayton, C.M.G.
1915 Arthur Mahaffy, O.B.E.
1920 R. Walter, C.M.G.
1923 E. C. Eliot, C.B.E.
1931 W. A. Bowring, C.B.E.
1933 H. B. Popham, C.M.G., M.B.E.
1937 J. S. Neill.

Executive Council

The Administrator.
The Crown Attorney.
The Treasurer.

Non-Official

H. D. Shillingford.
J. B. Charles.

Clerk—L. A. Pinard.

Legislative Council

The Administrator (*President*).

Two Official Members

The Crown Attorney.
The Treasurer.

Unofficial Members
(5 *elected*)

Arthur Pemberton.
Austin Winston.
H. D. Shillingford.
Clifton A. H. Dupigny.
Vacant.

(3 *nominated*)

A. S. Burleigh.
C. J. L. Dupigny.
J. O. Aird.

Clerk—L. A. Pinard.

Representatives of Churches

Anglican Church—The Rev. R. Beaven.
Roman Catholic Church Bishop—The Right Reverend James Moris, C.Ss.R.
Vicar-General—The Very Reverend Father H. Claeys, C.Ss.R.
Methodist Church—The Reverend S. C. Challenor (*Superintendent*).

ZANZIBAR

Situation and Area

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by 14 broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 380 square miles.

Climate

The normal annual rainfall in Zanzibar Town, over a period of 10 years, amounts to 64·01 inches and that for Wete in Pemba Island to 79·86 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined: the heavy rains occur in April and May previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the occurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar town for 1945 was 86·3° and the mean minimum 73·9°. The corresponding figures for Wete in Pemba were 84·8° and 72·5° respectively.

People

The Arabs were the conquerors of the islands. They founded the clove industry and still possess considerable property in plantations. They understand the natives and the natives understand them and accept their control and that of Europeans more readily than that of other races.

The bulk of the native population numbering 200,000 is known by the generic name of Swahili, a term formerly used to denote the Bantu coast tribes from Somaliland to Mozambique, "sawahil" in Arabic meaning "coasts." This general appellation includes the descendants of the early settlers of the island of Zanibar who intermarried with negro women. They are called Wahadimu and live on the eastern and southern portions of the islands. A quiet shy people, occupied mainly in the cultivation of native crops and fishing, they rarely move from their homes except to pick cloves. The name Swahili also includes the descendants of the early settlers in Pemba who are known as Wapemba. These people engage chiefly in agriculture but raise a smaller variety of native crops than the Wahadimu. Many of them own clove and coconut plantations. They live in less seclusion than the natives on the larger island. Another tribe included in the term are the Watumbatu, whose chief stronghold is Tumbatu Island.

They are a very exclusive people but by no means shy. They are fishermen and sailors and man most of the native sailing craft plying in Zanzibar waters.

There is in addition a considerable influx of various tribes from the mainland, of whom the Wanyamwezi are economically the most important, being now the chief source of supply for the weeding of plantations.

In the 1931 census the total population of the protectorate was returned as 235,428, but it is now estimated at approximately 250,000. Of the non-native population of approximately 50,000 some 34,000 are Arabs. The Khoja, Bohora, Hindus and Goans possess most of the trade, either as merchants, shopkeepers, moneylenders, small traders or skilled artisans. Many Oman Arabs in the rural areas carry on small retail provision businesses and trade in produce.

History and Constitution

The beginnings of Zanzibar history are lost in antiquity. It appears more than probable that the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Jews, but though the expedition of Necho (C. 600 B.C.) doubtless passed the islands it is not till the first century that the Periplus gives a description of one of them under the name of Menuthias. The Hindus appear to have settled at a very early date and traces of Greek colonisation are not lacking. From about the 7th century B.C. the islands appear to have had a close connection with the South Arabian states. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter, for the next 500 years or so, came also traders from China and Malaya, in addition to those from the Persian Gulf. The coast was probably converted to Islam early in the 10th century. The Zenj Empire was founded by Ali bin Hassan, a prince of Shiraz, about 975 A.D., but it soon broke up into separate states, and, by the time the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral, was already declining. It was during the 16th century that the Arabs of the east coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese, and the capture of Mombasa fort in 1698 may be said to mark the downfall of Portuguese power north of Mozambique. On the ruins of the Portuguese power in the 17th century arose that of the Imams of Muscat. The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832. On his death in 1856, a dispute as to the succession arising between his sons Seyyid Thwain of Muscat and Seyyid Majid of Zanzibar, the African possessions were made independent and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration (dated 1861) of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India.

Seyyid Said laid the foundations of Zanzibar's importance by transferring his capital from Muscat and making the island his permanent residence in the year 1832. Under his direction Zanzibar soon became both politically and commercially the principal native city in East Africa. "If you play on the flute at Zanzibar," says an Arab proverb of the period, "everybody as far as the lakes dances." Said's son Majid was succeeded in 1870 by Barghash, the first of his race to be commonly known as Sultan of Zanzibar.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands themselves was recognised by France and Germany, and they were declared a British protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa, from Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay in 10·42° S. latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain and Germany respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. At a later date Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891 a regular government was constituted with a British representative as first minister. On the death of the sultan in 1896 the palace was seized by a member of his family, Seyyid Khaled, and to compel the latter's submission the palace was bombarded by British warships. In 1906, the British Government assumed more direct control over the protectorate and reorganised the government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year.

The government was vested in a High Commissioner, who was also Governor of the British East Africa Protectorate, and a British Resident.

The High Commissionership was abolished in 1925.

A Protectorate Council, with His Highness as President, was established at the same time. It was of an advisory and consultative nature and ceased to exist in 1926 when Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

Constitution and Government

The government is administered by a British Resident, who is appointed by commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924.

The law of the protectorate consists of Orders-in-Council, the decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial statutes of general application. His Highness's decrees and legislation subsidiary thereto, when countersigned by the British resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Muhammadan Law is, by Section 7 of the Courts Decree (Cap. 3), declared to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions in civil matters.

There are Executive and Legislative Councils, established by the Councils Decree (Cap. 28, R.L.Z. 1934).

The existence of two sets of courts, comprising His Britannic Majesty's court and the court of His Highness the Sultan, and the courts subordinate thereto, respectively, has led to a form of "dual jurisdiction" in the protectorate which, although interesting from the historical point of view, has little practical bearing.

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by H.B.M.'s High Court and the courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by H.H. the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate to that court. Subordinate courts are held by resident magistrates, administrative officers and Arab kathis. In addition, district courts, under the presidency of Arab administrative officers (mudirs), exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the British court and from the Zanzibar court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

East Africa Governors' Conference

An account of this standing conference and its constitution is given in the introduction to Part II.

Population

(Estimated, 1945)

The population of the protectorate, estimated from the census of 1931, can be taken as 250,000 (Zanzibar Island, 150,000; Pemba Island, 100,000).

The racial composition is estimated as follows:—

Europeans	250
Arabs	34,000
Indians	16,000
Africans	199,750
Total	250,000
Zanzibar Island	150,000
Pemba Island	100,000

The population of the township of Zanzibar is estimated to be 50,000.

Currency and Banking

The standard coin of the protectorate is the East African Currency Board shilling (Shs. 20 = £1) with the following subsidiary coinage:—50 cts. (silver) and 10 cts., 5 cts., 1 ct. (bronze). East African Currency Board notes are legal tender for the amount expressed thereon. The amount in circulation at 31st December, 1945, was notes £340,318, and coin £175,908.

Two British banks maintain branches in the territory:—The National Bank of India, Ltd. and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—both at Zanzibar.

There is also one private Indian banking firm, Messrs. Jetha Lila.

There are no agricultural co-operative societies and the Clove Growers Association provides finance for agriculturists, granting short and long term loans; the system of chattel mortgages is used extensively.

There is a Government Savings Bank with 9,745 depositors at the end of 1945 and total deposits of £223,700.

Shipping and Communications

The port of Zanzibar is one of the finest in Africa, and was for long a main centre of commerce between India, Arabia and the mainland. Of late years, however, the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast.

It possesses an excellent water supply, the best on the east coast of Africa. A considerable quantity is supplied to shipping annually.

Government steamers maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam. Zanzibar has become a port of call in the itinerary of a number of large tourist steamers.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd., owns and operates the cable station whence telegraphic communication is maintained via Aden, via Seychelles, via Durban, via Mombasa, via Dar-es-Salaam, with all parts of the world through the company's system.

The maximum word rates to Great Britain and all parts of the Empire are:—Full rate, 1 sh. 25 cts., C.D.E., 85 cts. (5 words minimum), deferred 65 cts. (5 words minimum), letter telegrams, 45 cts. (25 words minimum), Empire social telegram, 45 cts. (12 words minimum).

There are 191·44 miles of roads throughout the island of Zanzibar and 74·07 miles in Pemba suitable for motor traffic. The Government maintains wireless stations and telephone systems in Zanzibar and Pemba.

There are nine Savings Bank offices in the two islands.

Shipping, 1945

	Number.	*Net Tonnage.*
Entered	230	388,631
Cleared	230	388,361

Public Revenue and Expenditure

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1936	476,278	446,020
1937	494,828	486,522
1938	465,382	463,602
1939	499,397	452,216
1940	465,571	523,627
1941	565,325	480,570
1942	549,103	483,765
1943	535,151	499,085
1944	639,233	565,942
1945	*534,465	*637,218

Public Debt nil.

Industries and Trade

The protectorate of Zanzibar is still the dominant partner in the clove industry, holding as it does the greater part of the shares. The other partners are Madagascar and the Dutch East Indies, with Penang a very small shareholder.

Authorities differ as to the date when and the country from which the clove tree was first introduced into Zanzibar. Some say that it was brought from Réunion by an Arab at the end of the 18th century. Colonel Rigby, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent, in his report on the Zanzibar dominions written in the year 1860, states "the first clove trees were introduced about 30 years ago from Mauritius; being found to thrive they were extensively planted and they have now become the most valuable production of these islands."

To Seyyid Said belongs the credit of establishing and promoting the clove industry. Burton records that he threatened confiscation to those who did not plant three clove trees for every coconut and that the country was almost denuded of the latter to make room for cloves. In 1839–40 the output amounted to about frasilas 9,000. (The frasila, equivalent to 35 lbs., is the local measure of weight for cloves.) In 1849 it had risen to frasilas 120,000. In 1859 frasilas 139,000, valued at £55,666, were exported, and the average output during the next decade was frasilas 200,000, valued at about £85,000. Owing to the increase in production the price had, however, fallen from $5–$6 to $1–$2.

In 1872 a hurricane of great violence swept over the island of Zanzibar and destroyed two-thirds of the clove and coconut trees. Pemba, though touched by the hurricane, sustained little damage. The years following this disaster were years of short supply, high prices, and intensive

* Estimated.

cultivation. The Pemba owners, actuated by motives of gain, hastened to cut down coconut trees on a wholesale scale throughout the island and to plant clove trees in their place. The Zanzibar owners, though temporarily ruined, set to work with commendable fortitude to replace the trees which the hurricane had destroyed, and 10 years after the hurricane the normal output of cloves had not only been restored but increased.

Another event of great economic importance to the industry was the abolition of slavery. The industry was built up and for many years sustained on slave labour imported from the interior of Africa. In 1873 Seyyid Bargash entered into a treaty to suppress the sea-borne traffic in slaves and to close all public markets in his dominions for the buying or selling of imported slaves. Various treaties and legislative measures followed until the year 1897, when by a decree of Seyyid Hamoud the legal status of slavery was abolished. It may be noted parenthetically that in the year 1890 Great Britain assumed a protectorate over Zanzibar.

The history of labour subsequent to 1897 is a tale of shortage, disinclination on the part of the labour available to engage in any form of settled work, inability or disinclination on the part of the Arabs to pay money wages, and administrative effort to organise the available supply. The introduction of Indian labour was at one time or another canvassed but never materialised. In 1904 and 1906 and at other subsequent times recourse was had to recruitment of labour on the mainland.

In recent years recruitment of labour from outside the protectorate has ceased and Zanzibar has, to an increasing degree, become dependent for its agricultural labour (particularly clove pickers) upon local natives, augmented by mainlanders who have come over voluntarily in search of work.

Since the abolition of slavery the event of major economic importance has been the settlement by Government of agricultural indebtedness.

There has been a significant and satisfactory price stability in the clove industry since marketing was placed on a managed basis. Exports have increased during the seven seasonal years ended 1943/1944 by about 20 per cent.; during the war years, owing to restricted shipping, exports were set back to some extent but, even so, for 1945 they were 163,834 cwts., valued at £586,176.

The distillation of clove oils has expanded considerably. The exports during 1938 were 235,518 lbs., valued at £24,366, compared with 525,313 lbs., valued at £100,362, for 1945.

The Clove Growers Association. established in 1927 and incorporated by decree in 1934, manages the marketing of clove crops and distils and markets the clove oils.

The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, the conditions in both islands being favourable to the growth of the tree and its nut-bearing properties. It is estimated that there are about 55,000 acres under cultivation and 3¼ million trees in both islands. The export of domestic copra in 1945 amounted to 9,816 tons, valued at £177,540, and in addition coconuts and coconut oil to the value of £23,270 were exported. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities, with the result that the quality of the product compares unfavourably with that of Ceylon.

Cloves are examined and graded prior to export under the Agricultural Produce Export Decree. The quality of copra is controlled as far as possible under the Adulteration of Produce Decree.

There is a general *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on imported goods, with the exception of certain articles which have either a specific duty or a higher *ad valorem* duty, such as spirits, motor spirits, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, matches, tea, milk, cotton and artificial silk piece goods, shirts, singlets, boots and shoes, etc. There is also a schedule of articles exempt from duty. The tariff includes no provisions for Empire preference.

The main industry of the protectorate is the production of cloves of which it furnishes the major part of the requirements of the world. Clove oil, extracted from stems, is also exported. Other exports (including re-exports of imported goods) are copra, coconut oil, millet, ivory, textiles and petroleum products. There are oil seed crushing plants and soap factories manufacturing for local native consumption, but the country is predominantly agricultural.

Principal articles of import are rice and grain, textiles, motor spirit and petroleum, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, flour, ghee sesame, cattle, dried fish, jute-bags and sacks and straw bags.

The following table shows the percentage of the total value of imports from and exports to the various countries of origin and destination during 1945 :—

Countries.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
Empire countries—		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	12·63	10·20
India	16·50	31·07
Tanganyika Territory ..	14·45	4·49
Kenya and Uganda ..	21·74	10·59
Australia	1·59	00·40
Union of South Africa ..	7·11	1·76
Burma	—	—
Various other parts of British Empire.	1·54	8·98
Foreign countries—		
Dutch East Indies ..	—	—
France	—	—
Japan	—	—
United States of America	5·92	11·49
Holland	—	—
Germany	—	—
Italian Somaliland ..	2·80	1·85
Portuguese East Africa ..	3·66	00·01
Arabia	3·02	9·97
Persia	4·15	3·07
China	—	—
Italy	—	—
All other Foreign Countries	1·13	4·41
Ships' use	—	1·46
By parcel post	3·76	00·25

The following table shows the total values of imports and exports over the years specified :—

	Imports. £	*Exports.* £
1941 ..	1,041,374	1,551,208
1942 ..	1,043,074	1,355,363
1943 ..	1,216,238	1,137,321
1944 ..	1,249,349	1,174,830
1945 ..	1,234,177	1,383,004

Full details of the trade of the protectorate can be found in the Annual Trade Report for the year 1945.

British Residents

1914–1922	Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.
1922–1924	J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E.
1924–1930	Sir A. C. Hollis, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
1930–1937	Sir R. S. D. Rankine, K.C.M.G.
1937–1940	Sir J. H. Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
1941–1946	Sir H. G. Pilling, K.C.M.G.

Sultan

His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Private Secretary to His Highness the Sultan—D. B. Barber.

Executive Council

H.H. The Sultan (*President*).
The British Resident (*Vice-President*).
Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Harub, C.M.G.

Ex-officio Members

The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Provincial Commissioner.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Dr. J. C. St. George Earl (*Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge*).
R. J. Harvey (*Director of Education*).
R. O. Williams, O.B.E. (*Director of Agriculture*).
Clerk of Executive Council—L. W. Raymond.

Legislative Council

The British Resident (*President*).

Ex-officio Members

The Chief Secretary to the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Provincial Commissioner.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Dr. J. C. St. George Earl (*Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge*).
R. J. Harvey (*Director of Education*).
R. O. Williams, O.B.E. (*Director of Agriculture*).
A. Dunbar (*Director of Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey*).
Dr. C. E. Roberts (*Temporary*).

Unofficial Members

Sheikh Said bin Ali el-Mugheiri, C.B.E.
N. C. Burnett.
Sheikh Mohamed bin Hilal el-Barwani.
Sheikh Mohammed Nasser S. Lamki.
Ahmed A. M. Lakha.
Ghulam Ali Kader Bhoy, M.B.E.
Clerk of Legislative Council—L. W. Raymond.

APPENDIX

Miscellaneous Islands

(Not included in the main portion of the historical and statistical account above).

A number of 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, but are, or have been leased by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for guano collection or for coconut planting. The rents are paid into the Exchequer. Among such may be mentioned the Ashmore Group (Indian Ocean), Bird Island and Cato Island (in the Norfolk Island group), Prince Island and Bell Cay (near British New Guinea), leased to Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Caroline Island, Flint Island and Vostoc Island (Pacific Ocean 9° 56′ S. latitude, 150° 6′ W. longitude and 11° 26′ S. latitude and 151° 48′ W. longitude) leased to S. R. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., of New Zealand, Malden Island (4° 1′ S. latitude, 155° 57′ W. longitude) and Starbuck Island; and there are many others.

PART III

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICES

PART III (i) (*a*)

COLONIAL OFFICE STAFF

Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies—Sir George H. Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., J.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Acting*)—Sir Arthur J. Dawe, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State (*Acting*)—
Sir Charles J. Jeffries, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sir Gerard L. M. Clauson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Seconded as Chief Secretary to West African Council*).
T. I. K. Lloyd, C.M.G.
S. Caine, C.M.G.
J. M. Martin, C.B., C.V.O.
G. F. Seel, C.M.G.

Superintending Assistant Secretary (*Acting*)—A. H. Poynton, C.M.G.

Legal Adviser—K. O. Roberts-Wray, C.M.G.

Assistant Legal Adviser—W. L. Dale.

Legal Assistants (*Permanent*)—
J. C. McPetrie.
J. A. Peck.

Legal Assistants (*Temporary*)—
The Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Abrahams.
Sir Alison Russell, K.C.M.G.
C. R. Stuart.
Sir A. Henry Webb, K.C.

Medical Adviser—W. H. Kauntze, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Adviser—A. M. Wilson Rae, C.M.G., M.D.

Assistant Medical Adviser—J. M. Cruikshank, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B.

Chief Nursing Officer—Miss F. N. Udell.

Forestry Adviser (*Part-time*)—W. A. Robertson.

Agricultural Adviser—G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

Development Planning Adviser—Sir Frank Stockdale, G.C.M.G.

Assistants to Agricultural Adviser—
H. W. Jack, O.B.E., D.Sc., B.A.
G. M. Roddan, B.Sc. (*Colonial Service, Sierra Leone*).

Labour Adviser—Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Ceremonial and Reception Secretary—Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Librarian—A. Ridgway.

Educational Adviser—C. W. M. Cox, C.M.G.

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

Assistants to Educational Adviser—
R. S. Foster, C.M.G., O.B.E.
L. McDowall Robison, C.B.E.

Demographic Statistical Work in Colonies—Professor R. R. Kuczynski.

Chief Statistician—G. P. W. Lamb.

Adviser on Animal Health (*Part-time*)—J. Smith, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

Public Relations Officer—N. J. B. Sabine.

Secretary, Inter-University Committee and Colonial Grants Advisory Committee—W. Adams, O.B.E.

Nutrition Assistant—Mrs. G. M. Culwick.

Dietician—Miss M. W. Grant.

Economic Research Assistant—W. D. Sweaney (*on loan from Customs and Excise*).

Military Staff

Staff Officer to Colonial Forces, I—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Chalmers.
General Staff Officer, II—*Major* C. Nixon.
Personal Assistant to Staff Officer—J. Parkman.

Assistant Secretaries

H. Beckett, C.M.G.
Major Sir Ralph D. Furse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. B. Acheson, C.M.G.
A. Bevir, C.B.E. (*Seconded to Cabinet Offices*).
J. J. Paskin, C.M.G., M.C.
J. B. Sidebotham, C.M.G.
K. W. Blaxter.
S. E. V. Luke, C.M.G.
C. G. Eastwood (*Seconded to Cabinet Offices*).
J. B. Williams.
A. B. Cohen, O.B.E.
C. Y. Carstairs.
W. J. Bigg.
Captain A. F. Newbolt.
F. J. Pedler.
W. B. L. Monson.
N. L. Mayle.
T. W. Davies.
T. Smith.
E. Melville.
A. R. Thomas.
J. S. Bennett.
P. Rogers (*Establishment Officer*).
K. E. Robinson.
R. A. Whittle, M.C. (*Temporary*).

Principals

G. A. Jones, O.B.E.
S. M. Campbell.
F. G. Lee (*Seconded to Treasury*).
Miss M. Darlow, O.B.E.
C. A. Grossmith, O.B.E.
R. Burns (*Seconded to Board of Trade*).
C. E. Lambert.
H. T. Bourdillon.
E. R. Edmonds.
J. Megson, M.B.E.
F. Farmer.
A. D. Garson.
H. Palmer, O.B.E.
W. A. Morris.
B. D. Edmonds, M.M.
F. Kennedy.
A. H. Grover.
A. Emanuel.
J. D. Higham.
A. Watson (*on loan from Ministry of Labour*).
J. K. Thompson.
A. N. Galsworthy.
J. E. Marnham.
H. A. Harding.
J. M. Kisch.
W. A. C. Mathieson.
F. D. Webber, M.C.
R. H. Burt.
E. W. A. Scarlett.
Captain A. M. Mackintosh.
P. A. Carter (*on loan from Metropolitan Police*).
R. Terrell.

Colonial Service Officers (Seconded)

N. J. B. Sabine (*shown above as Public Relations Officer*).
E. E. Sabben-Clare.
C. W. F. Footman.
A. M. Grier.
G. B. Cartland.
P. M. Renison.
J. D. Bates.
O. S. Wallace.
G. R. A. M. Johnston, D.S.O., D.F.C.
J. F. Millard.
P. Wilkins.
A. H. Dutton, D.F.C.
H. P. Elliott.
R. J. G. Dewar.
N. D. Watson.
J. K. Creer.
V. Fox-Strangways.
J. G. Arnold.
L. R. F. Earl.

Temporary Administrative Officers

Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
E. L. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E.
J. L. Keith, O.B.E. (*Colonial Welfare Officer*).
M. Keating.
R. H. Whitehorn.
A. M. Khachadourian.
P. A. Tegetmeier.
C. E. Owen (*Welfare Officer, Liverpool*).
G. G. Shute, C.M.G.
R. P. H. Goodall.
Lt.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (*Welfare Officer, Edinburgh*).
Miss A. M. Ruston.
W. A. R. Walker.
T. F. Sandford, C.M.G., M.B.E.
T. D. Vickers.
F. Longland.
C. J. J. T. Barton, C.M.G., O.B.E.
I. H. Cruchley.
Miss M. L. S. Fisher.
L. S. Ward.
Mrs. K. I. Beamish (*Part-time*).
D. L. P. Tovey.
Lt.-Col. G. Darby, O.B.E.
E. R. Murray.
R. A. C. North.
Lt.-Col. W. L. Rolleston.
R. Mars, C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D.
G. D. Chamberlain.
J. J. Emberton, C.M.G., M.C.
Miss P. M. Shiel, M.B.E.
Major A. Chamier.
D. Kelvin-Stark.
Miss N. Osborne.
C. H. Bradley.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS

I. Watt.
R. Norris, M.B.E. (*temporary acting*) (*seconded to W. Indies*).
D. M. Smith.
R. J. Vile.

TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

M. Jewell, M.B.E.
L. Lord.
D. H. S. Frere.
Miss E. M. Jacobs.
I. D. Robertson.
D. M. Man.
Miss E. K. Baker.
V. H. Harris (*Assistant Welfare Officer, Edinburgh*).
Mrs. J. A. Thomas.
Miss C. A. Johnston.
L. W. Porter.
J. C. Betton.
Miss M. M. Beaton.
Miss J. Pearson.
Miss E. D. Terry.
R. Brown, D.F.C., D.F.M.
B. L. D. A. Baron, D.F.C.
J. M. Montgomery.
W. F. Jeffrey.
M. K. Harris.
D. L. C. Price, M.C.
Captain A. B. L. Clarke.
R. W. Newsam.
Lt.-Col. H. L. Wilson.
J. A. Burgess.
J. E. Rednall.
Miss S. M. Bentley-Goddard.
E. N. Fitzgerald, M.C.
H. M. Collins.
J. W. L. Shillidy.
Capt. R. C. Dening.
J. N. A. Armitage-Smith.

COLONIAL WELFARE STAFF

Assistants to Colonial Welfare Officer—
I. G. Cummings.
Philip Cox.
Assistant for Vocational Training Scheme—
J. L. Davies.
Assistant to Welfare Officer, Liverpool—
E. Achong.
Regional Officer, Cardiff—L. Howell.
Regional Officer, London—P. S. Bulleid.

WEST AFRICAN PRODUCE CONTROL BOARD

Director—E. C. Tansley, C.M.G.
Assistant Director and Finance Officer—W. L. Bloomfield.
Senior Trade Officer—G. W. Langley.
Accountant—P. S. Chick.
Trade Officer—W. E. Austin.

ACCOUNTANT

G. Bryant.

SENIOR STAFF OFFICERS

F. R. Fairclough, M.B.E.
H. W. Atterbury, M.B.E.
L. S. Smith, M.B.E.
H. T. Ashworth, M.B.E., M.M.
M. A. Greenhill, M.B.E. (*Seconded to Barbados*).
J. H. Thompson.
G. Green, M.B.E.
H. I. H. Titchener.
J. E. King.
S. W. Smith.
R. C. Cade.
G. W. Henlen (*Seconded to Directorate of Colonial Surveys*).

STAFF OFFICERS

B. C. G. Perry (*Seconded to Ministry of Supply*).
K. S. Minter.
F. R. Stapley.
H. F. W. Nash.
E. N. Horne, M.B.E.
W. J. Daines.
P. Maynard.
C. E. Pooley.
S. F. Whitcombe.
G. J. Lunnon.
W. W. Clark, M.B.E., M.C.

S. A. Pilbeam.
C. G. W. Laurence.
L. V. Martin.
D. K. Malone.
T. R. Parsons.
M. Lemberger.
M. A. Willis, M.B.E.
F. C. Lamacq.
W. S. Nicholls.
W. V. C. White.
D. Delahunt.
J. A. W. Sumner.
L. G. Allen.
A. E. Gaunt.
G. Hurford.
W. J. B. Osborne, M.B.E.
C. J. Gibbs.
Miss O. M. Macpherson, M.B.E.
F. Bowler.
W. H. Harman, M.B.E. (*Temporary*).

SENIOR TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS

G. A. Girkins.
W. J. Walsh.

DEPUTY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

S. H. Evans, O.B.E.

BROADCASTING SPECIALIST

O. J. Whitley.

PRESS OFFICER

A. J. H. Haler.

ASSISTANT PRESS OFFICER

D. F. Mackenzie.

TEMPORARY JOURNALISTS

H. L. Collins.
W. A. MacArthur.
J. W. Miller.

PRESS ASSISTANT

Mrs. E. M. Barnes.

HIGHER CLERICAL OFFICERS

F. H. McLean.
Miss E. M. Wallis, M.B.E. (*Chief Superintendent of Typists*).
S. F. Chandler.
H. H. R. Dolling.
J. W. Staples.
F. V. Shergold.
G. E. Bailey.
D. W. H. Wickson.
R. H. Holding.
L. F. Steed.
Miss D. M. Blanchard.
K. H. Davies.
Miss I. M. Powell.
W. H. Edmunds.
E. C. Willis.
B. E. Rolfe.
A. J. Somerton, M.B.E.
R. G. Gill.
W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.
W. P. Fleming.
A. B. Woodhead (*Seconded to War Office*).
T. H. Woodward (*Seconded to Ministry of Supply*).
A. W. A. Smith.
R. B. Gray.
S. H. Field.
A. Sparks.
J. Link.
R. J. Jenkins.
Miss D. M. Amber.
R. Eastleigh.
H. L. Coggin.
Miss M. Barnett.
W. Norrington.
E. Gill.
Miss M. Forster.
E. A. Reed.
A. W. Wells.
Miss M. V. King (*Seconded to Palestine*).
H. Nield.
Miss E. E. Scotland.
D. B. Wilson (*Seconded to War Office*).
W. Dimmock.
W. G. W. Loltgen.
W. L. Grey.
W. R. Maguire.
W. J. Muston.
L. H. Day.
S. N. Adams.
C. S. Roberts.
A. J. Blaker.
A. H. Jordan.
W. C. Collins.
H. G. Kilminster.
Miss G. R. Orton.
Miss E. D. Bailey.
C. F. Haddrill.
H. E. Barnes.
Miss N. H. Poynter.
S. A. Gibbins.
R. H. Hobden.
Miss S. F. G. Weatherhead.
Miss E. M. Saward.
Miss K. M. Hill.
Miss L. M. Smeed.
J. H. Bindon.
J. Soesan.
Miss B. V. Thake.
Miss R. M. Rossiter.
Miss P. M. Nunn.
Miss N. M. Stych.
J. E. Wall.
A. E. Reynolds, M.B.E. (*Temporary*).
Mrs. H. M. Cloke (*Temporary*).

PART III (i) (*b*)

COLONIAL AUDIT STAFF

CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S.W.1.

Director of Colonial Audit—J. L. Worledge, C.M.G.
Deputy Director of Colonial Audit—H. V. Cusack.
Assistant Director, Central Office—E. M. Tibbitt.
Assistant Auditors—M. A. Collings, B.A.; D. E. Newell, B.A.; R. S. Boumphrey, M.A.; C. J. Montague (*temp.*).

Registrar—A. J. Rodd.
Examiner—J. A. Flin, I.S.O.
Clerks—F. James ; Miss C. M. Gillin (*temp.*).

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

Aden :
Auditor—F. E. L. Carter, B.A.

British Guiana :
Auditor—R. Lilley, B.A.
Assistant Auditor—Vacancy.

British Honduras :
Auditor—N. S. Carey Jones, B.A.

Cyprus :
Auditor—Vacancy.
Assistant Auditor (Local)—P. E. Prince.

Fiji :
Auditor—G. E. L. Lord, B.A.
Assistant Auditor—J. W. H. Allen, B.A.
Assistant Auditor (Local)—Vacancy.

Gambia :
Auditor—Vacancy.

Gibraltar :
Auditor—H. E. C. Merrick.

Gold Coast :
Auditor—R. F. Pinder, O.B.E.
Deputy Auditor—R. J. S. Orwin, M.B.E.
Senior Assistant Auditors—C. J. Guthrie, M.A.; J. E. Barker, B.A.
Assistant Auditors—C. Hunter, B.A. ; D. G. Britton, B.A. ; J. H. Higgins ; A. B. Warrick ; E. S. H. Clode.

Hong Kong :
Auditor—A. Pollard.
Senior Assistant Auditor—W. J. D. Cooper, B.A.
Assistant Auditors—J. S. Dunkerley, B.A. ; one vacancy.

Kenya :
Auditor—W. P. Nason.
Deputy Auditor—C. L. Todd, O.B.E.
Senior Assistant Auditors—R. Rodway, B.A. ; W. E. Evans, B.A. ; G. C. Cowan, B.A.
Assistant Auditors—K. A. W. Johnson, M.A. ; E. A. Heathcote, B.A. ; G. J. Grantham, M.A. ; G. C. Jarvis ; R. I. Guthrie, B.L. ; K. R. Cook, M.B.E., A.S.A.A. ; W. A. Marshall ; two vancancies.

Leeward Islands :
Auditor—H. M. Watson, B.A.

Malayan Union and Singapore :
Auditor—R. Macdonald, O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Auditor—H. C. V. Barnes.
Senior Assistant Auditors—N. W. Sabine, B.A. ; D. W. Lattimer, B.A. ; one vacancy.
Assistant Auditors—I. V. G. Mackay, B.A. ; R. F. Droogleever ; J. L. Hackforth, B.A. ; W. H. Williams, A.S.A.A.

Mauritius :
Auditor—F. R. Collins.
Assistant Auditor—W. A. Knight, B.A.

Nigeria :
Auditor—A. C. Hands.
Deputy Auditor—P. H. Jennings.
Senior Assistant Auditors—E. H. C. Lillicrup ; R. Fisher, B.A. ; H. D. D. Wilkinson, M.A. ; R. N. Seeman, B.A. ; A. H. Armitage, B.A. ; two vacancies.
Assistant Auditors—R. W. A. McColl, B.A., B.Com. ; V. L. Budge, M.A. ; E. L. Clegg, B.A. ; T. D. Towers, M.A. ; N. J. Insley, B.A. ; G. A. Hutchinson, B.A. ; W. H. J. Andrew-Blamey ; J. E. Earnshaw, D.F.C. ; A. E. Lewis, A.L.A.A. ; J. V. Gatchfield ; J. Lee ; W. M. Fell ; P. O. Newell ; two vacancies.

Northern Rhodesia :
Auditor—L. H. Pope.
Senior Assistant Auditor—J. H. Belderson, B.Econ.
Assistant Auditors—R. D. Littlejohns, B.A. ; K. A. L. Lane, M.B.E., C.A.

Nyasaland :
Auditor—C. W. S. Seed.
Senior Assistant Auditor—R. P. Green, B.A.
Assistant Auditors—D. G. Bompas, B.A. ; P. P. Wise.

Palestine :
Auditor—J. C. A. Jenks.
Deputy Auditor—S. F. Dudley-Smith.
Senior Assistant Auditor—Vacancy.
Assistant Auditors—D. E. Barnett, B.A. ; C. H. Bushell, A.C.A.
Assistant Auditor (Local)—S. G. White.

St. Helena :
Assistant Auditor — D. G. Britton, B.A (*seconded*).

Seychelles :
Auditor—W. R. E. Stephenson, M.A.

Sierra Leone :
Auditor—F. P. L. Derriman.
Senior Assistant Auditor—D. P. Uttley, B.A.
Assistant Auditors—E. F. Bennett, A.C.A. ; one vacancy.

Somaliland :
Auditor—F. E. L. Carter, B.A.

Tanganyika Territory :
Auditor—H. W. Skinner, M.B.E.
Deputy Auditor—J. K. Buchanan.
Senior Assistant Auditors—F. F. P. Smartt ; R. T. Spencer, B.A.
Assistant Auditors—K. S. Collins, B.A. ; C. A. G. Coleridge, B.A. ; F. N. Brockett ; two vacancies.

Trinidad and Tobago :
Auditor—J. R. Cusack.
Assistant Auditor—J. Cartmell, B.A.

Uganda :
Auditor—F. S. Williams, O.B.E.
Senior Assistant Auditor—A. J. R. Lucas.
Assistant Auditors—J. Bailey, B.A. ; B. S. Carter, B.A. ; D. E. Bragg ; C. N. Bolton.

Windward Islands :
Auditor—C. W. Hodges, B.A.
Assistant Auditor—R. M. Urquhart, M.A.

Zanzibar :
Auditor—C. H. G. Bradley.
Assistant Auditor—W. A. Melhuish.

PART III (i) (*c*)

STAFF OF THE DIRECTORATE OF COLONIAL SURVEYS

Director of Colonial Geodetic and Topographical Surveys—Brigadier M. Hotine, C.B.E.
Deputy Director—Lt.-Col. G. J. Humphries.
Assistant Directors—

(*a*) Production—Lt.-Col. W. D. C. Wiggins.

(*b*) Air—Group Capt. J. Bussey.

Establishment Officer—G. W. Henlen.
Principal Computer—C. G. Fannin, M.C.
Principal Survey Officers—J. A. Eden, W. J. Phillips.

PART III (i) (*d*)

STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Notes

* Not on pensionable establishment.
(*b*) Loaned to the Ministry of Supply.
(*c*) On military service.
(*d*) Loaned to the Colonial Office.
(*e*) Temporarily transferred for service with the Government of Palestine.
(*f*) Re-employed on a non-pensionable basis after formal retirement.
(*j*) At present holding the temporary post of priority assistant.
(*k*) Post in abeyance. Holder allocated to staff officer post.
(*m*) Also shown as Controller of Female Staff.
(*n*) On special duty at Washington.
(*o*) Loaned to the Board of Trade.
(*p*) Also shown as Chief Superintendent of Typists.
(*q*) Seconded for service with the Government of Palestine.
(*r*) Covering post of Inspector of Stores.

CROWN AGENTS

J. A. Calder, C.M.G.
H. F. Downie, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments

General—H. K. Purcell, C.B.E. (*Chief Clerk and and Establishment Officer*) ; A. W. Abbott (*Deputy Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer*) ; F. J. T. Smallridge.
Finance—J. Goldburg, C.B.E. ; A. H. Hicks ; S. Bullwinkle.
Stores—N. Rae, C.B.E. ; V. C. R. Yearsley ; J. Crook, O.B.E. ; W. E. Curtis, O.B.E.
Appointments—J. H. Brown ; F. S. Blomfield ; R. W. Cook.
Shipping—P. J. Elliott ; W. A. F. Wickhart ; F. C. Walters.
Pay—E. Ringwood ; E. Bellevue.
Deputy Head, Engineering Contracts—H. G. Savage.
Deputy Head on loan to Ministry of Fuel and Power—J. M. Drennan, D.C.M.
Deputy Head on Special Duty at Washington—A. J. E. Davis, B.Sc.
Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office—W. B. Walters.
Passage Officer—W. H. B. Etheridge.
Cashier—M. W. Dodds.

Assistant Heads

(*c*) A. Ryder, J. C. Lamont, E. N. Collins, (*i*) T. J. Aley, R. T. Hill, H. L. Durell, H. G. Thicthener, (*j*) S. Chappell, W. G. Bawden, A. E. Knibb, (*c*) E. A. Morris, B.Com., L. A. Beadle, H. W. Eggleton, A. E. W. Gaston, M.B.E., T. G. Robson, J. W. Vincent, (*c*) K. W. Barley, B. H. Millichamp, (*b*) P. Fielding, W. J. Clegg, (*b*) H. Graham-Swales, (*b*) J. Jamieson, (*c*) J. M. Dent, A. E. Tiedeman, T. Dwyer, (*c*) E. J. Sayers, S. C. N. Sackett, J. A. Hudson, G. J. Garner.

Chief Inspector of Stamps

G. S. Smith.

Superintendent of Packing Store

(*k*) F. Reed.

Marine Insurance Officer

F. E. Allen.

Staff Officer, General Dept.

(*m*) Miss M. C. Kyle.

Deputy Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office

W. H. Pain.

Staff Officers

H. W. Pledge, H. J. Earl, (*b*) J. P. Batten, E. A. H. Bolton, (*n*) W. G. Thomas, A. C. H. Sewell, G. F. Roebuck, S. F. Taylor, H. T. Webb.

Clerks (Executive Grade)

(*b*) E. Smith, (*b*) P. C. Seib, (*c*) J. R. C. Knight, H. R. Tuyman, (*c*) R. S. Newman, *Miss G. W. Bond, (*c*) R. G. Roe, H. T. Childs, E. F. Gunn, (*n*) T. P. Eminson, C. D. Kadwill, K. Husk, S. P. Colmer, H. V. Crosse, L. H. V. Pearcey, E. J. Reynolds, (*c*) G. C. Bew, W. F. N. Busbridge, W. B. Lethaby, (*b*) G. W. Wilford, A. J. Tyrrell, L. Phillips, W. A. Whyler, F.R.Econ.S., F. R. Cohen, K. G. Goodchild, (*c*) D. W. F. Clark, A. H. Challis, V. Firman, R. S. Smith, N. A. Talbot, A. S. Raven, K. T. J. Green, *Miss F. Taylor, *Miss E. K. Dixon, (*c*) P. A. Long, S. A. Storie, F.R.Econ.S., R. J. Critchley, H. T. Eaton, *Miss E. L. Smith, (*e*) W. G. Forrest.

Clerks (Higher Clerical Class)

(*b*) C. H. Elliott, F. W. Knight, W. E. Westcott, (*b*) F. R. Morgan, (*i*) H. S. Glossop, H. W. Neville, H. J. Payne, (*b*) W. M. T. Creber, (*b*) G. J. W. Harrison, A. J. Power, R. Johnston, (*b*) W. T. Rippengal, T. A. Sadler, R. W. Blackall, R. C. W. Tunstall, J. A. Hulls, T. K. Lougheed, B. de M. Death, S. P. Saddleton, (*o*) A. S. Mayers, H. B. Hobbins, (*n*) H. F. Pope, R. C. Southgate, R. G. Davies, H. V. G Harvey, F. L. Rider, (*p*) *Miss J. T. McLundie, W. J. Morgan, S. Toynton, R. Baker, (*b*) A. Patten, (*b*) S. W. Reid, C. W. Smith, W. A. Gray, (*b*) W. T. P. Andrews, J. H. Metcalfe, (*b*) G. W. Faulkner, F. E. Rogers, N. Pocklington, N. T. Willis, H. G. Luckett, (*q*) E. W. Keys, F. J. Stebbing, M.C., H. W. Holmwood, L. C. Mason, L. Brooks, H. E. Filmer,

G. S. Mackay, H. C. Henley, (*b*) T. R. Whittaker, (*b*) W. H. S. Gee, W. G. Shipton, C. H. M. Miller, W. S. Smith, T. E. Robinson, A. A. Holmes, J. A. Taylor, A. Mc. N. Grainger, (*b*) S. W. Gann, (*b*) S. C. Phillips, A. R. Squires, W. J. Jellis, S. Bolton, F. A. McGregor, S. G. Clutterham, E. G. Millwood, S. A. Belcham, (*b*) J. M. Jones, G. E. Lloyd-Jones, T. C. Hopkins, (*b*) L. G. Wilkin, A. W. Mumford, F. H. Jacob, (*b*) S. Dawson, (*b*) H. O. Aldhous, L. K. Ware, C. L. Thiemé, (*b*) F. W. Wythe, S. A. Nightingale, F. E. Lerew, W. G. Russell, A. H. Ladhams, *Miss A. Rowlands, A. H. Hughesman, Miss R. D. Wilkinson, *Miss G. Denney, *Miss E. F. Green, *Miss E. T. Waterston, *Miss W. A. M. Ross, (*d*) A. Sparks, C. E. Perrin, *Miss E. P. Field, (*c*) N. W. Lightup, *Miss A. M. C. Campbell, G. Alliez, F. W. Mason, *Miss R. E. Lane, J. E. May, P. de L. Funnell, *Miss C. Leggott, *Miss R. J. Gay, *W. F. Argent.

Assistant Superintendent of Packing Store

G. H. Symes.

Assistant Inspector of Stamps

M. Faux.

Controller of Female Staff

Miss M. C. Kyle.

Chief Superintendent of Typists

*Miss J. T. McLundie.

Temporary Supplies Liaison Officer

*W. Hendrie.

TECHNICAL STAFF

**Chief Engineers*

W. L. Watson, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.; R. W. Foxlee, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.; J. W. Norris, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

Deputy Chief Engineers

*E. A. McGill, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; *A. Campbell, M.I.Mech.E.; *G. W. P. Roberts, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.; (*i*) C. W. Richmond, A.M.I.Mech.E.; *A. W. H. Keen, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.; *D. C. Brown, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; *W. D. Farrington, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.Mech.E.; *A. S. Milward, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.; *B. Percival, A.M.I.C.E.

**Assistant Engineers*

A. C. H. Illston, A.M.I.Mech.E.; E. H. Greet, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; S. I. White, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.Mech.E.; J. H. Marshall, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; D. T. Strain, A.M.I.Mech.E.; E. W. Selby, A.M.I.Mech.E.; I. Midderigh, A.M.I.Mech.E.; S. E. Coppen, A.M.I.Mech.E.; F. L. H. Bascom, B.Sc., A.C.G.I.; J. C. Uglow, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.; A. E. Baker, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.; S. H. Saunders, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.Mech.E.

**Junior Assistant Engineers*

N. J. Wallis, A.M.I.Struct.E.; F. J. Record, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.; A. P. Evans, A.M.I.Mech.E.

**Engineering Assistants*

H. H. Leys, B.Sc., A.M.I.Struct.E.; H. Whittaker, A.M.I.Mech.E.; J. A. Edwards; W. Butterworth, A.M.I.C.E.; G. H. Simpson; L. W. Ludlow; E. Street; L. W. Poynter.

**Temporary Bridge Survey Engineer*

C. G. Hutton.

**Senior Temporary Technical Officer*

S. J. W. Gooch.

**Engineering Inspectors*

R. Oates, I.S.O.; A. W. Douglas, A.M.I.Mech.E.; L. J. Rowed; E. O. Jones; S. H. Morris; F. J. Lynes, A.M.I.Mech.E.; W. R. Shann, A.M.I.Mech.E.; B. C. Bean, A.M.I.Mech.E.; J. Gaunt, A.M.I.C.E.; F. W. Moore, A.M.I.Mech.E.; L. M. Robinson, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.; S. E. Venning, A.M.I.Mech.E.; R. S. Hall, A.M.I.Mech.E.; R. H. Woof; A. Lawrence, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.; B. A. Hill, A.M.I.Mech.E.; H. Burton; F. R. James, A.M.I.Mech.E.; C. V. Mackay, B.Sc.; T. Barton; C. L. Sangster, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E.; R. J. Farrell, A.M.I.Mech.E.; P. J. Allen, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.

Deputy Inspectors of Stores

(*r*) W. H. C. Ward; *E. P. Wharton.

PART III (i) (*e*)

STAFFS OF REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

EAST AFRICAN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Chief Secretary and Chairman, East African Production and Supply Council—Sir Charles Lockhart, C.B.E. £2,400.

Assistant Chief Secretary—C. B. A. Darling. £1,350.

CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL

Chief Secretary—W. A. W. Clark. £1,500 with free quarters, or allowance in lieu.

WEST AFRICAN COUNCIL

Chief Secretary—Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,000 and £2,000 Entertainment Allowance.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE IN THE WEST INDIES

ADMINISTRATION

Comptroller—Sir John Macpherson, K.C.M.G. £2,500, £2,500 duty allowance and £300 house allowance.

Administrative Secretary—K. W. Blackburne, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,150 and £250 house allowance.

Secretaries—

R. Norris, M.B.E. £600 and £200 house allowance.

M. A. Greenhill, M.B.E. £700–25–£860 and £200 house allowance.

M. S. Staveley. £550 and £350 foreign service allowance.

Assistant Secretary—K. McCowan. £500 and £120 house allowance.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Adviser and Inspector General of Agriculture—R. Johns. £1,500 and foreign service allowance (not yet determined).

Sugar Agronomist—P. E. Turner, M.Sc., F.I.C. £1,000 - 25 - 1,200 and £200 house allowance.

Cotton Officer—J. V. Lochrie, O.B.E. (salary borne by Empire Cotton Growing Corporation).

ECONOMICS

Economic Adviser—Professor C. G. Beesley, £1,500 and £550 foreign service allowance.

EDUCATION

Educational Adviser—S. A. A. Hammond, C.M.G. £1,500 and £250 house allowance.

Assistant Educational Adviser—Vacant.

ENGINEERING

Engineering Adviser—Vacant.

Hydraulic and Electrical Engineer—G. Roddam. £1,400 and £500 foreign service allowance.

Engineering Draughtsman—G. F. Owen, A.R.I.B.A. £600 and £200 house allowance.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Town Planning Adviser—R. J. Gardner Medwin, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. £1,200 and £250 house allowance.

Technical Assistant—L. G. Creed, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. £600 and £200 house allowance.

Building Research Officer—Mrs. J. Burnett, A.R.I.B.A. £480 and £200 house allowance.

LABOUR

Labour Adviser—A. G. V. Lindon. £1,500 and £250 house allowance.

MEDICAL

Medical Adviser—Vacant.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Adviser—Miss D. Ibberson. £1,325 and £250 house allowance.

BRITISH SECTION OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

British Co-Chairman—Sir John S. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.

British Member Resident in Washington—R. D. H. Arundell, O.B.E. Salary £1,700. Mission allowance at $14·00 per diem.

Public Relations Adviser to the British Co-Chairman—P. Hewitt-Myring. £1,500 and £450 foreign service allowance.

Executive Secretary (Washington)—J. V. M. Shields. Salary £800. Mission allowance at $8·50 per diem.

CARIBBEAN RESEARCH COUNCIL

Deputy Chairman—E. S. Pembleton, C.M.G. *Salary £950. Mission allowance at $14·00 per diem.

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* When the headquarters of the Caribbean Research Council are transferred to the West Indies the post will carry a salary of £1,200 per annum plus a foreign service allowance of £500 per annum.

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ADEN

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,500. £750 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—Sub-Lieut. D. M. Hart, R.N.V.R. £500.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary—A. L. Kirkbride, O.B.E. £1,550.
Financial Secretary—*A. Muchmore*, O.B.E. £1,200. Plus £200 personal allowance.
Assistant Chief Secretary—C. H. Newland. £1,100.
Establishment Officer—F. Saldanha, M.B.E. Rs. 550–25–650 p. m.
Assistant Secretary—A. Sequeira, M.B.E. Rs. 550–25–650 p. m.
Confidential Secretary—Miss G. O. Trustram. £400–25–500.

AGRICULTURE

Director of *Agriculture*—B. J. Hartley, O.B.E. £1,000. Plus £100 pensionable personal allowance.
Agricultural Officers (2) (W.A.P. and E.A.P.)—Vacant.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TOWN PLANNING

Civic Adviser—P. H. Winter, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £1,500. Plus Rs. 150 per month allowance for Town Planning.
Assistant Architect—Vacant. £840–40–920.
Quantity Surveyor—Vacant. £840–40–920.

AUDIT

Auditor—F. E. L. Carter. £950.

CUSTOMS, SALT AND EXCISE

Collector of Customs, Salt and Excise—A. Muchmore, O.B.E. (*see* Secretariat).

EDUCATION

Director of *Education*—J. P. Attenborough. £1,200.
Principal, Government Secondary School—E. G. Shrubbs. £600–30–840.
Education Officer (Protectorate)—Vacant. £350–350, 400–50–500–25–600, 660–30–840.
Education Officer (*Colony*)—M. A. Ghanem. Rs. 400–20–500–25–600 p. m.
Principal, Government Girls School—Miss C. M. Walker. £400–25–600.

JUDICIAL

Judge of the Supreme Court—G. W. B. Rudd. £1,350.
Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court—Vacant.
Divisional Magistrate—Muhammad Husein Mansoor. Rs. 400–25–500 *p. m.*

LEGAL

Attorney-General—M. J. P. Hogan. £1,200.

MEDICAL

Director of Medical Services—E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Lond.), M.D. (Glas.). £1,300.
Surgical Specialist—Vacant. £1,000–50–1,100.
Medical Officers—K. S. Seal, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.); Miss S. E. Croskery, B.Sc., M.D. £600; 600, 630–30–840–40–1,000; three vacancies.
Medical Officer of Health—N. M. Hodivala, O.B.E., M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.). Rs. 800–50–1,050 p. m.
Senior Assistant Medical Officers (2)—Rs. 350–450 p. m.
Assistant Medical Officers (7)—Rs. 300–400 p. m.
Matron—Miss E. M. Whitaker. £550.
Nursing Sisters (15)—Miss E. S. King, D. A. Coleman, E. Clark, G. Master, W. M. Goddard, D. R. Bridges, J. M. Cambell, M. A. Grimm, M. A. Keys. £300–15–420–20–480.

PRISON

Superintendent of Prison—J. Robson (*see* Posts).

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—A. E. *Sigrist*. £1,100.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—Lt.-Col. N. G. Maclean. £900–25–1,000.
Senior Superintendent—H. S. Swain. £800–25–850.
Senior Superintendent—W. *Duncan*. £810–30–840–40–920.
Superintendent—B. A. H. Cartwright. £425–25–600–30–720.
Assistant Superintendents—W. H. Bruce. £350, 400, £450–25–600, £660–30–810; H. *Conway*. £425–25–600–30–£720.

POSTS

Postmaster General—J. Robson. £920 (*Receives also Rs. 100 p.m. Jail allowance as Supt. of Prison and Rs. 100 p.m. allowance as P.M.G. British Somaliland*).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works (*also Commissioner of Lands*)—W. L. Osborne, O.B.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E. £1,200 (personal).
Chief Electrical Engineer—*G. Lowes*. £540–900.
Chief Assistant Electrical Engineer—L. Brady. Rs. 700 p. m.
Assistant Electrical Engineer—W. Grady. Rs. 600 p. m.

DISTRICT AND TOWNSHIP ADMINISTRATION

District Commissioner and Chairman, Townships of Aden and Sheikh Othman—J. Goepel. £1,000–50–1,100.
Executive Officer, Township Authority, Aden and *Sheikh Othman*—*J. J. Gunn, Assoc.F.Inst.C.D.* £720–30–840.

TREASURY

Chief Accountant—J. A. M. Loustau-Lalanne. £720–30–840.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC CONTROL

Director of *Economic Control*—Major L. P. John. £1,000.
Controller of Civil Supplies and Price Control—*J. R. Kynaston, O.B.E.* (*voluntary*).

ADEN PROTECTORATE

British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate—Major B. W. Seager, O.B.E. £1,350.
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate and Resident Adviser to the Hadhramaut States—C. H. J. Sheppard, O.B.E. £1,350. Plus £200 entertainment allowance.

Political Officers—G. Humphrey Smith, P. C. Davey, P. D. Fletcher, J. A. K. Leslie, E. S. Kennedy, L. J. Hobson, A. N. Skinner, K. D. Bell, A. F. Watts. £350; 350; 400-50-500-25-600; £660-30-840-40-1,000.
Assistant Political Officer—N. A. Izzeddin. £350-25-500.

GOVERNMENT GUARDS

Commandant—R. F. Tring. £840-40-1,000.
Second-in-Command—T. James. £350-25-600.
Pay and Quarter-Master—P. O. Purchase. £350-25-600.
Depot Officer—Vacant. £350-25-600.

HODEIDA (YEMEN)

Assistant Frontier Officer—Saleh Jaffer M. S. Jaffer, M.B.E. £350-25-500.

BAHAMA ISLANDS

Note.—*Denotes free quarters

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor—Sir W. L. Murphy, K.C.M.G. £3,000. Duty allowance £300; £1,700 from Bahamas Crown Funds.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—Captain B. H. G. Sparrow, M.C. £200.

SECRETARIAT

Colonial Secretary—D. G. Stewart. £1,200.
Assistant Colonial Secretary—C. P. Bethel, O.B.E., I.S.O. £700-25-800.
Chief Clerk—O. S. Russell. £420-16-450.

AGRICULTURAL AND MARINE PRODUCTS BOARD

Senior Agricultural Officer—S. U. Stambaugh. £700.

AUDIT

Auditor—J. L. C. Lightbourn. £650.
Assistant Auditor—E. H. Stuart. £420-16-450.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE

Comptroller of Crown Lands—The Governor. £300.
Crown Lands Officer—W. N. Aranha. £700.
Surveyor—J. V. Cox. £600.
Receiver of Crown Dues—S. A. Eldon, M.B.E. £100.
Crown Funds Auditor—J. L. C. Lightbourn. £50.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller of Customs—A. K. Cole, O.B.E. £750.
Assistant Comptroller and Examining Officer—N. E. Lightbourn. £450-16-500.
Harbour Master and Port Officer—R. A. Russell. £350-16-450.

EDUCATION

Inspector and Superintendent of Schools—T. A. Thompson, A.C.P., M.R.S.T. £600.
Assistant Inspector and Superintendent of Schools—Vacant. £400-25-500.
Headmaster, Government High School—A. D. Peggs, M.Sc., F.L.S. £600.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

Director—R. F. Havart, A.M.I.E.E. £900.
Deputy Director—A. Kennedy. £550-25-650.
Distribution Engineer—E. Thomas. £500-20-550.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—F. R. Moultrie. £500-20-550.
Station Electrical Engineer—Vacant.
Consumers' Engineer—D. A. W. Taylor. £400-16-475.
Assistant Mechanical Engineer—G. R. Pearce. £400-16-475.
Chief Machinist—T. Parnell. £400-16-475.
Assistant Distribution Engineer—E. H. Cole. £380-16-450.
Engineers, Grade I (2)—W. E. Lightbourn, R. S. Murdoch. £380-16-450.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice—O. L. Bancroft. £1,300.
Provost Marshal—The Commissioner of Police.
Marshal, Admiralty Side, Supreme Court—R. A. Russell.
Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate—F. E. Field. £700.
Coroner—F. E. Field. £100.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General—Vacant. £1,000.
Assistant Attorney-General—W. S. Chaney. £600-25-700.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Medical Officer and Resident Surgeon—Vacant. £1,000.*
Medical Officer and Bacteriologist—Vacant. £700-25-800.*
Assistant Medical Officer—L. C. Huggins, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. £600-25-700.*
District Medical Officers—Wm. A. Foulkes, M.D.; F. Klein, M.D.; C. Gordon, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Rev. J. H. Smith, M.D. £500-20-600.
Superintendent, Hospital—H. F. Knowles. £360-16-450.

OUT ISLAND DEPARTMENT

Chief Out Island Commissioner—S/Ldr. F. N. Ashley, C.M.G. £800.
Out Island Development Commissioners (2)—Vacant. £700.
Out Island Development Engineer (1)—Vacant. £700.
Senior Commissioners (4)—L. E. W. Forsyth, W. P. Roberts, Herman Pyfrom, one vacancy. £500.

PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT

Harbour Engineer—D. S. Morrison. £400-25-500.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner—Lt.-Col. F. G. Lancaster, M.B.E., M.C. £800.*
Deputy Commissioner—Major G. D. Maydon. £500-16-550.*
Superintendents (2)—Captain E. D. Sears, one vacancy. £400-16-450.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster—C. S. Thompson. £700.
Assistant Postmaster—A. E. Eldon. £450-16-500.

PRISON

Superintendent—Captain Reginald Millar, O.B.E. £550.*
Chaplain—Rev. Canon George L. Pyfrom, M.B.E. £100.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—F. C. van Zeylen. £900.
Deputy Director—J. F. G. Holmes. £550-25-650.
Civil Engineer—A. C. Langlois. £500-20-550.
Superintendent of Works—J. E. Roberts. £450-16-500.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—V. Monje. £450-16-500.
Assistant Mechanical Engineer—J. K. Cole. £400-16-475.
Chief Plumbing Inspector—A. H. Granger. £380-16-450.
Assistant Civil Engineer—Vacant. £400-16-475.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Receiver General and Treasurer—H. R. Latreille. £900.
Assistant Treasurer—S. A. Eldon, M.B.E. £500-25-600.
Cashier—W. H. Sweeting. £450-16-500.
Accountant—E. S. Wells. £420-16-450.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Registrar General—A. M. C. Johnson. £700.
Assistant Registrar General—Vacant. £450-16-500.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

Director—A. D.'A. Hodgson, M.I.E.E., AFR-Ac-S., A.M.I.R.E. £900.
Deputy Director—Vacant. £500-25-650.
Supervisor of Telegraphs—Vacant. £425-15-475.
Accountant—E. H. McKinney. £420-16-450.
Exchange Engineer—K. R. Ingraham. £450-16-500.
Radio Engineer—R. E. Knowles. £450-16-500.
Out Island Maintenance Engineer—L. J. Hughes. £450-16-500.
Distribution Engineer—J. S. Hilton, B.Sc. £450-16-500.
Engineers, Grade I (3)—Vacant. £380-16-450.

BARBADOS

Notes

* Provided with house valued at £100 p. a. for pension purposes.
** Provided with house valued at £150 p. a. for pension purposes.
† Provided with house valued at £50 p.a. for pension purposes.
‡ Provided with house valued at £70 p.a. for pension purposes.
§ Provided with house valued at £58 p.a. for pension purposes.
‖ Provided with house and glebe valued at £100 per annum for pension purposes.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir H. Grattan Bushe, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,000. Plus £500 duty allowance.
Private Secretary and A.D.C.—Captain N. Harding-Clarke. £300.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Colonial Secretary—J. D. Rankine. £1,300.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary—P. F. Campbell. £800.
Principal Clerks—E. L. Walcott, F. A. Bishop. £500.

AERODROME

Officer-in-Charge—Commander W. R. M. Wynne, O.B.E., R.N. (*Retd.*).

AUDIT OFFICE

Auditor General—H. S. Jemmott. £750.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S OFFICE

Colonial Treasurer—D. E. W. Gittens. £750.
Principal Clerk—C. L. L. Bowen. £500.

CURRENCY

Commissioners—D. E. W. Gittens, C. E. Stoute.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller—B. A. T. Williams. £750.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—S. J. Saint, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C. £1,100. Plus £200 personal allowance.**
Deputy Director—Vacant. £900
Entomologist—R. W. E. Tucker, M.A., B.Ed. £1,000.
Chemist—F. H. B. Blackburn, B.Sc. £500-25-750.
Botanist—D. M. Hanschell, B.Sc. £500-25-750.
Government Analyst—C. A. Coppin, B.A. (Sc.), A.I.C. £500-25-750.
Lecturer in Natural Science—F. A. Sweet, B.Sc. £400-25-500.
Lecturer in Natural and Agricultural Sciences—W. A. Paterson, B.Sc. £500-25-600.
Lecturer in Botany, Chemistry and Physics—V. A. A. Archer, B.S.A., M.S.A., F.C.I.C. £400-25-500.
Livestock Officer—A. G. Mill. £1,000.
Assistant Livestock Officer—A. D. Herbert. £400-25-600.
Fishery Officer—D. W. Wiles. £400-25-500.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Bishop—Rt. Rev. William James Hughes. £1,000 and house.*
Chancellor of the Diocese—Vacant.
Archdeacon—Rev. A. Shankland.
Registrar of Diocese—G. B. Evelyn. Fees.
Dean and Rector of St. Michael—Very Rev. H. J. Hutchinson - - - - £450‖
Christ Church—Rev. A. F. Mandeville - £350‖
St. Philip—Rev. G. L. G. Mandeville - £350‖
St. George—Rev. F. M. Dowlen - - - £350‖
St. John—Rev. P. D. W. Moore - - - £350‖
St. Joseph—Rev. L. C. Mallalieu - - £350‖
St. Andrew—Rev. W. H. Read - - £350‖
St. Thomas—Rev. H. C. Shepherd - - £350‖
St. James—Rev. W. E. Dash - - - £350‖
St. Peter—Rev. C. J. B. Frederick - - £350‖
St. Lucy—Rev. H. DeC. Alleyne - - £350‖

EDUCATIONAL

Director of Education—H. Hayden, M.A. £1,000.
Assistant Director of Education—A. W. Roberts, B.Com. £650.

ELECTRICAL

Inspector—D. E. Chase. £500.

FIRE BRIGADE

Superintendent—Colonel O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M.
Assistant Superintendent—Captain A. J. Press.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Harbour and Shipping Master—Commander W. R. M. Wynne, O.B.E., R.N. (*Retd.*). £600.
Principal Clerk—A. H. Johnson. £500.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORT

Director—A. B. Skinner. £900.

INCOME TAX AND DEATH DUTIES

Commissioner—F. A. C. Clairmonte. £750.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Justice—Sir Allan Collymore, M.A. £1,400.
Attorney-General—E. K. Walcott, K.C. £1,250.
Assistant to the Attorney-General and Legal Draughtsman—C. deL. Inniss, B.A., B.C.L. £600.
Solicitor-General—W. W. Reece. £250.
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal—E. C. Dear, E. R. L. Ward, B.A. £750.
Judge of the Petty Debt Court—J. W. B. Chenery. £650.
Police Magistrates—H. A. Vaughan, A. J. H. Hanschell, C. L. Abrams, H. A. Talma, B.A., J. R. Edwards, S. H. Nurse. £600.
Public Trustee, Provost Marshal, etc.—H. Williams. £600.
Registrar—G. L. Taylor, B.A. £700.
Deputy Registrar—Vacant. £500.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Commissioner—G. Perrin. £1,000.
Labour Inspector—C. R. C. Springer. £300–20–£400.

MEDICAL

Chief Medical Officer—H. D. Weatherhead, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.P.H., D.T.M. & H. £1,000.
Sanitation Officer—F. N. Grannum, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. £750.
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum—W. S. Birch, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £900.*
Assistant Medical Superintendents—Vacant. £600–25–700.*
Superintendent, Lazaretto—J. H. O. Goddard. £350.†
Principal Clerk, Poor Law Board—A. deV. Chase. £500.
Bacteriologist and Pathologist—J. E. Walcott, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. £850.
Port Health Officer—Vacant. £600.

POLICE AND PRISONS

Commissioner—Colonel O. St. A. Duke, M.B.E., M.M. £800.*
Deputy Commissioner—Major R. D. Holmes-a-Court. £600.‡
Superintendents—Captain R. A. Stoute, Captain P. H. Duke, Captain W. A. Farmer, Captain F. C. Parris, Captain A. J. Press. £250–15–310–20–450.†
Governor of Prison—Captain A. R. Foster. £500.†
Superintendent, Government Industrial Schools—A. G. Kinch. £400.§

POST OFFICE

Colonial Postmaster—H. N. Armstrong, M.B.E. £600.
Principal Clerk—C. A. Durant. £500.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Librarian—D. A. Wiles, B.A. £400–25–500.

PUBLIC MARKET

Superintendent—C. P. Stoute, M.D.V., M.R.S.I. £600.

PUBLIC WORKS

Colonial Engineer—H. M. Finlay, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.Inst.W.E. £900.
Assistant to the Colonial Engineer—T. E. Went. £500–25–600.

SAVINGS BANK

Manager—C. E. Stoute. £600.
Principal Clerk and Accountant—J. A. Roberts. £500.

SOCIAL WELFARE

(Temporary Appointments)

Social Welfare Officer—L. A. Chase. £800.
Assistant Social Welfare Officer—Miss B. L. Arne. £700.

WATERWORKS

Manager—E. A. Chase, A.M.S.E., M.I.J.E. £700.
Superintendent—Vacant. £500.
Resident Medical Engineer—E. C. Parfitt, M.I.Mech.E. £500.

BERMUDA

Notes

Unless otherwise stated, the Civil Service is paid according to the following incremental scales :—

Division.	*Minimum.*	*Annual Increment.*	*Maximum.*
	£	£	£
I	900	20	1,000
II	800	20	900
III	700	20	800
IV	600	20	700
V	550	20	650
VI	500	20	600
VII	450	20	550
VIII ..	450	10	500
IX	400	10	450
X	350	10	400
XI	300	10	400
XII ..	300	10	350
XIII ..	250	10	340
XIV ..	250	10	300
XV ..	200	10	240

* Quarters, uniform, rent and personal allowances are not taken into account for pension purposes.

When the grade only is shown the officer holding that appointment commences at the minimum step of the grade.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B. £3,500 p.a., plus £1,500 entertainment allowance and a grant of £2,000 p.a. towards the cost of operating Government House.
Aide-de-Camp — Lieutenant N. Morrison, R.N.V.R. £478 p.a.
Colonial Secretary—William Addis. £1,700 and £300* rent allowance.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council—W. W. Davidson, O.B.E. £1,100.
Senior Clerk and Clerk to Legislative Council—E. T. Smith. Grade IV £660.
Clerk—S. G. Trees. Grade V £610.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Agriculture—W. J. Kinghorn, M.A., B.Sc. £1,000 and unfurnished quarters.*
Plant Pathologist—J. M. Waterson. Grade II £880.
1st Agricultural Assistant—W. R. Evans. Grade V £630.
Government Veterinary Officer—E. R. Earl. Grade II £880.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Colonial Auditor—H. G. L. Trimingham. £1,000.
Assistant Colonial Auditor—C. W. Kempe. Grade III £760.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Board of Trade Inspector—J. H. Parker. £1,000.
Curator, Aquarium and Museum—L. S. Mowbray. Grade II. £860 and £150* rent allowance.
Warden of Pilots—Captain S. Burns. £800 and furnished quarters.*
Meteorologist—Dr. W. A. Macky. £1,000 and personal allowance of £250,* plus quarters.*
Assistant Meteorologist—P. C. Bartrum. Grade II.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—C. G. G. Gilbert. £1,250.
Supervisor of Schools—W. P. Mayne. Grade III. £800.
Organiser of Physical Education—D. J. Williams. Grade IV. £620.
Superintendent, Nonsuch Training School—A. St. George Tucker. Grade V. £610.

HOSPITAL, MENTAL

Medical Superintendent—Dr. O. A. Arton. £400 and practice.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Chief Immigration Officer—A. T. Guest. Grade II.
Senior Assistant Immigration Officer—F. W. Smith. Grade V.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir C. G. Brooke Francis, £1,700 and £300 rent allowance.*
Assistant Judge—R. C. H. Hallett, D.C.L. Fees.
Attorney-General—J. T. Gilbert, O.B.E. £1,500.
Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar General—W. N. Parker. Grade II.
Police Magistrate, Eastern District—H. M. Godet. £1,100.
Police Magistrate, Western District—C. T. Fowle. £650.

LIBRARY

Librarian and Secretary to Trustees—A. E. Gosling. Grade VII. £510.

POLICE AND GAOLS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Police and Warden of Gaols—J. S. McBeath. £1,100 (with uniform) and £180 rent allowance.*
Deputy Commissioner of Police—M. B. Parker. £850 (with uniform) and £120 rent allowance.*
Superintendents—C. W. Pantry and P. Miller. £750 (with uniform) and £84 rent allowance.*
Police Surgeon—Dr. O. A. Arton. £250 and practice.

POST OFFICE

Colonial Postmaster—P. S. Ingham. £1,100 and personal allowance £115.*
Assistant Colonial Postmaster—W. A. Manuel. Grade II. £880.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Senior Medical Officer—H. C. Wilkinson, M.D., £1,300.
Medical Officer, Central District—C. E. Hookings, M.D. £1,100.
Medical Officer, Western District—R. E. Nash, B.A., M.D. £600 and private practice.
Medical Officer, Eastern District—S. M. Frazer, B.A., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £600 and private practice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—C. H. Smith. £1,300 and personal allowance of £115.*
Superintendent of Buildings—J. B. Couper. Grade II. £880.
Roads Engineer—I. Hughes. Grade II. £880.
Architect—C. W. Abbott. Grade II. £820.
Surveyor—S. H. Kemsley. Grade IV. £680.
Clerk and Office Manager—H. C. Smith. Grade III. £760.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Colonial Treasurer—R. A. Kelly, C.M.G. £1,400 and personal allowance of £50.*
Assistant Colonial Treasurer—G. L. Young. £1,000.
Accountant—A. G. Bracey. Grade III.
Collector of Customs, Hamilton—J. L. D. Gibson. £1,000.
Assistant Collector of Customs, Hamilton—E. S. Cooper. Grade III.
Collector of Customs, St. George's—T. H. Parker. Grade III. £720.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Secretary—J. J. Outerbridge. £1,000.

BRITISH GUIANA

Notes

* Free quarters. The value of free quarters is not taken into consideration in the calculation of pensions.

† Subject to confirmation by the Secretary of for the Colonies.

Governor and Personal Staff.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G. £4,125. Allowances £1,625.
Aide-de-Camp—Captain Percy Jeffs, M.C., R.A. £400.

Administration

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—W. L. Heape, C.M.G. £1,650.
Specialist *Economic Officer*—*Lt.-Col.* O. A. Spencer. £1,400.
Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary—D. J. Parkinson. £1,000.
Assistant Colonial Secretaries—C. W. H. Collier. £650–800. L. E. Kranenburg,† K. H. Cregan.† £600–750.
Principal Clerk—C. J. H. King. £500–650.
Senior Clerks—C. E. Gray, Miss O. E. Rose. £400–500. £25 secretariat allowance.

Local Government

Commissioner of Local Government—M. B. Laing, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,200. *Is also* Social Welfare Officer.
District Commissioners—W. Roberts, F. St. M. Gerrard, B.A., D. L. B. Wickham. £750–900. F. W. V. Green, R. Baldwin, H. S. Burrowes, J. B. Bamford. £600–750.*
Assistant District Commissioners—W. U. Mapp, P. A. Forte, C. A. L. Mittelholzer. £400–550.
Senior Clerk—H. A. Howard. £400–500.

Agricultural Department

Director of Agriculture—J. S. Dash, B.Sc.(Agr.). £1,200.*
Deputy Director of Agriculture—L. D. Cleare, F.R.E.S. £900.
Chief Research Officer—Field Service—C. H. B. Williams, M.A., A.I.C.T.A., *Dip.* Agr. £700–900.
Veterinary Surgeon—H. A. Fraser, B.V.Sc. £600–800.
Agricultural Economist—H. D. Huggins, M.Sc., Dip. Agr. £600–800.
Entomologist—H. C. James, Ph.D. £600–750.
Chemist—V. R. Greenstreet. £700–850.
Assistant Chemist—H. Paul, B.Sc. £500–600.
Agricultural Superintendents—T. Bell, B.S.A., A.I.C.T.A., St. G. C. Cooper, A.I.C.T.A., G. B. Kennard, A.I.C.T.A., J. V. Harbord, B.A. (Cantab), E. I. Hugh, M.Sc. £450–550–750.
Rice Officer—P. A. Chan-Choong, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A. £450–550–750.
Assistant Agricultural Superintendents—C. C. Dowding, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., H. A. Cole. £350–450.
Curator, Botanic Gardens—G. R. Groves. £350–450.
Manager, Government Estates, Essequibo—J. I. Brodie. £600.*
Supervisor, Co-operative Credit Banks—W. G. Delph. £500–600.
Senior Clerk—J. F. Irving, M.C. £400–500.

Temporary Appointments

Livestock Officer—G. W. H. Webb. £800.
Marketing Officer—A. E. Moss. £700–800.
Veterinary Officer, Rupununi—J. G. Black. £500–600.*

Analyst Department

Government Analyst—C. L. C. Bourne, A.R.I.C. £750–900.
Assistant Government Analyst—N. Newsam. £500–600.

Audit Department

Auditor—R. Lilley, B.A. £1,000.
Assistant Auditor—J. E. Brenan, A.C.A. £650–750.
Examiner of Accounts—J. K. Luck. £500–600.
Senior Clerks—Miss I. L. Uchlein, C. G. Small. £400–500.

Customs Department

Comptroller of Customs—G. H. Croal. £1,000.
Assistant Comptroller of Customs—Vacant. £750.
Surveyor of Customs—J. R. Tranquada. £600.
Assistant Surveyor of Customs—E. Brand. £550.
Inspector of Distilleries—J. S. Psaila. £500–650.
Principal Indoor Officer—C. D'Ornellas. £550.
Senior Officers—E. V. D. Goulding, C. B. Roberts, F. R. Mittelholzer, C. A. Hirschfeld, W. A. H. Knight, E. S. McK. Chabrol. £400–500.

Education Department

Director of Education—L. G. Crease, M.A. (Oxon), M.R.S.T. £1,000.
Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Director of Education—F. Ogle, B.Sc. (Lond.), London Teachers Diploma, M.R.S.T. £900.
Inspector of Schools—R. C. G. Potter, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.). £600–700.
County Inspectors of Schools—A. H. Moore, B.A. (Lond.), Inter. B.Sc. (Econ.); J. E. Owen. £500–600.
Assistant Inspectors of Schools—F. H. Pollard, M.R.S.T.; G. H. H. Morrison; E. F. Archer. £400–500.
Chief Clerk—J. R. Henry. £500–600.
Principal, Government Training College for Teachers—A. A. Bannister, B.A. (Dunelm), Diploma in Education (Oxon.), M.R.S.T. £700–800.
Assistant Master, Government Training College for Teachers—F. W. E. Case, B.A. £400–500.
Principal, Carnegie Trade School for Women—Vacant. £500 (non-pensionable).

Queen's College

Principal—H. Nobbs, M.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. £800–1,000.
Second Master—E. O. Pilgrim, B.Sc. (Lond.). £700–800.
Senior Masters—H. A. M. Beckles, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J. H. Bevis, B.Sc. (Lond). £600–750.
Masters—N. E. Cameron, M.A. (Cantab.), H. V. Taitt, M.A. (Durham), G. Lighton, M.A. (Manchester), C. E. Hamshere, B.A. (Cantab.), four vacancies. £400–600.

Bishops' High School for Girls

Headmistress—Mrs. A. M. Allen, B.A. (Lond.). £500–600.
Second Mistress—Mrs. E. K. Nobbs, B.A. (Lond.). £500.

Graduate Assistant Mistresses—Miss L. Dewar, B.A. (Lond.), Miss M. E. Lee, B.A. (Toronto), Miss J. M. Peters, B.A., Miss J. Smailes, four vacancies. £300–450.

Essequibo Boys' School

Headmaster—Rev. F. G. Springford. £450–550.

Fire Brigade

Superintendent, Georgetown Fire Brigade—C. T. Matthey (*Deputy Commissioner of Police*).
Chief Motor Mechanic—A. E. Chapple. £500.

Forest Department

Conservator of Forests—B. R. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., Dipl. For. £1,200–1,500.
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—F. S. Danks, B.Sc. (Edin.), Dipl. *Agri.* £780–900.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—D. B. Fanshawe, B.A. (Oxon.), J. H. Hughes, Dipl. For. £450–780.

Labour Department

Commissioner of Labour—W. M. Bissell. £1,200.
Deputy Commissioner of Labour—E. S. S. Burrowes. £750–900.
Inspectors of Labour—J. I. Ramphal, two vacancies. £600–750.
Assistant Inspectors of Labour—P. A. Cummings, F. G. Taharally, E. A. Richards. £375–550.

Lands and Mines Department

Commissioner of Lands and Mines—F. R. H. Green, Assoc.R.S.M., A.Inst.M.M. £1,000.
Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Mines—G. F. Messervy. £800.
Senior Clerk—L. O. Van Sertima. £400–500.
Superintendent of Lands—C. A. Cole. £500–600.
Superintendent of Surveys—W. T. Lord. £650–750.
Government Surveyors—J. Phang, R. S. Kaufmann, A. Lee Own. £500–650. E. M. Cossou, J. A. E. Young, J. L. Yhap, one vacancy. £300–500.
Cartographer—C. P. DeFreitas. £500–650.

Geological Survey

Director—S. Bracewell, B.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.Inst.M.M. £1,000.
Senior Geologist—Vacant. £650–900.
Scientific Assistant—D. O. Pollard. £400–500.
Geologist—Vacant. £500–700 (*non*-pensionable).

Law Officers

Attorney-General—E. O. Pretheroe, M.C., K.C., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). £1,600.
Solicitor-General—F. W. Holder, B.A. (Durham). £1,050.
Legal Draftsman—E. M. Duke, LL.B. (Lond.). £1,000.
Crown Counsel—A. C. Brazao. £500–900.
Clerk to the Attorney-General—Mrs. I. Brazao, B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Wales). £400–500.

Magistrates

Magistrates—A. V. Crane, LL.B. (Lond.), C. R. Browne, K. S. Stoby, E. V. Luckhoo, G. McR. Farnum, R. S. Miller, J. T. Clarke, C. A. Burton. £500–900.
Senior Clerk—B. Nauth. £400–500.

Medical Department

Director of Medical Services—H. B. Hetherington, O.B.E., M.D. (U. Toronto), M.C.P. & S. (Ont.), C.P.H. £1,200.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—O. M. Francis, M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M.S. (Nova Scotia), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.)., D.P.H. (Lond.). £1,000.
Medical Superintendent, Public Hospital, Georgetown—J. Glavina, M.D. (Univ. Malta). £900–1,000.*
Surgeon Specialist, Public Hospital, Georgetown—J. D. Grierson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.). £1,000–1,200.*
Senior Physician, Public Hospital, Georgetown—S. C. Bettencourt-Gomes, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.). £1,000–1,200.*
Assistant Surgeon, Public Hospital, Georgetown—Vacant. £900–1,000.*
Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital—A. W. H. Smith, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.M. (Lond.). £900–1,000.*
Medical Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital—L. H. Wharton, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). £900–1,000.*
Ophthalmologist—J. A. Browne, B.A. (Durham), M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.). £900–1,000.
Venereal Diseases Officer and *Dermatologist*—E. G. H. Payne, M.B., Ch.B. £900–1,000.
Medical Officer, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—*Vacant.* £900–1,000.
Assistant Medical Officer, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—Vacant. £800–900.
Health Officer, Tuberculosis—A. Bornstein, M.D. (Univ. Brussels). £900–1,000.*
Government Bacteriologist and Pathologist—B. B. G. Nehaul, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.). £900–1,000.
Health Officers—C. R. Subryan, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (N.U. Irel.); P. G. Barrow, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), L.M. (Dublin). £800–1,000.
School Medical Officer—C. C. Nicholson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Toronto). £800–1,000.
Health Officer, Yellow Fever Service—P. F. de Caires, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.). £800–1,000.
Medical Officers—N. J. Abbensetts, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.); D. P. Wailling, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; J. E. R. Ramdeholl, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); L. R. Sharples, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); R. N. Cozier, M.B. (Queen's Univ., Ont.), L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.); D. J. Taitt, B.A., M.D., C.M. (Queen's Univ., Ont.), M.C.P. & S. (Ontario); G. M. Kerry, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); G. T. G. Boyce, M.B. (Queen's Univ., Ont.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); G. W. Mearns, M.B., Ch.B. (U. Aberd.); W. W. Besson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Liverpool); S. T. Mook Sang, M.D. (Edin.); C. Ramdeholl, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Liverpool); F. A. Viapree, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); L. S. Jaikaran, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); M. O. Luck, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); B. N. S. Gillette, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); J. W. D. Ferdinand, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); R. Singh, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.); H. Singh, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); A. S. Chiekrie, L.R.C.P.,

L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Glas.); L. H. James, B.A., M.D., C.M. (McGill), L.M.S. (Nova Scotia), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.); H. M. Hugh, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); S. R. Maraj, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.); (four vacancies). £600–800–1,000.
Port Health Officer (Supernumerary)—A. M. Cunningham, L.C.P. & S. (Man.). £700 (non-pensionable).
Chief Clerk—Vacant. £500–600.
Senior Clerk—S. W. Cole. £400–500.
County Sanitary Inspectors—H. A. Moonsawmy, F. J. July. £450–500. F. A. Iloo. £375–450.
Radiographer—V. G. Connett. £500–600.
Assistant Radiographer—P. Elsip. £400–500.
Government Pharmacist—Vacant. £500–600.
Steward, Public Hospital, Georgetown—A. F. Camacho, I.S.O. £400–500.

MILITIA

Bandmaster—S. W. Henwood. £400–500.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER

Official Receiver, Public Trustee and Crown Solicitor—P. W. King, O.B.E. £1,000.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Police—W. A. Orrett. £1,000.*
Deputy Commissioner of Police—C. T. Matthey. £900.* Is also Superintendent, Georgetown Fire Brigade.
Superintendents of Police—J. Nicole, T. W. Whittingham, S. Billyeald, W. R. Weber, M. I. N. Gordon, L. W. Slater. £600–750.*
Pay and Quartermaster of Police—E. C. Johnson. £600–750.*
Traffic Officer—W. L. J. Wakeham. £450.*
Assistant Superintendents of Police—F. W. M. Mullin, A. M. Roberts, R. H. T. Beaumont, D. G. H. Hoban, L. H. Outram, D. A. L. Chase, A. F. Peterkin, S. W. Simon, J. G. Rowe, V. J. Fitt, F. A. D. Cleare. £250–600.*

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS

Superintendent, Alms House, and Secretary, Poor Law Commissioners—J. S. Talbot. £500–600.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster General—G. F. Sharp. £1,000.
Assistant Postmaster General—K. I. R. Kirkpatrick. £750.
Accountant—G. F. Hopkinson. £500–600.
Senior Clerks—P. C. Cox, F. A. Pereira. £400–500.
Postmasters—A. Crawford, G. Davidson. £325–£475.

Post Office Telecommunications

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF—A. W. Maile. £650–750.
ENGINEERS—A. E. Gagan. £550–600. Vacant. £450–550.
INSPECTOR—H. Drummond. £425–500.

Post Office Savings Bank

Superintendent (Senior Clerk)—T. A. Wason. £400–500.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Prisons—S. G. Baker. £550–750.
Assistant Superintendents of Prisons—W. P. Smith, E. W. Cumberbatch. £350–450.

PUBLICITY BUREAU

Publicity Officer—H. R. Harewood. £600–750.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—H. E. Smythe, A.M.I.E. (Aust.). £1,200.
Deputy Director of Public Works—R. B. Craig, A.M.I.C.E. £900–1,000.
Executive Engineer, Buildings and Roads—E. S. F. Piers, B.Sc.(C.E.). £700–800.
Engineers—C. H. Parsley; E. R. Scallan, B.Engr., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; L. B. Grace, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.C.G.I.; three vacancies. £500–750.
Resident Engineer, Pure Water Supply Scheme—T. S. Harrington. £1,000.
Well Driller—C. S. Burrowes. £450–550.
Chief Draughtsman—W. P. Heard. £600–750.
Quantity Surveyor—B. A. Barker. £600–650.
Superintendent (Office and Accounts)—T. J. Mahood. £650–750.
Accountant—C. W. O. Delph. £500–600.
Senior Clerk—Vacant. £400–500.
Surveyor—R. M. Wong. £300–500.
Yard Superintendent—C. P. Roberts. £375–475.
Roads Superintendent—W. T. Belgrave. £350–£450.
Buildings Superintendent—Vacant. £350–500.

DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION AND SEA DEFENCES

Consulting Engineer—G. O. Case, F.S.E. £1,500.
Deputy Director, Drainage, Irrigation and Sea Defences—J. P. Bruen, B. of E. (Dublin). £900–1,000.
Executive Engineer—T. V. Garland, B.A., B.A.I. (Dublin). £700–800.
District Engineer (Designs)—A. L. Earle, A.M.I.C.E. £600–750.
Chief Surveyor—C. S. Ridley. £500–650.
Grade II Surveyors—W. E. Ying, one vacancy. £300–500.
Assistant Mechanical Superintendent—K. C. Bose. £350–450.
Superintendents of Works—C. V. Vyfhius, E. C. O. Brandon, two vacancies. £350–450.
Secretary Accountant—C. I. Rodrigues. £500–600.

SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATION

Social Welfare Officer—M. B. Laing, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Commissioner of Local Government*).
Assistant Social Welfare Officer—P. Bayley, M.B.E. £500–650.
Junior Social Welfare Officer—L. A. Fonseca. £400–500.
Co-operative Organiser—G. C. L. Gordon. £400–500.
Government Probation Officer—F. J. M. Briggs. £500–650.

SUPREME COURT

Judges

Chief Justice—Sir J. Verity. £1,800.
First Puisne Judge—J. A. Luckhoo, K.C. £1,500.
Second Puisne Judge—F. M. Boland. £1,250.

Deeds Registry

Registrar—D. E. Jackson. £900.
Deputy Registrar—J. B. Sharples. £700.
Senior Clerks—J. H. Nathoo, one vacancy. £400–500.

TRANSPORT AND HARBOURS DEPARTMENT

General Manager—G. I. Goring, A.R.T.C. (Glas.), A.M.I.Mech.E., 1st Class B.O.T. Marine. £1,000.

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Board—H. V. H. Abraham. £500–600.
Staff Officer—L. A. Thompson. £450–600.
Chief Accountant—V. C. Johnson. £600–750.
Assistant Accountant—C. H. Lord. £450–600.
Senior Clerk—J. Manson-Hing. £400–500.
Storekeeper—M. S. Harding. £400–500.
Maintenance Engineer—Vacant. £500–600.
Inspector of Ways and Works—J. V. Martins. £450–600.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—A. H. July, M.I. Loco.E. £800–900.
Assistant Mechanical Engineer—J. F. Da Silva, A.M.I.Mar.E. £650–750.
2nd Assistant Mechanical Engineer—J. A. Mitchell, A.M.I.Loco.E. £500–650.
Stations Superintendent—W. B. Castello. £400–500.
Goods Superintendent—E. G. Greeves. £400–500.
Marine Superintendent, Training Officer and Pilot—Vacant. £450–550.
Road Transport Officer and Dock Superintendent—R. R. Hill. £450–600.
Harbour Master—R. D. Baird. £500–650.
Chief Pilot—C. H. Walcott. £500–600.
1st Class Pilots—A. S. M. Mittelholzer, V. V. Stoll. £400–500.
Hydrographical Surveyor and Pilot—Vacant. £450–500.
Harbour Surveyor—R. G. H. Low. £290–500.
Port Welfare Officer—J. L. Turner. £300 (non-pensionable).
Harbour Clerk—R. N. McDavid. £400–500.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Colonial Treasurer—E. F. McDavid, C.B.E. £1,400.
Deputy Colonial Treasurer—E. S. O'Connor. £900.
Assistant Treasurer—W. O. Fraser. £650–750.
Chief Clerk—L. Dummett. £500–600.
Accountant—C. L. Kranenburg. £500–600.
Senior Clerks—J. A. T. Ries, P. J. Hodgson. £400–500.

INCOME TAX OFFICE

Commissioner of Income Tax—Vacant. £1,000.
Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax—E. A. Q. Potter. £750.
Inspectors of Taxes—J. D. Farnum, J. A. V. Bourne. £500–600.
Assistant Inspectors of Taxes—C. V. Too-Chung, W. G. Stoll. £400–500.

COMMISSIONERS OF CURRENCY

Secretary, Commissioners of Currency (Senior Clerk)—C. K. Franker. £400–500.

BRITISH HONDURAS

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir John Adams Hunter, K.C.M.G. $8,720 (also receives $300 p.a. as a trustee under the will of the late Baron Bliss), and $1,000 duty allowance.
Private Secretary—Miss B. E. Bowen (*Acting*). $1,200.

SECRETARIAT

Colonial Secretary—A. N. Wolffsohn. $4,860 and quarters (also receives $200 p.a. as a trustee of the late Baron Bliss).
Assistant Colonial Secretary—R. E. Gabourel. $2,400.
Senior Clerk and Clerk of the Legislative Council—S. E. Hulse. $1,800.

TREASURY

Financial Secretary—A. N. Wolffsohn. (*See also under Secretariat.*)
Accountant General—S. A. Stone. $3,360–3,600.
Accountant—J. Pepitune. $1,620–1,800.
Higher Grade Clerk—Vacant.

CUSTOMS AND HARBOUR

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master—R. K. Masson, M.B.E. $2,430–2,916.
Higher Grade Clerk—R. J. Gabourel. $1,230–1,590.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Colonial Postmaster—F. C. P. Bowen. $2,950.
Higher Grade Clerks—M. M. Mitchell, P. N. Riveroll. $1,230–1,590.
Wireless Superintendent—D. A. Fairweather. $1,800.

ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONES

Electrical Branch

Electrical Superintendent—T. D. Murphy. $3,000.

Telephone Branch

Mechanic and Storekeeper—H. W. Smith. $1,000–1,300.

CROWN LAW OFFICE

Attorney-General—H. J. Hughes. $3,550 (also receives $200 p.a. as a trustee under the will of the late Baron Bliss and $250 p.a. as legal advisor to the Belize City Council).
Legal Assistant—A. B. Balderamos. $1,114.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir C. G. Langley. $5,400 and quarters.
Magistrate—S. A. Hassock. $3,000.
Registrar General—A. O. Longsworth. $1,800.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS

Northern Districts—E. L. Ysaguirre. $1,600–2,000, free partly furnished quarters and duty allowance, $400.
Assistant District Commissioner, Orange Walk—R.M. Bautista.—$1,350 and duty allowance $120.
Stann Creek District—E. O. B. Barrow. $1,600–2,000, free partly furnished quarters, and duty allowance. $400.
Toledo District—J. N. Meighan. $1,600–2,000, free partly furnished quarters and duty allowance $400.
Cayo District—A. H. Anderson. $1,600–2,000, free partly furnished quarters and duty allowance $400.

AUDIT

Auditor—Vacant. $3,000 and quarters.
Higher Grade Clerk—S. E. Tench. $1,230–1,590.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—B. E. Carman, B.Sc. $3,000.
Inspector of Schools—E. B. V. Brown, B.A. $1,500–1,800.
Supervisors—A. S. Frankson, S. E. Daly, E. A. Nicholson. $960–60–1,260.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Director of Surveys—G. A. Elliott, M.M. $3,340.
Surveyors—J. A. Waight, W. H. Young. $2,100–2,430. A. E. Anderson, H. C. Fairweather, E. W. E. Francis. $1,500–2,000.
Draughtsman and Computer—Vacant. $2,100–2,430.
Draughtsman (Assistant)—A. S. Grant. $1,300.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Conservator of Forests—A. F. A. Lamb. $2,430–2,818·80; $3,037·50–3,645; $3,790·80–4,373. House allowance $360.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—J. H. Nelson-Smith, S. L. Finding. Salary as above.
Forest Assistant—O. N. D. Phillips. $1,440.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Labour Officer—E. P. Bradley. $2,500.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—T. L. Bowring, A.M.Inst.C.E. $3,900.
Executive Engineer—L. C. Thomas, B.Sc., A.M. Inst.C.E. $3,360.
Mechanical Engineer—R. A. McInnis. $2,400–3,000.
Architectural Assistant—Vacant. $2,400–3,000.
Assistant Engineer—Vacant. $2,400–3,000.
Inspector of Works (Buildings)—F. Mitchell. $2,400–3,000.
Accountant—W. S. Leslie, $1,620–1,800.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Medical Officer—V. F. Anderson, M.D. (Lond.), M.B., B.S., D.P.H. $4,860.
Medical Officers—T. Patterson, D. W. Degazon, S. H. Wharton, C. H. H. Sparrow, B. M. Hulse. $2,430–3,150 and quarters.
Higher Grade Clerk—E. Trapp. $1,230–1,590.
Matron—Miss L. M. Roberts, M.B.E. $1,500–1,800, quarters, uniform and free board and lodging.
Nursing Sister—Miss B. McNeil. $600–720, quarters, uniform and free board and lodging.
Dispenser and Storekeeper—P. A. Hyde. $1,350 and quarters.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Police—J. H. Harvey Clark. $3,420–3,900 and $360 in lieu of quarters.
Assistant Superintendents—J. F. Storey, one vacancy. $1,560–2,160 and $360 in lieu of quarters.
Assistant Superintendent (Immigration)—S. G. Baker. £479 for first year, £497 for second year and quarters.

PRISON DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Prisons—Vacant. $1,700 and quarters.

FIRE BRIGADES

Superintendent—R. K. Masson, M.B.E. $600–720.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Agriculture—E. G. Staples. $3,936–4,374 and quarters.
Assistant Agricultural Officers—G. A. Southwell, one vacancy. $1,500–1,800–2,200 and quarters.
Veterinary Surgeon—Vacant. $2,400–3,000.
Agricultural Instructor—D. D. Haynes. $1,200–1,500 and quarters.
Junior Agricultural Instructor—S. A. W. Boyd. $960–1,440.

CEYLON

GOVERNOR AND STAFF

Governor—Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, G.C.M.G. £6,000; £2,000 entertainment allowance.
Secretary to the Governor—C. H. Hartwell.
Private Secretary—Miss R. H. de Renzy Martin.
Aide-de-Camp—Captain A. D. Probyn, Royal Norfolk Regt.
Maha Mudaliyar and Chief Singalese Interpreter and Extra Aide-de-Camp—Sir J. P. Obeyesekere. Rs. 4,000.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary—Sir Robert H. Drayton, C.M.G. £3,000.
Deputy Chief Secretary—C. H. Collins, C.M.G. £1,800.
Assistant Chief Secretaries—H. C. Cocks. £1,200. A. R. Macdonald. £1,100. A. C. M. Hingley. £1,000. V. S. de Kretser. Rs. 9,000.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Western Province

Government Agent—V. Coomaraswamy. £1,750.
Additional Government Agent (*Acting*)—D. W. B Baron. £700.
Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara—W. D. Gunaratna. £1,200.

Central Province

Government Agent—E. T. Dyson, C.M.G. £1,750.
Assistant Government Agent, Matale—C. Sittampalam. £1,300.
Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya—J. W. H. O'Regan. £840.

Northern Province

Government Agent—C. Coomaraswamy. £1,750.

Southern Province

Government Agent—W. O. Stevens. £1,700.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota—C. J. Oorloff. £1,050.
Assistant Government Agent, Matara—M. Rajendra. Rs. 9,300.

Eastern Province

Government Agent—P. J. Hudson (*Acting*). £1,300.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee—S. M. Duff. £1,150.

North Western Province

Government Agent—B. F. Perera (*Acting*). £1,300.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam and Chilaw—W. A. de Silva. £1,200.

North Central Province

Government Agent—R. Aluwihare. £1,500.

Province of Uva

Government Agent—S. H. Wadia. £1,700.

Province of Sabaragamuwa

Government Agent—M. K. T. Sandys. £1,550.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla—A. K. J. Henderson. £800.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURY

Financial Secretary—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, C.M.G., K.B.E. £2,400.
Secretary to the Financial Secretary—M. Vairamuttu.

Treasury

Deputy Financial Secretary—C. J. D. Lanktree. £1,450.
Controller of Finance and Supply—H. E. Peries. £1,100.
Additional Controller of Finance and Supply.—D. S. de Silva.
Controller of Establishments—C. E. Tilney. £1,000.
Financial Assistant and Accountant—J. L. Stanislaus. £920.

Valuation Department

Chief Valuer—Captain E. G. Eastman.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice—Sir John C. Howard. £2,500.
Senior Puisne Justice—F. J. Soertsz. Rs. 22,500.
Puisne Justices—
A. E. Keuneman. Rs. 22,500.
E. A. L. Wijewardena. £1,750.
G. H. F. Cannon. £1,750.
E. G. P. Jayatilleke. Rs. 22,500.
A. E. P. Rose. £1,750.
A. R. H. Canakeratne. Rs. 22,500.
M. W. H. de Silva. Rs. 22,500.
Commissioner of Assize—Dr. R. F. Dias Bandaranaike.
Registrar—C. de Silva. Rs. 12,000.

LEGAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Legal Secretary—J. H. B. Nihill, K.C., M.C. (*On Leave*). £2,400; C. Nagalingam. Rs. 15,600 (*Acting*).
Principal Assistant to the Legal Secretary—J. R. V. Ferdinands (*Seconded for service as Commissioner, Compensation Claims*). Rs. 14,800. E. V. R. Samerawickrame (*Acting*). Rs. 11,300.
Assistants to the Legal Secretary—R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala. £1,000. D. S. Jayawickrama (*Seconded for service as Deputy Commissioner, Compensation Claims*). Rs. 11,160. B. P. Peiris (*Additional*). Rs. 10,320.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests and Magistrates

District Judges—
Avissawella—C. X. Martyn (*Acting*). Rs. 9,000.
Badulla—L. W. de Silva (*Acting*). Rs. 10,200.
Balapitiya—W. Thalagodapitiya (*Acting*). Rs. 9,000.
Chilaw and Puttalam—V. H. Wijeyaratna (*Acting*). Rs. 10,200.
Colombo—R. F. Dias (*Commissioner of Assize*). £1,550. W. Sansoni, O.B.E., V.D. (*Acting*). £1,300.
Galle—S. J. C. Schokman. £1,150.
Jaffna—R. R. Selvadurai (*Acting*). Rs. 12,000.
Kalutara—J. H. V. S. Jayawickrema (*Acting*) Rs. 12,000.
Kandy—H. A. de Silva. Rs. 15,000.
Kegalla—M. C. Sansoni (*Acting*). Rs. 10,200.
Kurunegala—S. S. J. Gooneseкera. Rs.12,000.
Matara—K. D. de Silva. Rs. 12,000.
Negombo—H. S. Roberts. Rs. 12,000.
Panadura—N. Sinnetamby. Rs. 12,000.
Ratnapura—S. Rajaratnam. Rs. 12,000.
Tangalla—Temporary Officer (*Acting*).
Additional District Judges—
Colombo—
M. A. Samarakoon. Rs. 15,000.
V. L. St. Clair Swan. Rs. 15,000.
V. E. Rajakariar (*Acting*). Rs. 12,000.
Galle—T. Q. Fernando. Rs. 10,200.
Jaffna—D. E. Wijeyawardene. Rs. 10,200.
Kalutara—G. M. de Silva. Rs. 10,200.
Kurunegala—Roland de Zoysa (*Acting*). Rs. 9,000.
Matara—C. J. C. Jansz (*Acting*). Rs. 9,000.
Additional District Judge and Commissioner Requests, Kandy—W. V. R. D. de Silva (*Acting*). Rs. 9,000.
District Judge, Commissioner of Requests and Magistrate—
Anuradhapura—N. Krishnadasan (*Acting*). Rs. 9,000.
Batticaloa—L. B. de Silva (*Acting*). Rs. 10,200.
Nuwara Eliya-Hatton—T. P. P. Goonetilleke. Rs. 10,200.
Trincomalee—P. Sri Skanda Rajah (*Acting*). Rs. 9,000.
Supernumerary Judge—J. F. Philips. Rs. 10,200.
Commissioner of Requests, Colombo—
T. F. C. Roberts. Rs. 12,000.
D. A. Leanage (*Acting*). Rs. 10,200.
Magistrate, Colombo—E. M. C. Joseph. Rs. 12,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General—Vacant. H. H. Basnayake (*Acting*). £1,100.
Solicitor-General—Vacant. M. F. S. Pulle (*Acting*). £1,000.
Senior Crown Counsel—R. R. Crossette-Thambiah. £1,100.
Crown Counsels—
H. H. Basnayake. £1,100.
M. F. S. Pulle. £1,000.
E. H. T. Gunasekara. £1,000.
H. W. R. Weerasooriya. Rs. 11,160.
T. F. Fernando. Rs. 10,320.
D. Jansze'. Rs. 9,060.

LEGAL DRAFTSMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Legal Draftsman—P. C. Villavarayan. £1,500.
Assistant Legal Draftsman—H. N. G. Fernando. Rs. 10,440.
Second Assistant Legal Draftsman—B. P. Peris.
Third Assistant Legal Draftsman—J. Homer-Vanniasinkam (*seconded for service in Seychelles as Legal Adviser*).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—L. J. de S. Seneviratne (*Acting*). £1,400.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—M. Park, A.R.C.S. (Lond.). £1,200.

Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) and Government Veterinary Surgeon—T. M. Z. Mahamooth, M.R.C.V.S. (Cantab.) (*Acting*). Rs. 10,560.

Research Laboratories—
Chemist—A. W. R. Joachim, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., Dip. Agric. (Cantab.). £1,200.
Botanist—J. C. Haigh, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S. (*Lond.*), A.I.C.T.A. (Trinidad). £960.
Assistant Botanist—*M. F.* Chandraratna, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C. Rs. 9,144.
Paddy Officer—G. V. Wickremasekera, A.I.C.T.A. (Trinidad). Rs. 10,560.
Tobacco Officer—W. M. *Rogers*. £960.

Propaganda—
Agricultural Officer (Propaganda)—W. Molegode. Rs. 11,460.

School Farm and Experiment Station, Peradeniya—Principal, Farm School—*C. N. E. J. de Mel*, B.Sc. Hons. (Lond.), B.Sc. Agric. (Lond.), Dip. Agric. (Wye). £960.

Agricultural Branch—
Agricultural Officer, Grade I (Kilinochchi)—W. P. A. Cooke, M.Sc. (*Calif.*). £960.
Agricultural Officer, Grade I (Southern)—E. J. Livera, B.Sc. (Lond.), B.Sc. Agric. (Lond.), Dip. Agric. (Wye). £960.
Agricultural Officer, Grade I (Eastern)—H. A. Pieris, *B.A. (Cantab.)*, A.I.C.T.A. (Trinidad). £960.
Agricultural Officer, Grade I (South Western)—W. R. C. Paul, M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc., Ph.D. (*Lond.*), *D.I.C., Dip.* Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A. (*Trinidad*), F.L.S. £960.
Agricultural Officer, Grade I (Supervisor of State Farms)—S. K. Thuraisingham, B.Sc. (Lond.), Dip. Agric. (*Wye*). Rs. 12,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Commissioner—*R. H. Basset*, O.B.E. Rs. 21,750.
Additional Commissioner—E. H. R. Tenison. Rs. 21,000.
Rice Mill Engineer—W. A. *Carroll*. Rs. 9,000.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT

Government Analyst—Vacant. £1,200.
Deputy Analyst—W. R. *Chanmugam (acting as Government Analyst in addition to his own duties)*. Rs. 12,000.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Archæological Commissioner—Dr. S. Paranavitana. Rs. 15,000.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor General—K. Kanagaratnam (*Acting*). £1,750.
Deputy Auditor General—D. G. Singanayagam (*Acting*). £1,250.
Assistant Auditor for *Railways*—R. P. Sherrard. £720.

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION

Chairman—E. H. Davies.
Secretary—A. Van Langenberg. £1,160.
Accountant—*H. C. Christoffelsz*. £720.
Master Attendant—*Commander* D. C. G. Neish, R.N. £1,100.
Deputy Master Attendant—G. E. Appelbe, C.R.N.V.R. (*Acting*). £800.
Harbour Engineer—T. A. Owles, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. £1,550.
Chief Assistant Harbour Engineer—J. A. Donald, A.M.I.C.E. £1,150.
Assistant Harbour Engineers—
T. Sivaprakasapillai, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E. Rs. 11,520
E. C. de Alwis, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E. Rs. 11,520.
Mechanical Superintendent—R. S. Shaw, M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. £880.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Director of Commerce and Industries, Director of Statistics, Imperial Trade Correspondent, Director of General War Supplies, and *Chairman* Accountancy Board—D. H. Balfour. £1,750.
Deputy *Director of* Commerce and Industries—K. Somasuntheram. £1,300.
Senior Assistant Director of Commerce and Industries—W. J. A. Van Langenberg. £1,050.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Principal Collector—R. M. Davies. £1,550.
Deputy Collector—R. M. G. Monypenny. £1,200.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director—Ian Sandeman, M.A., D.Sc. (St. Andrews). £1,650.
Deputy Director—Vacant.
First Assistant Director—S. L. *B. Kapukotuwa*. £950.
Second Assistant Director—R. J. F. Mendis, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.). £900.
Third Assistant Director—Vacant.
Education Officers, Grade I—
C. T. Lorage, B.A., B.Ed. Rs. 9,480.
T. D. Jayasuriya, *M.A. (Lond.) (seconded as Secretary) to the Minister for Education*). £850.
D. A. Jayasinghe. Rs. 9,480.
One post vacant.
Inspectress of Girls' *English* Schools—Miss M. E. Westrop, M.A. £650.
Royal College—Principal—J. C. A. Corea, M.A. Rs. 9,000.
Government Training College—Principal—K. S. Arulnandhy, M.Sc. (Lond.). Rs. 13,500.
Technical *College*—
Director—R. H. Paul, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E. (*Acting*). Rs. 12,960.
Professor in Electrical Engineering—R. H. Paul, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E. Rs. 12,960.
Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering—D. Mukherji, B.Sc. (Calc.), B. Eng. (Sheffield), A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. *Rs. 9,912.*

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

Management and Administration

Chief *Engineer* and Manager—Major C. H. *Brazel*. £1,550.
Deputy Chief Engineer and Manager—H. H. Jansen. £1,200.

Accounting

Chief Accountant—M. S. Seevaratnam. £920.

Power Station

Chief Power Station Engineer—H. Fenton Jones.
Power Station Engineer—Vacant.

Overhead Transmission

Electrical Engineer, Grade II—H. E. S. de Kretser.
Assistant Electrical Engineers—C. P. Siriwardena, D. F. Ranasinghe, S. R. de Silva.

Colombo Electricity Supply

Electrical Engineer, Grade II—Vacant. £960.

Lighting Schemes

Electrical Engineer, Grade II—Vacant. £960.

Government Installation

Electrical Engineer, Grade II—A. V. Frugtneit. £960.

Hydro Electric Scheme

Chief Resident Engineer—F. S. Machonachie.
Assistant Resident Engineers—L. C. *Phillips*, J. Grunwell.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Excise Commissioner—T. V. Saravanamuttu (*Acting*). Rs. 20,280.
Deputy Commissioner—C. W. Nicholas (*Acting*). *Rs. 10,440.*
Assistant Commissioner, Western Division—J. S. Nicholas. *Rs.* 9,600.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Conservator of *Forests*—H. E. C. Lushington (*Acting*).
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—C. A. H. P. Jayawardena. £1,100.
Assistant *Conservators of Forests*—J. A. de Silva. £900. E. W. March. £900. C. H. Holmes. £900. L. A. J. Abeyesundera. *Rs. 10,800.* R. A. de Rosayro. Rs. 9,000. E. C. Tamby Rajah. Rs. 6,840.

DEPARTMENT OF INCOME TAX, ESTATE DUTY AND STAMPS

Commissioner—T. D. Perera. £1,750.
Assistant Commissioners—A. D. Parham. £1,300. W. R. J. Mann. £1,300. D. W. Rajapathirana. £1,300. C. A. Speldewinde. £1,300. S. Subramaniam (*temporary*). Rs. 12,720.
Assessors—T. H. Burah. Rs. 12,720. I. Rasanayagam. *Rs.* 12,720. L. G. Gunesekera. *Rs.* 12,720. C. Van Langenberg. *Rs. 11,640.* T. L. Peries. Rs. 8,940. H. Lourensz, Rs. 7600. S. *Sittampalam. Rs.* 8,100. C. B. E. Wickremasinghe. Rs. 8,100. L. Piyasena. Rs. 8,100. K. *Sivagurunathan. Rs. 8,100.* V. D. Adhihetty. Rs. 8,000. D. G. Obeyesekera. Rs. 7,600. Mrs. M. F. C. Ekenayaka. Rs. 7,600. C. C. J. Gulasekharan. Rs. 7,200. C. Senathi Rajah. Rs. 7,800. A. G. O. *Perera* (*temporary*). Rs. 6 000

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Irrigation—S. G. Taylor, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E. £1,600–1,750.
Deputy Director of Irrigation—A. P. Weir, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E. £1,350.
Assistant Director of Irrigation—W. A. Guthrie, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Birmingham), F.R.S.A., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E. £1,050–£1,250.
Divisional Irrigation Engineers — H. W. L. Poole, A.C.G.I., M.Inst.C.E.; W. J. Watson, A.M.Inst.C.E.; J. Kitching, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; W. A. R. Robertson, A.M. A.M.Inst.C.E.; W. T. I. Alagaratnam, Inst.C.E., M.R.S.Inst.; W. T. I. Alagaratnam, A.C.E. (Madras), A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E.; M. C. Abraham, B.Sc. (Eng.) (*Manchester*), A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E.; A. E. C. de Silva Gunasekera, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst. M. & Cy.E. Five posts £980–1,100; two posts £980–1,200.
Irrigation Engineers—S. Arumugam, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.; W. A. de Silva, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; H. O. T. Scharenguivel, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; *C. Sabaratnam*, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Glas.), *Assoc. M.Inst.C.E.*, A.M.I.Struct.E., A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I. £500–940 and Rs. 7,224–11,940.
Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Training and Research—R. V. Burns, Ph.D. (Hydraulic Engineering), *B.Sc.* (Engineering), D.I.C., A.M.Inst.C.E. £980–£1,100.
Designs Engineer—D. W. R. Kahawita, B.A. (Mech.Sc. Tripos) (Cantab.), Assoc.M.Inst. C.E. Rs. 12,000–14,400.
Chief Construction Engineer (Temporary)—M. B. Chablani, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), B.E. (Bombay), D.I.C., M.I.Struct.E., Assoc.M. Inst.C.E. £900–1,200.
Construction Engineers—P. G. Evans, M.Sc., B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.Struct.E.; R. I. Batalin, A.M.Inst.C.E.; V. D. Kothare, B.Sc. (Bombay), A.M.Inst.C.E.; L. V. *Chhatre, B.E. (Bombay)*, B.Sc. *(Nagpur)*, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.; D. C. Chandra, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Leeds), B.Sc. (Punjab), LL.B. (Delhi); V. A. Lentchevsky; B. N. Sharma, B.A. *(Maths.)*; *C.E. Roorke*, A.M.I.E. (*India*). Chartered Engineer, A.M.I.E.T. (Lond.). £700–900.
Mechanical Superintendent—H. N. Sawyer, £500–940.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Commissioner—A. E. *Christoffelsz. Rs. 23,250.*
Deputy Commissioner — M. Rajanayagam. Rs. 10,320.

LAND COMMISSIONER'S *OFFICE*

Land Commissioner — N. E. Ernst, C.M.G. Rs. 24,000.
Additional Land *Commissioner*—*G. L. D.* Davidson. Rs. 19,500.
Additional Land Commissioner (Emergency)—*S. F. Amerasinghe. Rs. 18,750.*

LAND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Settlement Officer—C. B. P. Perera (*Acting*) £1,400.
Assistant Settlement Officer—M. W. F. Abeyakoon. £1,000.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY *SERVICES*

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services—S. F. Chellappah. *£1,750.*
Assistant Director of Medical Services—E. A. Blok. £1,300.
Assistant Director of Sanitary Services—W. G. Wickremasinghe.
Administrative Secretary to Director of Medical and Sanitary Services—*C. V. D. S. Corea.* £1,200.
Accountant—P. W. *Kaule*. £720.
Director of Bacteriological *Institute*—A. Nimalasuriya. Rs. 9,660.
Medical Superintendents—
General Hospital, Colombo—*C. F. Deutrom.* £1,050.
Mental Hospital, Angoda—*C. O. Perera.* £900–1,100.
Leprosy Hopital, Hendala—D. S. de Simon. £700–960.

Eight Divisional Medical Superintendents—
Colombo—E. S. Godlieb. £960.
Kandy—V. Sivapragasam. £850.
Jaffna—C. Candiah. £960.
Galle—E. S. Brohier. £700.
Badulla—F. A. Silva. £800.
Kalutara—L. G. Blaze. £900.
Kurunegala—E. L. Christoffelsz. £960.
Ratnapura—R. P. Perera. £900.

Five Divisional Medical Officers of Health—
Colombo (Western Province)—D. L. J. Kahawita. £850.
Kandy—R. W. C. Thambiah. £850.
Kurunegala—A. M. Samarasinghe. £800.
Anuradhapura—H. N. C. V. Kelaart. £850.
Ratnapura—D. S. M. E. Perera. £850.

Two Senior Medical Officers—H. E. Schokman. £960. J. A. Siriwardena. £960.

Two Senior Medical Officers of Health—D. C. de Fonseka. £960. C. T. Williams. £850.

Superintendent, Anti-Malaria Campaign—K. J. Rustomjee. £960.

Superintendent, Tuberculosis Campaign—G. E. Ranawake. £850.

Medical Entomologist—H. F. Carter. £1,200.

Radiologist, General Hospital, Colombo—H. O. Gunawardene. £600.

Medical Officer-in-Charge, Dental Institute, Colombo—W. Balendra. £600.

Eleven Medical Officers of Health, Grade I—D. M. de Silva, K. Somaskander, M. W. M. de Silva, H. A. Direckze, C. L. S. Ferdinands, V. Nadarajah, W. L. P. Dassanayake, J. D. V. Wijeratne, D. D. N. Selvadurai, S. C. Thurai Rajah, K. M. R. Swami. £500–775.

One hundred and fifty-three Medical Officers, Grade I—S. Ponniah, C. Fernando, V. Gabrial, S. L. Navaratnam, L. O. Weinman, S. Somasundaram, E. S. Brohier, V. P. de Zoysa, J. H. F. Jayasuriya, D. R. Seneviratne, R. W. van Cuylenberg, C. Gurusamy, H. P. Peiris, F. N. Spittel, G. P. de Silva, R. V. N. Selvadurai, J. Pedris, K. A. R. Perera, St. J. Puvirajasinghe, P. R. C. Peterson, J. S. Fernando, A. H. T. de Silva, J. Dadabhoy, J. R. Blaze, V. Doraisamy, J. D. L. Perera, G. D. D. Wijesekara, A. B. Mendis, S. R. Gunawardena, H. C. V. de Silva, D. B. J. de Silva, A. R. Arulpragasam, D. P. Perera, G. Cooke, T. Kulanayagam, (Mrs.) May Ratnayake, A. V. Peiris, N. J. A. Cooray, G. W. Puvimanasingham, S. Ramanathan, E. Amerasinghe, J. A. S. Goonewardene, A. M. Kulatilleke, V. E. P. Seneviratne, L. O. Abeyratne, J. P. Perera, C. Nagamuttu, D. S. Abeyagoonewardene, P. R. Thambugala, E. T. Saravanamuttu, L. A. Paranavitana, C. D. Amerasinghe, E. R. Abeysundera, A. E. Rajasingham, B. C. de S. Rupasinghe, G. A. Amirthanayagam, A. S. Wickremasinghe, L. E. Seneviratne, T. R. Jansen, T. S. M. Samahim, E. M. Wijerama, V. T. Pasupathy, W. H. Schokman, A. C. Fernando, I. A. Senanayake, T. K. Kuruwila, L. H. Peiris, A. J. Abeyesundera, J. A. S. de Sampayo, C. A. Barrow, C. E. W. Mendis, W. A. Gomes, M. D. S. Jayawardena, C. W. A. de Silva, F. Gunaratna, A. H. D. S. de Silva, B. E. Fernando, S. N. Chelliah, E. R. Wickremaratne, C. S. W. de Saram, R. Jeremiah, S. Gunawardena, V. Sivalingam, G. R. Tisseverasinghe, K. Kanagaratnam, E. L. W. de Silva, E. S. Goonewardena, S. Rajendra, N. Ambalavanar, C. M. Vaniasegeram, C. E. Goonetilleke, C. S. P. Peiris, F. G. Smith, T. P. Thamotheram, I. J. Fernando, E. A. Fernando, W. A. Thomas, O. G. Weerasinghe, A. C. Seneviratne, C. C. Warnasuriya, F. P. Perera, G. S. Sinnathamby, O. L. F. Senaratne, C. Ponnambalam, E. P. Gunatilleke, C. D. Dharmasena, R. Caldera, G. F. Bartholomeusz, I. E. Direckze, G. Jeremiah, S. Petiyagoda, C. G. Hoole, J. Yatawara, C. F. Fernando, J. H. Goonewardena, W. J. Silva, E. A. Lawrence, A. Caralasingham, P. B. E. Seneviratne, W. M. Fernando, D. J. T. Leanage, H. C. P. Gunawardena, J. S. B. Kumarakulasinghe, H. T. Anthonisz, M. L. Corera, P. D. Mohandiramge, W. C. Wickremasinghe, V. D. Seevaratnam, A. S. Hunt, J. S. Amerasinghe, P. D. Samarasinghe, N. Wijesekera, O. S. Sela, B. W. Perera, (Miss) D. C. Wallace, (Miss) N. Matthai, G. R. Handy, S. Amerasinghe, A. Lucas, C. Ismail, S. C. de S. Wijeratne, D. B. J. Wijesekera, L. M. de Silva, W. H. V. Ferdinands, J. E. F. de Soyza, M. J. A. Sandrasegara, (Mrs.) R. M. Abrahams, (Mrs.) M. P. Thomas, P. C. Wickremasinghe, M. V. P. Peiris, B. A., R.D. Joseph, P. R. Thiagarajah, A. W. Rasiah. £480–600.

Sanitary Engineer—J. W. de Alwis. Rs. 9,300.

Military Officers in Ceylon

General Officer Commanding, Ceylon Army Command—Major-General H. P. Sparks, M.C.

Commandant, Ceylon Defence Force—Colonel R. A. MacGeorge.

National Museums

Director, National Museums of Ceylon—P. E. P. Deraniyagala, M.A. (Cantab.). A.M. (Harvard), F.C.P.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S. £930.

Department of Fisheries

Director—C. Amirthalingam, B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.). £1,200.

Assistant Director—E. R. A. de Zylva, B.Sc. (Lond.). Rs. 6,000–9,000.

Police

Inspector-General of Police—Lieut.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon. £1,400–1,550.

Deputy Inspector-General—Captain W. T. Brindley. £1,050–1,300.

Superintendents, Grade I—G. K. Pippet, G. S. Baker. £1,020–1,110.

Superintendents, Grade II—P. C. Selvaratnam, J. G. C. S. de Saram, G. H. Robins, L. N. Peries, M. Ismail, I. D. Merry, S. W. O. de Silva. £780–970 or Rs. 6,601–8,101.

Assistant Superintendents—G. A. K. Rockwood, R. E. Blaze, C. C. Dissanayaka, E. A. Koelmeyer, W. A. R. Leembruggen, M. A. de Silva, P. I. M. Irwin, N. P. Hadow, J. R. Stewart, M. J. Manning, C. N. E. Wijesuriya, S. G. de Zoysa, S. A. Dissanayake, A. C. Fernando, R. G. H. Van Cuylenburg, R. L. Thomas, M. J. H. Cartlidge, F. C. Scharenguivel, L. I. de Silva, D. C. T. Pate, C. P. Wambeek, W. J. Prins, A. N. M. Davies, W. L. C. Bartholomeusz, C. R. Arndt, W. A. C. Dep, A. E. B. Bulteel, W. E. C. Jebanesam, D. S. E. P. R. Senanayake. £480–750. £400–625 or Rs. 4,800–8,400.

Post Office

Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs—J. P. Appleby, C.M.G. £1,550.

Assistant Postmaster-General—A. I. Perera. £1,000.

Accountant—J. P. de Vos. £920.

Chief Telecommunication Engineer—David Lusk, C.B.E. £1,250.

Assistant Chief Telecommunication Engineer—A. Nadarasa. £920.

Superintending Telecommunication Engineers—Aloysius Perera. £780. S. Rajanayagam. D. P. Jayasekera, C.A.R. Anketell. Rs. 10,800.

Engineers—P. S. Thuraiappah. £600. N. S. Wickremasinghe. £600.

Printing Department

Government Printer—A. C. Richards. £850.

Prisons

Commissioner of Prison and Probation Services—C. C. Schokman. Rs. 19,500.

Assistant Commissioner—G. V. F. Wille. £800. One temporary post vacant.

Public Trustee's Department

Public Trustee—R. R. Crossette Thambiah. Rs. 18,375.

Deputy Public Trustee—D. E. Wijewardane. Rs. 11,625.

Public Works Department

Headquarters, Colombo—

Director of Public Works and Civil Aviation—S. Mahadeva, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., F.I.S.E. (Medallist), F.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.P.H. £1,600–£1,750.

Deputy Director of Public Works—J. T. Morrison, A.M.Inst.C.E. £1,350.

Assistant Director of Public Works—R. G. Leembruggen, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.). £1,050–1,250.

Second Assistant Director of Public Works—T. A. Burns, B.Sc. (Eng.). £1,000–1,200, plus duty allowance of £50 per annum.

Chief Engineer (Designs)—D. A. Peiris, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.S.E. Rs. 7,200–16,200.

Chief Architect—T. N. Wynne Jones, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E. £1,000–1,200.

Assistant Architect—H. F. Billimoria, B.Arch. (Hons.), (Liv.), A.R.I.B.A. Rs. 6,840–11,520. one vacancy. £500–960. H. T. S. D'Alwis, D.Arch. (Dis. Design) (Liv.), F.R.I.B.A. Rs. 4,200–11,520. (*Seconded for service as architect, University Scheme, Peradeniya, Ceylon.*)

Government Factory, Colombo—

Factory Engineer—J. G. Claessen, A.M.I.Mech.E., Mem.A.S.M.E., Rs. 7,200–16,200.

Assistant Factory Engineers—Q. S. Chapman. Rs. 7,200–10,980. W. D. M. Abeyasekera, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.Inst.B.E. Rs. 6,840–9,912. One post vacant.

Superintending Engineers—R. A. M. Thuraiappah, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.; J. W. H. Casinader, A.M.Inst.C.E.; J. Saverimuttu, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Glas.); T. P. de S. Munasinghe, A.M.Inst.C.E; *One post vacant.* £1,000–1,200.

District Engineers—S. R. Williams, B.A. (Madras), B.E. (Civil) (Madras), A.C.E. (Madras), A.M.Inst.C.E.; D. R. Hunt, A.M.Inst.C.E.; M. R. Dharmasiriwardene, A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. H. de Silva; R. A. Wijeyakoon, B.Sc. (1st Class Hons.), B.Sc. (2nd Class Hons.) (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I.; P. Vitarana, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I.; C. E. Fonseka, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., G.I.Mech.E.; F. H. S. Gunasekera, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; V. C. de Silva, B.Sc. (Eng., 2nd Class), Diploma in Engineering, King's College, A.M.Inst.C.E.; H. R. Premaratne, B.Sc. (2nd Class Hons.) (Civil Eng.) (Edin.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; E. O. E. Pereira, B.Sc. (Lond.), 1st Class Hons., B.A. (Cantab.), Mech. Sciences Tripos, 1st Class Hons.; J. W. Alwis, B.A. (Eng.) (Cantab.), A.M.Inst. C.E., A.M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.; S. W. Dassenaike, B.A. (Eng.) (Cantab.), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.; P. D. Jansz, A.M.Inst.C.E.; L. C. Williams, B.E. (Civil), Madras, A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. C. Perera, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.R.Ae.S.I.; A. T. Saravanamutto, B.Sc. (Glas.), A.M.Inst. C.E. £500–960 or Rs. 6,840–11,520. C. Rasiah B.Sc. (Lond.), B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.Inst.C.E. Rs. 7,200–12,000.

Railway Department

(Offices, Colombo)

General Manager—J. E. S. Bodger, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T. £1,350.

Operating Superintendent, M. Kanagasabay, A.M.Inst.T. £1,150–1,300.

Commercial Superintendent—E. M. C. Babapulle, C.A. Rs. 10,800–12,600.

Assistant to General Manager—S. M. Jayawardena, A.M.Inst.T. Rs. 4,500–8,400.

Office Assistant to General Manager—K. W. Silva. Rs. 6,000.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—H. W. F. Freer, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E. £1,000–1,100.

Deputy Mechanical Engineer—P. S. Palmer, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.Loco.E., £500–960.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Locomotive)—B. D. Rampala. £500–840.

Chief Designer—B. R. P. Goonewardena. Rs. 5,400–9,000.

Divisional Transportation Superintendents—
Colombo—T. E. Jansz. £900–1,020.
Nawalapitiya—A. B. Demmer, A.M.I.Loco.E., Grad.Inst.T. £900–1,020.
Anuradhapura—H. R. Gunawardhana, B.A. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Diploma in Public Administration (Lond.), A.M.Inst.T.

Chief Accountant—T. J. Joseph—£840–1,120.

Chief Engineer, Way and Works—J. L. Sanders, B.Sc. (Eng. Hons.) (Lond.), M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I., D.I.C. £900–1,100.

Deputy Engineer Way and Works—W. A. Shaw, A.M.I.C.E. £900–1,020.

Assistant Chief Engineer, Way and Works—E. C. Wijesekera, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E. £900–1,020.

Signal Engineer—E. H. Targett, A.C.G.I., D.I.C. £840–960.

District Engineers—E. Black, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.Inst.C.E., A.C.G.I.; J. A. Piachaud, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.); G. C. Walmsley; H. L. Direckze, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E.

Registrar-General's Department

Registrar-General—R. B. Naish. £1,550.

Department of the Rubber Controller

Rubber Controller—P. Saravanamuttu. £1,550. Allowance of £250 per annum as Rubber Controller and Tea Controller, £800 per annum as Rubber Commissioner and £800 per annum as Tea Commissioner.

Government Mineralogist's Department

Government Mineralogist—D. N. Wadia. Rs.12,000.

Government Stores Department

Government Storekeeper—J. W. Warby. £960.
Deputy Government Storekeeper—E. V. Frank. £800.

Survey Department

Surveyor-General—R. J. Johnston, F.S.I., F.R.G.S. £1,500.
Deputy Surveyor-General—I. F. Wilson, M.C., F.R.G.S. £1,250.
Assistant Surveyor-General—G. B. King, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.C.G.I., F.R.G.S. £1,100.
Superintendent, Colombo Observatory—D. T. E. Dassanayake, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., F.R.Met.S., F.R.A.S. (acting). £1,040.
Assistant Superintendent, Colombo Observatory—A. P. Kandasamy, B.Sc. (Lond.). £810.
Senior Technical Assistant, Colombo Observatory—D. J. Jayasinghe, B.Sc. (Lond.). £660.
Superintendents of Surveys—R. L. Brohier, F.R.G.S., £1,040; N. S. Perera, £1,040; F. S. Tippet, M.A. (Oxon), £1,000; V. Rasaratnum, £1,000; H. A. S. Smith, M.A. (Oxon), £1,040; J. L. T. E. Dassenaike, B.Sc. (Lond.), £1,040.
Assistant Superintendents of Surveys—E. A. Rajasingham, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; D. B. Ellepola, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; S. Karthigesu, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., £810; J. E. Jackson, B.A. (Cantab.), £810; S. W. Atukorale, £810; J. C. Chanmugam, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; W. P. Abhayaratna, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; J. R. Sinnatamby, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; F. H. Gunasekera, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; D. F. Abeyawardena, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; P. R. B. P. Caspersz, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; J. B. Rasaratnam, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; B. E. R. Pieries, B.Sc. (Lond.), £810; D. C. Andries, £616; P. U. Ratnatunga, B.Sc. (Lond.), Rs.6,840; C. T. Goonewardene, B.Sc. (Lond.), Rs.6,840; K. Ayaru, £592; V. Nadaraja, £592; C. Vanniasingam, B.Sc. (Lond.), Rs.6,480; E. S. Wickremasinghe, B.Sc. (Lond.), Rs.6,480; K. Murugasan, B.Sc. (Lond.), Rs.6,480; S. Ambalavanar, £592; S. Ponnampalam, B.Sc. (Lond.), Rs.5,760; H. Panabokke, B.Sc. (Lond.), Rs.5,760.

Tea Control Department

Controller—P. Saravanamuttu, £1,550 per annum

CYPRUS

Note

* Denotes free quarters, the value of which is taken at 6 per cent. of salary for pension purposes.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. £3,600, of which £600 is duty allowance.
Private Secretary—Vacant. £350.
Aide-de-Camp—Vacant. £350.
J. F. Symons, Administrative Officer, performs the duties of Private Secretary and acts as Aide-de-Camp

Administration

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—R. E. Turnbull, C.M.G. £1,400.
Chief Assistant Secretary—H. G. Richards. £850–1,000.
Five Assistant Secretaries (Administrative Officers)—D. A. Percival, G. M. Greenwood, A. F. J. Reddaway, D. A. Shepherd, M. N. Davidson. £360–840.
Three Assistant Secretaries—H. C. Artemis, N. Stylianakis, D. M. Skettos. £300–500.
Office Superintendent—Miss N. E. Major. £400–540.
Chief Clerk—M. Shemi. £350–450.

District Administration

Administrative Officers—
R. P. L. Browne (*Commissioner of Famagusta*). £850–1,000 and £100 duty allowance.
O. R. Arthur (*Commissioner of Nicosia and Kyrenia Districts*). £360–840 and £150 duty allowance.
M. V. Spurway. £360–840.
J. A. C. Cruikshank (*Commissioner of London Office*). £360–840 and £200 duty allowance.
R. N. Henry (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*). £360–840.
B. J. Weston (*Commissioner of Limassol District*). £360–840 and £100 duty allowance.
T. S. Bell. £360–840.
C. R. C. Donald. £360–840.
N. D. Watson (*seconded to Colonial Office*). £360–840.
J. F. Symons (*seconded from Nigerian Government*). £360–840.
M. H. W. Swabey (*Temporary*) (*Commissioner of Larnaca District*). £631 and £100 duty allowance.
A. W. Green Bey, C.B.E. (*Temporary Commissioner of Paphos District*). £650 and £100 duty allowance.
Two Temporary Assistant Commissioners—A. Kontos, Stelios Evangelides. £350–450.

Agricultural Department

Director of Agriculture—J. McDonald, D.F.C. £1,000.
Assistant Director of Agriculture—H. Hirst. £600–750.
Office Assistant—F. J. Purll. £500–620.
Chief Grader and Inspector of Produce—L. R. Swindells. £400–600 and £50 personal allowance.
Agricultural Superintendent—J. A. Allan (*on agreement*). £600.
Three Assistant Agricultural Superintendents—Ch. G. Pelaghias, Osman Nouri, A. Panaretos. £300–350 (£360 personal to Ch. G. Pelaghias).
Viticulturist and Wine Expert—P. Ch. Antoniades. £300–350.
Entomologist—H. M. Morris. £600–750.
Botanist and Plant Pathologist—L. J. S. Littlejohn. £400–750.
Agricultural Chemist—P. A. Loizides. £300–350.
Chief Veterinary Officer—R. J. Roe, O.B.E. £600–750.*
Two Veterinary Officers—R. M. Gambles, A. W. Vaughan. £600–750.
Veterinary Inspector—Vacant. £300–350.
Livestock Officer—J. P. Maule. £400–750.
Head Clerk—J. K. Tsangarinos. £300–350.

Antiquities Department

Director of Antiquities—A. H. S. Megaw. £600–750.
Curator of Museum—P. Dikaios. £300–450.
Antiquities Officer and Curator, Famagusta Museum—Th. Mogabgab. £250 and £75 personal allowance.
Clerk, 1st Grade—T. Michaelides. £300–350.
Honorary Curator, District Museum, Paphos—Loizos Philippou.
Honorary Curator, District Museum, Larnaca—Zeno D. Pierides.

Audit Department

Auditor—H. C. V. B. Barnes. £850.
Assistant Auditor—P. E. Prince. £400–600.

Co-operation Department

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—R. N. Henry, O.B.E. £360–840.
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies—M. R. Kanaan. £300–500.
Two Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies—H. Pantelides, T. Pouros. £270–350.

Custodian of Enemy Property

Custodian and Exchange Officer—H. L. Jones, O.B.E. £500.

Customs and Excise Department

Comptroller of Customs and Excise—W. H. Mackay. £750–850.
Assistant Comptroller of Customs and Excise—Vacant. £560–700.
Three Collectors—Th. P. Michaelides, G. K. Mitsinkas, A. B. Cavaghan, M.B.E. £350–450 (duty allowance to Th. P. Michaelides, £12).
Harbour Master—P. N. Rossides. £300–350.V.
Two Assistant Collectors, 1st Grade—M. Jemal, J. Suttie. £300–350.

Education Department

Director of Education—Vacant (*Dr. Sleight acting*). £1,000.
Assistant Director of Education—G. F. Sleight. £360–700. (*Receives an allowance of £200 per annum as Director of Reform School.*)
Chief Inspector of Schools—M. H. V. Fleming. £400–600.
Inspector of Moslem Schools—I. Hakki, M.B.E. £300–350.
Inspector of Greek-Orthodox Schools—C. N. Christodoulides. £300–350.
English School, Nicosia—
Principal—G. Sims. £400–600* (£700 personal to Mr. Sims).
Six Masters—H. S. Richards, J. Winders, E. G. Jackson, S. Bell, two vacant. £250–400.*
Teachers Training College, Morphou—
Principal—Dr. S. H. Jackson. £400–600.*
Three Lecturers—Vacant. £250–400.
Rural Central School—
Principal—Vacant. £400–600.*
Mistresses Training College—
Principal—Vacant. £460–510.
Juvenile Delinquents Service—
Welfare Officer—W. H. M. Lugton. £650–750.

Forest Department

Conservator of Forests—R. R. Waterer, C.B.E. £750–850.
Four Assistant Conservators of Forests—G. W. Chapman, W. A. Gordon, D. F. Davidson, one vacancy. £360–600.
Two Assistant Conservators of Forests—I. Sidki, Th. A. Couppis. £360–540.
Surveyor—Vacant. £300–350.

Fuel and Charcoal Control

Controller—M. Tinghirides. £360.

Government of Cyprus Information and Liaison Office, London

Commissioner—J. A. C. Cruikshank. £360–840; £200 duty allowance.
Liaison Officer—S. Ch. Terezopoulos. £300–500 and £100 duty allowance.
Secretary—Miss C. B. Hitchens. £300–350.

Inland Revenue Department

Income Tax Adviser—J. W. Dodd. £850.
Comptroller of Inland Revenue—C. J. Thomas. £750–850.
Deputy Comptroller of Inland Revenue—A. F. Bates. £560–700.
Assistant Comptroller of Inland Revenue—C. J. Stephani. £450–550.
Five Assessors—A. Hilmi, A. A. Avraamides, J. G. Mavroudes, Th. G. Ionides, E. Ch. Pavlides. £300–400.

Judicial Department

Supreme Court

Chief Justice—Sir Edward St. J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. £1,500.
Two Puisne Judges—G. C. Griffith-Williams, M. Halid. £1,000.
Chief Registrar and Administrator-General—Vacant. £750.

District Courts

Three Presidents of District Courts—C. E. L. Cox, W. H. E. Dupré, M. C. Melissas. £750. Mr. Cox receives also a personal allowance of £100.
Nine District Judges—M. Zekia, C. A. Lanitis, C. N. Zannettides, G. S. Vassiliades, L. E. Zenon, M. Fehmi, C. E. Glykys, G. J. Theocharides, one vacancy. £450–550.
Six Magistrates—V. Dervish, A. S. Stavrinides, B. H. Ekrem, N. G. Pierides, M. Ierodiakonou, P. D. Kacathimis. £300–350.
Three Registrars and Interpreters—M. T. Hussein, M. Tinghirides, M. V. N. Salih. £300–350.

Labour Department

Commissioner of Labour—R. St. J. O. Wayne. £850–1,000.

Trade Unions

Registrar of Trade Unions—Mikis S. Agrotis. £300–500 and £100 allowance as Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

Land Registration and Survey Department

Director of Land Registration and Surveys—C. Mace, M.B.E. £850–1,000.
Assistant Director of Land Registration and Surveys—Vacant. £400–700.
Superintendent of Surveys—G. Serghides. £350–450.
Superintendent of Land Registration—Ch. C. Christou. £350–450.
Three Land Registry Clerks (1st Grade)—E. Ch. Ioannides, Y. Z. Husni, M. K. Haralambides. £300–350.

Mines Branch

Inspector of Mines—W. P. James. £560–700.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General—Stelios Pavlides, K.C. £1,200 and £50 allowance for legal services to Evcaf Office.
Solicitor-General—C. G. Tornaritis. £850.
Crown Counsel—P. N. Paschalis. £400–600.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Administration

Director of Medical Services—Vacant. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Medical Services—Vacant. £800–1,000.

Hygiene

Three Health Officers—C. S. Markides, M. Theodoulou, P. E. Demetriades. £300–350.
Dental Officer—J. G. Marcellos. £350–450.
Two Assistant Dental Officers—S. Lyssiotou, P. A. Frangos. £250–350.
Chief Health Inspector—M. Aziz, M.B.E. £300–350.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Senior Medical Officer—C. H. Howat. £1,100.
Tuberculosis Officer—Vacant. £800–1,000.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officer—Vacant. £350–450.
Six District Medical Officers—C. E. Bevan, G. E. Porter, P. W. Dill-Russell, A. L. Fawdry, H. Rassim, £500–700. (Dr. Bevan receives £100 duty allowance.) G. C. Strathairn (*Temporary*), £300, plus £100 duty allowance.
Four Medical Officers (1st Grade)—H. J. Symeonides, G. M. Pietroni, Th. Chr. Astreos, N. Chr. Michaelides. £350–450.
Nineteen Medical Officers (2nd Grade)—J. S. Macrides, S. Chr. Constantinides, H. T. Salih, J. J. Christodoulides, A. P. Economides, M. A. Hussein, Chr. Volos, C. Rodosthenis, M. X. Liassides, P. Koumas, Chr. G. Tornaritis, F. J. Fterakis, S. S. Pastides, C. Ph. Cronides, H. A. Hikmet, A. A. Pavlides, Z. G. Panos, Chr. S. Tziros, P. Haji Eftychiou. £250–350.
Consulting Surgeon (Limassol)—A. N. Marangos. £300–350.
Consulting Laryngologist—Th. Ch. Gircotis. £300–350.
Supervisor, Medical Stores—S. Christopoulos. £250–350.
Senior Matron and Inspector of Hospitals—Vacant. £250–300.
Sister Tutor—Vacant. £220–300.
Five Matrons—Miss G. A. Wyeth, Mrs. H. H. Hunter, M.B.E., Miss T. Aziz, Miss A. Dunn, Miss B. M. Griffin, £220–300.
Senior Health Visitor—Miss M. G. Gregory. £400–500.
Nine Nursing Sisters (1st Grade)—Miss I. L. M. Jones, Miss D. A. James, Miss J. Trevillion, Miss L. Hirst, Miss H. A. Reynolds (4 vacancies). £130–220.

Mental Hospital

Medical Superintendent—Vacant, N. G. Papanicolaou (*Acting*). £400–500.

Research

Government Chemist—Vacant, L. Charalambides (*Acting*). £500–700.
Pathologist—Vacant, S. G. Pavlides (*Acting*). £500–700.
Radiologist—S. G. Pavlides. £500–700.

Medical Supplies Control

Controller—R. L. Cheverton (*Director of Medical Services*).
Deputy Controller—S. Christopoulos (*Supervisor of Medical Stores*).

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Police—J. H. Ashmore. £900.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—E. B. Humfrey. £560–700.
Nine Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police—C. Shellish, M.B.E., G. B. Viveash, M. A. W. Hook, G. Meikle, J. L. Otway, L. W. Whymark, P. Andreas, H. G. Hassapis, one vacancy. £360–600.
Four Inspectors (1st Grade)—A. A. Anastassiades, H. S. M. Hussein, S. Kara Mehmed, H. Hamid. £300–350.
Bandmaster—Vacant. £300–350.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Postmaster-General—Th. Cababé. £600–750.
Assistant Postmaster-General—A. M. Hk Kevorkian, M.B.E. £400–600.

PRINTING OFFICE

Superintendent of Government Printing Office—P. H. Y. Atteshlis, I.S.O. £400–600.

PRISON DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Prisons—A. J. Wilson. £460–600.
Deputy Superintendent of Prisons—E. F. Poxon. £350–450.
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons—Vacant. £300–350.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Assistant Public Information Officer—G. B. Allan. £630.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—A. L. Simpkins. £950, and £100 R.E. allowance.
Assistant Director of Public Works—P. P. Taylor, O.B.E. (*seconded for duty as Controller of Transport and Marketing*). £750–840, and £18 R.E. allowance.
Four Executive Engineers—P. M. Cran, O.B.E., L. F. Weldon, G. L. Stratton, £400–720, and £18 R.E. allowance, and W. Day (*Temporary*), £700. (Mr. P. M. Cran is on personal scale, £400–750.)
Five Assistant Engineers—J. Ch. Lakerides, C. L. Christofides, P. Kissonergis, 2 vacancies. £200–400.
Three Temporary Assistant Engineers—M. Karakotch, £450; Ch. S. Droushiotis, £350; G. C. Hji Costa, £350.
Architect—R. H. Macartney, £400–720.
Superintendent Royal Engineer Works—P. Ch. Phylactou, M.B.E. (Military). (*Seconded as S.O.R.E. III.*) £300–400, and £48 in lieu of quarters.
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer—A. N. Capner, M.B.E. £400–750.
Mechanical Superintendent—W. H. Roberson. £300–400.
Accountant—D. H. Hughes. £400–600, and £50 R.E. allowance.
Temporary Technical Assistant—G. Maghlouzarides. £350.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Railway—J. W. Bulman, M.B.E. £600–750.
Assistant Superintendent of Railway—Vacant. £300–350.
Accountant—C. E. Palos. £300–350.

SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Controller—T. S. Bell (*Administrative Officer*). £360–840, and £100 duty allowance.
Deputy Controllers—S. A. Petrides, £850; S. Georghallides, £500; J. P. Arghyrides, £400.
Honorary Deputy Controller—O. G. Chakarian.
Manager of Cotton Spinning Mill—J. P. Hilton. £720, and £72 house allowance.
Officer-in-Charge, Government Distribution Centres—Chr. Loukides. £360.

TRANSPORT AND MARKETING

Controller—P. P. Taylor, O.B.E. (*seconded from Public Works Department*). £100 duty allowance.
Honorary Controller—B. Pavlides.
Assistant Controller—G. E. Ridgway. £600.
Five District Controllers—M. S. Savvides, J. S. Araouzo, P. Kythreotis, J. Marangos, K. Zenios. £480.
Secretary, Marketing Board—G. C. Roberts. £450.

TREASURY

Treasurer—G. F. Wilson, C.B.E. £1,100.
Deputy Treasurer—P. Parker. £600–750, and £60 allowance as Currency Officer.
Chief Accountant—H. Heys. £560–700, and £60 allowance as Currency Officer.
Accountant—R. Stott. £400–600.
Assistant Accountant (1st Grade)—A. F. Shemi. £300–400.
Chief Clerk—S. Ch. Ierodiakonou. £350–450.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Water Engineer—C. Raeburn, C.B.E. £950 and £350 personal allowance.
Assistant Water Engineer—A. Cawley. £400–750.
Superintendent of Waterworks—V. Levonian. £350–450.
Two Irrigation Superintendents—A. W. Douglas, M. J. Harakis. £300–350.

WELFARE CYPRUS FORCES

Welfare Officer—Major C. B. Sherman. £600.

EVCAF DEPARTMENT

Turkish Delegate of Evcaf and Director—M. Munir, C.B.E. £860.
British Delegate of Evcaf—C. Mace, M.B.E. £60.
Fetva Emini—M. Hakki. £200.
Three Sheri Judges. £270.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

GOVERNOR

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—G. Miles Clifford, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,500 and duty allowance £350.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Colonial Secretary—A. B. Mathews, O.B.E. £1,000 and quarters.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils—L. W. Aldridge. £400–10–500.
Head Printer—H. H. Sedgwick. £250–10–350.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Stanley

Financial Secretary—Vacant.
Officer-in-Charge, Treasury—E. F. Lellman. £250–10–350.
Customs Officer—A. R. Carr. £250–10–350 and quarters.

South Georgia

Deputy Collector—A. I. Fleuret, M.B.E.
Customs Officer—W. C. Rumbolds. £250–10–350, duty allowance £50 and quarters.

AUDIT

Local Auditor—Vacant.

POST OFFICE

Stanley

Postmaster—Miss E. M. Carey. £400.

South Georgia

Deputy Postmaster—A. I. Fleuret, M.B.E.

ELECTRICAL AND TELEGRAPHS

Supervisor—A. Mercer. £400–10–500.

Stanley W/T Station

Chief Civilian Operator—J. Mercer, B.E.M. £250–10–350.

TELEPHONES AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES

Engineman—T. H. Hennah. £250–10–350.

LEGAL

Stanley

Magistrate, Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court—J. E. Hamilton, D.Sc., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. £500 and quarters.

South Georgia

Magistrate—A. I. Fleuret, M.B.E. £600, duty allowance £100 and quarters.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—F. J. Sladen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. £800 and quarters, and £200 in lieu of private practice.
Medical Officers—B. E. C. Hopwood, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., G. D. Arthur, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £600–20–700 and quarters.
Dental Surgeon—J. Tomlinson, L.D.S. £600–20–700 and quarters.

EDUCATIONAL

Superintendent of Education and Headmaster, Government School, Stanley—H. L. Baker, M.A. £500–25–600 30–630 and quarters.
Assistant Mistresses—Miss M. Downs and Miss F. Bosworthick. £350.

POLICE AND PRISONS

Chief Constable and Keeper of Prisons—C. F. Sheppard. £250–10–350 and quarters.

PUBLIC WORKS

Executive Engineer—J. A. Woodgate, A.R.I.B.A. £600–30–720 and quarters.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Agriculture—J. G. Gibbs, M.Ag.Sc., Ph.D., Dip.Agr. £750–50–850 and quarters.

PORT AND MARINE

Harbour Master—Duties performed by Executive Engineer, Public Works.

CAPE PEMBROKE LIGHTHOUSE

Principal Keeper—W. J. Lewis, B.E.M. £320.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

Government Naturalist—J. E. Hamilton, D.Sc., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Commanding Officer, Falkland Islands Defence Force—Lt.-Col. J. A. Woodgate.

FIJI

Notes

* Free quarters are provided in addition to the officer's emoluments. The value of free quarters for pension purposes is 15 per cent. of the minimum of the salary grade.

† Officer did not accept new terms of service in 1938.

‡ Temporary officer.

Italics = Retired officer temporarily re-employed.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Alexander William George Herder Grantham, K.C.M.G. £2,500 and £750 duty allowance.* Receives £1,100 plus £300 duty allowance as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and £150 office allowance as Consul-General for the Western Pacific.

Aide-de-Camp—Major F. C. Preston. £450.*

Private Secretary—Mrs. I. Lucchinelli. £300.

ADMINISTRATION

(i) *Secretariat*

Colonial Secretary—J. F. Nicoll, C.M.G. £1,500.*

Financial Secretary—A. R. W. Robertson. £1,300.*

Secretary for Fijian Affairs—Ratu Sir J. L. V. Sukuna, K.B.E. £1,100.*

Assistant Colonial Secretary—G. K. Roth. £880–40–1,000.*

Assistant Secretaries (*seconded from District Administration*)—P. H. Nightingale, H. Cooper, J. W. Sykes, P. A. Snow.

Office Superintendent—J. M. Jardine. £500–25–600.

(ii) *District Administration*

Administrative Officers, Grade I—J. Judd, R. N. Caldwell, M.C., G. K. Roth, A. E. S. Howard, J. E. Windrum, C. R. H. Nott. £800–40–1,000.*

Administrative Officers, Grade II—C. S. de C. Reay, J. W. Gittins, P. H. Nightingale, C. C. Legge, K. V. Macquire, H. Cooper, H. J. Hinchey, E. R. Bevington, R. A. F. Wallis, H. G. R. McAlpine, D. Collins, S. G. Marshall, J. W. Sykes, A. C. Reid, P. A. Snow, T. L. I. S. V. Iremonger, W. V. C. Baker, J. N. Falvey, Q. V. L. Weston, E. J. Coode, J. S. Thomson, M.B.E., C. A. Seller. £350, £400–20–500–25–(600)–30–(720)–30–840.*

(iii) *Native Lands and Native Reserves Commission*

Assistant Commissioner for the Native Reserves—Ratu G. C. Tuisawau. £500.*

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Accountant-General—W. V. Banting. £950.*

Assistant Accountants—W. E. J. Donovan. £600–30–720.* W. J. S. Brabant. £500–25–600.*

Assistant Commissioners of Inland Revenue—W. F. Watson, R. B. Ackland. £600–30–720.*

Inspectors of Taxes (2)—‡T. D. Ayo, one vacancy. £400–24–500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—C. Harvey. £1,100.*

Senior Chemist—W. J. Blackie. £400–20–500–25–(600)–30–(720)–30–840.*

Entomologist—R. J. A. W. Lever. £400–20–500–25–(600)–30–(720)–30–840.*

Chemist—P. L. R. Charlton. £400–20–(500)–25–600–30–720.*

Senior Veterinary Officer—C. R. Turbet (*seconded to Ceylon*). £750–30–840.*

Veterinary Officers—H. T. B. Hall, R. N. Sanders. £400–20–500–25–(600)–30–720.*

Agricultural Officers—H. R. Surridge, D. A. Donald, B. E. V. Parham, L. W. Harwood, M. D. ffrench-Mullen. £400–20–500–25–(600)–30–720.*

Produce Inspector—A. B. Ackland, E.D. £400–20–500–25–(600)–25–650.*

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor—L. H. Pope. £900.*

Assistant Auditor, Grade I—J. W. H. Allen. £600–30–720.*

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Comptroller of Customs—H. J. S. Allen. £1,050.*

Assistant Comptroller of Customs—†C. S. St. Julian. £700.*

Senior Customs Officer, Grade I—M. Gray. £500–25–600.

Senior Customs Officers, Grade II—A. W. James, M.B.E., M.M., T. W. Davis, B. P. Nicholson, A. F. Ward. £425–25–500.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—A. H. Phillips. £1,100.*

Assistant Director of Education—‡F. R. J. Davies. £750.*

Inspector of Schools—A. W. McMillan. £650.*

Headmaster, Boys' Grammar School, Suva—C. L. Brock. £660.*

Headmaster, Levuka Public School—G. M. Thomson. £510.*

Headmaster, Queen Victoria School—D. G. Tomblings, C.M.G. £550.*

Assistant Master, Queen Victoria School—G. A. Read. £480.*

Headmasters, Government Provincial and Primary Schools—G. Arthur, L. G. Usher, M. McGrath, W. E. Henderson, M. J. Bay, H. C. Cullen, one vacancy. £420–20–500.*

Assistant Master, Provincial School, Eastern—G. A. Kemp. £420.

Principal, Technical Centre—R. A. Derrick. £450–25–550.*

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

Conservator of Forests—Vacant.

Assistant Conservators of Forests—G. G. K. Setten, J. L. d'Espeissis. £400–20–500–25–(600)–30–720.*

JUDICIAL, LEGAL AND REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENTS

Chief Justice—Sir C. R. W. Seton, M.C. £2,220.*

Puisne Judge—J. B. Thomson. £1,400.*

Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General—J. Bennett. £600–30–720–30–840.*

Deputy Registrar of Supreme Court and Deputy Registrar-General—B. L. Gregg. £500–25–600.*

District Magistrates—*R. C. G. D. Higginson*, I. T. Morris. £600–30–(720)–30–840.*

Attorney-General—J. H. Vaughan, M.C. £1,500.*

Solicitor-General—A. G. Forbes. £1,000.*

Crown Counsel—‡E. M. Prichard. £600–30–(720)–30–840.*

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Labour—C. S. de C. Reay (*Seconded from District Administration*).

LANDS, MINES AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys—W. H. B. Buckhurst. £1,100.*

Superintendent of Surveys—R. V. Cole. £690–30–750.*

Inspector of Mines and Mining Engineer—Vacant. £600–30–(720)–30–840.*

Assistant Inspector of Mines—‡A. Hewitt-Dutton. £500–25–575.*

Surveyors—C. Harlen, W. L. Bygrave, C. M. Chapman, S. A. Tetzner, R. T. Smith, ‡J. W. Caldwell, ‡T. A. Bowden. £400–20–(500)–25–600–30–720.*

Chief Draughtsman—E. W. Simm. £500–25–600.

Senior Draughtsmen—H. C. Fryer, A. V. Guy, F. M. Gray. £400–20–500.

Leases Inspector—C. L. Langdale. £425–25–500.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Medical Services—G. Kinneard, O.B.E. £1,200.*

Assistant Director of Medical Services—H. S. Evans. £1,050.*

Surgeon Specialist—Vacant. £880–40–1,000.*

Medical Officers, Grade I—T. A. U. Clunie, K. R. Steenson, M. L. McCauley, R. J. Snodgrass. £880–40–1,000.*

Medical Officers, Grade II—R. W. D. Maxwell, W. L. I. Verrier, J. Taylor, A. G. Hemsley, Rev. G. R. Hemming, L. G. Poole, K. H. Black, J. R. Reid, one vacancy. £600–30–(720)–30–840.*

District Medical Officer—†W. Worger. £500–25–725.*

Pathologist—G. T. Barnes. £880–40–1,000.*

Laboratory Superintendent—J. E. Pery-Johnston. £300–15–(360)–20–460.

Government Pharmacist—T. P. Mahon. £400–20–500.

Medical Officer of Health—G. R. Baxter. £880–40–1,000.*

Chief Sanitary Inspector—C. Kendrick. £450–25–550.*

Sanitary Inspectors—W. C. Cockell, R. B. Fyfe, W. A. Milne, one vacancy. £300–15–(360)–15–450.

Principal, Central Medical School—*D. W. Hoodless*. £880–40–1,000.*

Fijian Dental Surgeon—Ratu I. L. Vosailagi. £400–20–500–25–(600)–30–720.

Fijian Medical Officer—Ratu J. A. R. Dovi. £600–30–(720)–30–840.

Principal Matron and Nursing Superintendent—Miss D. T. Pederson. £300–15–375.

Head Attendant, Mental Hospital—H. F. Leaver. £360–15–450.

Medical Officer, Central Leper Hospital, Makogai—C. J. Austin, O.B.E. £600–30–(720)–30–840.*

Engineer, Mosquito Control—W. Millar. £1,100.*

Surveyor, Mosquito Control—S. Nelson. £650.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Police—Colonel J. E. Workman. £1,000.*

Deputy Commissioners of Police—Colonel J. P. Magrane, C.B.E., I. E. Lucchinelli. £700.*

Superintendents—W. J. G. Holland, B. F. Hooper, A. L. Abraham. £600–25–650.*

Assistant Superintendents—M. Macleod, Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Peck, J. Probert, Captain S. F. Sanders, M.C., E. A. Meredith, H. Halstead, J. H. Spencer, *V. E. R. de Carteret*. £350–400–20–(500)–25–600.*

PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT

Harbour Master—Vacant. £650.*

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Postmaster-General—W. F. Hayward. £950.*

Assistant Postmaster-General and Accountant—Vacant. £500–20–600–25–700.*

Postmaster, Grade I—A. E. Beddows. £500–25–600.*

Postmaster, Grade II—M. H. Benjamin. £300–15–(360)–20–460.

Engineer—*R. C. Farquhar, I.S.O.* £500–20–600.*

Assistant Accountant and Officer-in-Charge, Posts and Telegraphic Stores—†R. J. Christoffersen. £300–15–(360)–20–460.

Telephone Inspector—S. A. Lee. £425–25–500.

Wireless Operator—A. O. Barrack. £300–15–(360)–20–460.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Government Printer—F. W. Smith. £700.*

Foreman Printer—A. J. Elphick. £300–15–(360)–20–460.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Prisons—N. B. Casey, M.B.E. £700.*

Gaoler—F. W. Storck. £375–15–450.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—J. L. Brown. £1,200.*

Senior Executive Engineer—Vacant. £750–30–900.*

Executive Engineers—C. M. Teulon, H. A. Ragg. £600–30–720.*

Mechanical Engineer—H. Sabben, O.B.E. £600–30–720.*

Assistant Engineers—R. B. Roberts, O. G. Chapman. £400–20–500–25–600.*

Assistant Mechanical Engineers—J. E. Bish, B. L. Cronin. £400–20–500–25–600.*
Architect—L. Bintley. £500–25–(600)–30–720.*
Office Superintendent—J. B. K. Taylor, O.B.E. £500–25–600.
Foremen (First Class)—E. S. Hayles, A. Bentley, P. J. Rostance, B.E.M., R. Frisby, two vacancies. £400–20–460.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Government Storekeeper (Accountant-General)—W. V. Banting.
Assistant Government Storekeeper—F. W. J. Plucknett. £600.

CLERKS

European Male Special Grade Clerks—K. W. A. Black, H. J. Hulek (*Chief Clerk*), W. England. £500–25–600.
Indian Assistants—B. Raghvanand, A. G. Sahu Khan, W. V. Caldwell, M. L. Verma, Gajadhar Singh, ‡N. I. Ramakhrishnan. £360, £380–20–(420)–20–500.*
European Grade A Clerks—†A. W. Small (*First Class Clerk*), †E. P. Fenton (*Clerk and Accountant*), †Mrs. A. E. R. Bannatyne (*First Class Clerk*), J. S. Rennie, †E. J. Hart (*First Class Clerk*), R. H. Lester, A. E. Fuller, O. H. Stanley, K. M. Almao, E. C. Woodward, L. V. M. Osborn, W. P. Ragg, J. C. Davis, A. M. L. Benjamin, R. R. C. Caten, F. Stock. £425–25–500.

GAMBIA

Notes.

* All posts, *except* those indicated by an asterisk, carry free furnished quarters the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

Recruitment to the Administrative service and the Agricultural, Education and Veterinary departments is to a joint establishment with Sierra Leone.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—*Sir Hilary* Blood, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,500 and £750 duty allowance.
*Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—G. Amos, M.B.E. £450.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (including Secretariat)

Colonial Secretary—E. R. Ward. £1,200 and £100 duty allowance.
Senior Commissioner—N. A. C. Weir, E.D. £1,200.
Commissioners, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary, Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Colonial Secretaries—W. W. Barnhill, N. M. Assheton, A. R. Clark, O.B.E., T. G. Connell, P. C. Hodgson, F. A. Evans, L. A. Britton, E. A. Waldock, J. D. Hamilton, A. N. Cohen, D. A. Murphy, J. V. Lister. £400–1,000.
*F. D. D. Roach. £300–450.
Office Assistant—W. A. Dyke-Poynter. £400–720.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Agricultural Officer—J. H. Palmer. £690–840. (Present holder on scale £690–960 and £72 seniority allowance after £720.)
Agricultural Officers—T. F. Blood, R. A. Kitching, J. Gordon, T. J. Stevens. £450–630.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor—D. P. Uttley. £810.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Education—£400–840. R. C. Allen (*has title of Director of Education and personal salary* £920 *plus* £72 *allowance.*)
Education Officer (Principal, Armitage School)—Vacant. £500–720.
Lady Education Officer—Miss C. Buckley. £500–720.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Judge of the Supreme Court—F. W. Johnston. £1,200.
Attorney-General—F. K. Ewart. £1,050.
*Colonial Magistrate—W. A. Savage. £600.
Sheriff—Captain R. L. Hill. (Salary included in that of Superintendent of Police.)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Labour Officer—Vacant. £400–1,000.

LAND AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Land Officer—Vacant. £600–840.
Surveyor—B. A. McArthur-Davis. £450–840.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Senior Medical Officer—C. W. F. Mackay. £1,200 and £150 staff pay and £100 p. a. seniority allowance.
Medical Officer of Health—T. P. Eddy. £660–1,150 and £150 staff pay.
Medical Officers—E. I. Garratt, D. W. Horn, W. E. Hadden, one vacancy. £660–1,150 and £660–1,200.
African Medical Officers (Gambia)—S. H. O. Jones, one vacancy. £500–720.
Senior Nursing Sister—Miss F. K. Walker. £520–630 and £40 p. a. duty allowance.
Nursing Sisters—Misses J. M. Cruickshank, V. Challenger, R. E. Wight, Mrs. W. J. Newman, three vacancies. £350–480.
Senior Sanitary Superintendent—C. W. Cottier. £500–600.

POLICE AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Police and Inspector of Prisons—Captain R. L. Hill. £750–920.
Assistant Superintendents of Police—W. Collins, C. H. P. Roberts. £450–750.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Officer—Duties performed by Director of Education.
Assistant Public Relations Officer—Miss B. MacFarlane. £450–600.

PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

Director—J. M. Sleigh. £1,050.
Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent—A. E. Adams. £840.
Mechanical Engineer—J. Reid. £660–840.
Executive Engineers—D. Evans, one vacancy. £475–840.
Electrical Engineer—H. Brough. £475–840.

Accountant and Storekeeper—F. Cliffe. £400–720.
Officer-in-Charge, River Steamers—H. Kerruish. £400–840.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Receiver-General—K. C. Jacobs, O.B.E. £1,050.
Assistant Receivers-General—A. W. Beardmore, J. Hill, one vacancy. £400–810.
Collector of Customs—C. C. du Boulay. £400–720.

VETERINARY SERVICE

Director—G. N. A. Hall, O.B.E. £1,050.
Laboratory Superintendent—J. Ford. £600–720.
Veterinary Officer—S. L. H. Walshe. £630.

GIBRALTAR

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Ralph Eastwood, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. £5,000 and £500 entertainment allowance from Colonial Funds (with table allowance of £500 from Army Funds).
Military Assistant—*Major* C. M. Smiley (*Rifle Brigade*).
Aide-de-Camp—Major R. M. Sheppard-Capurro, O.B.E. (*Gibraltar Defence Force*).
Personal Assistant—Capt. A. K. Fletcher (*King's Royal Rifle Corps*).

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—R. C. S. Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,400 and £120 entertainment allowance.
Financial Secretary—A. E. Cook. £1,150.
Chief Assistant Secretary—W. Nash. £720–30–840.
Assistant Secretaries—H. J. S. Norton, O.B.E. £360–18–540–27–648. One vacancy. £400–20–600–30–720.
Commissioner of Labour—K. L. Sanders. £1,100.
Social Welfare Officer—Miss K. E. Price. £500.
Office Superintendent—Vacant. £500–20–600.

AUDIT

Auditor—H. E. C. Merrick. £720–30–840.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—H. W. Howes, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. £1,050.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—J. H. McDougall. £1,400.
Registrar of Supreme Court—Vacant. £720.
Assistant Registrar—E. Pizzarello. £400–20–500.

Magistrate's and Coroner's Court

Stipendiary Magistrate—D. M. Wacher. £950.
Magistrate's Clerk and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages—J. R. Norton-Amor. £400–20–500.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Lands and Works—J. Coelho, M.B.E. £648–27–756.
Administrative Assistant—G. A. D. Lavarello, M.B.E. £600.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—A. McKisack. £1,100.
Legal Assistant—Vacant. £720.

MARKETS

Superintendent—Major H. M. Fleming, R.A.M.C.
Assistant Superintendent—W. Pisani. £400–20–500.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Colonial Hospital

Senior Medical Officer—R. A. W. Procter. £1,100.
Medical Officers—K. J. Gilchrist, N. H. Skelton-Browne, J. A. Cochrane, one vacancy. £600–30–720–30–840.
Out-patient Physician (Part-Time)—J. A. Durante. £360.
District Medical Officers—F. J. Carreras, J. J. Vasquez. £300.
Secretary—A. W. Dotto. £400–20–500.
Matron—Miss J. Reilly. £240. Sixteen Nursing Sisters.

King George V Chest and Mental Hospitals

Physician (Part Time)—J. J. J. Giraldi. £300.
Matron—Miss E. M. Bowsher. £365. Seven Nursing Sisters.

School and Child Welfare Medical Services

Medical Officer—H. G. Triay. £648–27–675.
Dentist (Part Time)—A. A. Danino. £360.
Health Visitors—Miss M. F. Daw, one vacancy. £270–10–360.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—Captain D. S. Gowing. £720–30–840.
Superintendent of Police—E. H. Smith. £400–20–600–30–720.

PORT DEPARTMENT

Captain of the Port and Shipping Master—Captain G. B. Nasmyth. £720–30–840.
Assistant Captain of the Port—R. G. Wood. £600.
Special Grade Clerk—L. J. Morello. £400–20–500.

POST OFFICE

Colonial Postmaster—J. Hayward. £648–27–756.
Chief Clerk and Accountant—L. J. Gomez. £400–20–500.

PRISON

Warden—P. E. Conroy. £400.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Income Tax Officer—J. A. D. Barton. £600–30–840.
Collector of Revenue—I. Davies. £600–30–720.
Book-Keeper—C. J. Gomez. £400–20–500.

WAR SERVICES

Control of Civil Supplies

Controller of Civil Supplies—J. Hayward. £325 (*is also Colonial Postmaster*).
Chief Clerk—L. P. Sanguinetti. £500.

Control of Manpower

Controller—Major D. C. Balfour. £840.

Resettlement Board

Secretary—D. A. Lucas. £500.

GOLD COAST

Note.—Officers serving on " overseas " terms are entitled to free, partly furnished, quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor—Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns, G.C.M.G. £4,500, plus £1,500 duty allowance.

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—P. L. Lindsell (*seconded from Administrative Service*). £400, £400, £450 - 50 - 500 - 25 - 600 - 30 - 630; £690-30-840; £880-40-1,000.

Administration

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—Vacant.

Financial Secretary—G. M. Puckridge, E.D. £1,550.

Under-Secretary—K. G. Bradley, C.M.G. £1,500.

Deputy Financial Secretary—J. E. Symond (*Acting*). £1,200.

Senior Assistant Colonial Secretaries—A. D. W. Skinner, I.S.O., D. A. Sutherland, L. A. Northcroft, G. E. Sinclair (*Acting*). £1,200.

Assistant Colonial Secretaries—W. A. S. Cole, H. J. N. Chapman, N. Ross, M. E. Thompson, F. Ribeiro Ayeh, W. H. A. Hanschell, J. C. B. Deakin, G. M. Levack, H. Millar-Craig, N. Hope, D. A. Anderson. £400, £400, £450-50-500-25-600-30-630, £690-30-840, £880-40-1,000; or £335-15-350-25-600-36-780.

Secretary for Commerce and Industry—Vacant.

Statistician—Vacant. £900-30-1,050.

Secretary and Executive Officer, Town and Country Planning Board—A. E. S. Alcock. £1,100.

Administrative Assistants—Miss S. M. Bentley-Goddard, Miss M. B. Rowlatt. £450, £450, £500-25-600.

Secretariat Assistant—H. E. Richter, M.B.E. £335-15-350-25-600.

Administrative Service

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti—E. G. Hawkesworth, C.M.G., M.C. £1,800.

Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories—G. H. Gibbs, C.M.G., M.C. £1,700.

Chief Commissioner, Colony—T. R. O. Mangin, C.M.G. £1,800.

Class I. Provincial Commissioners, Assistant Chief Commissioners, Commissioner of Labour, Director of Social Welfare and Housing (7)—L. W. Judd, W. R. Gosling, C.M.G., O.B.E., G. P. H. Bewes, C. O. Butler, E.D., G. Hall, G. N. Burden, E. N. Jones, O.B.E. £1,400.

Class II. Deputy Financial Secretary, Senior Assistant Colonial Secretaries, Deputy Provincial Commissioners, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Judicial Adviser, Public Relations Officer (10)—E. A. Burner, W. H. Beeton, J. E. Miller, W. J. W. Cheesman, M.C., E.D., A. D. W. Skinner, I.S.O., D. A. Sutherland, A. J. Loveridge, L. A. Northcroft, G. F. Mackay, one vacancy. £1,200.

Classes III and IV. Assistant Colonial Secretaries, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners (127)—E. O. Rake, O. J. Collison, M.C., W. W. Barnhill, H. V. Wimshurst, R. W. Woolley, J. K. G. Syme, W. B. Smith, R. G. Cooper, Hon. H. W. Amherst, H. E. Devaux, W. A. S. Cole, A. C. Spooner, A. C. Russell, E.D., R. E. Walker, E. W. Ellison, M. M. Miln, H. H. Malm, M.B.E., A. F. Kerr, C. D. A. Pullan, R. K. Talbot, C. G. R. Amory, V. H. K. Littlewood, G. B. Cartland, L. A. Britton, G. E. Sinclair, A. T. Kerr, T. A. Mead, A. Campbell, H. J. P. Crawford, M. G. Hewson, H. J. N. Chapman, N. Ross, H. B. V. Bruton, R. E. Crabb, P. H. Canham, J. Duncan, H. M. Roemmele, T. Hindle, D. M. Allen, J. W. Chalmers, A. A. Hughes, A. W. Davies, E. S. Packham, M. D. I. Gass, M. E. Thompson, L. L. le P. Gardner, J. H. F. MacGiffin, P. L. Lindsell, S. A. Fox, N. F. Ribeiro Ayeh, J. N. Matson, W. H. A. Hanschell, P. W. C. Dennis, D. S. D. McWilliam, D. S. Turner, J. C. B. Deakin, V. A. Maddison, C. P. Mercier, B. W. A. T. Knight, S. R. J. Kingston, P. S. G. Smith, G. M. Levack, J. A. R. Forster, D. W. Milne, H. L. Smeddle, D.F.C., K. A. Busia, A. L. Adu, N. O. Dobbs, W. W. Blake, J. A. Faux, G. F. A. Hibberd, C. M. Kelly, H. Millar-Craig, J. B. Hooper, G. D. Lintott, E. H. Roach, M. de N. Ensor, R. J. Moxon, I. E. Cochran, N. Hope, D. A. Anderson, L. A. Bullwinkle, A. H. Murray, T. J. Lennard, A. B. Smith, D.S.O., D.F.C., P. F. de C. du Sautoy, J. C. Anderson, J. C. M. Paton, J. A. Cowley, R. E. Vidal, G. N. E. Charles, D.S.O., J. H. D. Dickson, 35 vacancies. £400, £400, £450-50-500-25-600-30-630, £690-30-840, £880-40-1,000; or £335-15-350-25-600-36-780.

Judicial Department

Chief Justice—Sir Walter Harragin, C.M.G. £2,300.

Puisne Judges (7)—L. E. V. M'Carthy, M. H. Martindale, A. C. Smith, J. H. Coussey, C. A. Hooper, C.M.G., J. Jackson, K. A. Korsah, C.B.E. £,1600.

Chief Registrar—Vacant. £1,050.

District Magistrates (14)—S. O. Quashie-Idun, W. H. Irwin, A. Casely Hayford, P. N. Dalton, L. G. Lingley, A. D. Scholes, R. M. H. Rodwell, C. S. Acolatse, W. B. Van Lare, C. F. Hayfron-Benjamin, T. J. Whitaker, E. A. L. Bannerman, two vacancies. £630, £630, £660, £690-30-840-40-1,000; or £600-30-720-40-840; or £450, £450, £500-25-600-30-750.

Law Officers' Department

Attorney-General—A. Lewey, K.C. £1,700.

Solicitor-General—Vacant. £1,250.

Crown Counsel (4)—A. Ridehalgh, J. S. Manyo Plange, two vacancies. £630, £630, £660, £690-30-840-40-1,000; or £600-30-720-40-840.

Printing Department

Government Printer—G. Worthington. £660-30-840.

Superintendents, Government Press (3)—G. B. Pound, E. R. W. Wynne, R. Martin, B.E.M. £540-15-600.

Assistant Superintendent, Government Press (2)—Vacant. £420-15-600.

Accountant-General's Department

Accountant-General—R. S. Hector. £1,300.

Chief Assistant Accountant-General—R. A. Brown. £1,050.

Senior Accountants (2)—J. H. Anderson, W. C. Watson. £750-30-840-40-920.

Accountants (5)—F. H. R. Paddick, C. A. Ackah, B. R. Leese, J. T. Nartey, A. A. Tournay. £400, £400, £450-25-600-30-720; or £336, £336, £375-25-600.

Audit Department

Auditor—H. V. Cusack. £1,250.

Deputy Auditor—R. J. S. Orwin, M.B.E. £1,000.

Senior Assistant Auditors (2)—C. J. Guthrie, one vacancy. £840-40-920.

Assistant Auditors (5)—C. Hunter, D. G. Britton, I. V. G. MacKay, two vacancies. £400, £400, £450, £500-25-600-30-630, £690-30-810.

Chief Audit Clerks (2)—R. M. Johnson, J. E. Ayettey. £335-15-350-25-600-36-780.

Customs Department

Comptroller of Customs—W. E. Conway. £1,350.

Deputy Comptroller of Customs—P. A. G. Gummer. £1,100.

Assistant Comptroller—A. G. Davidson, E.D. £1,050.

Senior Collectors (7)—C. G. Packwood, A. G. Johnson, M.B.E., A. G. Simon, R. P. M. T. Barrett, E.D., M. S. Murphy, A. D. W. Allen, A. G. N. Jones. £840-40-920.

Collectors (13)—E. G. Gulliver, P. McDevitt, C. D. Wilson, I. T. Agbettor, W. G. Dako, C. Lindsey Watson, J. A. Turner, W. C. Mensah, A. Adu Aryee, F. A. Arthur, S. M. Codjoe, two vacancies. £400, £400, £450-25-600, £660-30-810; or £335-15-350-25-600-36-780.

Railway and Harbour Department

General Manager and Harbour Authority—C. R. Turner, E.D. £1,700.

Assistant to the General Manager—F. J. Bush. £750-30-840-40-920; or £720-40-920.

Administrative Assistants (2)—D. V. Summers, E. J. Murphy. £400, £415, £430, £450-25-600-30-720; or £400, £415, £430-20-450-30-720.

Chief Engineer—R. J. M. Leakey. £1,200.

Senior Engineers (2)—D. J. Stott, J. P. C. Bell. £880-40-1,000.

Assistant Engineers (6)—S. Grunberg, S. D. M. Robertson, J. M. Brown, R. I. Crawford, two vacancies. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-660, £690-30-840; or £300-20-400-25-600.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—H. A. Johnson. £1,200.

Senior Locomotive Superintendent—R. G. Wickham. £880-40-1,000.

Locomotive Superintendents (3)—E. H. Spendlove, G. K. B. de Graft Johnson, one vacancy. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-660, £690-30-840; or £300-20-400-25-600.

Works Manager—A. T. G. Power. £880-40-1,000.

Assistant Works Managers (2)—F. C. Steward, F. J. Hayward, E. D. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-660, £690-30-840.

Boiler Inspector—R. B. J. Eke. £600.

Chief Electrical Engineer—A. H. Fossey. £880-40-1,000.

Assistant Electrical Engineers (4)—D. H. Skinner, A. R. Townsend, E. T. H. Wilkinson, E. A. Sackey. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-660, £690-30-840; or £400-25-600; or £300-20-400-25-600.

Traffic Manager—W. Dickinson. £1,100.

Senior Traffic Superintendents (3)—G. W. Staig, J. A. Smith, R. S. Cunningham. £750-30-840-40-920; or £400, £415, £430-20-450-30-720-40-920.

Assistant Traffic Superintendents (5)—N. Blackall, R. J. Hudman, S. A. Aston, S. Wright, one vacancy. £400, £450-25-600-30-720; or £400, £415, £430-20-450-30-720-40-920.

Takoradi Harbour

Mechanical Foreman—R. F. W. Hall. £600.

Marine Superintendent—Lt.-Comdr. G. A. C. Sharp, D.S.C. £840-40-920; or £720-40-920.

Pilots (4)—A. E. Gillard, D. D. Jones, two vacancies. £400, £415, £430, £450-25-600-30-720.

Port Manager—L. J. L. Lean. £1,500.

Fire Service—E. C. Fowler. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-660, £690-30-840.

Posts and Telegraphs

Postmaster-General—J. O. Reilly, C.B.E. £1,300.

Deputy Postmaster-General—A. J. Borland. £1,100.

Engineer-in-Chief—S. P. Greer. £1,100.

Senior Engineers (3)—F. Paltridge, W. J. H. Piper, J. Macklin. £880-40-1,000.

Engineers (9) F. J. Greer, E. T. K. Cann, J. R. F. Robertson, T. F. Hall, J. E. Browne, E. M. Koram, F. C. Dickinson, J. B. P. Pirie, G. Hill. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-840; or £335-15-350-25-600-30-780.

Principal, Technical School—Vacant. £800-40-1,000.

Master, Technical School—Vacant. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-840.

Instructors, Technical School—Two vacancies. £400, £400, £450-25-600-30-840.

Wireless Engineer—Vacant. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-840.

Workshop Superintendent—C. R. Barsted. £475, £475, £500-25-600-30-840.

Assistant Workshop Superintendent—Vacant. £400, £400, £450-25-600-30-720.

Senior Assistant Controllers of Posts (4)—A. B. Cawthra, H. R. Senior, M. Smith, H. Metcalf. £840-40-920.

Assistant Controllers of Posts (12)—J. F. Smith, A. B. Ghunney, T. Hoey, F. A. B. Clark, E. A. Wilson, J. D. Clottey, six vacancies. £400, £400, £450-25-660; £660-30-810; or £335-15-350-25-600-36-780.

Telephone Traffic Superintendent—Vacant. £600-30-720.

Telephone Exchange Superintendents (4)—Miss N. P. H. James, B.E.M., Miss C. Entwistle, Miss B. M. Cockwill, one vacancy. £400-15-430, £450-25-600.

Chief Accountant—A. W. Beardmoore. £750-30-840-40-920.

Controller, Post Office Savings Bank—C. G. Folwell. £750-30-840-40-920.

Assistant Controller, Post Office Savings Bank—Vacant. £400, £400, £450-25-600, £630-30-720

Accountants (5)—C. S. Godson, S. Q. Odoi, A. P. O. Maslen, G. C. Bowen, one vacancy. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720; or £335–15–350–25–600.

Superintendent of Stores—Vacant. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

Assistant Superintendents of Stores—C. H. Tomkins, one vacancy. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720; or £335–15–350–25–600.

Medical Department

Director of Medical Services—J. G. S. Turner. £1,800.

Deputy Director of Medical Services—H. W. Howells, O.B.E., £1,600.

Assistant Directors of Medical Services (2)—W. J. McClintock, C. B. Jennings. £1,500.

Matron, Gold Coast—Miss M. A. Henry. £700.

Senior Specialist—A. M. Gillespie, O.B.E. £1,500.

Specialists (2)—C. Bowesman, one vacancy. £1,300.

Senior Medical Officers (6)—V. E. Critien, G. F. T. Saunders, W. N. Greer, O.B.E., E. M. Fraser, A. J. Hawe. £1,200.

Medical Officers (51)—P. L. Gray, G. M. Minifie, A. J. Murray, H. J. Bermingham, G. L. Alexander, A. MacPherson, W. S. Thomas, Miss A. Y. Savage, D. R. Griffith, E. R. Gauld, G. Watt, M.B.E., H. G. H. Waters, P. C. Cosgrove, S. W. Cooper, N. Q. Hesse, H. F. Foster, A. F. Fowler, J. S. McGregor, W. R. Phillips, C. H. Bannerman, V. J. G. MacGregor, E. W. Q. Bannerman, B. B. Waddy, M. A. Hayford, I. J. Amorin, A. H. Chenard de la Giraudais, J. R. S. Innes, A. H. Hall, P. M. J. Phillips, L. Goodman, J. E. Hutton Mills, N. Gray, M. P. Browne, M. A. Cave, P. R. Cooper, R. W. Palmer, D. B. George, R. A. Allen, G. A. Mott, G. C. Franklin, P. O. Pepper, J. O. Grene, G. McHugh, E. Akwei, C. Odoamt-en-Easmon, E. J. Djoleto, I. F. K. Haughton. £660, £660, £660, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200; or £500–25–600–30–720.

Alienist Officer—Vacant. £660, £660, £660–30–840, £880–40–£1,000.

Chief Accountant and Executive Officer—F. P. W. Sadler. £750–30–840–40–920.

Radiographers (2)—E. A. H. Barham, E. Dalton. £400–15–430, £450–25–600–30–720.

Government Chemist—F. R. Johnson, M.B.E., G. R. Howatt, L.S.G., R.G.W. Wilcox. £550, £550, £575, £600–30–840.

Dispensers' Instructor—E. Allman. £475, £475–25–600–30–720.

Medical Storekeeper—R. C. Broderick. £475, £475–25–600–30–720.

Secretary, Gold Coast Hospital—Vacant. £400–15–430, £450–25–600–30–720.

Senior Nursing Sisters (3)—Miss V. M. V. Luscombe, Miss G. R. Mutton, M.B.E., Miss H. J. Reid. £520–20–600–30–630.

Nursing Sisters (34)—Miss G. L. Patten, Miss A. C. Belton, Miss M. Gray, Miss A. M. McIntosh, Miss M. A. Cormack, Miss G. M. Sell, Miss W. M. Marchant, Miss M. E. Brown, Miss M. G. Agnew, Miss P. G. Hirst-James, Miss M. E. Sturt, Miss J. G. Sidney, Miss M. Scannell, Miss G. L. Brown, Miss M. B. Donaldson, Miss J. S. Ross, Miss A. R. Stratton, Miss M. A. Pelham, Miss M. Morrison, Miss H. S. McDougall, Miss J. M. McLeod Martin, Miss A. Buckland, Miss E. A. Murray, Miss D. H. Lynn, Miss I. L. W. Gorman, 9 vacancies. £350, £350, £400–20–480.

Dental Surgeons (4)—E. M. Brown, St. C. Alderdyce, 2 vacancies. £600, £660, £660, £690–30–840, £880–40–£1,000; or £500–20–600.

Superintendent, Limb Fitting Centre—S. H. J. Brown. £600–30–720.

Principal, Nurses Training School and Hostel—Vacant. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

English Mistresses (2)—Mrs. P. R. Pooley, Miss W. E. Roberts. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

Science Mistresses (2)—Miss A. G. Hyslop, one vacancy. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

Sister Tutors (3)—Miss K. W. S. Storrier, I. M. Hutton, one vacancy. £520–20–600–30–630.

Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health)—Vacant. £1,500.

Senior Health Officers (4)—H. P. Fowler, H. S. Townsend, J. S. Oliphant, one vacancy. £1,200.

Medical Officers of Health (11)—J. H. Dobbin, R. Ramsay, K. C. Mackenzie, H. C. Armstrong, L. G. Eddey, E. J. Daly, five vacances. £660, £660, £660, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200.

Lady Medical Officers (3)—Miss M. C. Chappel, Miss B. A. S. Russell, one vacancy. £660, £660–1,200.

Chief Sanitary Superintendent—F. J. Buckle. £600–30–720.

Training Officer—N. S. Elliott. £600–30–720.

Sanitary Superintendents, Grade I (6)—W. R. Lawless, J. O. Drinkald, C. R. Parfitt, F. A. Peek, V. R. Coe, W. Gilling. £500–12–600.

Health Nursing Sister—Miss M. D. Coussey. £295–15–400.

Senior Medical Officer, Tryps.—G. F. T. Saunders. £1,200.

Medical Entomologist—K. R. S. Morris. £450, £450, £475–25–600, £630, £690–30–840–40–1,000.

Deputy Director, Laboratory Service—Vacant. Appointment in abeyance.

Senior Pathologist—G. Robinson. £1,200.

Pathologists (2)—R. D. Reid, one vacant. £660, £660, £660, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000. £1,050–50–1,200.

Animal Health Department

Director of Veterinary Services—J. L. Stewart, M.C. £1,100.

Senior Veterinary Officers (2)—A. Fulton, J. McDonald. £800–40–1,000.

Veterinary Officers (5)—S. Simpson, L. C. Stone, A. L. C. Thorne, W. A. G. Richter, *one vacancy*. £550, £550, £575–25–600–30–840.

Laboratory Assistant—W. H. Heynes. £500–720.

Education Department

Director of Education—G. Power, C.M.G. £1,500.

Deputy Director of Education—T. Barton. £1,200.

Assistant Directors of Education (2)—T. T. Gilbert, M.B.E., one vacancy. £1,100.

Principal, Teacher Training College, Tamale—K. J. Dickens. £1,050.

Senior Education Officers (7)—W. R. Allen, Miss E. Appleyard, J. Wilson, M. F. G. Wentworth, M.B.E., J. R. Marshall, T. M. Ritchie, J. L. Coulson. £880–40–1,000.

Education Officers (23)—J. A. Addo, W. M. A. Jones, N. C. Lawrence, E. Tagoe, C. S. Thompson, Mrs. L. K. Douet, C. M. O. Mate, Miss J. de Ville, Miss I. M. Travis, Miss E. W. G. Gladstone, Miss K. M. North, Mrs. E. G. Howatt, 11 vacancies. £400, £400–50–500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840 or £400–25–600–36–780.

Headmistress, Government Girls School, Cape Coast—Mrs. M. K. Ffoulkes Crabbe. £400–25–600.

Principal, Government Technical School—Vacant. £1,000.

Masters (5)—L. A. Woodroffe, four vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

Masters, Trade Training Centres (3)—R. D. Swan, two vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

Agriculture Department

Director of Agriculture—D. H. Urquhart. £1,400.

Deputy Director of Agriculture—Vacant. £1,100.

Assistant Director of Agriculture—J. E. Symond. £1,050.

Administrative Assistant—Miss A. W. Morgan. £450, £450, £500–25–600.

Senior Agricultural Officers (11)—W. H. Beckett, B. T. Steemson, E.D., J. M. Wingate, O.B.E., H. Nicholas, C. L. Skidmore, L. J. Packham, J. D. Broatch, C. W. Lynn, M.B.E., J. T. H. Stein, J. M. Ward, J. Wright. £800–40–1,000.

Agricultural Officers—A. Jones, A. E. Moss, E. L. Hay, M.B.E., A. D. T. Montagu, F. R. B. Mullan, M. Akenhead, J. Gordon, J. O. Torto, J. Cofie, J. R. Spurrell, E.D., J. K. Cox, F. H. Omerod, R. Smith, J. Paine, J. H. Hinds, D. Westwood, D. J. Billes, B. J. Silk, S. H. Crowdy, P. S. Hammond, W. B. Mason, K. E. Cowan, I. Sibson, A. Lesslie, L. F. Derraugh, R. W. Eccles, J. N. Halcrow. £450, £450–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840; or £375, £375–25–525, £575–25–700.

Chief Inspector of Plants and Produce—W. R. Hudson. £840–40–920.

Senior Inspectors of Plants and Produce (3)—E. D. Hill, S. T. Phillips, one vacancy. £750–30–810.

Inspector of Plants and Produce (17)—J. H. Bowen, L. L. de Verteuil, R. J. Benstead, J. R. O. Humphries, L. D. Branch, W. A. Hughes, F. A. Leeds, G. E. Stonehouse, nine vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720; or £336, £336, £375–25–600.

Senior Specialists (2)—G. S. Cotterell, M. Greenwood, M.B.E. £880–40–1,000.

Specialists (3)—E. F. S. Shepherd, A. F. Posnette, A. H. Strickland. £450, £450–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840.

Horticulturist—Vacant. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

Production Officer—W. L. Parsons. £660.

Forestry Department

Chief Conservator of Forests—Vacant. £1,400.

Conservators of Forests (3)—D. Stevenson, C. Vigne—one vacancy. £1,050.

Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests (9)—A. J. Cox, G. M. Tolmie, W. T. S. Brown, F. E. Hughes, A. Foggey, I. W. G. Cameron, I. A. Beveridge, two vacancies. £880–40–1,000.

Assistant Conservators of Forests (25)—F. G. Harper, D. Kinloch, G. S. Candsale, W. E. M. Logan, A. C. Russell, C. J. Taylor, M.B.E., R. M. Harley, H. A. Douglas, D. C. Duff, D. A. Lane, W. A. Miller, W. B. Collins, M. T. Horwood, J. M. Ramsay, D. M. M. Kellas, M.C., R. G. Morgan, G. Gordon, J. J. Lawrie, G. H. Thompson, S. U. Robertson, five vacancies. £450, £450, £475–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840.

Forest Engineer—Vacant. £720–30–840.

Mines Department

Chief Inspector of Mines—F. B. Higgins. £1,400.

Senior Inspector of Mines—D. M. McNair, M.B.E. £880–40–£1,000.

Inspector of Mines (3)—C. W. F. Bond, F. J. Ryeland, J. F. McLaren. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.

Inspectors of Machinery (2)—T. G. Blofeld, S. Law. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Geological Survey

Director—T. Hirst. £1,400.

Deputy Director—Vacant. £1,050.

Senior Geologist—D. A. Bates, M.B.E. £800–40–920.

Geologists (3)—A. Huddleston, 2 vacancies. £550, £550, £575, £600–30–840.

Superintendent of Records—W. T. James. £400–15–430, £450–25–600.

Police Force

Commissioner of Police—Captain R. W. H. Ballantine. £1,350.

Deputy Commissioner of Police—Captain P. Eckel. £1,050.

Assistant Commissioner of Police—Vacant. £1,050

Superintendents (11)—C. E. Duruty, M.C., C. E. Wingrove, W. A. Govan, S. C. Sinclair, L. A. Hagen, J. N. Franklin, C. H. Imary, G. C. Grand, E. M. Berkley-Barton, D. G. Carruthers, one vacancy. £840–40–920.

Senior Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents (29)—H. P. Morris, F. F. W. S. Williams, S. S. Hordern, T. D. Widdup, I. G. Weir, E. J. Doxat, J. C. Hooton, A. G. Ames, L. Chapman, R. M. E. Markham, A. R. Millar, U. C. Tristram, J. T. A. Bailey, J. C. Ofuatey-Kodjoe, R. T. K. Okpodjah, C. W. Quist, H. A. Agnew, P. J. H. Cooper, C. R. Eddleston, W. H. Gillespie, W. R. Reeve, C. H. K. Strike, F. J. Hockley, A. G. West-Pierce, A. O. Bather, C. F. Cobb, 3 vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £660–30–810; or £335–15–350–25–600–36–780.

Prisons

Director of Prisons—R. H. Dolan. £1,050.

Senior Prison Superintendent—E. A. L. Page. £600–30–720.

Prison Superintendents (7)—B. E. Parkinson, T. P. Robinson, J. Redman, C. B. Moses, T. W. Troth, H. S. Wellburn, one vacancy. £400–12–520–20–600; or £300–9–390–15–450.

Instructors of Industries (2)—R. A. Woods, one vacancy. £540–20–600.

Survey Department

Director of Surveys—S. C. Saward, C.M.G., M.C., M.M. £1,250.

Deputy Director of Surveys—C. R. Petty. £1,050.

Cartographer—F. C. Blake. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £660–30–810.

Chief Draughtsman—G. D. Meredith. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £660–30–810.

Draughtsman—L. E. Gill. £400–15–430, £450–25–600–30–720.

Lithographic Printer—S. R. Price. £500–12–600.

Senior Surveyors (4)—K. M. Vaughan, W. Harrison, E. W. Kenward, E. D. Fort. £800–40–£1,000.

Surveyors (8)—C. L. M. Douet, A. E. W. Nesbitt, M.C., A. V. Lawes, T. W. Wignell, L. G. Westwood, G. G. Hanson, R. T. Russell, one

vacancy. £450, £450, £475–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840; *or* £400–25–600–36–780.
Assistant Surveyor—R. J. Simpson £300–20–400–25–600.

LANDS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Lands—G. W. Stacpoole. £1,100
Assistant Commissioner of Lands (6)—J. A. Rice, R. A. H. Tougher, M. Howell, C. F. Williams, H. S. Hurrell. £600, £600, £600, £630–30–840.
Officer-in-Charge, Records—F. W. Rushforth. £400–415–430, £450–25–600–30–720.
Record Draughtsmen (2)—W. Robertson, H. Stephenson. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £660–30–810.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Chief Transport Officer—J. C. L. Taylor, E.D. £880–40–£1,000.
Engineer Transport Officers (2)—G. F. L. Howarth, E.D., D. S. Mackay. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.
Accountant—H. E. Marquand. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—E. A. Boyce. £1,500.
Deputy Director—W. A. Coveney. £1,200.
Assistant Directors (2) C. Alderson, D.S.O., E.D., D. W. McCulloch. £1,100.
Senior Executive Engineer—F. S. Drake. £1,050.
Executive Engineers (Grade I) (9)—G. F. Stewart, A. Drury, A. G. McPherson, W. L. North, A. V. S. Henderson, D. R. McKinlay, G. Paltridge, 2 vacancies. £880–40–1,000.
Executive Engineers (Grade II) (20)—T. D. Lewis, A. O. Barrie, J. Moore, G. T. Croad, E. C. Maguire, C. M. Blunn, T. F. Sanson, 13 vacancies. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.
Assistant Engineers (3)—L. K. Apaloo, E. Lartey, H. F. Winful. £300–20–400–25–600.
Chief Inspectors of Works (7)—A. T. Wood, H. A. Peters, H. E. Jarvis, N. B. Darroch, D.C.M., F. C. Jones, J. T. D. Kitchingham, P. F. Flood. £600.
Workshop Foreman—D. Manson. £600.
Chief Architect—A. F. D. Seale. £1,050.
Architects (2)—T. S. Clerk, one vacancy. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840; or £300–20–400–25–600.
Quantity Surveyor—Vacant. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.
Temporary Architect—Vacant. £720.
Temporary Structural Engineer—Vacant. £720.
Senior Public Health Engineer—S. S. Tindall. £1,050.
Building Inspectors (Grade I) (5)—Vacant. £400–15–430, £450–25–600–30–720.
Government Chemists (2)—J. S. Dunn, one vacancy. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840, £880–40–1,000.
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—R. H. Jones. £1,050.
Senior Mechanical and Electrical Engineers (2)—C. E. Prockter, H. Smith. £880–40–1,000.
Mechanical and Electrical Engineers (8)—G. T. Smith, A. M. Strickland, W. Rewcastle, P. A. Trayler, 4 vacancies. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.
Station Engineers (7)—W. Beatty, T. Cox, A. Baynham, A. A. Jones, F. J. Smith, C. H. Scott, one vacancy. £500–12–600.
Chief Accountant—C. Innes. £750–30–840–40–920.
Assistant Chief Accountant—A. H. Merrett. £750–30–810.
Chief Store Accountant—J. H. Julyan, E.D. £750–30–810.
Accountants (10)—A. E. Edwards, E.D., R. L. Grennan, D. Howie, G. E. Dickson, J. A. Barnor, T. P. Styles, T. W. Search, 3 vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720; or £336, £336, £375–25–600.
Mechanical Storekeeper—G. L. Hutton. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Broadcasting—F. A. W. Byron, O.B.E. £880–40–1,000.
Senior Broadcast Officers (2)—J. W. Foster, one vacancy. £450, £450, £475–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840.
Programme Officer—Vacant. £450, £450, £475–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840.
Broadcast Officers (6)—G. W. Butcher, T. A. Huxtable, E. E. Frewin, S. J. Kilmister, H. W. Akester, one vacancy. £450, £450, £475–25–600–30–630, £690–30–720.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Labour—G. N. Burden. £1,400.
Deputy Commissioner—Vacant. £400, £400–50–500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.
Labour Officers (4)—I. G. Jones, A. T. Kerr, O. Kitching, S. O. Gaisie. £400, £400–50–500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000; or £335, £335, £350–25–600–36–780.
Chief Resettlement Officer—L. C. Whitcombe, E.D. £880–40–1,000.
Resettlement Officers (3)—Lt.-Col. L. H. Bean, M.B.E., E. C. Kilford, M. D. I. Gass.

AIR SERVICES

Meteorological Assistants (2)—F. M. Levin, L. Humphrey. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—W. J. W. Cheesman, M.C., E.D. £1,200.
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies—Vacant. £1,000.
Assistant Registrars (5)—E. W. A. B. Sam, A. E. Chinbuah, M. G. Hewson, C. J. Joannides, D. Naysmith. £400, £400, £450–50–500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000; or £335, £335, £350–25–600–36–780.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT, WEST AFRICA

Commissioner of Income Tax—W. B. Dare. £1,400.
Deputy Commissioner—Vacant. £1,200.
Assistant Commissioners (2)—W. A. Stephenson, one vacancy. £750–30–840–40–920.
Assessment Officer—Vacant. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT, GOLD COAST

Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax—R. C Gibbons. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Commissioners—Two vacant.
Assistant Commissioners (5)—Vacant. £750–30–840–40–920.
Assessment Officers (4)—A. F. Page, F. G. Reynolds, two vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Public Relations Officer—A. Campbell. £1,200.
Assistant Public Relations Officer—T. J. Lennard.
Administrative Assistants (2)—Miss M. G. B. Tomory, Miss O. S. Thompson. £450, £450, £500–25–600.
Cinema Officer—H. E. Lironi. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.
Mechanician Instructor—P. J. Blackwood. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND HOUSING

Director—E. N. Jones, O.B.E. £1,400.
Assistant to Director—Vacant. £400, £400, £450–50–500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.
Senior Welfare Officers (2)—A. M. Atkinson, one vacancy. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.
Woman Welfare Officer—Miss I. M. R. Radcliffe. £400–12–520–20–600.
Principal Probation Officer—P. H. Hare. £600–30–720.
Principal of Approved School—Vacant. £600–30–720.
Senior Executive Engineer, Housing—Vacant. £1,050.
Executive Engineer, Grade II—Vacant. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.

SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Director—H. W. R. Chandler, C.B.E., M.C., E.D. £1,500.
Director of Road Transport—Vacant. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.

TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY

Director of Water Supply—J. H. F. Sharkie. £1,100.
Geologists (2)—A. Huddleston, one vacancy. £550, £550, £575–25–600–30–840.
Engineers (3)—G. L. H. Leston, two vacancies. £475, £475–25–600–30–840.
Drilling Engineer—R. B. Hartley. £600–30–840.

HONG KONG

It is regretted that, for the reason given on page 119, it has not been possible to include in this edition of the Colonial Office List information regarding the staff employed in Hong Kong. An up-to-date statement will, however, be given in the next edition.

JAMAICA

Notes

With certain exceptions, notably in the case of females and persons seconded to the service of the island from other public service (*vide* Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment) Law, 1943), all salaries of £225 and over are by law subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme.

The basis on which free quarters are provided for Government officers is under revision by the Executive Council.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief—Sir John Huggins, K.C.M.G., M.C. £4,500 and £1,000 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp—Captain Bernard Fry Chester. £500.
Private Secretary—Mrs. B. G. E. St. Aubyn. £500.
Clerk to the Legislature—Clinton Hart. £700.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—H. M. Foot, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,000.
Deputy Colonial Secretary—H. R. E. Browne, O.B.E. £1,400.
Secretary for Development—G. N. N. Nunn, O.B.E. £1,400.
Secretary for Social Welfare Services—T. E. Newlin. £1,000.
Assistant Secretaries—C. L. Swaby, A. D. Soutar, B. A. Hepburn, H. L. Lindo. £800–50–1,000.
Office Superintendent—D. O. Swane (*seconded from Uganda*). £700–50–800.
Principal Clerks—S. F. Binns, W. A. D. Cover, A. A. V. Nash, C. D. Chapman, W. H. Swaby, V. H. McFarlane, L. M. Johns. £600–50–650.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Administrator-General—Vacant. £1,200.
Deputy Administrator-General—R. C. Marley (*Also Custodian of Enemy Property*). £900.
Assistant Administrator-General—J. B. Facey. £650–50–750.
Principal Clerk—H. F. Barry. £600–25–650.
Accountant—G. V. Rennie. £600–25–650.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Head Office

Director of Agriculture—D. Sturdy, O.B.E. (*Seconded from Tanganyika territory*). £1,500.
Deputy Director, Research—H. H. Croucher, A.I.C.T.A. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Extension Services—Vacant. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Veterinary Services—Vacant. £1,100.
Agricultural Economist—Vacant. £750–50–900.
Accountant—V. A. Wilson. £600–50–700.
Principal Clerk—W. E. Watson. £600–25–650.

Agricultural Stations

Senior Agricultural Officers—A. F. Thelwell, O.B.E. (*Receives* £200 *special allowance*); J. B. Sutherland; N. M. Wight, C.D.A., A.I.C.T.A.; 2 vacancies. £750–50–900.
Temporary Farm Manager, Hope—Vacant. £750.
Coffee Officer—A. M. Pratt. £750–50–900.
Agricultural Officers (Grade I)—C. D. F. Hutchins; H. C. Miller, D.I.C.T.A.; one vacancy. £650–25–750.

Animal Husbandry

Senior Livestock Officer—J. F. Megginson. £750–50–900.
Senior Veterinary Officer—T. Threlkeld, M.R.C.V.S. (*Receives personal and non-pensionable allowance in lieu of private practice.*) £750–50–900.
Veterinary Investigation Officer—Vacant. (*Receives personal and non-pensionable allowance in lieu of private practice*). £750–50–900.
Pasture Management Officer—Vacant. £750–50–900.
Veterinary Officers—R. W. Ford, M.R.C.V.S.; 3 vacancies. £650–25–750.

Research and Laboratories

Plant Pathologist—E. B. Martyn, A.I.C.T.A. £750–50–900.
Entomologist—W. H. Edwards, D.I.C., F.E.S., Dip. Agric. £750–50–900.
Senior Agricultural Chemist—R. F. Innes, A.I.C.T.A. £750–50–900.
Soil Conservation Officer—W. C. Lester-Smith. £750–50–900.
Senior Botanist—L. N. H. Larter, A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A. £750–50–900.
Agricultural Chemist—Vacant. £750–50–900.
Chemist (Temporary)—Vacant. £750–50–900.
Botanist—G. B. Wilson. £650–25–750.

Jamaica School of Agriculture

Headmaster—Vacant. £750–50–900.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD

Manager—E. L. Jack, M.B.E. £900.
Assistant Manager and Secretary—O. S. V. Brown. £650–50–700.
Examiner of Accounts—L. J. Macpherson. £500–25–650.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General—T. H. Mayers, K.C. £1,600.
Solicitor-General—C. D. Newbold. £1,200.
Legal Draughtsman—W. A. Date. £650–25–850.
Crown Counsel—H. R. Ballysingh; one vacancy. £650–25–850.
Clerk to Attorney-General—K. W. Polack. £600–25–650.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor-General—F. D. MacPhail. £1,200.
Deputy Auditor-General—E. A. Gadishaw. £900.
Principal Examiners of Accounts—A. W. Perkins; R. C. Henriques; S. A. O. Martin. £650–50–700.
Examiners of Accounts—A. L. Gabay; O. D. Sanguinetti; H. G. Nosworthy; H. A. Abrahams; J. G. Fyffe; F. O. Rousseau. £500–25–650.

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT

Trustee in Bankruptcy—I. T. Graham. (*Receives £100 per annum personal and non-pensionable allowance.*) £800.
Principal Clerk—M. L. Levy. £600–25–650.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION

Secretary—E. Clarke (Miss). £600.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Island Statistician—S. B. Chambers. £800.
Assistant Statisticians—A. I. Morais, F.S.S.; O. M. Royes. £600–25–650.

CENTRAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Manager—E. N. Bird, M.B.E. £1,000.
Housing Surveyor—W. L. Adams. £550–25–650.
Building Supervisor—G. W. Gregory. £550–25–650.

CIVIL AVIATION

Airport Manager, Palisadoes—Vacant. £900.

COLLECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Collector-General—D. E. A. Tucker (*Seconded from Tanganyika*). £1,400.
Deputy Collector-General—W. DeWitt Logan. £1,000.
Collector of Customs—O. W. Grossett. £800.
Supervisor, Revenue Offices—H. C. Stedman. £700–50–750.
Excise Officer, Rum Warehouse, Kingston—S. M. Ffrench. £650–50–700.
Senior Collectors of Taxes—D. E. Lofthouse; E. A. Swaby; H. L. Murray; H. A. Ellis. £650–50–700.
Supervisor, Head Office—H. V. Lewis. £650–50–700.
Surveyor of Customs—G. A. Howden. £650–50–700.
Senior Collectors of Taxes—J. A. Binns; A. H. Packer. £650–50–700.
Principal Clerk, Customs—O. H. Nash. £600–25–650.
Collectors of Taxes (Grade I)—L. L. Ingram; J. P. McLaughlin; W. L. Crawford; R. K. Stimpson; H. G. Williams; E. H. Evans; C. T. Livingstone; H. B. Brown. £600–25–650.
Accountant, Head Office—R. E. Collins. £600–25–650.
Assistant Surveyors of Customs—G. P. Stephenson; D. K. Wynter. £600–25–650.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Commerce and Industries—D. C. Ferguson. £1,400.
Assistant to Commissioner of Commerce and Industries—J. L. S. Gayner. £600–50–700.
Accountant—R. A. Croswell. £600–25–650.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

Crown Solicitor—A. B. Rennie. £1,200.
Assistant Crown Solicitor—G. E. Waddington. £650–50–750.
Clerk to the Crown Solicitor—M. A. M. Burke. £600–25–650.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

Currency Officer—J. R. Lewis. £700–50–800.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—B. H. M. Easter, C.M.G. C.B.E. £1,400.
Deputy Director of Education—H. Hughes. £1,000.
Assistant Director of Education—C. M. Morales. £700–50–800.
Accountant—H. W. Hylton. £600–25–650.
Principal Clerk—A. C. V. Thomas. £600–25–650.
Chief Inspectors of Schools—G. V. Helwig; W. D. Hetherington. £650–25–700.
Inspectors of Schools—G. K. Roberts; E. C. M. Theobalds; V. C. Cuthbert; G. H. R. Clough; J. N. Jones; R. W. O. Speid; one vacancy. £550–25–650.
Supervisor (male) (Grade I)—P. O. Martin. £550–25–650.

Supervisor, Physical Training (male)—I. G. P. Hughes. £600–50–700.
Supervisor, Practical Training Centres—E. B. Rodgers. £600–25–650.
Principal, Kingston Technical School—J. Harris. £1,000.
Vice-Principal, Kingston Technical School—W. R. Goldsworthy. £600–25–700.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Conservator of Forests—Vacant. £900.
Assistant Conservator of Forests—Vacant. £600–50–750.

GOVERNMENT CHEMIST DEPARTMENT

Government Chemist—W. L. Barnett, F.R.I.C. £1,000.
Deputy Government Chemist—G. W. P. Stretton, F.R.I.C. £750.

HARBOURS

Marine Superintendent and Harbour Master, Kingston—B. H. Pickering (*Temporary appointment*). £800.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Chief Immigration Officer—Duties performed by First Class Inspector of Police.

INCOME TAX AND STAMP DUTIES DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties—C. R. Campbell, C.B.E. £1,200.
Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax and Stamp Duties—E. S. Hendriks. £900.
Principal Assessors—P. S. Goldson, E. L. Munroe, G. E. Grossett. £650–50–700.
Assessors—E. H. S. Barnett, C. C. Jones, B. A. Watkis, J. McIntosh. £500–25–650.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Superintendent—O. G. Hamilton. £450–25–550.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Labour Adviser—T. N. Cowan (*Seconded from Ministry of Labour and National Service, United Kingdom*). £1,200.
Assistant Labour Advisers—G. H. Scott, M. Young, C. D. Bell. £750–50–850.
Senior Labour Investigator—D. A. McAdam. £550–25–650.

LANDS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Lands—Vacant. £1,400.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands—R. S. Martinez. £1,000.
Assistant Commissioners of Lands—D. C. Mais, M.M., F.I.A.C., J. R. Elliott. £700–50–800.
Senior Lands Officers—C. Buchanan, N. R. McHardy. £600–50–700.
Accountant—A. J. Greenidge, A.C.C.A. £600–50–700.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Note.—Officers marked * receive personal and non-pensionable allowance of £300 in lieu of private practice.
Director of Medical Services—Dr. L. W. Fitzmaurice. £1,500.
Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health)—S. E. Ferreira, L.M.S. (Nova Scotia), D.P.H. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Medical Services (Hospitals and Personnel)—Vacant. £1,200.
Medical Secretary—B. M. Clark. £700–50–800.
Accountant—E. A. Morris. £600–50–700.
Bacteriologist—K. L. Evans, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.P.H. £1,150.
Assistant Bacteriologists—L.E.Arnold, M.D.,C.M. (McGill), L.M.S. (Canada), L.C.P. & S. (Quebec); L. S. Grant, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Mich.). £900–50–1,050.
Radiologist—C. H. Parkin, M.D., C.M., D.P.H. (McGill). £900–50–1,050.
Senior Medical Officers—A. S. Westmoreland, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.); I. S. Parboosingh, M.D. (Howard), L.M.S. (Colombia), D.T.M. (Liv.); R. A. S. Cory, B.M., Ch.B. (Bris.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). £1,150.
Senior Surgeons—G. F. Baxter, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); A. L. McFarlane, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., Ch.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.). £900–50–1,100.
Medical Officers (Specialists)—H. I. Whitelock, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.); L. H. Evelyn, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); H. D. Chambers, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), M.D. (Aber.); one vacancy. £900–50–£1,050.
Medical Officers (Health)—W. I. Branday, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), C.P.H. (John Hopkins); I. J. Cruchley, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.; H. M. Johnston, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. £900–50–1,050.
Medical Officers (Health)—C. C. Wedderburn, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Mich.); P. C. Murray, L.M.S. (Nova Scotia), M.D. (Tor.), M.P.H. (John Hopkins); A. A. Peat, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), M.P.H. (Harvard); L. M. Watson, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.; H. Lightbourne, M.B., Ch.B. (Birg.), D.P.H. (Lond.); F. H. N. Cruchley, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., Ch.B. (Lond.); E. J. Valentine, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.; E. S. Sutherland, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin. and Glas.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.P.H. Edin.); F. W. Aris, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); E. D. A. Glen-Campbell, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), M.P.H.; T. B. Sinclair, L.M.S. (Nova Scotia), D.P.H. (McGill); E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); H. D. Collins, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Liv.); G. S. Escoffery, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Liv.); C. Pengelley, M.D., C.M. (McGill), D.P.H. (Trin. Dub.), V.S. (Toronto); H. S. Lawrence, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Liv.); I. J. Rerrie, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.C.R.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Toronto); D. H. McPhail, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.). £800–50–1,050.
Medical Officer, Kingston—R. H. Davidson, M.D., C.M. (McGill). £800–50–1,000.
Medical Officers—*S. R. M. Gordon, M.C. (Howard), L.M.S. (Colombia); *Leila Wynter-Wedderburn, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.); *K. L. Hart, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); *D. K. Jacobs, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); *W. H. Escoffery, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.); *L. F. McConnell, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.); *K. C. Royes, M.B., Ch.B. (Ox.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); *W. D'A. Silvera, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.); *W. J. S. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B. (Lond.), M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.); F. C. Wright, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London); M. M. Lopez, L.M.S., S.A. Lond.); F. W. Aird, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.); Amos Foster, L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; L. St. C. Ferguson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).

M. S. Golding, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
S. E. O. Martin, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
G. V. Harry, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
T. A. Dryden, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
L. M. Jacobs, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
H. S. Brady, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
W. I. Escoffery, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
L. B. Lyon, M.B. (Tor.), M.C.P.S. (Ont.).
V. S. Magnus, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
E. S. Greaves, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
N. N. Holmes, B.Sc. (N.Y.), M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., N.U.I.
H. L. Morrison, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
H. H. Brown, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).
J. F. B. Sanguinetti, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
J. H. Forde, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
S. J. Arthurs, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
A. L. D. Carnegie, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
A. R. C. Hayden, M.D., C.M. (Dalhousie), L.M.S. (Nova Scotia).
Noel Sanford, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
C. D. Johnston, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
G. N. Overton, M.D., C.M. (McGill), M.D. (Howard), L.M.S. (Columbia).
H. A. Bramwell, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
H. L. Henriques, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).
O. C. Pitter, M.B., Ch.B. (Bir.).
V. R. Rob, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
L. E. Johnson, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool).
J. H. B. Pershadsingh, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
C. E. Vaz, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
C. B. Phillips, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
S. C. Grant, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
C. H. Tomlinson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
L. L. Freeman, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
E. S. Hamaty, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
L. A. Richards, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
J. A. Brown, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.).
C. G. Binns, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
P. M. Jackson, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
P. Feanny, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ire.), D.G.O. & L.M.
H. E. Robins, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
D. A. P. Brandon, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
M. Manley, M.B., Ch.B. (London).
*H. T. Strudwick, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
*D. E. Martin, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
*V. L. Tennant, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
*J. Guilfoyle, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
*G. W. D. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
F. B. Stephenson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.P.H.
M. J. Glen-Campbell, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
Six vacancies. £500–50–£600.
Dental Surgeon—H. D. McG. Lopez, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). £600.
Dental Surgeons—(C.D. & W. Funds)—J. M. Gregory, D.D.S. (Mich.), M.P.H. (Mich.); one vacancy. £500–50–600.

Mental Hospital

Senior Medical Officer—D. I. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.M. (Eng.). £1,150.
Medical Officers—U. N. Murray, M.D., C.M. (Loyola Univ.), C.P.H. (Harvard), M.C.P.S. (Ont.); R. O. Cooke, M.D., C.M. (Dal.), L.M.S. (Nova Scotia). £900–50–1,000.
Medical Officers—H. A. Miller, B.Sc., M.D. (Harvard) (*receives personal non-pensionable allowance of* £300 *p.a.*); three vacancies. £500–50–600.

Malaria Research Scheme

Malarialogist (temporary)—Vacant. £900–50–1,050.
Medical Officer (Health)—One vacancy. £800–50–1,050.

Rural Health Demonstration Scheme

Two Medical Officers (Health)—Vacant. £800–50–1,050.
Dental Surgeon—Vacant (*receives personal non-pensionable allowance of* £250 *in lieu of private practice*). £500–50–600.

Yaws Control Extension Scheme

Temporary Supervising Medical Officer (Health)—Vacant. £900–50–1,050.
Temporary Medical Officers (Health)—A. G. McKenley, K. Vernon (*both receive personal non-pensionable allowance of* £250 *in lieu of private practice*). £800–50–1,050.

Public Health Training Centre Scheme

Sanitary Instructor—F. Smith, F.R.S.I. (*seconded from Uganda*). £600–50–800.
Nursing Instructors—Vacant. £600–50–800.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Police—O. F. Wright, C.B.E. £1,300.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—J. M. O'Connor. £950.
1st Class Inspectors of Police—E. G. Orrett, W. P. C. Adam, A. B. Harper, F. N. Miles, D. G. Neish, L. P. R. Browning, C. A. Smith, J. Murphy, S. V. Higgins. £700.
2nd Class Inspectors of Police—W. V. Beaumont, P. Long, A. G. Langdon, G. P. Dawes, J. L. Monro, L. O'Donoghue, N. A. Croswell, W. H. L. Pink, F. A. Depass. £625.
Principal Clerk—A. L. Hylton. £600–25–650.
Accountant—A. A. Box. £600–25–650.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General—E. L. Morris. £1,200.
Deputy Postmaster General—G. F. White. £900.
Accountant—O. A. Burrowes. £600–50–700.
Supervisor of Post Offices—L. L. Lewis. £600–50–700.
Superintendent of Mails—Vacant. £600–25–650 (*plus duty allowance of* £144 *p.a.*).
Superintendent of Parcels Post—E. M. Morales £600–25–650 (*plus duty allowance of* £96 *p.a.*).
Engineer—H. A. Sowley. £650–50–750.
Superintendent of Telecommunication Traffic—O. N. Welsh. £550–25–650.

PRINTING OFFICE

Government Printer—E. D. Matthews, M.B.E. £800.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Director of Prisons—W. Shillingford. £900.
Deputy Director of Prisons—J. E. Fox. £750.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—P. Martin Cooper, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M. & Cy., M.I.Struct.E. £1,500.
Deputy Director—W. Y. Feurtado, A.M.Inst.C.E., L.R.I.B.A.; M.R.San.I. £1,100.
Assistant Director—J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.A.S. £1,000.
Superintending Engineers—G. F. Alberga, A.M.Inst.C.E.; E. L. Rumsey, A.M.Inst.C.E. £750–50–900.
Chief Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical)—Vacancies. £750–50–900.
Architect—T. C. M. Miklos, R.H.H.S.A. £650–50–750.
Architects (temporary)—Two vacancies. £600–50–700.
Accountant—N. B. Donaldson. £650–50–750.
Executive Engineers—S. A. G. Taylor, D. H. Lynch, L. B. Spence, H. F. S. Hoyes, A. R. Magnus, A. R. Suarez, H. S. Brownlow, A.M.I.Struct.E., E. V. Williams, L. C. Stedman, H. C. Murray, A.M.Inst.C.E., A. A. Scarff, A. M. Alberga, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Eng.Inst. C.E. (Canada), H. G. N. Marley, A.M.Inst.C.E., F. B. Hill, A.M.Inst.C.E. £650–50–750.
Superintendent, Stores—G. H. E. Lyons. £650–50–750.
Principal Clerks—H. E. Mendes, D. P. Lacy. £600–25–650.
Assistant Engineers, Grade I—H. R. Philpotts, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., K. O. Streadwick, L. H. Feurtado, B. S. Duncombe, H. A. Plant, O. C. Plant, G. M. Bicknell, H. E. Wortley, A.M.Inst.C.E., J. McL. Wint, A.C. G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., A. E. Terrier, A.M.Inst. C.E., D. L. Paisley, P.A.S.I., R. A. Magnus, I. D. Arscott, A.M.Inst.C.E., H. C. Quin, R. I. Walker, J. W. Smith, three vacancies. £550–25–650.
Assistant Superintendent, Stores—F. C. D. Isaacs. £550–25–650.

RAILWAYS

General Manager—H. R. F. Fox, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. £1,400.
Accountant—H. L. Latreille. £650–50–750.
Assistant Accountant—H. D. Jones. £600–25–650.
Principal Clerk—M. Barrow. £600–25–650.
Chief Engineer—V. J. Streadwick, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E. £750–50–900.
Assistant Engineer—A. D. Scott (*not on the Fixed Establishment*). £550–25–650.
Mechanical Engineer—L. C. Gardner, A.M.I.M.E., M.I.L.E. £700–50–800.
Works Manager—Vacant. £600–50–700.
Traffic Manager—J. C. Atkinson. £700–50–850.
Stores Superintendent—A. H. Hudson. £600–50–700.

REGISTRAR GENERAL AND ISLAND RECORD OFFICE

Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of the Records—W. P. Thomson. £800.
Vital Statistics Adviser (Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D 153)—L. G. Hopkins (*seconded from Palestine*). £1,000.
Assistant Registrar General—O. A. Lyon. £600–25–650.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES DEPARTMENT

Registrar of Titles—Arnold Foote. £900.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Rehabilitation Officer—Vacant. £850.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Resident Magistrates—K. R. Brandon, J. E. D. Carberry, J. M. Nethersole, C. M. MacGregor, A. O. Thomson, C. C. Sandford, R. H. McLaughlin, A. D. Pixley, J. L. Cundall, A. E. Nash, H. P. Allen, S. T. B. Sanguinetti, D. Marchalleck, L. A. McCormack, D. H. Semper, W. A. H. Duffus, C. G. X. Henriques, N. A. Clare. £800–50–1,000.
Clerks of Courts—C. O. Segre, B. G. McDonald, S. T. Ellington, C. W. Cox, C. J. St. L. Henry, P. C. Gunter, R. R. Phillips, H. G. Keeling, R. H. Small, I. D. Eccleston, A. C. V. Graham, H. G. H. Duffus, P. E. H. Pike, V. L. S. Scott, L. T. Moody. £600–25–650.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Manager—O. R. Nunes. £900 (*personal allowance of* £50 *p.a. to present holder of post*).
Assistant Manager and Accountant—V. L. Cappe. £600–50–700.

SUPREME COURT DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice—Sir H. H. Hearne. £2,200.
Puisne Judges—J. L. H. W. Savary, G. T. Watts, R. M. Cluer. £1,500.
Registrar—T. L. Lyons. £1,000.
Deputy Registrar—W. S. K. Gordon. £600–50–700.
Principal Clerk—O. E. Tomlinson. £600–25–650.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Director of Surveys—E. D. Stansfeld. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Surveys—Major F. J. Quinton. £850.
Surveyors—Lieut. G. G. Brinsley, R.N.V.R. (*seconded for Naval Service*), O. B. Rogers, H. F. Edwards, L. H. Myers, E. A. Tate, H. F. D'Aguilar, R. C. W. Byles. £500–25–600; £600–50–700.

TRAFFIC AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor of Traffic and Transport—J. B. L. Taylor. £650–50–750 (*receives* £150 *as Secretary Transport (Defence) Board*).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,600.
Deputy Financial Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. C. McFarlane, F.R.S.A. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Treasurer—H. McD. White. £850–50–1,000.
Assistant Treasurers—J. S. Mordecai, E. R. Richardson, A.L.A.A. £750–50–850.
Pensions Officer—A. R. Abrahams. £650–50–750.
Principal Clerks—N. F. deB. Holtz, A. St. G. Taylor, A. R. Taylor, V. E. Walker, A.L.A.A., O. V. Carnegie, A.L.A.A. £600–25–650.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Commissioner and Judge—I. O. Smith, Furnished house and fees. £800, plus £100 duty allowance.
Government Medical Officer—W. A. C. Hortor, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £400, £65 for drugs, £65 for travelling, private practice, partly furnished house.
Clerk of Courts—E. S. Parsons. £155–15–260.

Assistant Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Postmaster, Georgetown—A. C. Panton, M.B.E. £260–20–340. Also Receiver of Wrecks, fees.
Collector, Postmaster, etc., Lesser Cayman Islands—A. S. Rutty, M.B.E. £225–20–305, and fees.
Inspector of Police, Bailiff, Grand Court, etc.—J. R. Watler. £155–15–260, and fees.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Commissioner's Department

Commissioner—C. E. Wool-Lewis. £900 and £100 duty allowance. Furnished quarters rated for pension purposes at £100 p.a.

Judicial

Magistrate and Acting Judge—A. R. Dickson (*seconded from Jamaica*). £600–25–650. Furnished quarters not rated for pension purposes.

Medical

Medical Officer, Turks Islands—D. A. P. Brandon (*seconded from Jamaica*). £800–900. Furnished quarters not rated for pension purposes.
Medical Officer, Caicos Islands—H. E. Robins (*seconded from Jamaica*). £800–900. Furnished quarters not rated for pension purposes.
Dentist—D. O. Astwood. £600.

Treasury

Treasurer—T. W. Willis. £400–25–500.

KENYA

Notes

The civil establishment of Kenya includes a Kenya European Civil Service, members of which are normally recruited locally.

Officers serving on " overseas " terms are entitled to free quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Philip Euen Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.C. £5,000 and duty allowance £2,500; allowance as High Commissioner for Transport, £1,000.
Private Secretary—Lt.-Col. D. G. Pirie. £450; allowances, £150.
Aide-de-Camp—Captain H. D. Scott. £400; allowances, £100.
(Holders of these two posts are appointed personally by the Governor and are in residence at Government House.)

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary and Member for Development and Reconstruction—Sir Gilbert Rennie, C.M.G., M.C. £2,400.
Financial Secretary and Member for Finance—J. F. G. Troughton, M.B.E. £1,600–1,750.
Chief Native Commissioner—W. S. Marchant, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,450.
Deputy Chief Secretary (*Acting*)—K. G. Lindsay, O.B.E. £1,350.
Economic and Commercial Advisor—A. Hope-Jones. £2,000.
Administrative Secretary—C. H. Thornley. £1,350.
Deputy Financial Secretary—N. F. S. Andrews, O.B.E. £1,200.
Assistant Chief Secretaries—C. W. Hayes-Sadler, L. A. Weaving. £1,000.
Assistant Financial Secretary (*Acting*)—E. J. Petrie. £1,000.
Assistant Secretaries—R. Tatton-Brown, K. M. Cowley, E. A. Sweatman, R. G. Turnbull, J. L. H. Webster. £720–920. Miss M. M. Balch (*seconded from Education Department*). £440–500.
Clerk to Legislative Council—K. W. Simmonds (*seconded from Administration*). £720–920.
Establishment Officer—R. C. M. Wood. £840–920.
Administrative Assistant (Female)—Miss D. I. Vandepeer. £400–550.
Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources—Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.G. £2,000.
Secretary to the Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources—R. P. Armitage, M.B.E. £1,000.
Member for Health and Local Government—C. E. Mortimer, C.B.E. £2,000.
Secretary to Member for Health and Local Government—T. C. Colchester (*seconded from Administration*). £1,000.

Provincial Administration

Provincial Commissioners—K. L. Hunter, O.B.E., K. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., G. Reece, C.B.E., C. Tomkinson, P. Wyn Harris, M.B.E. £1,350.
Senior District Commissioners—Colonel E. L. B. Anderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., J. G. Hamilton-Ross, R.N.R., H. E. Lambert, O.B.E. £1,200.
Deputy Provincial Commissioners—G. R. B. Brown, D. L. Morgan, M.B.E. £1,100.
Officer-in-Charge, Masai—A. N. Bailward, £1,000.
District Officers—R. P. Armitage (*seconded to Secretariat*), C. F. Atkins, P. J. de Bromhead, H. A. Carr, H. R. Carver, T. C. Colchester (*seconded to Local Government Department*), C. A. Cornell, J. W. Cusack, C. T. Davenport, E. R. St. A. Davies, C. M. Deverell, Sir H. G. Elphinstone, Bt. (*seconded to Judicial Department*), E. D. Emley, J. H. Flynn, P. F. Foster, I. R. Gillespie, Major H. M. Grant, M.B.E., H. G. Gregory-Smith, D. O'Hagan, W. H. Hale, Captain F. D. Hislop, F. G. Jennings, C. M. Johnston, N. F. Kennaway, Captain J. E. H. Lambert, M.C., R. T. Lambert, A. A. M. Lawrence, E. J. A. Leslie, J. H. Lewis, D. McKay, R.N., V. M. McKeag, H. H. Low, A. C. M. Mullins, J. H. B. Murphy, C. P. B. Norman, M. E. W. North, P. S. Osborne, W. A. Perreau, R. D. F. Ryland, N. J. B. Sabine (*seconded to Colonial Office*), D. Storrs-Fox, E. A. Sweatman (*seconded to Secretariat*), R. G. Turnbull (*seconded to Secretariat*), L. E. Whitehouse, D. H. Wickham, C. H. Williams, E. H. Windley. £475–920.
T. G. Askwith, R. A. M. Birkett, P. H. Brown, R. Tatton-Brown (*seconded to Secretariat*), C. Campbell, F. W. Carpenter, J. B. Carson, D. G. Christie-Miller, W. F. Coutts, K. M. Cowley (*seconded to Secretariat*), G. C. M. Dowson, M. N. Evans, F. W. Goodbody, D. W. Hall, R. O. Hennings, F. D. Homan, J. W. Howard, W. F. P. Kelly, D. C. Kennedy, G. G. Kerr, J. B. Sinclair-Lockhart, F. A. Lloyd, W. N. B. Loudon, P. W. Low, J. Pinney, K. W. Simmonds (*seconded to Legislative Council*), G. A. Skipper, M. M. Smith, J. D. Stringer, A. C. C. Swann, P. G. Tait, J. K. R. Thorp, T. A. Watts, R. E. Wainwright, J. L. H. Webster (*seconded to Secretariat*), A. M. Wilkie, R. A. Wilkinson, R. S. Winser, J. A. H. Wolff. £350–£1,000.
Cadets—F. P. B. Derrick, J. A. Gardner, T. J. F. Gavaghan, A. F. Holford Walker, A. D. Shirreff A. J. Stephens, R. H. Symes-Thompson. £350'

Accountant-General's Department

Accountant-General—H. J. Webster, C.B.E. £1,200.
Assistant Accountant-General—Vacant. £840–920.
Senior Accountants—E. J. Petrie, C.A. (£780), one vacancy. £720–840.
Accountants—G. E. Bowles (£575), D. Cuthbert (£550), R. J. Fulton (£525), R. Miller (£500), H. C. O'Brien (£690), R. W. Smith, A.S.A.A. (£525), H. L. Steel, C.A. (£575), one vacancy. £360–720 and £350–720.

Agricultural Department

Director of Agriculture—D. L. Blunt, C.M.G., M.A. (Cantab.). £1,500.
Deputy Director—A. B. Killick, B.Sc. (Lond.), Dip. Agric. (Wye). £1,200.
Chief Research Officer—G. J. L. Burton, M.C., B.A. (Cantab.). £1,000.
Assistant to Director—Vacant. £400–840.
Agricultural Economist—V. Liversage, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.S. (Wis.), N.D.A. £600–840.
Senior Agricultural Officers—R. E. T. Hobbs, Dip. Agric. (Reading), A.I.C.T.A., N. Humphrey, C. O. Oates, N.D.A., T. Y. Watson, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Agric.) (Aber.), Dip. Agric. Sc. (Cantab.). £720–840. W. Lyne Watt, M.B.E., Cert., H. A. S. Forestry. £720–920.
Senior Agricultural Officer (Pasture Research)—D. C. Edwards, B.Sc. (Wales). £720–920.
Senior Agricultural Officer and Experimentalist—S. Gillett, Dip. Agric. (Hons.) (Wye). £720–840.
Agricultural Officers—J. E. P. Booth, B.Sc. Agric., Dip. Agric. (Edin.), A.I.C.T.A.; P. C. Chambers, B.A. Agric. (Cantab.), Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.; E. W. Gaddum, B.Sc. Agric. (Lond.), Dip. Agric. (Wye), A.I.C.T.A.; M. H. Grieve, B.Sc. Agric., Dip. Agric. (Edin.); J. T. Moon, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.; N. D. Spranger, Cert. Agric. £372–720. P. R. Akehurst, B.Sc. Agric. (Reading), Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.; G. W. Anderson, B.Sc. Agric. (Edin.), A.I.C.T.A.; E. Bellis, B.Sc. (Wales), A.I.C.T.A.; G. S. Cowley, Dip. Agric. (Seale Hayne), A.I.C.T.A.; A. E. Pound, B.Sc. Agric. (Reading); A. Storrar, B.Sc. Agric. (Edin.), A.I.C.T.A.; J. F. Ward, M.A., Dip. Hort. (Cantab.); R. O. Williams, Dip. Agric., A.I.C.T.A. £400–840.
Senior Entomologist—Vacant. £600–840.
Entomologists—H. B. N. Hynes, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.E.S.; D. K. McEwen Kevan, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., F.R.E.S.; A. R. Melville, B.Sc. (Hons. Zoology), (Edin.), A.I.C.T.A. £400–840; R. H. Le Pelley, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.E.S. £480–840.
Senior Plant Pathologist—R. M. Nattrass, B.Sc. Agric. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C. £880–1,000.
Plant Pathologist—R. W. Rayner, B.A. Hons. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A. £400–840.
Senior Agricultural Chemist—V. A. Beckley, O.B.E., M.C., B.A. Hons. (Cape), M.A. (Cantab.), A.I.C. £600–920.
Soil Chemist—G. H. G. Jones, M.Sc. (Wales). £600–840.
Senior Plant Breeder—R. J. Lathbury, M.A. (Cantab.). £600–920.
Plant Breeder—H. C. Thorpe, B.Sc. Hons., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A. £400–840.
Chief Grader and Inspector—W. O. Sunman, B.Sc. Agric. (Lond.), Dip. Agric. (Wye). £600–840.
Senior Soil Conservation Officer—A. C. Maher, M.A. (Cantab.), Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A. £720–840.
Soil Engineer—R. O. Barnes, A.M.S.A., Soc.C.E. £450–840.
Seed Specialist—F. Hawkins. £840.

Agricultural Production Board

Chairman—Member for Agriculture, etc.
Deputy Chairman—Captain F. O'B. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £600.
Assistant Chairman—J. Fenton. £900.
Secretary—E. M. Gare. £900.
Assistant Secretaries—Colonel Lloyd (£600), S. Duckett (£600–660), C. E. Cade (£620–660).

Audit Department

Auditor—W. P. Nason. £1,350.
Deputy Auditor—C. L. Todd. £960.
Senior Assistant Auditors—R. W. Kelly, £720–840; R. Rodway, £810–920.
Temporary Senior Assistant Auditor—Vacant. £840.
Assistant Auditors—J. L. Hackforth, E. A. Heathcote, K. A. W. Johnson, W. A. Knight, H. M. Watson, 4 vacancies. £350–780.

Customs

Commissioner of Customs—A. W. Northrop. £1,400.
Deputy Commissioner of Customs—E. E. Lord. £1,000.
Senior Collectors of Customs—W. G. Quann, D. W. Miller, F. Bishop. £810–920.
Collectors of Customs—R. Knowles, R. W. H. Barnett, A. F. Wake, W. E. Kendrick, P. B. Dodd, F. J. Griffin, W. E. E. Frederick. £350–780.
Accountant and Statistical Officer—R. A. Bolton. £600–840.

Development and Reconstruction Authority

Chairman—Sir Gilbert Rennie, C.M.G., M.C.
Secretary—R. J. C. Howes, M.B.E. £940.
Consulting Engineer—Colonel W. H. Evans. £3,250.
Town Planning Adviser—H. T. Dyer. £1,100.
Architect—C. T. Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A.

Education

Director of Education—R. Patrick, M.A. (Glas.). £1,500.
Deputy Director of Education—W. J. D. Wadley, M.A. (Oxon.). £1,200.
Chief Inspector of Schools—B. A. Astley, B.Sc. (Lond.). £1,000.
Assistant Director of Education—Miss M. Janisch, M.A. (Cantab.). £672–800.
Senior Education Officers—
T. G. Benson, M.A. (Cantab.). £600–920.
H. Earnshaw, M.Sc. (Leeds). £880–1,000.
B. T. Lindahl, B.Sc. (Natal). £600–920.
V. A. Ottaway, M.A. (Oxon.). £600–920.
H. W. Stokes, M.A. (Cantab.). £880–1,000.

Senior Agricultural Education Officer—G. H. Chaundy, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.). £720–920.
Agricultural Education Officer—M. D. Graham, Dip. Agric. (Potch). £400–840.
Administrative Secretary—F. White, M.A. (Cantab.). £920.
Women Education Officers—Miss B. Dodds, Dr. E. W. Parry. £480–672.

European Education

Principal, Prince of Wales School—P. Fletcher, M.A. £1,200.
Education Officers (male)—H. Gledhill, B.Sc. (Leeds); R. Hunter, M.A. (Glas.). £600–920. E. G. A. Atkinson, M.A. (Oxon.); R. H. Barton, M.A. (Cantab.); W. N. Cheadle, B.A. (Lond.); P. A. Corbett, B.Com. (Ireland); A. H. David, B.Sc. (Reading); J. R. Forrest; Rev. J. Gillett, M.A. (Oxon.); E. I. Gledhill, B.Com. (Leeds); R. H. James, B.A. (Oxon.); F. W. Johnson, M.A. (Oxon.); E. K. Light, B.Sc. (Lond.); A. J. Raymer, B.A. (Cantab.); W. Read-Salmon, B.A. (Toronto); C. H. Redhead, M.A. (Cantab.); J. H. Stewart, B.Sc. (Wit.); J. V. Taylor, B.Sc. (Glas.); H. P. K. van Eeden, B.A. (Pretoria); H. W. Whiddett; J. Woods, B.A. (Lond.). £350–840.
Principal, Kenya High School—Miss J. M. A. Stott, M.A. (Oxon.). £576–800.
Education Officers (female)—Miss A. R. Anderson; Miss M. I. Bright, B.A. (Wit.); Miss D. Burslem, B.A. (Lond.); Miss B. Chapman, M.A. (Cantab.); Miss A. E. Chase, M.B.E., M.A. (Cantab.); Miss L. M. Eden, B.A. (Lond.); Miss E. A. Ford, M.A. (Edin.); Miss A. K. Harding, B.Sc. (Man.); Miss J. Harnett, B.Sc. (Lond.); Miss A. M. Ingram; Miss C. F. Jackson, B.A. (Oxon.); Miss O. Jones, B.Sc. (Man.); Miss V. M. McLean, B.A. (Dublin); Miss C. M. Richardson, M.A. (Oxon.); Mrs. M. G. Stanton, B.A. (Bristol); Miss V. M. J. Ure, M.A. (Glas.). £320–576.

Indian Education

Principal (male)—T. A. McKay, B.Sc.Econ. (Lond.). £600–920.
Principal, Training College for Indian Women—Miss N. M. H. Stapley, B.A. (Lond.). £576–800.
Principal (female) Government Indian Girls School—Mrs. C. H. Lincoln, M.A. (Punjab). £320–672.

African Education

Principal, Teacher Training College—Rev. R. A. Lockhart, M.A. (Dublin). £660–1,000.
Education Officers (male)—N. B. Larby, M.A. (Cantab.); D. Somen, B.A. (Pretoria). £400–920. C. R. V. Bell, B.A. (Oxon.); A. F. Bull, B.A. (S.A.); H. A. W. Chapman, (M.A. Oxon.); D. H. Creed-Newton, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Sheff.); A. V. Hatfield, B.A. (S.A.); G. G. S. Hutchinson, B.A. (Cantab.); W. W. Lewis-Jones, M.A. (Cantab.); A. S. Walford, B.A. (Oxon.). £350–840.
Principals, Training Centres for Women—Miss E. P. A. Macdonald, B.A. (Wit.); Miss E. N. Lane. £480–672.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT OFFICE

Commissioner—Colonel M. Blundell. £1,200.
Secretary—R. P. Roundthwaite. £720.
Estate Manager—F. Megson. £720.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

Conservator of Forests—J. C. Rammell, M.A., Forestry Dip. (Oxon.). £1,200.
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—one vacancy. £720–920. C. W. Elliot, M.C., Forestry Dip. (Edin.). £720–840.
Research Officer—S. H. Wimbush, B.A., Forestry Dip. (Oxon.). £480–720.
Assistant Conservator of Forests—R. M. Graham, Forestry Dip. (Oxon.); E. J. Honore, B.A., Forestry Dip. (Oxon.); D. G. B. Leakey, B.A., Forestry (Cantab.); R. V. H. Porter, B.A., Forestry (Oxon.); J. T. Templer, B.A. (Cantab.). £480–720. J. R. B. Angus, B.Sc. (Edin.); J. E. Cobby, B.Sc., Forestry (Aber.); J. P. W. Logie; K. Sargent, B.Sc., Forestry Dip. (Edin.); J. B. Smart, B.Sc., Forestry (Edin.). £375–375–840.

GAME DEPARTMENT

Game Warden—Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, O.B.E., M.C., B.A. (Oxon.). £1,000. House allowance, £132 p.a.
Senior Assistant Game Warden—C. G. MacArthur. £720. House allowance, £108 p.a.

HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Member for Health and Local Government—C. E. Mortimer, C.B.E. £950.
Secretary—T. C. Colchester (*seconded from Administration*).
Local Government Inspector—J. B. Witherick. £818.
Local Government Officer—F. V. Preston. £660.

INFORMATION OFFICE

Information Officer—G. G. S. Hutchinson (*seconded from Education Department*).

JOINT INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT OF KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR (INCLUDING INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF KENYA)

Commissioner—J. C. Mundy. £1,350.
Deputy Commissioner—V. H. Merttens, B.A., Dip. of Agric. (Cantab.), A.S.A.A. £1,000.
Assistant Commissioners—E. W. Bowles (£780), C. W. Deadman (£920), L. R. Fisher, Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn) (£920), A. Holden, M.A., C.A. (£920), J. C. Morris, A.S.A.A. (£780). £750–30–840–40–920.
Investigating Accountant—C. O. Coton, A.C.A. £1,000.
Assessors—I. H. Aitken (£400), W. R. Betts, C.A. (S.A.), A.S.A.A., A.C.I.S. (£550), G. Y. Bowmer, A.C.A. (£500), J. R. Burgess, A.L.A.A. (£525), G. S. Davidson, A.S.A.A. (£500), J. C. Fairley (£500), A. C. Feast (£630), W. R. Garner, A.S.A.A. (£500), J. A. Harrison (£500), O. Healey, B.Com.S.C., A.L.A.A. (£500), B. H. Jones, A.C.A. (£550), T. J. Kirtley (£500), N. H. MacDonald, A.C.A. (£500), A. J. R. MacEwan, A.L.A.A. (£630), S. G. Marsh (£475), Miss A. M. Melville, A.C.A. (£400), L. Morris, F.S.A.A. (£630), D. J. Muskett, A.S.A.A. (£550), G. T. Shepherd, A.C.A.A. (£550), A. J. Stevenson (£575), P. M. Towler, A.C.I.S., A.C.R.A. (£550), C. Walker, A.S.A.A. (£500), E. Watson (£660). £350 for 2 years. £400–25–600–30–720.
Tax Officers—A. Cox (£520), J. M. King (£520), J. D. Wroe (£520). £440–20–560–20–600–20–660.

Senior Revenue Officer—F. C. Bradish (£600). £600–30–720.
Revenue Officers—H. C. Frank (£660), G. Grant Smith (£500), S. A. F. Salkind (£460). £440–20–600–20–640.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice—Sir Joseph Sheridan. £2,400.
Puisne Judges—T. D. M. Bartley, R. S. Thacker. £1,450.
Resident Magistrates—D. D. J. Coffey, C. P. Connell, R. H. Keatinge, M. C. N. de Lestang, M. D. Lyon. £600–1,000.
Registrar of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa—E. J. O'Farrell. £720–920.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Labour Commissioner—E. M. Hyde-Clarke, M.B.E. £1,200.
Senior Labour Officer—A. H. Kneller. £500–840.
Labour Officers—M. P. Byers (K.E.C.S.), £400–720; T. A. Cairns, £400–660; F. T. Gill (K.E.C.S.), C. W. Howard (K.E.C.S.), D. F. O'Hara (K.E.C.S.), W. O. Townsend (K.E.C.S.). £400–720.
Temporary Labour Officers—P. H. Huth, A. F. McCalman, W. R. Norbury, A. R. Swift, A. B. Tannahill. £600 (consolidated).
Registrar of Natives—A. T. Wise. £500–720.

LANDS, MINES AND SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner for Lands, Mines and Surveys—G. J. Robbins, Barrister-at-Law. £1,350.

Lands

Assistant Land Officer—G. H. W. Annells. £720–840.
Principal Registrar of Titles—E. B. Lloyd. £720–920.
Registrars of Titles—R. A. Hawkins, J. E. Jardin. £360–720.

Mines

Assistant Commissioner (Mines)—W. D. Harverson, A.R.S.M., B.Sc., A.I.M.M. £1,100.
Senior Geologist—W. Pulfrey, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., A.I.M.M. £880–1,000.
Chemist and Assayer—Miss A. F. R. Hitchins. £480–672.
Inspectors of Mines—B. W. Harding, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M.; P. Westerburg, A.R.S.M., B.Sc., A.I.M.M. £450–840.

Surveys

Director of Surveys—R. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake. £1,100.
Assistant Director—H. C. Long. £720–840.
District Surveyors—J. H. Nield, B.Sc. (B'ham), C. A. A. Hime, M. J. MacKay. £720–840.
Staff Surveyors—M. L. T. Maingay, R. J. Butler, C. W. Hindle, B. J. Ratcliffe. £480–720. J. F. Lincey, B.Sc., R. Congreve, K. H. Lazarus, G. C. Ashton, P.A.S.I. £400–840.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General—S. W. P. Foster Sutton, O.B.E., K.C. £1,800.
Solicitor-General—T. A. Brown. £1,200.
Judicial Adviser—A. Phillips. £1,000.
Legal Draughtsman—Vacant. £1,100.
Crown Counsel—T. A. Dennison, J. H. S. Todd, P. A. Macrory. £720–30–840–40–920–40–1,000.
A. G. Lowe. £900 (*on contract*).
Legal Assistant—J. S. Templeton. £500–20–600–30–720.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Medical Services—N. M. Maclennan, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Aber.). £1,500.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—K. A. T. Martin, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.). £1,200.
Assistant Directors of Medical Services—Two vacancies. £1,150.
Senior Medical Officers—R. P. Cormack, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.); D. V. Latham, M.D., B.Ch. (Dublin); C. R. Philip, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.); R. C. Speirs, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.); one vacancy. £1,000–1,100.
Senior Specialist (Surgical)—C. V. Braimbridge, M.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.). £1,200.
Specialist (Ophthalmic)—R. J., Harley-Mason, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.). £1,100.
Specialist (Anæsthetist)—J. A. Carman, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D. of A. £1,000.
Specialist (Senior Parasitologist)—P. C. C. Garnham, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.). £1,000.

Medical Officers

Note.—* = £920–40–1,000. † = £600–920. ‡ = £600–1,000.

‡R. S. F. Adam, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
†T. F. Anderson, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).
‡J. H. Bartlett, M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon.).
‡D. M. Blomfield, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.).
†J. C. D. Carothers, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
*J. H. H. Chataway, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
†E. M. Clark, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).
†P. P. D. Connolly, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Belfast); D.P.H. (Man.), D.T.M. (Liv.).
‡E. R. N. Cooke, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Dublin), L.M. (Rotunda).
‡C. W. Davies, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
†G. D. Drury, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D. of A.R.C.P. & S., D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).
†G. S. Hale, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Eng.).
‡W. S. Haynes, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.).
‡R. B. Heisch, M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.).
†A. T. Howell, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.).
‡W. G. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
‡W. E. Lawes, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.T.M. & S.
‡J. M. Liston, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).
*R. McFiggans, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
*A. McK. Fleming, M.C., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).
*N. McLean, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).
‡H. C. de B. Milne, B.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
‡E. H. Murcott, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.).
‡W. H. G. Patton, M.B., Ch.B. (Liv.).
†D. Plum, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liv.).
†P. G. Preston, M.B., Ch.B. (U.Shef.), M.R.C.O.G.

‡E. P. Rigby, M.B., B.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
*P. Ross, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
‡A. R. Sandford, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).
‡A. C. B. Singleton, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.).
*W. H. Smith, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Dub.), D.P.H. (R.C.P.S.I.), D.T.M. (Calcutta).
‡P. H. Stone, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.).
‡H. Stott, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.).
†E. A. Trim, M.D., Ch.B. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).
†H. N. Turner, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (U. Belf.), D.T.M. (Liv.).
H. O. Watkins-Pitchford, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Cert. London S.H.T.M.
‡A. J. Walker, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).
‡F. J. Wright, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).
*W. Wilkinson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).
‡R. H. Wiseman, M.D., M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).
Matron, European Hospital, Nairobi—Miss M. V. Todrick. Grade II. £500.
Chief Health Inspector—A. P. Ling. £720–840.
Senior Health Inspectors—A. Bunker. £540–660. F. C. Gaffney, J. S. Stirton, one vacancy. £500–600.
Senior Pathologist—F. W. Vint, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Q.U., Belf.), B.Sc. £1,000–1,100.
Assistant Pathologists—R. M. Dowdeswell, M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); G. L. Timms, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.). £600–920.
Biochemist—D. Harvey, M.A., B.Sc., P.H.D. £600–840. £920 personal.
Entomologist—C. B. Symes, J. I. Roberts, D.Sc. £600–840. £920 personal.
Medical Officer—W. H. Kirkaldy-Willis, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Police Department

Commissioner of Police—W. S. Gulloch. £1,350.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—E. K. Catchpole. £1,000.
Officer-in-Charge, Police Stores and Accounts—Captain C. S. Littlefair. £720–840–920.
Superintendents—B. W. D. Cochrane (*seconded to Aliens and Internees Department*), S. L. Vincent, D. D. M. McGoun. £600–720–840. A. W. Riggs, M.B.E. £810–840–920. J. A. Palfreman, E. K. Laws, K. T. M. Holmes, K. Cleland, M.B.E., D.M. Stephens. £600–720–840.
Assistant Superintendents—W. M. G. Sandwith, E. E. Bristow, W. R. B. Pugh, A. C. Thomas, C. Penfold, M.A., D. D. C. Swayne, J. A. Sweeney, G. R. H. Gribble, F. C. Brookes, H. N. Instone. £425–600–720–840. A. J. Poppy. £400–550–600–780. J. L. Carter, P. Whiteing, L. Griffiths, W. R. Elliott. £425–600–720–840. J. W. S. Mactear, J. L. Sinton, E. K. Cowen, R. K. Allen (*seconded to Ethiopia*), J. G. Carter, H. R. Walker. £400–550–600–780. A. L. Griffith, S. D. Overton. £425–600–720–840.

Posts and Telegraphs Department

(Common to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika)

Postmaster-General—H. C. Willbourn, M.C. £1,600.
Director of Traffic—Vacant. £1,120.
Regional Directors—D. Cormack, D.C.M., J. C. Grierson, S. T. Collins. £1,000.
Assistant Regional Director—J. D. Gray. £720–840.
Traffic Superintendent—L. B. Harmer, A.M.I.E.E. £600–720.
Senior Postmasters—F. S. Mackrell, D.C.M., M.M., A. E. Hill, W. S. Walter, H. Taylor, C. Gill, A. E. Couser. £600–720.
Chief Accountant—Vacant. £1,000.
Deputy Chief Accountant—F. C. Oxford. £650–750.
Staff Officer—J. S. Nelson. £600–720.
Engineer-in-Chief—G. P. Willoughby, M.Sc. Tech. (Vict.), M.Sc. (Cape), M.I.E.E. £1,120.
Divisional Engineers — W. A. Atterbury, M.I.R.S.E., G. C. Pocock, A.M.I.E.E., A. O'Meara, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.), A.K.C., A.M.I.E.E. £720–920.
Assistant Engineers—F. L. Stevens, H. G. Loney, A.M.I.E.E., A. E. Faithfull, D.C.M., W. E. Smith, A.M.I.E.E., J. W. M. Williams, A.M.I.E.E., M.I.R.S.E., E. A. Paterson-Jones, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Eng. Vict.), J. E. Ellis, C. G. Napper, B.Sc. (Eng.) (Hons.) (Lond.), R. Woolfall, A. W. Weaver, A. W. Dennier, R. E. H. Pickwell. £600–720 and £450–£450–475–840.
Electrical Engineer—A. O. Cosgrove, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E. £880–1,000.
Assistant Electrical Engineer—J. C. V. Buckhurst, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.E. £450–450–475–840.
Chief Storekeeper—B. L. Waizeneker. £500–660.

Printing and Stationery Department

Government Printer—G. H. Braithwaite, O.B.E. £720–920.
Assistant Government Printer—T. L. Peet. £600–720.

Prisons Department

Commissioner of Prisons—G. H. Heaton. £1,000.
Assistant Commissioner—J. A. Foot. £720–840.
Superintendents—B. B. Donald, J. H. Daly, Captain J. H. Frank, M.C. £600–720.
Superintendent, Class III Approved Schools—D. C. Cameron. £500–720.

Public Works Department

Director of Public Works—S. R. Boyd, B.A., B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E. £1,350.
Assistant Director of Public Works—R. L. Ashcroft Jones, B.Sc., A.M.Inst. Mun. & Cty.E. £920–1,000.
Road Engineer—£920–1,000. J. Fleming, £1,300, personal.
Hydraulic Engineer—A. E. M. Tetley, B.Sc. £920–1,000.
Structural Engineer—W. D. Arnot, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. £840–1,000.
Quantity Surveyor and Contracts Officer—G. R. Thomas, F.S.I., A.M.T.P.I. £600–920.
Chief Accountant—J. A. Ellis. £840–920.
Chief Storekeeper—W. A. Morrison, M.B.E. £720–840.

Executive Engineers, Grade II—H. H. Facey, A.M.Inst.C.E., C. D. Graham, A.M.Inst.C.E., H. E. Carrick, B.Sc., D. B. O'Shea, M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst. Mun. & Cty. E., A.M.I.Mech.E., G. F. A. Perrin, B.A., B.A.I. £660–840.
Assistant Engineer—W. J. Deal, A.M.Inst.C.E. £450–475–630.

Development and Reconstruction Staff

Executive Engineer, Grade I—B. R. C. Koch, A.M.Inst.C.E. £900–1,000.
Surveyor of Works—A. E. Wevill, F.S.I. £1,000.
Roads Construction Engineer—O. Fayle, A.M.Inst.C E. £1,000.
Executive Engineer Grade II—G. J. S. Turner, A.M.Inst.C.E. £1,000. J. H. Frost, B.A., B.Sc. £660–840.
Senior Assistant Hydrographic Surveyor—A. A. Le Roux. £800–900.
Assistant Quantity Surveyor—E. L. Clarke. £480–840.
Assistant Engineer (Hydrology)—G. A. Starmans, B.Sc. £450–840.
Assistant Hydrographic Surveyors—D. Anderson, B.A., B.A.I.; C. G. Mulligan, B.A., B.A.I. £450–840.
Assistant Engineer—D. D. Grieve, B.Sc. £600–700.

Registrar-General's Department

Registrar-General, Public Trustee and Official Receiver—W. B. Cumming, M.A., LL.B. £1,050.
Assistant Registrar-General, and Deputy to Public Trustee and Official Receiver—H. V. Anderson, W.S. £750.

Railways and Harbours.

General Manager—Sir R. E. Robins, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Inst.T., O.St.J. £2,500.
Second Assistant Chief Secretary to Conference of E.A. Governors and Secretary to the High Commissioner for Transport—Vacant. £920.
Chief Assistant to General Manager—J. H. Baldwin, F.I.A.C. £1,250.
Administrative Assistant—Vacant.
Legal Adviser—H. E. Stacey, Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn). £950–1,150.
Deputy General Manager and Superintendent of the Line—A. Dalton, C.B.E., A.M.Inst.T. £1,500. Personal pensionable allowance, £300.
Assistant Superintendent of the Line—C. T. Hutson, A.M.Inst.T. £1,250.
Assistant Superintendent—J. W. Terrington, M.B.E. £1,000.
District Traffic Superintendents—H. W. Gauld; D. V. Bunting, Grad.Inst.T. £720–840.
Assistant Traffic Superintendents—J. T. A. P. Addington, M.A. (Hons.), Stud.Inst.T.; G.P.G. Mackay, M.A. (Hons.), Stud.Inst.T. £480–840. W. Buttery, M.B.E.; G. L. Paton, A.M.Inst.T.; J. Vanhegan. £480–720.
Assistant Superintendent (Catering)—A. J. Randall Master. £600–840.
Motor Transport Officer—Lt.-Col. N. Buckley. £600–720.
Senior Marine Officer—Lt.-Comdr. T. A. Burnett, R.N. (*Retd.*). £920–1,000.
Senior Marine Engineer—A. A. Conn, M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. £840–920.
Engineer-in-Charge, Lake Kioga—B. F. Clayden. £729–840.
Commanders—Lt. A. J. Booth, D.S.C., Grade Inst.T., (*late R.N.R.*); Commander G. D. Brown, R.D., R.N.R. (*Retd.*), F.R.G.S.; J. Lochhead; R. D. Phimister; Commander J. S. Sharp, O.B.E. R.D., R.N.R. (*Retd.*), F.R.G.S.; I. P. Stevenson. £720–840.
First Officers—J. E. Dobson, Cert. R. San. I, G. Wooller. £600–720.
Second Officers—A. R. Collier, Z. de Scossa, L. O. A. Drexel, G. A. A. Grant, H. Grinvalds, A. F. Mellanby, S. G. Poskitt, W. E. Roberts, J. Stewart, R. Story. £390–600.
First Engineers—F. Craig, M.I.Mar.E.; S. F. Gray M.I.Mar.E.; J. J. Harrington; R. Johnstone; W. Lockie; T. C. W. Tippin, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Mar.E., Extra First Class Engineer. £600–720.
Second Engineers—J. A. Beckwith, W. S. R. Brown, C. H. Ebbrell, F. Gray, A. Greenless, R. Hall, J. L. Lloyd, R. Muir, H. Sherburn, S. S. Shilling, A. William. £390–600.
Staff and Works Assistant—L. J. S. Wright. £700.
Goods Agent—F. T. Thompson. £700.
Chief Engineer—V. B. Atkinson, C.B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E. £1,600 plus pensionable allowance, £150.
Assistant Chief Engineer—J. G. Nisbet. £1,250.
Senior District Engineers—R. C. Gowthorpe, B.Sc. (Hon.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; H. M. Kirkland, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.; W. Urquhart, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. £1,000.
District Engineer—A. Johnston, A.M.Inst.C.E. £840–920.
Assistant Engineers—P. M. Anderson, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; R. Cochrane, B.Sc., A.C.G.I.; C. T. Henfrey, A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst. Mun. & Cty. E.; P. H. Hicks, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Grad.Inst.Struct.E.; C. L. Keegan; J. M. Kesson, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.Inst.C.E., Grad.Inst.Struct.E.; R. H. Leadbeater; H. C. Murrell, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E.; F. A. Railton, B.Sc. (Wales), A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S.; C. G. H. Rodgers, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), A.M.Inst.C.E., Stud.Inst.T.; R. C. Wontner, A.M.Inst.C.E. £480–840.
Office Assistant to the Chief Engineer—J. Summers. £600–720.
Office Assistant (Land)—J. G. Lindeman. £600–720.
Senior Draughtsmen (Engineering)—G. C. Beath, M.I.R.Sig.E.; G. D. Fletcher; T. N. Henderson. £500–600.
Senior Draughtsman (Land Survey)—L. R. Cutts. £500–600.
Clerk of Works—W. C. Beck. £700.
Architect—Walter Blaker. £480–840.
Chief Accountant—R. P. Walker, M.Inst.T., O.St.J. £1,500.
Expenditure Accountant—H. W. Cox. £1,000.
Revenue Accountant—J. T. Ferguson, F.L.A.A. £840–920.
Assistant Accountants—W. E. Lane, A. Y. McConnell. £480–720.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—H. B. Stoyle, A.M.I.Mech.E. £1,500.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer and Works Superintendent—R. I. Kirkland, O.B.E., A.M.I. Loco.E. £950–50–1,150, plus pensionable allowance, £100.
Locomotive Superintendent—H. Wood. £950–1,150.
Assistant Works Superintendent—N. F. Stevens, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.Loco.E. £480–840.
Assistant Accountant—W. B. Warner. £480–720.

Chief Locomotive Draughtsman (Mechanical)—E. V. Stobbs. £600–720.
District Locomotive Superintendents—P. S. A. Newhook, A.M.I.Loco.E.; W. T. Chappel, M.B.E., A.M.I.Loco.E. £720–840.
Assistant Locomotive Superintendents—J. O. Bannister, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.Loco.E.; J. Hudson, A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Loco.E. £480–840. W. E. Atwill. £480–720.
Assistant Electrical Engineer—G. D. Sinclair, A.M.I.E.E. £480–840.
Stores Superintendent—D. P. Cousin, O.B.E. £1,100.
Assistant Stores Superintendent—W. J. Young. £720–920.
District Stores Superintendent—F. W. Tovee. £600–720.
Stores Accountant—D. C. Jack. £480–720.
Port Manager—Captain C. W. Hamley, R.N. (*Retd.*). £1,500.
Port Captain—C. G. Somers, O.B.E. £840–920.
Accounting Officer (Port)—D. Law, Grad. Inst.T. £720–840.
Pilots—Lt.-Comdr. F. R. F. Broomhead, R.N. (*Retd.*), H. E. Brown, Comdr. L. E. Fordham, R.D., R.N.R., A. M. Smith, M.B.E., A.I.N.A., K. Ure. £600–720.
Office Assistant to Port Manager—B. M. Masters. £600–720.
Shore Assistant to Port Manager—M. Naughton, M.B.E. £600–720.
Tugmasters (Port)—J. S. Dryden, J. Shaw. £390–600.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Director of Veterinary Services—R. Daubney, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. £1,300.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services (Field Services)—W. G. Emerson, M.R.C.V.S. £1,000.
Senior Veterinary Officers—E. Beaumont, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.; W. B. C. Danks, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; D. F. Macpherson, M.R.C.V.S. £840–920.
Veterinary Officers—F. W. Aston, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.; T. G. Chamberlain, M.R.C.V.S.; M. P. Ford, B.Sc., M. R.C.V.S.; £600, £600–720–840 for 5 years to £1,000. F. R. Hale, M.R.C.V.S. £600–720–840. R. A. Hammond, M.R.C.V.S.; G. R. Holmes, M.R.C.V.S.; R. W. E. Lewis, M.R.C.V.S.; W. S. Luke, B.A., M.R.C.V.S.; J. W. Macaulay, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.; K. D. S. MacOwan, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; A. E. G. Markham, M.R.C.V.S.; P. T. Preston, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; E. P. Rice, M.R.C.V.S.; F. G. Waddington, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. £600, £600–720–840 for 5 years to £1,000.

Veterinary Research

Deputy Director of Veterinary Services (Laboratory Services)—J. R. Hudson, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. £1,000.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer—W. Fotheringham, M.R.C.V.S. £840–920.
Veterinary Research Officers—J. Anderson, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S.; S. F. Barnett, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; M. J. Fitzpatrick, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.; S. E. Piercy, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S. £600, £600–720–840 for 5 years to £1,000.
Entomologist—E. A. Lewis, M.Sc., Ph.D. £480–600–720–840.
Bacteriologist—Mrs. W. N. Kidman, B.Sc. (temporary). £500, £500–550–600–720.

Central Veterinary Research Institute

Director—R. Daubney, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (*Director of Veterinary Services*) £150 (pensionable allowance).
H. S. Purchase, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S. £600–600–720–840 for 5 years to £1,000.
V. D. van Someren, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D. £500–550–720–840–1,000.
R. R. Le G. Worsley, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Ph.D., D.I.C. (*seconded from Tanganyika*). £840–920.
R. N. T. W. Fiennes, B.A., M.R.C.V.S. £600–720–840.

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE

Commissioner—R. E. Norton, O.B.E., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

FEDERAL

ADMINISTRATION

Governor—Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,200. Duty pay, £550.
Colonial Secretary—W. A. Macnie, O.B.E. £1,300. Free quarters, £150.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—R. Johns. £1,100.

AUDIT

Auditor—Vacant. £750.

EDUCATION

Federal Education Officer—C. E. Palmer. £760.
Education Officer, St. Kitts-Nevis—S. E. T. Jullion, M.A. £660.

ENGINEERING UNIT

Federal Engineer—Colonel J. E. Villa, R.E. £1,000. House allowance, £70.
Assistant Engineer Surveyor—W. Mitchell. £600.
Clerks of Works—W. Thompson, A. E. Griffiths. £550. Both receive separation allowance of £50, and house allowance of £50.

FOOD CROP PEST INVESTIGATION

Food Crop Pest Investigation Officer—R. G. Fennah. £750. House allowance, £100.

LABOUR

Federal Labour Officer—F. K. Payne. £760.
Assistant Federal Labour Officer—Vacant. £550–25–650.

LEGAL

Chief Justice (Windward and Leeward Islands)—Sir Clement Malone, K.T., O.B.E. £1,400.
Attorney-General—S. E. Gomes, K.C., B.A. £1,100.

Magistrates

Antigua—Charlesworth Ross, B.A. £650.
St. Kitts-Nevis—C. A. S. Harney. £650.
Montserrat—C. W. J. Imbert. £600.
Additional Magistrate (Antigua)—J. H. V. Redhead. £600.

MEDICAL

Federal Senior Medical Officer—C. N. Griffin, M.B.E., M.D., C.M., M.P.H. £1,000.
Supernumerary Medical Officers (2)—Vacant. £400–25–550.
Relief Nursing Sister—Vacant. £250–10–300. Allowance in lieu of quarters, £50.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—Colonel J. R. A. Branch, M.B.E. £800.
Superintendents of Police—Major F. S. Wigley, Captain A. A. M. Hill. £500–25–575.
Assistant Superintendents of Police—E. P. D. Greaves, A. J. Bowry, F. A. Fielding, D. C. Todd, W. S. Southwell. £350–25–450.

PRINTING

Superintendent, Printing Office—S. C. Carmichael, M.B.E. £460.
Assistant Superintendent, Printing Office—E. Scholar. £250–10–300.

SUPPLY

Federal Supply Officer—W. S. Archer. £750.

VETERINARY

Chief Veterinary Officer—L. R. Hutson, M.R.C.V.S. £760.

ANTIGUA

Note

* Plus value of free quarters assessed at not more than one-sixth of salary.

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator—F. G. Harcourt, O.B.E. £1,100.*
Administration Secretary—E. H. M. Edwards. £450–25–500.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Superintendent—F. H. S. Warneford. £550–25–700.
Assistant Agricultural Superintendent—C. A. S. Hynam. £450–25–550.
Marketing Officer—L. M. F. Parris. £450–25–500.

HOSPITAL

Surgeon Specialist (Resident Medical Superintendent)—J. E. Wright, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., £950.*

INCOME TAX

Senior Assessor—L. H. Skeete. £450–25–500.

LEGAL

Crown Attorney—E. E. Harney. £750.
Registrar and Provost Marshal—R. E. Henry. £450.

MEDICAL

Medical Officers.
District " A "—L. R. Wynter, M.D., C.M., L.M.S.
District " B "—P. I. Boyd, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., M.P.H.
District " C "—A. C. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.
District " D "—C. E. E. Stevens, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
District " E "—C. E. S. Bailey, M.D., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.
Medical Officer—E. Wisinger, M.D. £400–25–550 (*with private practice*)

MUNICIPAL

City Clerk—H. A. L. Harney. £450–25–500.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—W. O. Peters. £450–25–500.

PRISON AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Keeper of Prisons and Superintendent of Training School—A. E. Peters. £500.*

PUBLIC WORKS

Superintendent of Public Works—J. P. Purnell-Edwards. £600–50–850.
Inspectors of Works—G. V. La Barrie, C. A. Royer. £400–25–450.

SUPPLY OFFICE

Supply Officer—V. C. Blanchard (*Acting*). £450.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Treasurer and Collector of Customs—E. A. Thompson. £750.

WATER

Water Engineer—T. R. Theobalds. £650–25–700.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator—J. D. Harford, C.M.G., M.A. £1,100. Free quarters valued at £150 p.a. Duty allowance £300. Travelling allowance £75.
Assistant to the Administrator—E. A. Evelyn. £475.

AGRICULTURAL

Agricultural Superintendent—R. E. Kelsick. £700.
Agricultural Assistant—J. N. Niccolls. £500.
Marketing Officer—W. I. Howell. £450.

EDUCATION

Headmaster, Grammar School—F. H. Malone, B.Sc. £600. Free quarters.
Headmistress, Girls' High School—M. Pickard, B.Sc., M.R.S.T. £500.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity Commissioner—W. H. Delisle. £500.

HEALTH

Medical Officer in Administrative Charge—J. P. O'Mahony, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.T.M. (Lond.). £250.
Medical Officer, District 1—J. P. O'Mahony, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.T.M. (Lond.). £435.
District Matron, Nevis—G. K. Burne, S.R.N. £460. Free quarters.
Medical Officer, District 7—M. F. H. Griffith, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin. & Glas.). £475.
Medical Officer, District 6—W. B. R. Jones, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). £472.
Medical Superintendent, Alexandra Hospital, Nevis—W. B. R. Jones, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.). £75.
Medical Officer, District 2—A. W. Lake, B.Sc., M.D., C.M. (McGill). £435.
Medical Officer, District 5—A. P. McDonald, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.). £453.
Medical Officer, District 4—G. D. McLean, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. £435.

Medical Superintendent, Pogson Hospital and Leper Home—G. D. McLean, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. £75.

Medical Officer, District 3—W. A. Slack, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.). £435.

Medical Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital, St. Kitts—E. V. Strisiver, M.D. (Berlin), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.). £700. Free quarters.

LEGAL

Crown Attorney—C. F. Henville, LL.B. £750.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—V. S. Brookes. £500.

PUBLIC WORKS

Surveyor of Public Works—D. Chapman. £500.

TREASURY

Treasurer—R. E. Taylor, O.B.E. £750.

VETERINARY

Veterinary Officer—A. V. Hall, D.Sc., B.V.Sc. £710.

MONTSERRAT

ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner—H. Burrowes. £800. Duty allowance, £200. Free quarters, value £100.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Officer—W. C. Clarke. £550–25–700.
Marketing Officer—W. E. Bassett. £460. Free quarters, value £36.

JUDICIAL

Magistrate, Registrar and Provost-Marshal—C. W. J. Imbert. £600.

MEDICAL

Medical Officers. £400–25–550 (*with private practice*)—
District 1—N. J. L. Margetson, M.B.E., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S. (*Also receives* £100 *as Medical Officer in Administrative Charge*).
District 2—D. C. Ogilvie, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—C. R. Meade (*paid as Assistant Treasurer*).

PUBLIC WORKS

Superintendent of Public Works—The Commissioner (*ex officio*).
Inspector of Works—D. C. Todd. £425–25–550.

TELEPHONES

Superintendent of Telephones—D. C. Todd (*paid as Inspector of Works*).

TREASURY

Treasurer—The Commissioner (*ex officio*).
Assistant Treasurer—C. R. Meade. £500.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner—J. A. C. Cruikshank. £750. Duty allowance, £150. Free quarters, value £100.
(Is also Magistrate, Coroner, Registrar, Provost-Marshal, Postmaster, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Civil Marriage Officer, Treasurer and Registrar of Shipping, etc.)

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Assistant—R. V. Hall. £460. Free quarters, £50.

MEDICAL

Medical Officer—R. H. Moore. £400–25–550 (*with private practice*). Free quarters, value £50.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Assistant Treasurer—J. E. T. Roberts. £450–25–500.

MALAYA

It is regretted that, for the reason given on page 149, it has not been possible to include in this edition of the Colonial Office List *information* regarding the staffs employed in the Malayan territories. An up-to-date statement will, however, be given in the next edition.

MALTA

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor—Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, £4,000 and £1,500 duty allowance.
Colonial A.D.C.—Major W. L. Bonello, R.M.A. £300.

ADMINISTRATION AND LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Lieutenant-Governor—Sir David Campbell, C.M.G. £2,000. Receives also an entertainment allowance of £100.
Secretary to Government—E. Camilleri, O.B.E. £700.
Assistants to the Lieutenant-Governor—D. G. Maurice, M. H. Dorman. £1,000.
Assistant Secretaries—A. Salomone, S. Dandria, M.B.E., C. Thake. £500.
Confidential Clerk—G. A. Bonello. £250–360.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Director of Agriculture—R. Biasini. £500.
Chief Clerk—V. R. Rizzo. £500.
Plant Pathologist—G. J. Peralta, D.Sc. (Agric.), F.Z.S. £240–360.

Superintendent of Public Gardens—O. Paris, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Hort.). £240–300.
Director of Experimental Farm and Agricultural Organiser—A. Azzopardi, B.E. & A., A. & C.E., D.Sc. (Agric.). £300.
Principal Government Veterinary Surgeon—T. Gatt Rutter, M.R.C.V.S. £435.
Assistant Government Veterinary Surgeon—A. J. Cassar, M.R.C.V.S. £300.
Clerk, 1st Class—J. Lungaro Mifsud. £320–360.

APPROVED SCHOOL

Superintendent—M. A. Saliba. £360.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Attorney-General—L. Galea, LL.D. £950.
Senior Crown Counsel—J. H. Reynaud, LL.D. £470.
Crown Counsel—W. Buhagiar, LL.D., B.C.L. (Oxon.), A. J. Mamo, LL.D., B.A. £450.
Legal Procurator and Translator—J. Ellul. £300–360.

AUDIT OFFICE

Auditor—S. Samut Tagliaferro. £500.
Chief Examiner—E. Fiorini Lowell. £420.
Clerks, 1st Class—J. Huber, E. Serracino Inglott, H. Fiteni, J. Schranz, A. Castillo. £320–360.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, GOZO

Commissioner for Gozo—E. G. Montanaro. £450.
Clerk, 1st Class—J. Zammit. £320–360.

CUSTOMS AND PORT DEPARTMENT

Collector of Customs and Superintendent of the Ports—F. Agius. £600.
Assistant Collector of Customs—S. Cremona. £450.
Chief Clerk—W. J. Caruana. £410.
Clerk, 1st Class—F. Casolani. £320–360.
Analyst—C. Vassallo, Ph.C. £200–280.

LANDING AND WAREHOUSING BRANCH

Chief Landing and Warehousing Officer—J. C. Vassallo. £340–380.
1st Class Officers—R. Gatt, D. Debono. £300–330.

PORT AND EXCISE BRANCH

Chief Customs and Excise Officer—J. C. Turner. £340.
1st Class Officers—E. A. Holland, P. Grech. £300–330.

FISHERIES

Controller of Fisheries—Vacant.
Marine Biologist—O. Zammit, M.D., M.Sc. (Liv.). £240–350.

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE

Officer for Demolition and Clearance—L. Agius, M.B.E., A. & C.E. £500.
Clerk, 1st Class—V. Curmi. £320–360.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—J. Brennan, M.R.S.T. £600.
Chief Clerk—J. Farrugia. £410.
Accountant—S. Mizzi. £390.
Clerk, 2nd Class—P. Naudi. £180–290.

LYCEUM

Headmaster—J. P. Vassallo. £450.
Assistant Headmaster—R. Cachia. £375.
Masters, 1st Grade—T. C. Parker, V. Frendo Azzopardi, LL.D., G. Tonna Barthet, T. J. Glass, J. Curmi, LL.D., F. Caruana Galizia, J. Spiteri, G. Xuereb, R. Bisazza, V. Calleja, J. Grima. £250–350.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Inspectors—E. B. Vella, G. M. Borg Camilleri. £250–350.

ELECTORAL REGISTRY

Electoral Registrar—C. Agius Gilibert. £410.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

Housing Commissioner—J. Vella Gera, M.B.E. £500.

IMPOSTS AND LOTTO DEPARTMENT

Collector of Imposts and Lotto—V. Gatt, LL.D. £550.
Assistant Collector—J. Mifsud. £410.
Clerks, 1st Class—V. Terribile, V. Grech, O. Tayar, O. Serracino Inglott. £320–360.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal—Sir George Borg, M.B.E., LL.D. £1,400.
Judges—E. Ganado, L. A. Camilleri, A. J. Montanaro Gauci, W. Harding, S. Schembri, T. Gouder. £800.
Registrar, Superior Courts—G. Vella, LL.D. £500.
Assistant Registrar—C. Vella. £300–360.
Clerks, 1st Class—J. Camilleri Cacopardo, J. Camilleri, J. Dingli, A. Ghirlando. £320–360.
Magistrates of Judicial Police—S. Vella, F. Wirth, A. V. Camilleri, H. Borg Cardona, G. Camilleri, J. Caruana Colombo. £470.
Registrar, Courts of Judicial Police—L. Pace, LL.D. £425.
Assistant Registrar (Clerk, 1st Class)—J. B. Mallia. £320–360.
Clerk, 2nd Class—J. Buttigieg. £180–290.
Magistrate for Gozo—S. Attard. £380.
Registrar, Gozo—Vacant.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Director of Labour and Social Welfare—H. E. Knott. £950–1,000.
Social Service Officer—G. Gatt. £500.
Clerks, 1st Class—A. Vella Tanti, J. Borg Cardona, J. Axisa. £320–360.

LAND VALUATION OFFICE

Land Valuation Officer—Vacant.
Clerk, 1st Class—J. Said Pullicino. £320–360.

LEGAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Legal Secretary—E. P. S. Bell. £1,200.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Chief Government Medical Officer—J. Cauchi, M.D., D.P.H. £700.
Senior Health Officer—A. C. Briffa, M.D., D.P.H. £520.
Senior Medical Officer—J. A. Manche', M.D., B.Sc. £520.
Chief Clerk—F. Portelli. £410.
Accountant—W. Leaver. £390.
Almoner—M. Gauci. £320–360.

Clerk, 1st Class—L. Dingli. £320–360.
Medical Officers of Health—J. Galea, M.D., D.P.H. £370–440. E. A. Stilon, M.D., D.P.H., J. Morana, M.D., D.P.H., J. Attard, M.D., D.P.H. £300–390.
Port Medical Officer—L. Gulia, M.D. £400.
Assistant Port Medical Officers—C. Coleiro, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. £340. P. L. Bernard, M.D., B.Sc. £250.
Government Analyst and Bacteriologist—Professor V. J. Mifsud, M.D. £500.
Assistant Analysts—P. Farrugia, M.D., B.Sc.; P. Borg Mallia, M.D., D.T.M. £390.
Assistant Bacteriologist—E. Agius, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. £390.
Resident Medical Superintendent—W. Aquilina, M.D. £400.
Physician—Professor P. Xuereb, M.D., B.Sc. £115.
Surgeon—Professor P. P. Debono, M.D., O.B.E., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. £135.
Accoucher—Professor J. Ellul, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.O.G. £135.
Pathologist—Professor R. Vincenti, M.D. £240.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Professor The Hon. Cont. Preziosi, M.D., B.Sc., D.O. £135.
Medical Officer in Charge Venereal and Dermatological Department—Professor V. M. Curmi, M.D. £300.
Surgeon in Charge Ear, Nose and Throat Department—S. Debono, M.D., B.Sc., D.L.O. £70.
Junior Physician—Professor J. E. Debono, M.D., B.Sc. £70.
Junior Surgeons—F. Borg, M.D., B.Sc.; Cesare Attard, M.D., B.Sc. £70.
Junior Accoucher—V. Stilon Depiro, M.D. £70.
Radiologist and Medical Officer in Charge Electro Therapeutic Department—Professor J. Briffa, M.D., B.Sc. £120.
Dental Surgeon—Professor E. Lapira, D.D.S. £100.
Assistant Surgeons—V. T. Camilleri, M.D.; C. Podesta', M.D., B.Sc., L.M. £60.
Assistant Pathologist—Jos. Azzopardi, M.D. £70.
Assistant Medical Officer in Charge Venereal and Dermatological Department—R. Briffa, M.D., B.Sc. £200.
Assistant Radiologist and Medical Officer in Charge Electro Therapeutic Department—J. M. Sammut, M.D. £70.
Assistant Medical Officers—Mary Grech Marguerat, M.D.; V. P. Amato, M.D., B.Sc.; J. Agius Ferrante, M.D., B.Sc.; J. R. G. Agius, M.D., B.Sc. £70.
Junior Assistant Medical Officers, Connaught Hospital—A. Bonnici, M.D., B.Sc.; A. R. Corrado, M.D. £40.
Junior Dental Surgeon—J. J. Mangion, M.D., B.Sc., D.D.S. £60.
Resident Medical Superintendent, Santo Spirito Hospital—J. Bugeja, M.D. £350.
Resident Medical Superintendent, Connaught Hospital—L. Frendo, M.D. £350.
Resident Physician, Connaught Hospital—G. Busuttil, M.D. £300.
Resident Assistant Physicians, Connaught Hospital—F. Apap Bologna, M.D.; G. Micallef, M.D. £220.
Resident Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Mental Diseases—Professor V. Vassallo, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H. £400.
Resident Medical Officers, Hospital for Mental Diseases—J. Scerri, M.D., £300; P. Cassar, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.M, £265.
Resident Medical Superintendent, St. Bartholomew's Hospital—E. Bonnici, M.D. £315.
Resident Medical Superintendent, St. Vincent de Paul's Hospital—J. G. Cutajar Beck, M.D. £330.
Resident Medical Officer—V. A. Mifsud Bonnici, M.D. £280.
Resident Assistant Medical Officer, St. Vincent de Paul's Hospital—L. Glavina, M.D. £220.
Physician Surgeon and Superintendent, Victoria Hospital—A. Tabone, M.D. £280.
Resident Medical Officers, Victoria Hospital—W. Grima, M.D., B.Sc.; S. Debono, M.D., B.Sc. £170.
Leprosy Control Officer—R. Toledo, M.D. £397.
Orthopaedic Surgeon—A. J. Craig, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. £300.
District Medical Officers—A. Cremona, M.D.; A. Paris, M.D.; D. Galea, M.D.; E. Cutajar, M.D.; R. Malanesi, M.D.; A. Frendo, M.D.; P. P. Galea, M.D.; A. Pace, M.D.; J. Cauchi Ellul, M.D.; A. Vella, M.D.; C. Jaccarini, M.D.; J. Caruana, M.D., B.Sc. £240–280. S. Tanti, M.D.; V. Briffa, M.D., B.Sc.; P. Borg Olivier, M.D.; E. J. Nicholas, M.D.; E. Cesareo, M.D.; R. Cauchi, M.D.; E. Ellul, M.D.; A. Borg Grech, M.D.; A. Debono, M.D.; C. Caruana, M.D., B.Sc.; F. Muscat, M.D., B.Sc.; F. X. Pullicino, M.D.; F. Vella, M.D.; G. Camilleri Sammut, M.D.; P. Schembri, M.D.; George Muscat, M.D.; J. Muscat, M.D., B.Sc.; A. Cauchi, M.D., B.Sc.; N. Scicluna, M.D.; C. Cassar, M.D., B.Sc.; George P. Camilleri, M.D., B.Sc. £140–230.

Museum

Director—H. P. Scicluna, M.B.E., L.P., Hon. M.A. (Oxon). £100. (*Is also Librarian, Royal Malta Library.*)
Curator of the Natural History Section—J. G. Baldacchino, M.D., F.G.S. £300.
Curator of the Arts Section—A. Sciortino. £300.
Curator of the Archaeological Section—C. Zammit. £200–300.

Notary's Office

Notary to Government and Keeper of Notarial Archives—C. Farrugia, LL.D. £400.

Police Department

Commissioner of Police—J. E. Axisa, O.B.E. £600.
Deputy Commissioner—J. Ullo. £450.
Assistant Commissioner—H. Grech. £410
Accountant (Clerk, 1st Class)—A Pizzuto. £320–360.
Superintendents—J. E. Depiro, W. Borg, G. Cachia, L.P., J. Xuereb, W. Tabone, V. Bonello, E. Calleja, M.B.E. £300–360.

Posts and Telephones

Postmaster-General—J. M. Borg Cardona. £550.
Chief Clerk—W. Borg. £410.
Accountant—L. Fenech. £320–360.
Engineer—A. Attard, M.B.E., A.M.I.E.E. £200–300.

Printing Office

Superintendent—P. Calleja Gera. £425.

Prisons

Director of Prisons—G. Ransley. £400 and free quarters valued at £54.

Public Registry

Director—Vacant.
Assistant Director (Clerk, 1st Class)—J. Scicluna, LL.D. £320–360.

Public Works

Director of Public Works—C. Micallef, A. & C.E. £600.
Assistant Director—C. Fenech, A. & C.E. £450.
Administrative Secretary—V. A. Dillon, M.B.E. £450.
Engineers (1st Class)—E. Borg Cardona, G. Manara, A. Demajo, J. Attard, C. Cumbo, J. Savona. £255–430.
Engineer—W. H. Boothman. £255–430.
Accountant—E. G. Schranz. £390.
Clerks (1st Class)—S. Agius, G. Stivala, J. Mercieca. £320–360.
Clerks (2nd Class)—J. Amato Gauci, H. Scerri, S. Agius Seychell, A. Farrugia, J. Carabott. £180–290.

Reconstruction Section

Secretary—O. Calleja Mangion. £410.

Rationing Office

Rationing Officer—L. Hurst. £800.

Royal Malta Library

Librarian—H. P. Scicluna, M.B.E., L.P. Hon. M.A. (Oxon). £400.
Assistant Librarian—H. Castaldi. £180–230.

Royal University

Rector—Professor R. V. Galea, O.B.E., A. & C.E. £550.
Secretary (Clerk, 1st Class)—J. L. Pace. £320–360.

School of Art

Director—E. Caruana Dingli, O.B.E. £260.

Treasury

Treasurer—E. Cuschieri. £620.
Senior Assistant Treasurer—W. Xuereb. £450.
Assistant Treasurers—P. Aquilina, A. Camilleri. £410.
Officer in Charge, War Damage Section—J. Cassar. £410.
Accountant—J. Mifsud Bonnici. £390.
Clerks (1st Class)—V. Cassar, R. Soler, F. Schranz. £320–360.

War Damage Department

Secretary, War Damage Commission—J. Anastasi Pace, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.). £410.

Water and Electricity Department

Manager—A. S. Mortimer, M.B.E., B.E. & A., A. & C.E. £600.
Assistant Manager—A. Falzon. £410.
Accountant—O. Busuttil. £390.
Clerk (1st Class)—J. Milanes. £320–360.
Chief Engineer, Electricity Branch—C. F. Buckley, M.I.E.E. £410–500.
Engineers—G. Fenech, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.; J. Attard, M.B.E., A.I.E.E. £250–320.

MAURITIUS

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Henry Charles Donald Cleveland Mackenzie-Kennedy, K.C.M.G. Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—Captain C. J. G. Mackenzie-Kennedy. Rs. 5,500.

Administration

Secretariat

Colonial Secretary—S. Moody, C.M.G., O.B.E. Rs. 21,000.
Financial Secretary—E. S. O'Connor (acting) Rs. 15,000.
Assistant Secretaries—K. W. S. Mackenzie. Two vacancies. Rs. 6,000–12,000.
Chief Clerk—G. Cupidon, M.B.E. Rs. 6,000.

Development and Welfare

Secretary—R. R. Campbell. Rs. 6,000–12,000.

Printing

Government Printer and Linotype Operator—J. H. Bowkett. Rs. 6,000–7,500.
Assistant Government Printer—E. Felix. Rs. 3,000–4,800.

Accountant-General's Department

Accountant-General—S. M. Rich. Rs. 10,000.
Deputy Accountant-General—D. F. T. Brown. Rs. 8,000–10,000.
Assistant Accountant-General—G. V. Antoine, M.B.E. Rs. 8,000.
Accountant—I. C. Nalletamby. Rs. 7,000.

Agriculture

Director—G. E. Bodkin, C.B.E., Rs. 16,665 and quarters.
Senior Chemist and Officer in Charge, Sugar Cane Research Station—N. Craig, Rs. 11,000.
Botanist—H. Evans, Rs. 9,000–10,000 and house allowance, Rs. 900.
Geneticist—G. C. Stevenson. Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Senior Agricultural Officer and Lecturer on agricultural subjects—C. A. North-Coombes. Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Agricultural Officers—E. Lesur, J. A. D'Emmerez de Charmoy. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Joint Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies—M. Burrenchobay. Rs. 6,000–7,500.
Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies—E. Bedsy. Rs. 4,500–5,500.
Plant Pathologist and Lecturer in Plant Pathology—P. O. Wiehe. Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Assistant Plant Pathologist and Lecturer in Plant Pathology—G. J. R. Orian. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Sugar Technologist, Lecturer in Sugar Technology and Registrar, Central Board—R. Avice. Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Assistant Sugar Technologist, Assistant Lecturer in Sugar Technology, and Lecturer on Agricultural Engineering and Assistant Registrar, Central Board—S. Staub. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Veterinary Officer—Dr. F. E. Lionnet. Rs. 6,300–9,000 (plus an allowance of Rs. 500 for lectures in Veterinary Science).
Assistant Veterinary Officer and Assistant Lecturer in Veterinary Science—Y. Lefebure. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Entomologist and Lecturer in Zoology and Entomology—W. E. Jepson, O.B.E. Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Assistant Entomologist and Assistant Lecturer in Zoology and Entomology—A. Montia. Rs. 5,000–6,000.

Chemist and Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry—R. Lincoln. Rs. 6,300–9,000.
Assistant Chemist and Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry—F. Berchon. Rs. 5,000–6,000.
Government Tobacco Officer—G. Corbett. Rs.9,000.
Statistician—A. de Sornay. Rs. 8,000.
Chief Clerk—B. H. Adrien. Rs. 6,000.

AUDIT OFFICE

Auditor—F. R. Collins. Rs. 12,000.
Assistant Auditor—Vacant. Rs. 8,000.
Chief Clerk—R. Philogene.* Rs. 6,000.

CUSTOMS, PORT AND MARINE

Comptroller of Customs—T. F. Doyle. Rs. 13,500.
Deputy Comptroller of Customs, Landing Surveyor and Commissioner of Excise—T. S. Hinds. Rs. 10,000.
Supervisor of Customs—A. T. Shill, M.B.E. Rs. 9,000.
Chief Clerk—L. N. Russie. Rs. 7,000.
Port Captain—(Vacant). Rs. 8,000.
Pilot—G. Betuel. Rs.5,000, plus an allowance of Rs. 500.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Port Louis—The Right Reverend J. Leen. Rs. 10,000 and travelling allowance of Rs. 1,000.
Vicar General—Reverend R. M. Lee. Rs. 3,900 and travelling allowance of Rs. 500.
First Class Priests—Revds. J. P. O'Carroll, L. Fresia, J. Mamet, J. Fitzpatrick, M. Guerin, C. Streicher, A. Canning, P. Keenan, D. Casey, M. de Boucherville, E. Schnepp, D. Liston, L. Lapeyre, R. Dussercle, A. M. J. Glorieux. Rs. 2,600.

Church of England

Bishop of Mauritius—Right Reverend H. Otter-Barry. Rs. 10,000, and travelling allowance of Rs. 1,000.
Archdeacon—A. F. B. Rogers. Rs. 4,500.
Civil Chaplain, Port Louis—The Rev. J. T. Pochard.
Civil Chaplain, Curepipe—Vacant. (*Bishop acting.*)
Civil Chaplain, Vacoas—Rev. T. Pritchard. Rs. 3,900.
Civil Chaplain, Beau Bassin—Very Rev. J. H. Duff. Rs. 3,900.
Civil Chaplain, Rose Hill and Black River—Rev. H. J. Duff (*acting*).
Civil Chaplain, Moka and Quatre Bornes—Archdeacon A. F. B. Rogers (*acting*).

Church of Scotland

Minister and Chaplain—W. L. Levack. Rs. 5,200.

EDUCATION

Director—Vacant. Rs. 18,000.
Deputy Director—Vacant. Rs. 14,000.
Assistant Directors—T. B. Barnes. Rs. 15,000. P. Henri, O.B.E. Rs. 11,000.
Headmaster, Royal College School—P. Bacon. Rs. 10,000.
Masters, Royal College—R. E. Vaughan, P. L. Dumas, V. F. Lempriere, M. Pierrot, R. Pouzet, R. H. Ardill, P. J. Barnwell and F. Viader, five vacancies. Rs. 6,000–9,000.
Masters, Royal College School—L. R. A. Glover, one vacancy. Rs. 6,000–9,000.
Gymnastics and Games Instructor—A. Steel. Rs. 4,000.

TRAINING COLLEGE

Principal—A. Hunt-Cooke. Rs. 13,500 and quarters.
Medical Officer—Vacant. Rs. 7,000–10,000.
Method Master—C. J. Smith. Rs. 6,000–9,000.
Method Mistress and Kindergarten Organiser—Miss M. V. Hale. Rs. 5,000–7,500.
Tutors (*men*)—P. Randabel, two vacancies. Rs. 6,000–9,000.
Tutors (women)—Three vacancies. Rs. 5,000–7,500.
Domestic Science Organiser and Matron—Miss E. M. Baldry. Rs. 5,000–7,500.

ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONES

Director—T. Williams. Rs.13,500.
Assistant Director—R. T. Stevens. Rs.6,300–9,000.

FORESTS

Conservator—J. E. Carver. Rs.12,000.
Assistant Conservator—H. C. King. Rs.7,000–9,000.

GRANARY

Superintendent—T. F. Doyle (*acting*).

HARBOUR

Engineer—R. Nicolin (*acting*).

HEALTH

Director—Major A. Rankine, M.C. Rs.18,700.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—A. C. Labauve D'Arifat. Rs.14,000.
Chief Clerk—I. R. Savrimoothoo. Rs.6,500.
Superintendent, Civil Hospital—Y. Cantin. Rs. 12,000, and house allowance, Rs.1,200.
Superintendent, Victoria Hospital—L. R. Duverge. Rs.12,000, and quarters.
Radiologist—W. Dupre. Rs.9,000–11,000.
Orthopædic Surgeon—Vacant. Rs.9,500–12,000.
Medical Officers—H. Andre, M.B.E. Rs.7,000–10,000 (plus an allowance of Rs. 2,000). S. Peerbaye, R. Laventure, Roger Pilot, M.B.E., J. Cantin, R. Pierre, L. N. R. Comty, F. Bouloux. (One vacancy.) Rs.7,000–10,000, F. Letellier, H. Madge, M. Shun-Shin, J. Seegobin (One vacancy). Rs. 7,000–8,500.
Dentist—A. H. M. Osman. Rs.7,000–8,500.
Superintendent, Mental Hospital—J. D. Dyson, M.B.E. Rs.12,000, and quarters.
Medical Officer, Mental Hospital—E. Brunel. Rs.7,000–8,500.
Senior Pathologist—H. D. Tonking. Rs.13,500, and quarters.
Pathologist—G. R. Sippe. Rs.9,000–12,000.
Government Chemist—E. Collins. Rs.6,300–9,000.
Assistant Government Chemist—R. Avice du Buisson. Rs.5,000–6,000.
Medical Officer of Health and Port Health Officer—L. J. M. R. Pilot. Rs.9,500–12,000.
Medical Officer of Health, Hookworm and Harbour—R. Lavoipierre. Rs.9,000–12,000.
Medical Officers, Hookworm and Malaria—Two vacancies. Rs.7,000–10,000.
Entomologist—S. Gebert. Rs.6,000.

MUSEUM AND PUBLIC LIBRARY

Librarian and Curator—J. Visnon. Rs.4,500.

JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

Chief Justice—Sir C. A. G. Lane. Rs.24,000.
Puisne Judges—G. Espitalier Noel and W. E Howard Flanders. Rs.15,000.

Master and Registrar's Office and Curator Accountant's Office

Master and Registrar—R. Brouard. Rs.12,000.
Registrar in Bankruptcy and Chief Clerk—H. Poirier. Rs.6,000.
Curator Accountant—Vacant. Rs.7,500.
Magistrate, Industrial Court—J. Neerunjun. Rs.9,000, plus an allowance of Rs.3,000.

Magistracies

District and Stipendiary Magistrates—M. Vigier de Latour, P. K/Vern, J. B. Colin. Rs.9,000–12,000. J. Leroy, H. Glover, J. J. M. Lavoipierre, M. Rousset, P. Rousset. (One vacancy). Rs.9,000.

PROCUREUR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Procureur and Advocate General—F. Herchenroder, K.C. Rs.18,000.
Substitute Procureur and Advocate General—R. Espitalier-Noel. Rs.13,500.
Additional Substitute Procureur and Advocate General—A. R. M. Osman. Rs.10,000.
Second Additional Substitute Procureur and Advocate General—L. J Lincoln. Rs.9,000.
Crown Attorney—C. Gregoire. Rs.11,000.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Commissioner—R. C. Wilkinson. Rs.15,000.
Assistant Commissioners—H. H. Armstrong. Rs.9,000–12,000. Capt. A. H. Pickwoad. Rs.7,500–9,000.

ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY

Director—N. R. McCurdy. £800–1,000.
Assistant Director—Vacant. Rs.6,000–7,500.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner—R. L. Tottenhan. Rs.13,500 and quarters.
Deputy Commissioner—A. M. Bell. Rs.9,000 and quarters.
Police Medical Officer—J. Maingard, M.B.E. Rs.7,000–10,000, plus an allowance of Rs.2,000.
Superintendents—E. E. Cesar, P. D. Julien, A. E. Stafford, H. G. Armitage, R. Venchard, H. Kitson, C. W. J. Greenstreet, B. St. John Hickman. (One vacancy). Rs.5,200–7,200 and quarters or lodging allowances.
Pay and Quartermaster—T. Lagaite. Rs.4,000–5,000 and house rent.
Assistant Superintendents—M. de Robillard, S. L. Lalanne, M. Hitie, L. M. Maurice, R. M. Desvaux, H. A. Dupavillon, L. R. Hardy, J. A. J. de Fondaumiere. Rs.3,600–4,800, with quarters or lodging allowances and travelling allowances.
Bandmaster—G. E. Underhill. Rs.5,000–6,000 and quarters.

POLL TAX

Commissioner—T. R. Robertson, O.B.E. Rs.13,500.
Deputy Commissioner—M. Dubruel de Broglio. Rs.10,000.
Assessor and Collector—Vacant. Rs.5,000–6,000.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—F. E. Perombelon, I.S.O. Rs.10,000.
Assistant Postmaster General—J. W. Juste. Rs.7,500.

PRISONS

Superintendent—B. C. Hamilton. Rs.9,000–12,000.
Senior Chief Officer—W. McCormack. Rs.5,000–6,000 and quarters.
Chief Officer—Vacant. Rs.4,800 and quarters.
Assistant Chief Officer—M. T. Mills. Rs.3,600–4,080 and quarters.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Registrar General—M. P. H. Herchenroder. Rs.12,500.

Registration and Mortgage Branch

Assistant Registrar General—B. Maingard. Rs.8,000.

Archives Branch

Custodian of Archives—M. M. A. Toussaint. Rs.4,000–5,000.

STATISTICAL BUREAU

Statistician—M. Herchenroder. Rs.10,000.

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEYS

Director—A. Vallet. Rs.15,000.
Deputy Director—R. Berenger. Rs.13,500.
Water Works Engineer—Vacant. Rs.9,000–12,000.
Executive Engineers—J. L. Nairac. Rs.9,000. L. A. P. Vallet. Rs.7,500.
Chief Clerk and Accountant—X. Chouchoux. Rs.7,500.

RAILWAY

General Manager—P. Cantin. Rs.13,500.
Assistant Engineer—W. Lebret. Rs.7,500.
Accountant—A. A. Cadinouche. Rs.7,500.
Traffic Superintendent—A. Sullivan. Rs.7,500.
Works Manager—J. de Fondaumiere. Rs.7,500.

RODRIGUES

Magistrate—G. Lalouette. Rs.7,500 (*temporary*)
Government Medical Officer—M. Shun Shin. Rs.7,000–8,500.
First Class Priest—L. Wolff. Rs.2,600.

LESSER DEPENDENCIES

District and Stipendiary Magistrate—Vacant.

NIGERIA

Notes.

* Denotes acting appointment.

In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment :—

Scale A is as follows :—

For those appointed before 1st October, 1923 : £450 for three years, then £510–30–£720–40–£920 with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.
For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923 : £400, £415, £430, £450–30–£720–40–£920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720,
For those appointed on or after 12th August.

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1935, or those who have converted to the new conditions: £400, £400, £450 or £500–25–£600, £630 or £660–30–£810.

Scale B is as follows:—

For those appointed before 1st October, 1923: £500 for three years, then £570–30–£720–40–£960, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720. For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923: £450 for three years, then £510–30–£720–40–£960, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720. For those appointed on or after 12th August, 1935, or those who have converted to the new conditions: £400, £400, £450, £500–25–£600, £630, £690–30–£840–40–£1,000.

Scale C is as follows:—

For those appointed before 1st October, 1923: £480–30–£720–40–£920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720. For those appointed on or after 1st October, 1923: £480 for three years, then £510–30–£720–40–£920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720. For those appointed on or after 12th August, 1935, or those who have converted to the new conditions: £400, £400, £450, £475, £500–25–£600, £630, £690–30–£840, or £475, £475, £500–25–£600–30–£840.

All European officers in Nigeria are provided with free quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument

Governor and Staff

Governor—Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G. £6,500. Duty, £1,750.
Private Secretary—R. L. Peel (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*). Scale B.
Aide-de-Camp—F. D. Physick (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*). Scale B.

Administration

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to the Government—G. Beresford Stooke, C.M.G. £2,700.
Financial Secretary—S. Phillipson, C.M.G. £2,000.
Development Secretary—F. E. V. Smith, C.M.G. £1,850.
Deputy Chief Secretary—T. Hoskyns-Abrahall. £1,700.
Administrative Secretary—G. F. T. Colby. £1,700.
Deputy Financial Secretary—I. W. E. Dods.* £1,500.
Principal Assistant Secretaries (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—C. J. Pleass, Major H. B. Shepheard, L. H. Goble, C. V. Williams,* H. F. Marshall,* G. B. G. Chapman,* R. E. Alford.* £1,400.
Senior Assistant Secretary (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—Vacant. £1,200.
Assistant Secretaries (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—A. G. R. Mooring, R. O. Mant, F. D. Jakeway, A. F. Trappes-Lomax, M. B. Hall, L. Bain, H. Wrench, A. M. McLeod-Smith, E. C. Powell, M. R. Raymer, S. Ade Ojo, D. E. O. Johnson, S. O. Adebo, L. A. Kuyinu, Miss M. R. Malleson, W. T. Warmann*, B. A. Manuwa*, J. E. Imoukhuede*. Scale B and £320–20–400–25–600.
Chairman, Military Pensions Assessments Board (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—Capt. J. A. H. Maund. Scale B.
Editor of "Nigeria" and Organiser of Exhibitions—E. H. Duckworth. £1,000.
Surveyor of Antiquities—K. C. Murray. £920.
Office Manager—Vacant. £750–30–840–40–1,000.
Assistant Office Manager—Vacant. £400, £400, £450, £475–25–600–30–720.
Secretary Typists and Official Reporters—Miss S. M. Llong, M. O. Davies, T. O'Donnel Peet, M. M. C. Blane, Mrs. D. M. Gray. £400–15–430–20–600.
Adviser on Rural Development—J. N. Oliphant, C.M.G., M.B.E. £1,000.

Supply Branch

Director of Supplies (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—R. S. Mallinson. £1,500.
Heads of Sections (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—N. E. Whiting*, J. E. B. Hall*, S. Macdonald-Smith*, E. H. M. Counsell*. £1,200.
Commercial Executive Officer—C. W. Taylor. £1,200.
Assistant Secretaries (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—P. Coryndon, F. D. K. Williams, B. R. Streat, Scale B.
Distribution Officer—Vacant. £720.
Assistant Distribution Officer—Vacant. £600.

Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces

Chief Commissioner—Sir John R. Patterson, K.B.E., C.M.G. £2,700.
Secretary Typist—Miss E. B. Hart. £400–15–430–20–600.
Secretary (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—H. S. Bridel.
Assistant Secretaries (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—R. F. P. Orme, O.B.E., M.C., C. W. Rowling, A. J. Knott, C. W. Cole, C. W. Michie, O.B.E., P. H. C. Scott, H. P. W. Murray, A. Olajide, C. D. Tay.

Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces

Chief Commissioner—Sir Gerald C. Whiteley, C.M.G. £2,000.
Secretary (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—P. V. Main.
Assistant Secretaries (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—R. H. Gretton, J. H. Ellis, J. R. V. A. Bromage.

Chief Commissioner, Eastern Provinces

Chief Commissioner—Sir F. B. Carr, C.M.G. £2,000.
Secretary (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—R. F. A. Grey.
Assistant Secretaries (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—L. T. Chubb, C. M. H. Harrison, D. Smith, F. P. Cobb, M. N. H. Milne.

Administrative Service

Staff Grade—Cmdr. J. H. Carrow, C.M.G., D.S.C., R.N. (Rtd.); J. J. Emberton, C.M.G., M.C.; Capt. E. W. Thompstone, C.M.G., M.C.; F. M. Noad; E. A. Miller; Major H. P. James; Major R. L. Bowen, M.C.; G. B. Williams, M.C.; E. K. Featherstone, C.M.G.; Capt. J. A. MacKenzie, M.C.; Capt. J. P. Smith. £1,600.
Class I—D. P. J. O'Connor, M.C.; E. V. S. Thomas; Capt. H. H. Wilkinson; E. N. Mylius; R. J. Hook, D.F.C.; Capt. R. M. Downes, M.C.; Capt. B. E. Sharwood-Smith, E.D.; Capt. A. R. A. Dickens; C. R. Niven, M.C.; Capt. J. C. F. Pender, M.C.; A. F. B. Bridges; Capt. A. P. Pullen, O.B.E.; J. W. Hartley; P. M. Ridley; H. S. Bridel; A. A. Cullen; B. J. A. Matthews; I. W. E. Dods; D. A. F. Shute; G. Macdonald, M.C.; C. J. Pleass; G. D. Pitcairn; L. L. Cantle, M.M.; G. E. McCabe; H. B. Leonard, M.C.; J. S. Smith; Major H. B. Shepheard; L. H. Goble; A. T. E. Marsh; E. A. Carr. £1,400 or £1,050 (for African holder).

Class II.—R. F. P Orme, O.B.E., M.C.; J. C. Drummond-Hay; Capt. H. D. Tupper-Carey; E. F. G. Haig; Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Johnson, R.N.; Lt.-Cdr. J. G. Pyke-Nott, R.N.; Lt.-Cdr. W. M. Bridges, R.N.; R. L. B. Maiden; A. Leeming; Capt. P. F. Masterton-Smith, M.C.; Capt. H. Mercer, M.C., D.F.C.; M. V. Backhouse, M.B.E.; R. B. Kerr; L. T. Chubb; H. L. M. Butcher; G. H. Payton; J. V. Dewhurst; D. C. Fletcher; H. C. Gill; C. V. Williams; V. K. Johnson; J. G. C. Allen; J. M. Blair, E.D.; C. J. Mayne; D. F. H. MacBride; R. S. Mallinson; H. F. Marshall. £1,200 or £900 (for African holder).

Classes III and IV—Capt. C. G. MacKenzie, A. L. Milroy, E. V. H. Toovey, Capt. J. W. Jewell, R. J. Lynch, J. G. Cary, Capt. G. D. C. Money, M.C., Capt. W. S. E. Warran, M.C., S. H. V. White, K. J. Bryant, A. R. A. de Garston, E. R. Ward, R. N. O. Marshall, D.S.C., R.N.R., J. A. Hilton, G. R. Osborn, Capt. G. M. Baker, R. H. Maddox, H. J. S. Clark, C. H. Croasdale, E. N. C. Dickinson, E. R. Chadwick, L. R. Delves-Broughton, G. I. Jones, C. W. Rowling, T. Farley-Smith, O.B.E., I. F. W. Schofield, E.D., J. H. Shaw, A. F. R. Stoddart, H. C. B. Denton, G. B. G. Chapman, R. G. Biddulph, Capt. A. G. C. Stainforth, M.C., R. A. Vosper, J. M. Smallwood, P. V. Main, P. F. Brandt, J. Macrae Simpson, M.B.E., E.D., Capt. J. A. H. Maund, C. H. L. Bubb, C. E. L. Anderson, E. C. Figgis, F. R. Kay, R. L. V. Wilkes, H. Spottiswoode, H. H. Marshall, F. W. Carpenter, C. H. S. R. Palmer, H. Childs, A. J. Knott, J. Brayne-Baker, C. K. Wreford, T. B. Bovell-Jones, B. W. Walter, R. E. Alford, H. W. Pierce, R. K. Floyer, R. J. M. Curwen, N. A. P. G. Mackenzie, B. M. MacFarlane, W. L. Cox, N. E. Whiting, F. Humphreys, F. A. Goodliffe, T. E. Letchworth, R. P. Errington, C. V. Lee, E.D., W. E. Aston-Smith, Flt.-Lt. O. J. F. Jones-Lloyd, Major C. U. G. Tristram, E.D., H. McN. Callow, R. S. Warner, I. R. P. Heslop, A. V. Scallon, W. K. D. Macray, A. B. Westmacott, T. M. Shankland, W. R. Hatch, J. E. Jull, J. H. Beeley, C. W. Cole, T. G. Connell, F. M. Woodhouse, H. F. P. Wetherell, M.B.E., A. R. Bailey, E. J. Gibbons, M.B.E., H. K. Robinson, W. F. H. Newington, R. B. Cardale, A. F. Abell, R. B. B. Eustace, K. P. Maddocks, S. P. L. Beaumont, R. H. Gretton, J. G. Mackenzie, A. C. F. Armstrong, Lt.-Col. J. R. G. Cowan, Capt. R. E. Beevor, J. M. Calder, J. E. Davies, T. F. G. Hopkins, F. F. Wilkinson, P. P. Grey, D. P. Stanfield, A. T. Weatherhead, W. D. Spence, W. J. R. Mellor, J. E. B. Hall, H. N. Harcourt, C. V. Pegge, L. J. Logan, H. N. G. Thompson, A. Y. Cann, G. Wilson, W. R. T. Milne, W. H. Paul, I. G. Gunn, C. F. D. Atkinson, C. T. C. Ennals, J. G. Lenox-Conyngham, C. I. Gavin, D. H. E. Vesey, J. Dixon, Lt.-Cdr. M. V. Hoyle, R.N. (Rtd.), C. S. A. Simey, W. Fowler, J. L. Gordon, W. Plant, P. E. F. Savory, A. K. Judd, C. W. Michie, O.B.E., V. H. Moult, R. O. Blair-Cunynghame, S. Macdonald-Smith, E. C. Alderton, A. C. T. Edwards, E. H. M. Counsell, A. G. R. Mooring, R. de S. Stapledon, W. J. M. Harding, A. J. Phillips, N. C. A. Bryant, O. P. Gunning, J. H. Ellis, M. H. Varvill, D. Bayley, A. F. F. P. Newns, L. C. Giles, M.B.E., C. A. L. Guise, M.B.E., L. T. Stevenson, G. Lorimer, C. P. Thompson, P. C. Hodgson, H. P. Elliott, H. L. Noble, B. St. G. Thwaites, R. O. Mant, E. A. Evans, R. Rankine, S. White, H. A. S. Johnson, D.F.C., J. A. G. McCall, A. H. Dutton, P. H. G. Scott, C. J. L. Reynolds, B. C. Cartland A. H. Cohen, D. A. Pott, J. O. Field, A. M. Muir, J. H. D. Stapleton, G. J. Gorman, G. L. Stephenson, R. F. A. Grey, D. M. Elliott, J. C. Guy, R. M. Frost, F. D. Jakeway, M. M. R. Haig, H. O. H. Strong, T. F. Barker, H. P. W. Murray, D. W. Russell, B. G. Smith, L. L. K. Rickford, C. M. H. Harrison, D. B. Wright, A. T. Slator, P. H. G. Stallard, M.B.E., A. F. Trappes-Lomax, K. M. Walmesley, M. B. Hall, L. Bain, J. F. Symons, W. M. Milliken, R. L. Peel, J. A. Allison, J. S. Dudding, R. E. Brown, D. Smith, G. J. Mott, J. R. V. A. Bromage, J. E. A. Baker, F. Martin-Davies, C. L. Walker, F. B. Hadow, J. Taylor, A. J. Stephens, H. Wrench, F. D. Physick, W. H. Ramsay, C. D. Hoare, G. de la P. Cassels, F. P. Cobb, J. D. Hamilton, N. F. Cooke, R. E. Creswell, A. M. Gerrard, E. O. W. Hunt, D.S.O., P. L. Trevorrow, R. A. Stevens, E. A. Murphy, B. Halstead, J. M. Cruddas, H. R. H. Rowland, R. J. Purdy, J. F. Hayley, A. M. Macleod-Smith, I. P. Allnutt, R. P. Blunt, B. M. Leslie, D. W. Arnott, E. A. Lewis, D. Inglis, W. S. Carter, B. E. B. Fagg, J. H. Bournew, H. S. Seaford, D. H. Griffiths, G. Horne, C. de N. Hill, A. H. Robin, M. N. H. Milne, M. C. Atkinson, J. H. F. MacGiffin, E. C. Powell, J. M. B. Blair-Fish, P. Coryndon, A. Holden, S. J. Moore, B. A. Abbott, M. K. Macdonald, H. J. Pedraza, V. L. Cornish, E. Broadbent, H. G. Jelf, V. E. Collison, D. H. Lloyd-Morgan, B. Greatbatch, T. G. Lawrence, M. R. Raymer, J. Macfarlane, P. A. Richardson, J. B. Bell, C. N. C. Addison, V. Gillett, G. W. Thom, J. D. L. Booth, C. E. Iles, R. R. C. Holland, J. C. Britton, H. E. Rylands, D. T. M. Birks, J. O. Hodge, J. C. N. Burrow, S. J. Henry, M. J. Hollis, K. D. Warren, P. M. Laws, M. G. Mack-Smith, J. A. Clewley, G. H. Morgan, R. F. Scott-Fleming, F. D. K. Williams, D. G. G. Dussek, P. H. Bai[illegible], C. H. Farmer, A. G. Eyre, [illegible] R. Streat, R. Angeloni, D. E. Glason, J. D. Davies, [illegible] D. McGrath, J. B. Cr[illegible] D. J. Cowperthwaite, [illegible] L. Allpress, [illegible] F. Grant, M. S. Staveley, [illegible] P. Smith, [illegible] N. Skinner, S. Ade Ojo, [illegible] O. Johnso[illegible] S. O. Adebo, J. R. Bird, F[illegible]. Bex, [illegible] E. Hadoke, A. Olajide, [illegible]. Tay, [illegible] A. Kuyinu, M. J. Bennion, [illegible]. King, [illegible] P. G. F. Sewell, S. R. S. Lain, I. S. [illegible], B. H. Brackenbury. Scale B.

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Accountant-General's Department

Accountant-General—Col. P. W. Adshead, [illegible].
Deputy Accountant-General—H. C. [illegible].050.
Principal Accountants—Vacant. [illegible]
Senior Accountants—[illegible] E. Fuller, Capt. A. B. Jo[illegible] N. Turner, Major A. S. Allen, E.D., J. M. [illegible], D. S. Johnson, H. A. Taylor, J. S. Jervois. £750–30–840–40–920.
Accountant and Assistant Accountants—J. I. Morgan, W. R. Skinner, H. F. Cox, E. Harding, E. A. Tejuoso, Capt. W. R. Paterson, K. H.

Wilson-West, H. Boothroyd, F. Davidson, I. E. MacRae, J. E. Briscoe, E. A. Ogunbiyi, S. N. Obi. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720; and £320–20–400–25–600 (for African holder).

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Administrator-General—W. Wells Palmer. £880–40–1,000.

Assistant Administrator-General—Vacant. £630, £630–30–840; or £400, £425, £450, £500–25–600–30–720.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—A. G. Beattie. £1,750.

Deputy Director of Agriculture—J. D. Brown. £1,400.

Deputy Directors of Agriculture (Regional)—Three vacancies. £1,400.

Assistant Directors—I. E. James, O.B.E., two vacancies. £1,200.

Chief Marketing Officer—E. McL. Watson, M.B.E. £1,050.

Senior Agricultural Officers—J. W. R. Pedder, R. B. Shorter, B. G. Owen, E. T. Holmes, J. L. B. Kincaid, D. H. Brown, D. B. Sabiston, J. W. Wallace, F. E. Buckley, C. B. Taylor, L. P. Henderson, S. D. Ross, A. V. Gibberd, M.B.E. £880–40–1,000.

Agricultural Officers—J. H. Palmer, R. Turner, D. W. H. Baker, A. F. W. Sheffield, V. F. O. Oliver, T. S. Russell, J. R. Miller, E. W. Momber, M. W. Gibbon, J. M. S. Usher-Wilson, J. D. Tallantire, W. T. Dalgarno, R. F. A. L. Reed, J. H. Gisborne, C. H. F. Walker, W. F. Gwilliam, J. R. Brown, D. H. Welch, E. J. Butler, H. D. L. Corby, T. N. Greeves, F. J. Harper, P. A. Gething, T. A. Phillips, L. H. Brown, J. W. D. Goodban, R. K. J. Gascoigne, P. L. Bradley, E. D. Bumpus, A. H. S. Vigo, P. H. Richards, D. B. Jamieson, J. A. K. Thompson, B. U. A. Attah, V. E. Gale, T. E. Ryall, R. H. Montgomery, S. Hunter, T. D. Smith. £450, £450, £475, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840; or £300–20–400–25–600, £630 (for African holder).

Entomologists—F. D. Golding, D. V. Fitzgerald. £450, £450, £475; £500–25–600; £630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Senior Chemist—K. T. Hartley, £880–40–1,000.

Chemists—W. A. Watson, Dr. H. Vine, one vacancy. £450, £450, £475, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.

Senior Botanists—J. K. Mayo, F. W. Toovey, one vacancy. £880–40–1,000.

Botanists—W. E. Freeman, C. K. G. Campbell, D. B. Murray, A. C. Trueblood, D. H. Maggs. £450, £450, £475, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.

Chief Inspector of Produce—H. G. Pudney, £840–40–920.

Senior Inspectors of Produce—J. F. B. Watling, J. R. Vernon, J. C. Bytheway, one vacancy. £750–30–810.

Inspectors of Produce—N. W. Hardwick, R. J. Sutton, M. C. M. Bridges, H. J. Taylor, F. G. Bridges, T. F. Blood, R. B. Warner, E. G. Harmer, F. Jones, E. S. Ajayi, K. E. Toms, J. Sheard, J. H. C. Hicks, J. R. Dearden, C. D. Thornton, P. D. Kemp, B. O. Ogunniya, R. F. S. Hainsworth, four vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720; or £300–20–400–25–600 (for African holder).

Inspector of Plants and Produce—D. Exley, £400, £400, £450, £475–25–600, £630–30–720.

Marketing Officer—Miss M. E. Broughton. £400, £400, £450, £475–25–600–30–720.

Agricultural Engineer—G. Browne. £1,000.

Production Officers—T. R. Lamb, J. Paterson, J. B. H. Tennent, J. M. Roberts, W. M. Phillips, Miss D. V. Thatcher. At various salaries.

Senior Agricultural Economist—Vacant. £1,000.

AUDIT

Auditor—H. W. Drake, C.B.E. £1,400 plus £150 personal allowance.

Deputy Auditor—P. H. Jennings. £1,100.

Senior Assistant Auditors—E. H. C. Lillicrup, R. Fisher, H. D. D. Wilkinson, G. C. Cowan. £840–40–920.

Assistant Auditors—R. T. Spencer, J. Cartmell, R. W. A. McColl, V. L. Budge, T. D. Towers, W. A. Melhuish, N. J. Insley. Scale A.

Examiners, Grade I—A. Ogedegbe, D. C. Anyaegbunam, one vacancy. £400–20–500, £500–25–600.

BRITISH WEST AFRICAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Meteorologist—D. E. Smith. £880–40–1,000.

Assistant Meteorologists—R. B. Stonehouse, R. L. Stafford, R. A. Hamilton. £450, £450–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.

Meteorological Assistants—H. T. Dale, C. L. Gulliver, £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

CHEMISTRY

Government Chemist—R. K. Hardy. £1,050.

Assistant Government Chemists—Capt. J. A. R. Stoyle, three vacancies. £550, £550, £575, £600–30–840.

COLLIERY

Colliery Manager—R. Bracegirdle. £1,100–50–1,300.

Deputy Colliery Manager—B. S. Passmore. £880–40–1,000.

Colliery Engineer—A. W. Severn. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Colliery Surveyor—J. A. Scott. £475, £475, £500–25–600–30–840.

Chief Underground Manager—A. Kerr. £750–30–840–40–920.

Senior Accountant—Vacant. £750–30–810, £840–40–920.

Underground Managers—R. W. H. Saint, T. E. Cox, I. Howells. £600–30–720.

Inspector of Plant—A. Lee. £630–30–720.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Director of Commerce and Industries—J. W. Dolphin. £1,750.

Deputy Directors of Commerce and Industries—A. H. Young, one vacancy. £1,200.

Secretary-Typist—one vacancy. £400, £400, £415, £430–20–600.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—E. F. G. Haig. (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*). £1,200.

Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—Capt. A. G. C. Stainforth, M.C., J. E. Jull, C. F. D. Atkinson. Scale B.

Assistant Registrars (*on Agreement*)—E. I. Price, S. H. Phillips, D. M. M. Severn, G. McKirdy. At various salaries.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Comptroller of Customs and Excise—Vacant. £1,500.

Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Excise—C. W. Hayward. £1,200.

Assistant Comptroller of Customs and Excise—W. J. E. Rodwell. £1,050.

Chief Inspector of Customs and Excise—C. M. Bayfield. £1,000.

Chief Inspector of Customs and Excise, Preventive Service—P. E. Nicholl. £1,000.

Senior Collectors of Customs and Excise—G. J. Bonavia, M. A. L. Hartopp, E. O. Kernahan. £840–40–920.

Collectors of Customs and Excise—A. J. V. de Boissiere, F. D. Stacpoole, R. F. F. C. Blennerhassett, A. C. Williams, J. W. Day, J. H. Evans, D. A. Cole, J. O. Ugboma, R. C. M. Robinson, R. A. Bazuaye, R. Matthews. Scale A.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—R. A. McL. Davidson. £1,750.

Deputy Director of Education—T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E. £1,450.

Assistant Directors—C. T. Quinn-Young, J. B. Gott, one vacancy. £1,400.

Assistant Director of Girls' Education—Miss G. Plummer, M.B.E. £1,100.

Chief Inspectors—W. T. Mackell, C. E. J. Whitting, S. Milburn. £1,200.

Principal, Higher College—Vacant. £1,200.

Principals—E. L. Mort, O.B.E., A. H. Clift, W. Simpson, V. B. V. Powell. £1,050.

Senior Education Officers—J. W. A. Thorburn, E. A. L. Gaskin, Dr. R. M. East, O.B.E., R. F. G. Adams, H. R. Phillips, A. A. Shillingford, F. K. Butler, E.D., J. G. Speer, Capt. E. J. H. Bowler, H. H. Jeffers, J. D. Clark, P. G. S. Baylis, T. R. Batten, J. L. Coulson, A. L. B. Hay, R. E. Ellison, W. E. Holt, A. Hunt-Cooke, one vacancy. £880–40–1,000.

Education Officers—A. D. B. Trevor, D.S.C., C. K. Brooke-Hunt, K. B. Forge, J. E. H. White, L. J. Lister, A. H. Parnaby, A. H. Smith, E. E. Thomas, E. A. Cadle, W. T. de G. Rankin, E. B. Benton-Evans, R. F. Hogarth, W. F. Jeffries, C. Ll. Rice, Lt.-Col. R. Carr, M.C., D.C.M., M. G. Wood, F. D. Hibbert, H. W. Church, A. J. Carpenter, M.B.E., F. Smithies, C. Graham, R. C. Allen, R. Day, A. D. Porter, C. Bell, O. Waterfield, A. W. A. Spicer, H. G. Butler, E. Arthur, W. H. P. Browne, A. H. Sleigh, Dr. R. Miller, H. J. Savory, A. B. Cozens, W. M. Wood, W. C. Low, J. F. M. Heaney, A. P. L. Slater, T. O. Ejiwunmi, M. E. R. Okorodudu, C. A. Ekere, A. J. Spicer, S. U. Etuk, G. P. Savage, A. J. E. Soulsby, Miss M. Hutcheson, Miss V. J. Herklots, Miss A. I. G. Spence, 11 vacancies. Scale C.

Lady Education Officers—Dr. A. M. Mcmath, one vacancy. £600–30–840; or £600–30–720.

Assistant Lady Education Officers—Miss E. M. Baker, Miss A. I. G. Spence. £400–15–430–20–600.

Lecturers—J. A. Barclay, A. G. Taylor, R. J. Smith, three vacancies. £400, £400, £450, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000; or at £320–20–400–25–600–30–720.

Technical Instructors—J. Hoskins, one vacancy. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

Senior Agricultural Education Officer—G. N. Herington. £880–40–1,000.

Agricultural Education Officers—A. Smith, R. J. Newberry, A. Mackenzie. £450, £450, £475, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Principals (Female)—Dr. A. L. Whittaker, Miss J. M. Judd. £600–30–720.

Mistresses—Mrs. M. U. Oliver, Miss K. A. Dobbs, Mrs. A. D. M. Brown, Miss C. V. Kendall, Mrs. A. L. S. Davies, Miss D. W. Long, Miss E. M. Kibble, Miss D. Osborne, Miss E. Hobson, Miss G. Herra, Miss J. M. Petersen. £400, £415, £430–20–600.

Assistant Director (Technical)—W. H. Thorp. £1,400.

Chief Inspector (Technical)—Vacant. £1,200.

Principal, Technical Institute—Vacant. £1,200.

Lecturers—Four vacancies. £400, £400, £450, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Assistant Lecturer—Vacant. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720–40–800.

Principal, Trades Centre—Vacant. £1,050.

Senior Education Officer (Technical)—Vacant. £880–40–1,000.

Research and Development Officer—Vacant. £1,050.

Technical Instructors—P. R. Short, two vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.

FORESTRY

Chief Conservator of Forests—Capt. L. Nichols, M.C. £1,600.

Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests—F. S. Collier. £1,200.

Assistant Chief Conservators of Forests—Three vacancies. £1,200.

Conservators of Forests—J. D. Kennedy, M.B.E., G. R. G. Kerr, N. S. Stevenson, O.B.E., D. R. Rosevear, Dr. W. A. Fairbairn. £1,050.

Senior Assistant Conservators of Forests—F. T. Brand, G. C. R. Gray, J. C. Mallam, J. R. Lockie, J. E. Taylor, J. Smith, R. F. Clarke-Butler-Cole, D. McIntosh, P. C. Lancaster, M. Robson, J. W. Costello, P. S. Laws, J. Dundas, K. R. Macdonald, Dr. J. H. MacKay, P. A. Allison, T. F. Betts, P. C. Randell, A. K. F. Nicol, T. N. Wardron, P. F. Mason, J. C. K. McElderry, E. C. M. Wedderburn, M. E. Dommen, H. B. Burgess, M.C., T. W. Hussey, T. I. Rees, A. P. D. Jones, R. W. J. Keay, J. R. G. Waters, J. G. McQuillen, R. J. Dewar, R. T. Gray, L. G. Cooper, D. I. Shirlaw. Scale C.

Forest Engineers—J. D. Scott, one vacancy. Scale C.

Forest Technician—K. G. Littlejohn. £400, £425, £450, £500–25–600–30–720.

Utilisation Officer—Vacant. £880–40–1,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director—Dr. F. Dixey, O.B.E. £1,400.

Deputy Director—Vacant. £1,050.

Senior Geologists—Two vacancies. £880–40–1,000.

Geologists—R. R. E. Jacobson, E. H. Jaques, R. Greenwood, Dr. J. W. du Preez, A. M. de Swart, one vacancy. £550, £550–25–600–30–840.

Mining Geologist—R. A. Mackay. £550, £550–25–600–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Mineralogists—J. S. Webb, B. C. King. £550, £550–25–600–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Senior Water Supply Engineer—W. A. Dow. £880–40–1,000.

Water Supply Engineers—Major W. R. W. Ferguson, M. W. Bryce, H. C. T. Brown. Scale C.

Drilling Engineer—F. A. Wangh. £1,200.

Drilling Superintendent—F. J. H. Paris. £960.

Inland Revenue

Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax—F. G. Lloyd. £1,200.
Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax—F. G. Selby, S. Wilson, T. S. C. McIlwain, W. E. Davies, F. H. Jones. £750–30–810, £840–40–920.
Tax Officers—O. A. Omolulu, R. R. Olisa. £400, £400, £450, £475–25–600, £630–30–720; or £300–20–400–25–600.
Secretary Typist—Vacant. £400, £400, £415, £430–20–600.

Judicial

Chief Justice—Sir John Verity. £2,300.
Senior Puisne Judge—F. H. Baker. £1,750.
Second Puisne Judge—N. J. Brooke. £1,600.
Third Puisne Judge—Vacant. £1,600.
Fourth Puisne Judge—Vacant. £1,600.
Puisne Judges — C. G. Ames, O. Jibowu, G. Callow, D.S.O., M.C.; A. G. B. Manson; H. M. S. Brown; C. T. Abbott; S. B. Rhodes, one vacancy. £1,400 and £1,050.
Puisne Judge (Temporary)—W. R. Awunor-Renner. £900.
Chief Registrar, V. R. Bairamian. £880–40–1,000 (plus £150 for acting as Registrar, West African Court of Appeal).
Magistrates—Major C. B. Wolfe, Capt. J. N. Scott, F. K. Ewart, C. N. S. Pollard, F. S. Protheroe, A. Desalu, H. W. N. Betuel, A. A. Ademola, W. H. Hurley, F. O. Lucas, G. F. Dove-Edwin, Capt. J. D. Symes, Ayo Williams, S. P. J. A. Thomas, A. S. E. Brown, five vacancies. £630, £630, £660–30–840–40–1,000; and £400–25–450, £500–25–600–30–720 (for African holders).

Labour

Commissioner of Labour (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*)—E. A. Miller. £1,400.
Deputy Commissioner of Labour—D. H. Holley, M.C. £1,200.
Senior Labour Officers—P. H. Cook, three vacancies. £1,050.
Labour Officers—G. R. Osborne, H. W. Pierce, H. K. Robinson, E. A. Lewis, I. P. Allnut, F. G. Downing, A. McKissock. Scale B.
Factory Inspectors—Two vacancies. Scale B.
Industrial Relations Officers—Seven vacancies. Scale B.
Industrial Welfare Officers—Four vacancies. Scale B.
Trade Union Officers—Two vacancies. Scale B.
Statistician—Vacant. Scale B.
Staff Instructor—Miss L. B. Maslin. £400, £400, £425–25–600, £630–30–720.
Labour Inspectors—Five vacancies. £400, £400, £450, £475–25–600, £630–30–720; or £300–20–400–25–600.
Trade Testers—S. Hockey, S. Mabley, J. C. Royle, one vacancy. £400, £400, £450, £475–25–600, £630–30–720; or £300–20–400–25–600.
Exchange Manager —Miss W. N. Lee, Miss M. B. Waite, Miss N. E. Murphy. £400, £400, £425–25–600, £630–30–720.
Labour Officer, Fernando Po—W. J. Penhale. £1,000.

Land and Survey

Commissioner of Lands and Director of Surveys—N. S. Clouston, O.B.E. £1,600.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Director of Surveys—Vacant. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Surveys—F. E. Tavener. £1,100.
Assistant Commissioner of Lands — Capt. R. Buckingham. £1,100.

Land Section

Senior Land Officers—W. B. Hewett, E. A. Tavener, M.C. £840–40–920.
Legal Assistant—Vacant. £600, £600, £630–30–840–40–1,000.
Deputy Registrar of Titles—J. J. Hunter, M.M. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £660–30–810.
Land Officer—Vacant. Scale A.
Town Planning Officer—C. L. Waide. Scale B.

Survey Section

Senior Surveyors—A. J. Morley, W. A. Kuenen, H. Isherwood. £880–40–1,000.
Surveyors—J. P. Cunningham, G. J. Humphries, Lt.-Col. T. G. Blanchflower, W. D. C. Wiggins, E. W. Sutton, T. Russell, E. A. Rothery, M. D. Wimbush, K. H. Hunter, W. J. Phillips, M.M., J. H. Keast, W. G. Wookey, K. M. Sergeant, J. C. Pugh. £450, £450–25–600, £630, £690–30–840; or £300–20–400–25–600.
Chief Draughtsman—W. T. Harrington. £660–30–810.
Assistant Chief Draughtsman—Vacant. £420–15–600.
Chief Lithographer—J. L. Emmett. £630–30–720.
Assistant Chief Lithographer—Vacant. £420–15–600.

Legal

Attorney-General—G. L. Howe. £1,900.
Solicitor-General—Vacant. £1,400.
Senior Crown Counsel—Vacant. £1,050–50–1,150.
Crown Counsel—C. W. Reece, S. A. R. McKinstry, R. A. Doherty, J. S. R. Coie, N. G. Hay, three vacancies. £630, £630–30–840–40–1,000 or £400, £425, £450, £500–25–600–30–720.

Marine

Director—Captain A. V. P. Ivey, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. £1,600.
Deputy Director—Commander S. H. Butler, R.D., R.N.R. £1,100.
Senior Marine Officers—Commander R. M. Maxwell-Johnson, R.N. (*Retd.*), Lt.-Cmdrs. A. Skinner, H. L. Cole, O.B.E., R.N.R., C. J. A. Coughlan, L. Campton, J. F. Blower, one vacancy. £880–40–1,000.
Marine Officers—Lt.-Cmdrs. A. L. E. Dennis, D. L. Jones, Captain A. A. Martin, D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R., Commander L. E. Foster, R.D., R.N.R. Lt.-Cmdrs. V. W. Martin, F. W. J. Skutil, J. F. A. Bray, Lieutenants M. Price, K. M. Goodman, M.B.E., R.N.R., Lt.-Cmdr. J. W. Cooper, D.S.C., Lieutenants C. Atkinson, R.N.R., J. Thornton, G. Jones, L. Collings, A. Simpson, W. J. Knight, A. Macleod, J. C. Davison, T. S. Henderson, K. H. Davies, H. A. McGhee, D. T. S. Sinclair, S. A. Ariyo, G. O. Oniwinde, E. A. Olayinka, B. J. Nkoduono, five vacancies. Scale C.
Superintendent Engineer—Commander (E) C. W. M. Turner, M.M. £1,100.
Senior Executive Engineer (Port)—Vacant. £1,050.
Senior Engineers—Lt.-Cmdrs. (E)—E. H. Jones, R. S. Oakley, J. Simpson, W. Scott, R. Arno, J. A. K. Oldland. £880–40–1,000.
Executive Engineer (Port)—Vacant. Scale C.
Engineers—Lt.-Cmdrs. (E) C. A. Webster, W. R. L. Pretty, L. C. Cox, J. Begbie, W. H. Tyerman, R. C. MacNab, A. B. Wenlock, Lieutenant (E) J. O. C. Duffy, Lieutenant (E) F. C. Hill, J. G. Taylor, F. R. Muir, G. A. Lomax, J. B. Russell, E. A. Alleru, N. A. Pearse, G. O. Jones. Scale C.

Naval Architect—J. H. Gillespie. £1,050.
Assistant Naval Architect—L. Macdonald. Scale C.
Senior Storekeeper—F. P. Reid. £750–30–840.
Chief Foreman—R. Easey. £600. Personal pensionable allowance of £100 p.a.
Marine Officers—A. E. Lovegreen, one vacancy. At various rates not exceeding £750.
Engineers—Lieutenant (E) A. Murray, A. Hay, J. H. Taylor, G. Hine, A. B. G. McPherson, J. J. Ridley, J. H. C. Caird, six vacancies. At various rates not exceeding £660.

Medical and Health Services

Director of Medical Services—G. B. Walker, C.B.E. £2,000.
Deputy Director of Medical Service—Vacant. £1,700.
Deputy Directors of Medical Service (Regional)—Three vacancies.
Assistant Directors of Medical Service—J. Cauchi, three vacancies. £1,500.
Assistant Director of Laboratory Service—B. G. T. Elmes. £1,500.
Secretary-Typist—Vacant. £400, £400, £415, £430–20–600.

Medical

Senior Specialists—I. G. MacGregor, one vacancy. £1,500.
Specialists—R. G. A. Savage, K. T. Moir, S. L. A. Manuwa, T. L. Lawson. £1,300 or £1,000.
Alienist—Vacant. £1,300.
Senior Medical Officers—P. J. Caffrey, J. Naudi, W. Nelson, C. Wilson, J. R. H. Pasqual, G. W. Vaughan, W. S. Ormiston. £1,200–50–1,400.
Medical Officers—F. McGrath, E. H. L. Le Clezio, F. L. G. Selby, A. E. F. L. Forbes, R. N. Hall, G. Shearer, D. W. McLaren, A. H. Bean, H. C. Weir, D. C. G. Hanlon, G. E. Dodds, G. M. M. Menzies, W. Hunter, D. C. Bell, W. C. Dale, R. L. J. Le Clezio, W. McLelland, J. A. L. Innes, T. Simpson, G. H. Henry, F. W. W. Fox, C. P. Murray, W. Crawford, J. T. Sorley, C. N. Latham, C. H. C. White, L. E. R. Henshaw, W. T. M. Gilbert, E. N. O'Neill, W. Johnson, L. W. Banks, T. H. Dalrymple, C. P. Campion, H. G. Edmunds, J. T. Femi-Pearse, H. A. A. Doherty, W. Hughes, A. C. Howard, K. Sagoe, A. O. Majekodunmi, S. E. Onwu, A. G. W. Branch, E. J. Bury, K. O. Toole, V. Thorne Thorne, D. K. Cowan, W. Serle, A. L. F. Thomson, J. I. Lesh, J. P. Harrison, T. A. Kester, S. O. Awoliyi, G. E. McVitie, B. S. Jones, B. J. Green, J. B. Henderson, C. Hollins, S. H. A. Pearse, A. O. Coker, M. O. Alakija, W. G. Davidson, M. G. O'Flynn, M. W. Smith, H. M. S. Boardman, W. Mullen, I. M. Marrable, O. B. Alakija, C. W. Norman-Williams, E. N. O. Sodeinde, R. A. B. Dikko, S. O. Franklin, K. E. A. U. Ground, J. Crabb, J. P. Sexton, C. N. Samuell, J. A. B. Nicholson, F. N. Macnamara, O. D. Macnamara, V. G. Springett, M. A. Majekodunmi, R. Dickie, F. O. Adewole, J. A. Pearce, D. W. Quantrill, A. J. Duggan, G. E. Griffiths, F. M. Budden, P. J. L. Roche, G. R. H. Drew, W. L. M. Perry, V. L. Billington, D. I. Amah, J. G. A. McSorley, N. R. E. Fendall, G. W. P. Green, J. C. Chartres, C. J. O. Taylor, C. C. A. Adeniyi-Jones. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000 and £1,050–50–1,200; or £440, £425 £450, £500–25–600–30–720.
Medical Entomologist—Vacant. £450, £450, £475, £500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840–1,000.
Dentists—C. D. Cunningham, W. H. R. Still, five vacancies. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000.
Dental Mechanic—Vacant. £400–12–496, £508–12–580–20–600.
Senior Storekeeper—R. M. Jones. £600–30–720.
Medical Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacists —L. C. Bell, R. S. Cayzer. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.
Physio Therapists—Two vacancies. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.
Limb Fitter—W. D. Waugh. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.
Senior Nursing Sisters—M. A. L. Gummow, M.B.E., G. M. Spencer, M. M. E. Brodrick, M. Earl, M.B.E., M. P. Steele, M.B.E., M. Bennetts, L. Burwash, E. G. B. Archer, H. A. Cain, P. T. Evans. £520–20–600, £630.

Health

Senior Health Officers—J. Hamilton, W. C. Smith, one vacancy. £1,200.
Medical Officers of Health—G. A. C. Gordon, M.C., E.C. Gilles, C. E. C. Nunns, N. E. W. Anderson, T. H. L. Montgomery, E. Bradbury, V. F. Forbes-Winslow, nine vacancies. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200, plus £150 staff pay.
Dermatologist—Major D. J. Freshwater. £840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,300.
Tuberculosis Officer—Vacant. £840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200.
Biochemist—W. S. Ladell. £550, £550, £575, £600–30–840.
Propaganda Officers—W. Sellers, M.B.E., W. G. Evans. £400–25–600–30–720.
Fumigation Officer—C. T. O'Connell. £600–30–720.
Mosquito Control Officer—J. Y. Brown. £600–30–720.
Engineer Surveyor—Vacant. Scale C.
Chief Sanitary Superintendent—N. W. J. Turnbull, M.B.E., D.C.M. £600–30–720.
Senior Pathologist, Laboratory Service—Vacant. £1,200–50–1,400.
Pathologists—G. W. St. C. Ramsay, D. A. Cannon, R. B. T. Baldwin, four vacancies. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200, plus £150 staff pay.
Senior Laboratory Superintendents—A. G. F. Jones, J. A. Smith. £600–30–720.

Medical and Pharmacy Schools

Principal of the Medical School—Vacant. £1200
Assistant Principal and Lecturer in Physiology—W. E. S. Merrett. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200.
Lecturer—Vacant. £600, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200.
Superintendent, School of Pharmacy—K. S. Feltham. £475, £475–25–600–30–720.

Yellow Fever Research Institute

Medical Officer—Vacant. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000.
Entomologist—Major F. F. Mattingley. £450, £450, £475, £500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Sleeping Sickness Service

Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge—Vacant. £1,200–50–1,400.

Sleeping Sickness Medical Officers—R. D. Harding, J. L. McLetchie, one vacancy. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200.
Entomologist—T. A. M. Nash, O.B.E. £450, £450, £475, £500–25–600–30–630, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.
Control Officers—F. E. Harmett, A. E. B. Williams, J. Sheard, J. H. C. Hicks, five vacancies. £400, £415, £430, £450–30–720.

Leprosy Control

Senior Leprosy Officer—T. D. F. Money. £1,200–50–1,400.
Medical Officers—A. McKelvie, T. F. Davey, C. M. Ross, Miss L. M. M. Lengauer. Five vacancies. £660, £660, £660–30–840–40–1,000, £1,050–50–1,200.
Senior Leprosy Control Officer—F. L. Parker. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.

MINES

Chief Inspector of Mines—B. E. Frayling, O.B.E. £1,400.
Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines—H. A. Cochran. £1,050.
Senior Inspectors of Mines—H. R. Mitchell, R. Patterson, one vacancy. £880–40–1,000.
Inspectors of Mines—Major A. P. A. Robertson, O.B.E., E.D., G. H. Vivian, W. P. Gaskell, J. H. Chalk, J. A. Cocking, W. H. Goldsworthy. Scale C.
Administrative Assistant—G. A. Kirwan. £400, £400, £425–25–600, £630–30–720.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—W. C. C. King, C.M.G. £1,500.
Deputy Commissioner of Police—T. V. W. Findlay. £1,200.
Assistant Commissioners of Police—G. H. Farrell, R. T. Shuel. £1,100.
Superintendents—A. C. Luck, Captain L. G. Mathews, R. V. D. White, T. P. Phillips, M.C., R. H. Maunsell-Eyre, D. L. Hill, J. B. G. Austin, G. A. V. de Boissiere, A. V. D. Ince, A. T. G. Trumble, Captain E. C. Gilbert, L. S. Clinton, M.C., F. W. Tristram, R. J. P. McLaughlan, N. M. ffrench, V. D. K. Marley, G. F. Evelyn-Wright, Captain F. B. Sharp, M.B.E., Captain G. M. I. Blackburne, M.C., E. S. Morgan, R. G. Henderson, C. J. Gilbert, M. K. N. Collens, R. T. Michelin, S. P. George. £840–40–920.
Senior Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and Cadets—R. Alton, C. R. Bell, J. A. Macdonald, F. S. Philip, H. Haydock-Wilson, E. S. Sherwood, H. P. G. Hodgkinson, A. C. C. Peebles, W. R. de la Cour Shirley, M. T. Williams, J. E. Hodge, N. H. B. Forde, W. G. Syer, D. S. Fountain, N. K. Millett, A. I. Gordon-Ingram, R. N. Alcock, E. Everett, W. A'de B. Sidley, J. G. Heard, L. G. Purkis, R. C. C. Jarrett, B.E.M., P. W. Price, R. H. F. England, A. Cooper, E. A. Mensah, J. T. Ogbolu, C. G. B. Gidley, D. A. Awode, R. W. Laverick, A. S. E. Agbabiaka, M. G. Amu, E. A. Oluwole, T. R. Wade, F. Brett, V. P. Birch. Scale A.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—J. A. Gundry. £1,450.
Engineer-in-Chief—R. Lessells. £1,150.
Controller of Posts—E. S. Moore. £1,150.
Assistant Engineer-in-Chief—H. A. Smith. £1,100.
Chief Accountant—T. B. Bales. £1,050.
Divisional Surveyors—P. A. Courtney, C. E. Ross, one vacancy. £1,050.
Senior Surveyors—R. H. Gallagher, R. E. G. Wilkins, L. R. Langridge, G. Porter. £840–40–920.
Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors—W. J. Collison, W. C. B. Gascoigne, S. C. Madezia, S. Lawrie, G. N. Hamilton, A. S. Stubbs, C. N. Aghanya, F. O. Asika, T. R. C. Raikes, J. G. Grierson, W. Patterson, three vacancies. Scale A and £300–20–400–25–600 (for African holder).
Storekeeper—L. V. Fields. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–720.
Assistant Accountants—S. O. Ogunyemi, F. C. Johnson, M. A. Kuku, G. Money. £300–20–400–25–600.
Divisional Engineers—T. R. Beckett, D. S. Foulkes-Roberts, one vacancy. £1,050.
Senior Engineers—D. Sanderson, R. Groves, A. K. Todd. £880–40–1,000.
Wireless Engineer—R. W. Stephens. £880–40–1,000.
Engineers—E. W. M. Revell, J. W. Jehu, L. F. Taylor, G. P. Williams, J. A. Farrer, A. E. Cheal, A. Anderson, C. H. L. Parker, D. J. Robinson, F. W. Foster, four vacancies. Scale C.
Superintendent of Workshop—T. G. King. £880–40–1,000.
Assistant Superintendent of Workshop—G. H. Neal. £400, £400, £450, £475–25–600, £630–30–720.
Chief Inspectors—R. A. Cook, one vacancy. £600.

PRINTING

Government Printer—L. H. Hughes, O.B.E. £750–30–900.
Superintendent of Press—S. S. Engeland. £600–30–720.

PRISONS

Director of Prisons—Lt. Col. V. L. Mabb, O.B.E., M.C., E.D. £1,400.
Inspector of Prisons—S. W. Brittain-Long. £750–30–840–40–920.
Superintendents, W. C. Dean, J. W. Hayllor, J. A. Brown, J. H. C. Wheatley, A. Clark, R. F. Dymond. £600–30–720.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

Public Relations Officer—D. C. Fletcher (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*). £1,400.
Assistant Public Relations Officers—D. da Silva, C. P. de S. Milne Haigh, three vacancies. Scale B. £800–40–960; or £300–20–400–25–600.
Press Officers—Captain J. Stocher. £600–30–720.
Process Engravers—E. L. Cooke, one vacancy. £500–25–600–30–720.

PUBLIC WORKS

Administrative and Engineering Branch

Director of Public Works—H. E. Walker. £1,800.
Deputy Director—R. W. Taylor. £1,400.
Area Directors—W. H. Jackson, M.C., O.B.E., £1,400. R. Rodger, C. E. Thorp, £1,300.
Assistant Directors—E. Wall, A. McDonald. £1,150.
Senior Executive Engineers—C. E. Andreae, H. P. Humpidge, K. Sadler, G. R. Hasselhuhn, D. M. MacLaughlin, W. A. Anderson, J. W. Tallentire, D. S. Bulbin, W. A. Dow, D. G. Blyth, D. H. Lawson. £1,050.

Executive Engineers, Grade I—J. A. Henry, T. E. Brand, L. Lilly, A. G. Boorman, E. Iliff, S. J. Slaughter, R. E. G. Ferguson. £880–40–1,000.
Executive Engineers, Grade I (Supernumerary)—L. G. Culshaw, J. C. Davison, W. Dempster, P. I. O'Connor, R. A. Tennant, J. B. R. Pedder, G. C. Stubbs, T. W. Shaw, J. Lea, F. H. Woodrow, C. W. M. Williams, H. P. Pooley, S. C. Barrie, F. H. Meeres-Young, W. Grant, A. H. Clarke, E. H. Marfleet, A. F. Daldy. £880–40–1,000.
Executive Engineers, Grades II–IV—G. M. Johnson, V. F. Lindsey, E. C. S. Ladd, W. S. Bickerstaff, J. M. Longson, G. A. R. Farquharson, K. Wilson, Major J. W. Stokes, W. D. B. Kingston, D. H. Yarnold, D. Evans, H. C. Garlick, P. W. Hunt, G. D. G. Plummer, R. L. Armstrong, A. Williams, R. J. Owens, Eifion Jones, N. Lowry, R. Conway, R. M. Allen, H. Holding, F. Wallace, J. G. Kehoe, F. M. Burgess, F. M. T. Ashley, A. H. Lewis, M. H. Widdows, W. McCready, J. R. O'Donnell, O. Gibb. Scale C.
Engineering Assistant—Vacant. £480, £510–30–720–40–920.
Waterworks Engineers—Vacant. £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000.

Mechanical

Mechanical Engineers—Lt.-Col. F. C. Kup, Lt.-Col. L. A. Holloway, D.C.M., O.B.E. Scale C.
Works Manager—R. C. S. Fowler. £880–40–1,000.
Assistant Works Managers, Yard, Workshop and Waterworks Superintendents—J. W. W. Hallam, H. Handforth, W. Hogg, A. F. Farnfield, A. Lovett, R. West, L. Wileman. £630–30–720.
Senior Architect—F. C. Haslam. £1,050.
Architects—T. Scott, W. S. Corlett. Scale C.
Chief Storekeeper—F. W. Bailey. £750–30–840–40–920.
Storekeepers and Assistant Storekeepers—H. G. Hillier, L. E. Nix, P. L. Johns, J. A. Glossop. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.
Chief Inspectors—J. L. Roberts, T. W. Seamark, T. O. Lambourn, W. Brown, E. C. Forrest, T. Lang, C. G. Graham, L. R. Turner. £600.

Electrical

Electrical Engineer-in-Chief—J. O. Hall, O.B.E. £1,400.
Senior Electrical Engineers—C. L. Packe, H. H. Manson, O.B.E., one vacancy. £1,050.
Electrical Engineers, Grade I—P. L. Mackintosh, N. Wise, one vacancy. £880–40–1,000.
Electrical Engineers, Grade II—T. Maloney, H. Batty, P. M. Beare, T. B. R. Honeyman, A. J. Morris, O. D. Williams, C. G. P. Eastgate, three vacancies. Scale C.
Mechanical Engineer, Grade I—A. R. Rae. £880–40–1,000.
Mechanical Engineer, Grade II—R. H. G. Greener. Scale C.
Assistant Electrical Engineers—H. H. Pernice, H. Blythe, F. W. Cuer, J. C. Chopping, G. T. Turner, D. A. Buss, O. O. Coker, four vacancies. £475, £475, £500, £525–25–600–30–660; or £200–20–240; £300–20–400–25–475 (for African holders.
Assistant Mechanical Engineers—R. S. Nelson, A. C. M. Chapman, C. W. Motts, V. M. Raine, W. J. Moxon, A. D. Blue, J. Pigdon, W. G. Conkie, M. J. Walshe, W. N. Jones, W. B. Anderson, A. MacInnes, J. S. Dingle, T. Hool, L. T. Simpson, seven vacancies. £475, £475, £500, £525–25–600–30–660.

RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

Chief Resettlement Officer—Vacant.
Area Resettlement Officers—R. N. O. Marshall, T. Bovell-Jones (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*), Scale B. Colonel R. Element, K. V. Hanitsch, Colonel W. Owen, C.B.E., M.C., at various salaries.
Resettlement Officers—I. P. Allunth, B. E. B. Fagg, E. Broadbent, J. O. Hodge (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*), Scale B. E. Simcock, W. I. Wiffin, H. C. Williams. At various salaries.

TRANSPORT AND OIL CONTROL

Controller—J. W. Hartley (*Seconded from Provincial Administration*). £1,400.
Deputy Controllers—W. J. R. Mellor, J. B. Wallace, E. M. Murray, J. L. Gordon. Scale B.
Transport Control Officers—J. Isola Williams. Scale B.

VETERINARY SERVICES

Director of Veterinary Services—R. J. Simmons, C.B.E. £1,400.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services—W. G. Beaton. £1,100.
Administrative Assistant—Vacant. £400, £400, £425–25–600; £630–30–720.

Field Service

Senior Veterinary Officers—N. Clarke, R. Coulthard, J. H. B. Best, one vacancy. £800–40–1,000.
Veterinary Officers—H. A. Hay-Barclay, J. Morton, N. Burke, A. W. Hart, Captain G. M. Gates, H. K. Littlewood, J. D. Birkett, J. McCulloch, E. J. Westcott, E. Dixon, D. A. W. Walker, R. W. Crowther. £630, £630, £660–30–840; £880–40–1,000. (£880–40–1,000 after three years' halt on £840.)
Hides and Skins Inspectors—A. W. Carline, two vacancies. £500–25–600–30–720.
Senior Livestock Superintendents—W. G. Phelps, P. Paxton. £600.

Laboratory Service

Veterinary Pathologist—R. W. M. Metham. £1,100.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer—Vacant. £880–40–1,000.
Veterinary Research Officer—J. F. A. Sprent. £630, £630, £630, £660–30–840.
Senior Laboratory Superintendent—R. C. Early. £600–30–720.

Education Service

Principal, Veterinary School—R. S. Marshall. £1,100.
Veterinary Education Officers—D. E. MacGregor, Mrs. G. R. Westcott, two vacancies. £630, £630, £630, £660–30–840, £880–40–1,000. (£880–40–1,000 after three years' halt on £840.)
Livestock Education Officer—F. W. de St. Croix. £600–30–720.

RAILWAY

General Manager—A. J. F. Bunning, C.M.G. £2,000.
Assistant General Manager—A. Busby. £1,200.
Administrative Assistants—H. F. P. Plumridge, N. C. A. Levy, E. W. Tooey, D. S. Lewis. £660–30–840–40–920.
Railway Printer—L. Perry. £600–30–720.
Assistant Railway Printer—K. J. Price. £400–15–600.

Labour and Welfare Officer—W. A. Powell. Scale B.
Chief Accountant—S. T. Crampton. £1,300.
Assistant Chief Accountant—F. Sander. £1,050.
Senior Accountants—J. F. Swallow, J. C. Morris, F. R. Duce, C. W. Harvey. £750–30–840–40–920.
Accountants and Assistant Accountants—A. J. Marinho, J. L. Bomford, J. E. Crawley, R. E. Jenkins, J. S. Nicholas, E. Slee, R. S. Lane, H. Berry, A. O. Oresanya, L. A. Onojobi, J. B. Shusi, E. F. A. Dada, W. Moore, A. B. S. Daykin, one vacancy. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720; and £320–20–400–25–600.
Stock Verifiers—F. W. Lovesey, Y. P. O. Shodeinde. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720; and £300–20–400–25–450, £475–25–600.
Cashiers and Paymasters—M. A. S. Agbaje, P. O. Uyanwah, one vacancy. £300–20–400–25–600.
Stores Superintendent—J. H. Pirie. £1,100.
Senior Storekeepers—F. G. W. Potter, W. J. Lardner, C. N. F. Sturrock, one vacancy. £750–30–840.
Storekeepers—C. G. New, K. D. Francis, S. C. Goodman, E. P. Akinwale, G. I. Thain. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720; and £300–20–400–25–450, £475–25–600.

Traffic and Commercial

Chief Traffic Superintendent—D. C. Woodward. £1,400.
Senior Traffic Assistant—W. D. Shreeve. £1,100.
District Traffic Superintendents—L. Symons, D.C.M., M.M.; W. H. Best. £1,000.
Senior Assistant Traffic Officers—T. W. Sharp, C. W. Putsey, C. C. Whittington. £880–40–920.
Assistant Traffic Officers—T. A. Crawford, C. J. Greenway, P. W. Blackwell, R. Carverhill, A. R. G. Saunders, J. T. Hardy, H. J. M. Welsh, J. O. McNab, W. Sandison, G. H. Seaton, W. G. Dennis, two vacancies. Scale C.
Road Transport Officer—Vacant. £720–30–840–40–920.
Assistant Road Transport Officers—W. Cooke, H. M. Bertgues. £400, £400, £450–25–600–30–660.

Civil Engineering

Chief Engineer—W. J. O. Reeves, C.B.E. £1,400.
Assistant Chief Engineer—E. J. B. Gahan. £1,200.
District Engineers—H. Llewelyn, N. M. Lewis, W. C. Bamford, C. W. Watson. £1,000.
Senior Assistant Engineers—W. H. Norris, R. E. Broomfield, R. Bridgman. £880–40–920.
Assistant Engineers—H. R. Guenin, S. P. Smith, R. B. Hood, G. L. Davis, E. J. Andrews, J. W. McMath, J. H. Riach, R. D. Montague, J. G. Sherry, W. B. Wilkinson, four vacancies. Scale C.
Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer—Vacant. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.
Chief Draughtsman and Technical Instructor—F. A. Collard. £660–30–840.
Clerk of Works—A. C. Wood. £630–30–720.
Chief Inspector of Works—R. G. Shail. £600.
Chief Foreman of Works—W. C. Hedger. £600.
Chief Signal Inspector—W. A. J. Buckingham. £630–30–720.

Mechanical Engineering

Chief Mechanical Engineer—T. B. Welch. £1,400.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer—G. O. Urion. £1,200.
Chief Draughtsman—W. T. Dixon. £630–30–840.
Draughtsman and Instructor—Vacant. £400, £415, £430, £450–25–600, £630–30–720.
Works Manager—J. W. Duggan. £1,100.
Assistant Works Managers, Grade I—E. W. Shorrock, B. Quine, C. McArthur. £475, £475, £500–25–600, £630, £660–30–840, £880–40–920.
Assistant Works Managers, Grade II—E. P. Pascoe, A. Macfarlane. £630–30–720.
Carriage and Wagon Superintendent—R. E. Nelson. £1,000.
Indoor Carriage and Wagon Superintendent—L. C. Robins. £630–30–720.
Outdoor Carriage and Wagon Superintendent—C. B. Lane. £630–30–720.
Chief Carriage and Wagon Inspector—W. G. Hunt. £600.
Chief Electrician—F. J. Wilkins. £600.
Superintendent of Motive Power—H. K. Bostock. £1,100.
District Running Superintendents—H. W. Mace, G. Hodge, W. H. J. Moull, G. H. Bransom. £1,000.
Assistant District Running Superintendents, Grade I—F. J. H. Jackel, E. M. Smith, E. Mabbs, V. Nicholas. £475, £475, £500–25–600, £630, £660–30–840, £880–40–920.
Assistant District Running Superintendents, Grade II—H. G. Shoebrooks, H. B. Kille, V. Baker. £630–30–720.

Wharves

District Traffic Superintendent—A. P. Massey. £840–40–1,000.
Assistant Traffic Officer—E. E. Wenban. Scale C.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

Fisheries Development Officer—Captain W. B. Dowson. £1,200.
Welfare Officer—D. E. Faulkner. Scale B.
Development Officers—W. E. Ryan, C. M. Brocklebank, E. C. Slade, D. A. Easton, H. R. N. Bridges, R. C. Whalley, J. D. C. Clarke, E. O. B. Bennett, T. H. Bedson, J. Brennan, Lt.-Cdr. H. S. Brown, H. M. Newman, Captain A. A. Bradshaw, Captain F. R. Sweet, Lieutenant H. C. Hall, V. E. Hughes-Jones. £500–15–530–20–590–30–800.
Textile Expert—A. E. Southern. £1,000.
Architect—S. E. Malins. £660.
Electrical Engineer in Charge Construction (Electricity)—C. Anderson. £1,200.
Executive Engineer (Rural Water Supplies)—H. C. T. Brown. £660.

NORTH BORNEO

See note in Part II B. Details of staff will be given in next edition.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Note.—Officers serving on " overseas " terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Eubule John Waddington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,000, plus £1,000 duty allowance.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—Lt.-Col. M. H. A. Fletcher. £450.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Chief Secretary—H. F. Cartmel-Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,800.
Financial Secretary—G. E. Thornton, M.B.E. £1,500.
Secretary for Native Affairs—R. S. Hudson, C.M.G. £1,400.
Administrative Secretary—J. H. Wallace. £1,200.
Assistant Chief Secretaries—A. T. Williams, M.B.E., R. A. Nicholson, A. G. K. Johnston. £950.
Assistant Secretaries—J. G. Phillips, P. D. Thomas, R. Craufurd-Benson, H. Mc.L. McDowell, F. H. N. Parry, J. A. Dinwiddie. £400–920; or £350–1,000. A. B. Cree (*seconded from N. Rhod. Regt.*)
Establishment Officer—W. G. N. Lightfoot. £600–920.
Assistant Establishment Officers—A. Wilson, P. R. W. Fuller. £440–720.

Development

Joint Adviser on Development—G. F. Clay, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. £1,650.
Commissioner for Native Development—J. S. Moffat, O.B.E. £1,200.

Economic Controls

Assistant Secretaries—G. C. Kitching, O.B.E. £840. J. O. T. Phibbs. £400–920.

District Administration

Provincial Commissioners—E. H. B. Wickins, H. A. Watmore. £1,250. G. Howe, H. L. Brigham. £1,200. E. Munday, E. D. Clough, A. F. B. Glennie. £1,100.
District Officers and Cadets—E. Sharpe, R. T. Chicken, O.B.E., J. G. Read, C.M.G., V. E. Bourdillon, H. Ockendon, O.B.E., M.C., G. R. R. Stevens, C. H. J. Rawstorne, C. J. Bowden, F. B. Macrae, R. P. Bush, O.B.E., L. F. Leversedge, G. E. F. Smith, Commander T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, O.B.E., R.N., G. R. Oliver, S. D. Facey, H. Vaux, J. Gaunt, H. Franklin, Lt.-Com. C. A. R. Charnaud, R.N., H.B. Waugh, S. R. Denny, J. P. Murray, B. E. Crawfurd, W. G. Reeves, O. S. Wallace, F. R. G. Phillips, M. G. Billing, W. V. Brelsford, G. C. R. Clay, M. Mitchell-Heggs, N. S. Price, T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones, J. O. T. Phibbs, D. B. Hall, C. G. Stevens, C. J. W. Fleming, J. F. Passmore, J. G. Phillips, G. S. Jones, M.B.E., R. L. Moffat, J. B. W. Anderson, F. M. Thomas, P. D. Thomas, R. Craufurd-Benson, G. E. Curtis, H. L. Jones, P. J. Law, N. C. A. Ridley, J. L. B. Wilson, K. C. Johnson, J. A. Evetts, G. C. M. Heathcote, A. F. C. Campbell, R. S. Foster, A. C. Jamieson, A. G. H. Gardner-Brown, N. S. Knight, J. J. Keigwin, D. C. Goodfellow, M.B.E., N. P. Hammond, R. L. Button, C. P. A. Sharland, J. T. Crawford, J. E. Long, H. McL. McDowell, S. P. Bourne, F. M. N. Heath, C. M. N. White, G. K. N. Trevaskis, E. C. Thomson, A. T. de B. Wilmot, P. G. D. Clark, K. Kinghorn, G. F. Tredwell, F. H. N. Parry, J. O. Lemon, J. M. Walker, J. W. Stewart, D.F.C., A. B. Simpson, H. A. d'Avray, M. Barker, A. St. J. Sugg, R. Philpott (*Acting*), L. Bean, M.B.E., R. E. Luyt, D.C.M., F. C. Finch, N. R. K. Davis, R. D. McM. Williams, E. C. Greenall, J. A. Dinwiddie, R. R. Stokes, J. E. Blunden. £400–920; or £350–1,000.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL

Accountant-General—Vacant.
Deputy Accountant-General—Vacant.
Accountants—E. J. Thompson, F. M. D. Manning, J. A. O. Robertson, R. F. L. Hatchwell. £600–720.
Assistant Accountants—K. S. M. Joubert, F. W. Bridle, T. L. Bennett, R. C. Hewitt. £440–660.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL

Administrator-General and Official Receiver—Vacant.

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—C. J. Lewin, M.C. £1,100.
Assistant Director and Entomologist—W. Allan, O.B.E. £840–920.
Ecologist—C. G. Trapnell. £600–840.
Senior Agricultural Officers—U. J. Moffat, O.B.E., R. H. Fraser, J. N. Clothier. £720–840.
Agricultural Officers—T. G. Strangeways, J. R. E. Hindson, C. E. Johnson, H. M. Tickler, D. U. Peters, B. C. Wills, J. D. Yelf, C. C. Parisinos. £400–840.
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—C. E. Duff. £720–840.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—R. G. Miller. £480–720. H. J. A. Rea. £400–840.

AUDIT

Auditor—A. C. Hands. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Auditor—J. H. Belderson. £810–920.
Assistant Auditors—N. S. C. Jones, R. D. Littlejohns. £350–780.

CUSTOMS

Comptroller of Customs—M. H. Hawkes. £1,050.
Deputy Comptroller—W. G. O. Owen-Smith. £720–840.
Collectors, Grade I—C. H. H. Coleman, G. Owen-Smith, A. T. K. Otty. £600–720.
Collectors, Grade II—W. J. Page, P. S. Henderson, D. L. Bermant. £425–660 or £440–660.

EDUCATION (EUROPEAN)

Director—J. B. Clark. £1,100.
Inspector of Schools—R. E. W. Burnside. £600–920.
Principals—T. C. Deacon, F. C. H. Knapp, J. R. Chadwick. £720–840. G. T. Jones, A. J. Gunn, E. C. Hobrough, T. F. Parker, W. Martin. £600–720. Miss E. F. Goring. £480–660.

EDUCATION (AFRICAN)

Director of African Education—R. J. Mason, O.B.E. £1,100.
Education Officers—J. A. Cottrell, O.B.E., J. M. Winterbottom, G. H. Wilson, G. H. Rusbridger, P. S. Tregear. £475–920. R. J. Seal, J. O. Forester, W. C. Little, D. B. Roberts, S. Vivian. £350–840.

Woman Education Officer—Miss D. E. Cartwright. £390–600.
Principal, Jeanes School—Rev. D. M. Robertson. £600–840.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER UNDERTAKING (Lusaka)

Engineer-in-Charge—W. S. Hutchins. £720–840.

GAME AND TSETSE CONTROL

Acting Director—T. G. C. Vaughan-Jones. £400–920, plus £100 duty allowance.

HEALTH

Director of Medical Services—J. F. C. Haslam, C.M.G., M.C. £1,450.
Deputy Director—P. S. Bell. £1,200.
Senior Medical Officers—J. A. Acheson, J. A. McGregor. £1,000–1,100.
Surgical Specialist—J. F. Macdonald. £1,000–1,100.
Pathologist—Vacant.
Medical Officers—N. D. Sanderson, R. B. S. Smith, F. W. Gilbert, C. S. Davies, A. J. Board, K. C. P. Thomson, M.C., J. Tillman, W. C. B. Harrison, H. D. Sutherland, J. H. C. Clarke, E. A. Beet, J. W. O. Will, E. A. Keith, I. L. Briggs, J. M. M. Jamieson, J. S. Meredith, C. R. George, J. M. B. Garrod, O. L. C. Cookson, C. Lenk, J. W. Nelson, C. M. Phillips, Miss A. M. Gray. £600–920 or £600–1,000.
Medical Superintendent, Medical Training School—R. H. Purnell. £600–1,000.
Dental Surgeon—Vacant.
Medical Entomologist—G. G. Robinson. £400–1,000.
Pharmacist and Storekeeper—E. McPhee. £600–720.
Senior Health Inspector—G. F. Newbury. £600–720.
Secretary—J. Loggie. £600–720.
Assistant Accountant—E. M. O. Kemp. £440–660.
Matron—Mrs. M. C. Lewis. £500.

INCOME TAX

Commissioner—W. J. Donnelly. £1,100.
Assistant Commissioner—Vacant.
Assessors—K. C. Johnson (*seconded from Provincial Administration*), C. W. Norris, W. D. Campbell. £440–720.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Information and Public Relations Officer—H. Franklin—£400–920, plus £100 duty allowance.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—Sir H. C. F. Cox. £1,800.
Puisne Judge—G. G. Robinson. £1,350.
Registrar of the High Court—C. D. G. Harbord. £550–840.
Resident Magistrates—R. O. Sinclair, H. S. Palmer, W. E. Evans, D. D. O'Donovan. £600–1,000.

LABOUR

Labour Commissioner—W. F. Stubbs, O.B.E. £1,200.
Labour Officers—R. L. Moffat, P. J. Law. £400–920. Major W. Tysoe, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. £720–840. J. H. Nisbet, E. F. Schultz. £440–720.

LANDS, MINES AND SURVEYS

Commissioner—L. W. G. Eccles, C.M.G., M.C. £1,100.
Chief Surveyor and Examiner of Diagrams—S. F. Turner. £840–920.
Senior Surveyors—T. J. Cassidy, A. D. Hamilton, R. M. Garrard. £720–840.
Surveyors—D. S. Cleak, P. W. M. Allin, G. H. H. Quiggin, F. J. Woods, W. M. Younger, M.B.E. £480–720.
Computor—Vacant.
Registrar of Titles—Vacant.
Deputy Registrar of Titles—F. B. Coulson, M.B.E.
Assistant Accountant (Lands)—W. E. Cousins. £440–660.
Chief Inspector of Mines—J. A. Fawdry. £920.
Senior Inspector of Mines—Vacant.
Inspectors of Mines—S. Bray, R. K. McLeod, S. Oxley Oxland, L. M. Serfontein. £660–840 or £450–840.
Inspectors of Machinery—C. R. E. Draper, C. Allen. £480–720.

LEGAL

Attorney-General—H. G. Morgan, K.C. £1,450.
Solicitor-General—E. I. G. Unsworth. £1,050.
Crown Counsel—Vacant. £600–1,000.

POLICE

Commissioner—H. G. Hart. £1,100.
Deputy Commissioner—R. J. W. Verrall. £840–920.
Superintendents—A. Pickup, N. Brodie, W. Totman, M.B.E. £720–840.
Senior Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents—E. S. Fold, H. M. L. Wikinson, G. C. Smith, E. D. Simmons, T. M. Davidson, E. J. Phinn, A. J. I. Hawkins, C. N. Halse, A. Wallace, T. H. Bush, D. W. Humphrey, O. Mitchell, J. M. Helliwell, J. C. Day. £425–720.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General—T. R. Jenkinson. £1,100.
Deputy Postmaster-General—C. O. Taylor. £720–920.
Senior Postmasters—W. M. Jenkinson, J. M. McIntyre, T. H. Dale, H. Mansfield, A. V. Courtney, J. H. M. Black. £600–720.
Accountant—H. E. Roberts. £600–720.
Assistant Accountant—Vacant.
Engineer-in-Chief—R. Sturman. £720–920.
Assistant Engineer—W. J. Silvester. £600–720.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—R. H. Payne. £720–840.
Assistant Government Printer—W. F. J. Hobbs. £600–720.
Officer-in-Charge, Monotype—J. G. Ingram. £440–660.

PRISONS

Commissioner—R. L. Worsley. £960.
Assistant to Commissioner—P. H. H. Bayly. £600–720.
Superintendent—A. E. Weekes. £480–600.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director—Vacant.
Senior Executive Engineer—W. C. Fitz-Henry. £880–1,000.
Executive Engineer—A. M. Dibble, M.B.E. £880–1,000.
Water Engineer—T. W. Longridge. £880–1,000.
Geologist—J. H. M. McNaughton. £720–840.

Assistant Engineers—R. Mason, W. R. Scott, D. J. Peacock, A. G. Wakelin, G. C. Baldwin, £450–840.
Assistant Engineer (Irrigation)—Vacant.
Mechanical Engineer—Vacant.
Architect—Vacant.
Assistant Architect—A. D. Agg. £600–840.
Quantity Surveyor—T. J. Pratt. £600–840.
Assistant Quantity Surveyor—Vacant.
Accountant—H. M. Kirk. £600–720.
Assistant Accountant—A. W. Brown. £440–660.

STORES AND TRANSPORT

Controller of Stores—E. J. Whindus. £720–920.
Accountant—Vacant.

VETERINARY

Director of Veterinary Services—J. H. N. Hobday, O.B.E. £1,100.
Deputy Director—E. T. Fern. £840–920.
Senior Veterinary Officers—G. F. Elliott, J. McArthur. £600–920.
Veterinary Officers—J. F. C. Swan, P. D. L. Guilbride, P. J. Sheehy, G. D. Shaw. £600–840.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer—P. L. le Roux. £600–920.
Veterinary Research Officer—R. D. Hodgins. £600–840.
Dairy and Poultry Officer—Vacant.

EXTRAORDINARY WAR SERVICES

African Labour Corps

Controller—Captain J. Brown, M.B.E. £600.

Civil Supplies

Director of Civil Supplies—Major H. K. McKee, M.C., £1,000.
Controller—C. W. Taylor. £750.

Import Control

Controller of Imports—J. O. T. Phibbs (*seconded from District Administration*).

Price and Fuel Control

Price and Fuel Controller—T. S. Page. £1,000.

Man Power

Director of Man Power—R. Welensky, C.M.G., £1,000.

War Evacuees and Camps

Director of War Evacuees and Camps—Lt.-Col. A. N. Bagshaw, M.B.E. £720–840, plus £160 duty allowance.
Assistant Accountant—R. C. Hewitt (*seconded from Accountant General's Dept.*).
Camp Commandants—Lt.-Col. H. de Brath. £840.
H. R. Alexander, Captain S. Grills. £600.

NYASALAND

Note.—Officers serving on "overseas" terms are entitled to free partly-furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir Edmund Charles Richards, K.C.M.G. £2,500, with £500 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp—Vacant. £240–20–400.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Chief Secretary—F. L. Brown, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. £1,500.
Financial Secretary—G. H. Adams, C.B.E. £1,300.
Assistant Chief Secretary—A. C. Talbot-Edwards. £1,000.
Assistant Secretaries—W. L. Skinner. £475–25–600–20–720–30–840–40–920. J. H. Ingham, G. C. D. Hodgson (*seconded from District Administration*).
Establishment Officer—J. A. Callow. £600–30–720–30–840.
Office Superintendent—Vacant. £500–25–600.
Clerk—J. T. Doughton. £300–18–390–18–480. (*Acting Office Superintendent.*)

Provincial and District Administration

Provincial Commissioners—J. M. Ellis, O.B.E., H. C. J. Barker, D. W. Saunders-Jones, O.B.E. £1,200.
Deputy Provincial Commissioner—R. H. Keppel-Compton. £1,000.
District Officers—H. C. Foulger, R. C. Allan, S. J. Pegler, G. W. Kenyon-Slaney, O.B.E., H. S. Selous, I. B. Moir, M.C., E. C. Barnes, M. C. Hoole, M.C., K. W. Switzer, M.B.E., W. A. N. Thatcher, P. B. McDonald, N. A. Whitechurch, H. V. McDonald, S. J. Olivier. £750–30–840–40–920. A. E. Savage, H. F. Bingham, C. A. S. Parker, G. W. Benson. £400–50–500–25–600, £660–30–840–40–1,000.
Administrative Officers—R. D. W. Martin, W. H. J. Rangeley, T. D. Thomson. £350, £350, £400–50–500–25–600, £660–30–840, £880–40–1,000.
Assistant District Officers—J. H. Ingham, H. J. H. Borley, M. A. Sharpe, G. R. D. Soltau, G. C. D. Hodgson, P. K. O'Riordan, D. A. G. Reeve, M. J. Lamb, I. T. Nance. A. F. Scott, J. H. E. Watson, P. M. Lewis, D. W. Wickham, J. R. Winter.
Administrative Assistants—Miss I. M. L. Wauchope, M.B.E. £400, £400, £455–25–550. R. Tait Bowie. £550.

Labour Branch

Labour Commissioner—M. E. Leslie. £1,000.
Government Representative, Southern Rhodesia—F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. £600.
Government Representative, South Africa—E. H. Warren, M.B.E. £700.
Labour Officers—Two vacancies. £500–25–600, £660–30–720.

CENTRAL ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Chief Accountant—H. W. Claxton, O.B.E. £920.
Senior Accountant—T. H. W. Gould. £720–30–840.
Accountants—V. B. Cammell, two vacancies. £600–30–720.
Assistant Accountants—J. L. Gamble. £400–25–600. T. F. Forbes, D. A. Kain, one vacancy. £350, £350, £400–25–600.

AGRICULTURE

Director—G. W. Nye, O.B.E. £1,100.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—C. B. Garnett. £840–40–920.
Assistant Accountant—Vacant. £400–25–600.
Entomologist—C. Smee. M.C. £600–30–720–30–840–40–920.
Chemist—I. W. M. A. Black. £600–30–720–30–840.

Senior Agricultural Officers—E. Lawrence. £720–30–840. R. W. Kettlewell. £880–40–1,000.
Agricultural Officers—C. C. Webster, A. P. S. Forbes, H. W. T. Webb, C. J. Dawkins, M. F. H. Selby, A. B. Cormack, W. V. Rose, D. H. Laycock. £400, £400, £450–25–600, £660–30–840.
Senior Agricultural Assistants—F. F. Smithyman, G. D. N. Bartlett, D. N. Smalley, R. E. Wilbraham. £480–20–600.

Audit

Auditor—F. S. Williams, O.B.E. £1,000.
Senior Assistant Auditor—R. P. Green. £810–840–40–920.
Assistant Auditor—D. G. Bompas. £350, £350, £400–50–500–25–600, £660–30–780.

Customs

Comptroller of Customs—F. J. Lock, O.B.E. £1,000.
Assistant Comptroller—J. Mackenzie, M.B.E., M.M. £600–30–720.
Assistant Comptroller of Income Tax—W. Kaye. £600–30–720–30–840.
Collectors of Customs—H. G. Lawrence. £360, £360, £425–25–600. A. W. R. Duly. £400, £400, £425–25–550–600–30–780.

Education

Director of Education—R. H. W. Wisdom. £1,100.
Assistant Director of Education—A. G. Fraser. £720–30–840–40–920.
Principal, "Jeanes" Training Centre—P. Williams. £800–40–920.
Education Officers—L. A. C. Buchanan, I. F. G. Stott, Miss K. Gray. £400 (for 2 years), £475–25–600–30–720–30–840–40–920.
Masters, "Jeanes" Training Centre—A. E. Dingle, E. E. Carrall-Wilcocks. £480–20–600–30–720.
Assistant Accountant—D. M. Paterson. £480–25–600.

Forestry

Conservator of Forests—J. B. Clements, O.B.E. £920.
Assistant Conservator of Forests—P. Topham, R. G. M. Willan. £480–20–600–30–720–30–840. W. E. Lewis. £400 (for 2 years), £450–25–600; £660–30–840.

Geological Survey

Geologist—Vacant. £840–40–920.
Assistant Geologist—W. G. G. Cooper. £720.

Judicial

Chief Justice—Sir Edward Enoch Jenkins. £1,600.
Resident Magistrate—W. E. L. Jennings. £600 (for 2 years), £630–30–840–40–1,000.
Registrar of the High Court—Vacant. £550 (for 2 years), £575–25–600–30–840.

Lands and Survey

Lands Officer and Registrar-General—W. G. Alcock. £550 (for 2 years), £575–25–600–30–840.
Lands Assistant—E. P. Hodgson. £480–20–600.
Surveyors—C. A. Higman (one vacancy). £400 £400, £450–25–600; £660–30–840.

Legal

Attorney-General—C. Mathew. £1,300.
Crown Counsel—E. J. E. Law. £600–30–840–40–1,000.

Medical

Director of Medical Services—Vacant.—£1,300.
Senior Medical Officers—R. Calleja, O.B.E., W. H. Watson. £1,000–50–1,100.
Surgical Specialist—M. A. W. Roberts. £1,000–50–1,100.
Pathologist—Vacant.
Medical Officers—W. L. Gopsill, R. Nicklin, F. O. W. A. Mahon-Daly, P. J. Bourke, L. C. Mayne, D. P. Turner, £600–30–840–40–920. W. T. C. Berry, A. T. D. Whitfield, W. A. Glynn, O. N. Ransford, D. A. Baird, one vacancy. £600–30–840–40–1,000.
Health Inspectors—F. L. Charteris, H. L. Bolton, A. O. Sharpe. £372–18–480–20–540.
Assistant Accountant—N. R. Bartlett. £350 (for 2 years), £400–25–600.
Matron—Miss E. G. S. Horne. £300–18–426.
Senior Nursing Sisters—Miss M. E. S. Cumming, Miss A. Maslin. £318–18–372.
Nursing Sisters—Miss M. Arnot, Miss P. Hutchinson, Miss K. Scott, Miss E. C. Davidson, Miss M. Wimhurst, Miss E. L. Mycock, Miss M. L. Smith, Miss P. Stephen, Miss C. C. Ridley, Miss J. N. Aitken, Miss J. M. Hamilton, Miss J. A. Summerfield, one vacancy. £240–18–276–24–300.

Posts and Telegraphs

Postmaster-General—H. Thompson, M.B.E. £920.
Assistant Postmaster-General—W. R. H. Morgan. £600–30–720–30–840.
Accountant—C. J. Chambers. £425–25–600–30–720.
Postal Surveyors—J. W. Crompton, P. Shimmins. £425–25–600–30–720.
Senior Postmaster—J. S. Lynn. £480–20–600.
Telegraph Engineer—D. G. M. Lawson. £600–30–720.
Wireless and Telegraph Inspector—D. R. Dawson. £400–20–600.

Police and Immigration

Commissioner of Police, Principal Immigration Officer, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Director of Intelligence and Security—M. L. Fraser. £1,000.
Assistant Commissioner—A. E. Wilson. £840–40–920.
Superintendents—G. D. A. Branfill, A. T. Tate. £720–30–840.
Assistant Superintendents—J. E. S. Tennant. £360 (for 2 years), £425–25–600–30–720. R. Russell-Jones, F. B. Smith, E. O. Viall, one vacancy. £350 (for 2 years), £400–25–550; £600–30–780.

Prisons and Lunatic Asylum

Commissioner of Prisons—W. H. Ingram. £720–30–840.
Superintendent, Central Prison—J. R. Lennon. £500–25–600. Receives £100 pensionable allowance as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.
Assistant Superintendent, Central Prison—H. J. Mallet. £426–18–480. Receives £50 pensionable allowance as Assistant Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Printing and Stationery

Government Printer—E. G. R. Dunn. £720–30–840.
Press Superintendent—D. N. Fergusson. £600–30–720.
Assistant Press Superintendent—R. A. Irvine. £426–18–480–20–500–20–600.

Public Works

Director of Public Works—H. R. Price. £1,100.
Assistant Director of Public Works—H. L. Smith, £840–40–920.
Executive Engineers, Grade I—C. R. P. Curran, M.B.E. £600–30–720–30–840, one vacancy, £840–40–920.
Executive Engineers, Grade II and Assistant Engineers—J. B. Whitehead, D. MacVean (two vacancies). £450, £450, £475–25–600–30–630; £550–30–840.
Factories Inspector, Wells Maintenance Officer and Surveyor of Ships—W. G. Macintyre. £720–30–840.
Electrical Engineer—W. J. Barnicoat. £480–20–600.
Architect and Surveyor—Vacant. £480–20–600–30–720.
Assistant Wells Maintenance Officer and Well Borer—C. N. Pini. £480–20–600.
Accountant—R. Neil. £425–25–600–30–720.
Storekeeper—W. A. E. Rossiter. £480–20–600.

Public Works, Transport Section

Assistant Accountant—M. V. Smithyman. £400–25–600.
Mechanical Plant Superintendent—J. Calder. £372–18–480–20–600.

Veterinary

Chief Veterinary Officer—J. de Meza. £920.
Veterinary Officers—S. G. Wilson, W. J. Gray. £600–30–720–30–840. F. B. Leech, G. Q. Fowler (one vacancy). £600, £600, £630–30–720; £750–30–840.

PALESTINE

Notes

In the following particulars of the Palestine civil establishment the salary scales, indicated in brackets, are as shown below.

In addition to the salaries stated, officers who are neither Palestinian nor natives of Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and other neighbouring countries receive an expatriation allowance at the annual rates shown in column 3 herebelow.

Index No.	*Salary Scale.* £	*Expatriation Allowance.*
(viii)	300–12–(420)–15–480–20–(600)–25–800.	£100 up to efficiency bar of £600 and £150 from a salary £625 onwards.
(ix)	400; 400–50–(600)–25–800	
(x)	500–20–(600)–25–800	
(xi)	600–25–800	
(xii)	400; 400–50–(600)–25–(800)–25–1,000.	
(xiii)	600–25–(800)–25–1,000	
(xiv)	800–25–1,000	£150
(xv)	1,000	
(xvi)	1,100	
(xvii)	1,200	£200
(xviii)	1,350	
(xix)	1,650	£250
(xx)	2,000	

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High Commissioner and Personal Staff

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief—General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. £5,500 and £2,500 duty allowance.
Private Secretary—The Hon. A. P. T. H. Cumming-Bruce (*see also under "Secretariat"*).

Administrative Service

Secretariat

Chief Secretary (xx)—H. L. G. Gurney, C.M.G.
Financial Secretary (xix)—R. Scott, C.M.G.
Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner (xviii)—Vacant.
Under Secretaries (xviii)—
Financial—Vacant.
Political—J. Gutch.
Administrative—D. C. MacGillivray, M.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretaries (xvii)—
Administrative—Ruhi Bey Abdul Hadi, O.B.E.
Economics—J. Jacobs, O.B.E.
Finance—V. N. Levi.
Personnel—Vacant.
Assistant Secretaries (xiv)—A. M. Dryburgh.
Assistant Secretaries (xii)—F. W. G. Blenkinsop, R. Newton, G. G. Grimwood, A. Tattenbaum, (*seconded to Allied Control Commission in Germany*), M. Brown, M.B.E., J. G. T. Sheringham, E. W. Keys (*seconded from the Crown Agents Office*).
Administrative Officers (xii)—The Hon. A. P. T. H. Cumming-Bruce, L. G. L. Peacocke (*seconded to the Department of Labour*).
Administrative Assistants (viii)—I. M. Brin, L. Baum, M. Melamede.

District Staff

District Commissioner—A. S. Kirkbride, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (*seconded for service in Transjordan*).
District Commissioners (xviii)—J. H. H. Pollock, C.M.G., O.B.E., A. N. Law, M.C., C. T. Evans.
District Commissioners (xvii)—W. R. McGeagh R. H. R. Church.
Deputy District Commissioners (xii)—W. V. Fuller, A. G. Dalgleish, R. C. H. Greig, J. A. Hilton.
Assistant District Commissioners (xii)—R. D. Badcock, M.C. (*seconded to Jerusalem Municipality*), E. R. Reeves, J. F. Cornes, I. Ll. Phillips, C. M. Pirie-Gordon (*seconded for service in Transjordan*), J. Somerville, R. C. Musgrave.
Administrative Officers (Contract)—The Earl of Oxford and Asquith. (Fixed salary £600.) W. J. A. Livingstone. (Fixed salary £700.) F. Workman, C. McNutt. (Fixed salary £800.)
Administrative Officers (xii)—R. W. D. Pawle, H. J. Widdowson.
Cadet Administrative Officers—P. T. Miller, J. M. Montgomery, L. A. Duffield, J. R. Smith, C. W. I. Arnold.
District Officers (viii)—M. Nasir (*seconded to the Secretariat*), R. Bey Beydoun, M.B.E., A. Epstein, M.B.E., A. R. Kleibo, O.B.E., A. J. Mantoura, M.B.E., A. Kardus, O.B.E., D. Farradj, M.B.E., N. Saba, J. Kuperman, M.B.E., N. Bawarshi, M.B.E., W. Isawi, A. Al Aref, O.B.E., B. Bushrui, M.B.E., G. Khuri, M.B.E. (*seconded to Haifa Municipality*), H. Husseini, M.B.E., J. Bergman, M.B.E., N. Anabtawi, J. A. R. Tuqan, M.B.E., J. Kisselov, M.B.E., A. Nashashibi, M.B.E. (*seconded to Broadcasting Department*), I. Es Said, N. Khatry, I. Hashem, M.B.E., Z. Shimshi, I. Chizik, A. S. Khayr, I. Nashashibi, A. Bergman, A. D. Lebhar, J. Gobernik, J. A. Taji,

N. Abdul Hadi, W. N. Shaftari, M.B.E., T. Yazdi, S. Dajani, S. Hareven, B. Fahum, M. V. Marroum, M.B.E.
Cadet District Officers (viii)—M. M. Hassan, M. Kahane, A. Selinger, R. M. Silver, K. Murad, A. R. Fahum, I. Tucktuck, T. Es Said, A. A. Zawati.

Accountant General

Accountant General and Currency Officer (xvii)—A. L. Peters.
Assistant Accountants General (xiv)—P. W. Adshead (*seconded to Occupied Enemy Territory Administration*), C. F. Wolfe, R. S. Nicklin.
Senior Accountants (xi)—J. C. Gress, I. Melamede, M.B.E., M. Koffy.

Administrator General

Administrator General (xiv)—H. Kantrovitch.
Deputy Administrator General (xi)—J. Gavison.

Agriculture and Fisheries

Director (xviii)—Captain F. R. Mason.
Deputy Director (xvi)—D. Stedman Davies.
Chief Veterinary Officer (xvi)—G. B. Simmins.
Senior Agricultural Officer (xiii)—J. C. Eyre.
Chief Horticultural Officer (xiii)—A. C. Shill.
Senior Veterinary Research Officer (xiii)—H. R. Binns.
Veterinary Research Officer (xi)—I. H. Pattison.
Manager, Government Farm (xi)—B. M. Cameron, M.B.E.
Chief Fruit Inspector (xi)—A. Jefferiss.
Senior Poultry and Beekeeping Officer—Major R. E. Gould. (Fixed salary £850.)
Assistant Senior Veterinary Officer (xi)—J. Deouell.
Senior Horticultural Officer (viii)—A. Goor, M.B.E.

Antiquities

Director (xvii)—R. W. Hamilton.
Keeper, Archæological Museum (xiv)—J. H. Iliffe.
Field Archæologist (xi)—C. N. Johns.
Librarian (xi)—I. Ben-Dor.

Audit Department

Auditor (xvii)—R. F. Pinder, O.B.E.
Deputy Auditor (xv)—S. F. Dudley Smith.
Senior Assistant Auditor (xiv)—F. E. L. Carter.
Assistant Auditors—W. H. Williams (ix), S. G. White (xi).

Broadcasting

Director (xvii)—The Hon. E. H. Samuel.
Assistant Director (xiv)—R. Keating.
Controllers of Programmes—A. Nashashibi, M.B.E. (*seconded from District Administration*). (Fixed salary £700.) K. Salomon, M. Zlotnik (xi).

Co-operative Societies

Registrar of Co-operative Societies (xiv)—W. L. Ricketts.
Assistant Registrar (xi)—J. Blumenfeld, M.B.E.
Co-operative Auditor (xi)—I. Roskin-Levy.

Civil Aviation

Director—D. W. Gumbley, C.B.E., I.S.O. (Consolidated salary £1,000.)
Superintendent, Meteorological Service (xi)—R. Feige.

Customs, Excise and Trade

Director (xviii)—R. W. B. Belt.
Deputy Director (xvi)—D. A. Finlayson.
Assistant Directors (xiv)—J. L. Fletcher, T.D., P. Livingstone (*seconded for service in Transjordan*).
Collectors (xi)—W. G. Smithers, M.B.E., W. G. Peasley, M.B.E., J. W. Gregory.
Accountant and Establishment Officer (xi)—F. Jackson.
Senior Surveyors (vii)—J. Atallah, M. Makhlouf, M.B.E.

Education

Director (xviii)—W. J. Farrell, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Director (xvi)—S. J. Hogben.
Assistant Directors (xiv)—A. S. al Khalidi, M.B.E., J. Katul, M.B.E., J. S. Bentwich.
Supervisor of Technical Education (xiv)—W. A. Stewart.
Senior Education Officers (xi)—D. A. Russell, J. Zananiri, Miss M. Hacker, M. M. Hannush, Miss G. M. Willing, J. L. Bloom, M.B.E., A. Tuqan, S. D. Goitein, W. Anabtawi.
Principal (Supernumerary) (xi)—A. Tuqan.

Forests

Conservator (xvii)—G. N. Sale.
Assistant Conservators (ix)—A. Y. Goor, M.B.E. J. D. Farquhar, J. A. N. Burra, J. Evans.
Ecologist—Dr. H. Boyko. (Fixed salary £420.)

Health

Director of Medical Services (xviii)—H. M. O. Lester, O.B.E.
Deputy Director (xvi)—W. K. Bigger, O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Director (Laboratories) (xvi)—R. S. F. Hennessey.
Senior Medical Officers (xiv)—J. H. Pottinger, D. Murray, Colonel C. M. Forster, M. K. Mishalany, M.B.E., A. M. Shehadeh.
Senior Medical Officer (Endemic Diseases) (xiv)—K. S. Krikorian.
Specialist (xiv)—J. H. Thompson.
Government Chemist (xiii)—G. W. Baker, M.B.E.
Assistant Senior Medical Officers (xi)—R. Oplatka, M.B.E., Z. Haddad, M.B.E., S. A. Jones, T. el Khatib, F. Shubeita.
Sanitary Engineers (xi)—M. Y. Samaha, M.B.E., L. T. Colburn.
Lady Medical Officer—Mrs. M. McNeill Copeland. (Fixed salary £675.)
Medical Officers, Grade I (xi)—Y. Hajjar, M.B.E., M. S. Malouf, Naif A. Hamzeh, M.B.E., A. Abdul Al, O.B.E., I. Haurani, K. Eid, S. Bodoussian.
Inspector of Pharmacies (xi)—F. Haddad, M.B.E.

Income Tax

Commissioner of Income Tax (xvii)—G. D. Paton.
Deputy Commissioner (xiv)—H. C. Hudspith.
Assistant Commissioner (xi)—Z. Lipkin.
Assessing Officers, Grade I (xi)—D. B. Carmi, M.B.E., A. Diskin, S. G. Stragalis.

Judicial

Supreme Court

Chief Justice (xx)—Sir William FitzGerald, M.C.
British Puisne Judges (xviii)—D. Edwards, B. V. Shaw, J. H. M. de Comarmond.

Palestinian Puisne Judges (xvi)—G. Frumkin, C.B.E., M. Bey Abdul Hadi.
Chief Registrar (xvi)—L. A. W. Orr.
Assistant Registrar (viii)—M. Cotran.
Law Reporter and Magistrate (viii)—S. Azouri.

District Courts

Presidents (xvii)—W. Clive Curry, M.C.; P. C. Hubbard; P. J. Bourke.
Relieving Presidents (xvii)—S. W. Weldon, A. L. Gardiner (*Seconded for service in Transjordan*), R. Windham, I. C. C. Rigby.
Judges (viii)—A. S. el Daoudi, M.B.E., A. Hasna, M. S. Bey Touqan, I. Mani, A. Shems, S. Shehadeh, M. B. Al Abbassi, N. Bardaki, A. Nasr, S. Cheshin.
Registrars (viii)—Z. Harakabi, Elias Khoury, W. Salameh, D. Yousef, F. Halazoun.

Magistrates' Courts

Chief Magistrates (xiv)—C. C. Ross, K.C., M. J. E. Morgan, P. G. Dickinson, R. D. R. Hill, M. R. F. Rogers.
Magistrates (viii)—H. M. Katib, B. Shitreet, Khalil Shehadeh, T. Afghani, M. Nammar, Z. Tamimi, J. Zuckerman, A. Z. el Abdin, S. Ala-Ud-Din, A. Jarjura, H. Hanania, J. Azulai, S. Daoud, H. Abdul Samad, M. Kantrovitch, S. Muhtadie, Shalom Kassan, H. Rosenzweig, B. Levy, A. T. Bey Al Khalil, Moshe Landau, S. Agranat, R. Halazoun, S. Hakim, M. Abu Kaud, D. S. Abu Ghazaleh, I. Massad, I. Kister, Z. Allouf, E. Malchi, W. Husseini, M. Etzioni, J. Hashem.

Supreme Moslem Council

Members—Amin Bey Abdul Hadi, M.B.E.; Sheikh Muhiddin Abdul Shafi; Sheikh Yousef Tahboub; Sheikh Kamal Ismail.

Moslem Religious Courts

President, Sharia Court of Appeal (xi)—Sheikh Muhammad Tewfik Tibi.

Labour

Director Dept. of Labour—R. M. Graves, C.B.E. (Fixed salary, £1,400.)
Deputy Director Dept. of Labour (xv)—A. H. Couzens.
Chief Inspector (xiv)—C. E. Cousins.
Inspectors of Labour (x)—H. E. Chudleigh, K. L. Sanders.
Chief Intelligence and Research Officer (xi)—L. I. Schneider.

Land Settlement

Director and Agent, Haifa Harbour (Reclaimed Area) Estate (xvii)—Vacant, R. F. Jardine (*acting*).
Deputy Director and Water Commissioner (xvii)—R. F. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Senior Land Officers (xiv) and (x)—I. N. Camp, G. F. Walpole (*Seconded for service in Transjordan*), J. A. O'Connor, H. J. Miller (*Seconded from Department of Surveys*), C. Pusey, S. H. Lanfear, V. C. W. Kenyon, J. M. Berncastle, R. C. Ward.

Land Registration

Director of Land Registration (xvii)—J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Assistant Director (xiv)—J. F. Spry.
Senior Inspectors of Land Registries (xi)—B. Fishman, Y. A. Atallah.

Irrigation Service

Chief Irrigation Officer (xiv)—I. L. Ward.
Irrigation Officer (viii)—M. Goldschmidt.

Legal Department

Attorney-General (xix)—L. B. Gibson, K.C.
Solicitor-General (xvii)—J. B. Griffin, K.C.
Crown Counsels (xiv)—I. C. C. Rigby (*acting*).
Legal Draftsman (xiv)—H. E. Baker.
Legal Assistant (xi)—K. R. Macfee (*Seconded from Audit Department*).
Assistant Government Advocates (viii)—O. Waa'ri, E. Salant, I. 'Akle, N. Toukan.
Assistant Legal Draftsmen (viii) (xi)—M. Rosen, W. Goldschmidt.

Migration

Commissioner for Migration and Statistics (xvii)—E. Mills, C.B.E.
Deputy Commissioner for Migration (xiv)—N. I. Mindel.
Assistant Commissioners for Migration (xii) (viii)—C. R. Arnott, M.C., E. R. Stafford, G. D. Cocorempas, N. Nashashibi.

Police

Inspector-General—Capt. J. M. Rymer Jones, O.B.E., M.C. £1,500 plus allowances.
Deputy Inspectors - General (xvii) — M. J. McConnell, C.B.E., Major J. B. Glubb, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (*Seconded for service in Transjordan*).
Assistant Inspectors-General (xvi)—A. F. Giles, O.B.E., F. W. Syer.
Superintendents (xiv)—J. Munro, O.B.E., M.C., R. O. Cafferata, M. S. O'Rorke, O.B.E., E. M. V. James, D. H. Croxford, S. Saad, M.B.E., C. V. S. Tessyman, D.C.M., G. Roach, R. J. C. Broadhurst (*Seconded for service in Transjordan*), N. O. Lash, O.B.E. (*Seconded for service in Transjordan*), K. P. Hadingham, H. B. Shaw, Capt. H. A. Shadforth, O.B.E., M.C., P. J. Hackett.
Senior Paymaster (xi)—T. Krikorian.
Stores Superintendent (xi)—W. J. Howard Beard.
Deputy Superintendents (xi)—A. W. Riggs, M.B.E.; H. F. Idrissi, O.B.E.; K. J. Cohen, M.B.E.; J. P. I. Fforde, G. A. Broadhead, R. F. Townsend, J. D. Hegerty, J. M. Flanagan, M.B.E.; E. F. Butcher, B.E.M.; C. A. R. Lawrence, A. C. Eattell, R. B. Middleton, Lt.-Col. C. H. A. Sturge, O.B.E.; P. J. Meehan, P. J. McGill, B.E.M.; R. C. Catling, L. R. Cox, F. C. Horsburgh, G. H. Ranoe, B.E.M.; H. S. Mansfield; G. D. Toulson, C. W. Wright.
Chief Signals Officer (xi)—H. F. C. Darling.

Frontier Control Service

Deputy Superintendents (xi)—S. Prosser, M.B.E., F. G. Parkhouse (*acting*).

Police Mobile Force

Assistant Inspector - General—Lt.-Col. R. H. Stable, D.S.O. Consolidated salary, £1,150.
Superintendent (xv)—L. L. Brighton.
Deputy Superintendents — F. Bonning, I. B. Cunningham, H. W. Newton, J. A. S. Adolph, M.C., Major C. H. Bromfield, W. T. Southgate, H. R. Peyton, S. H. Harris, W. G. Fowell, R. C. Harrison, P. E. S. Bowerbank. Consolidated salary £800.

PRISON SERVICE

Commissioner (xiv)—F. M. Scott, M.C.
Senior Assistant Superintendents (xi)—H. D. Grant, M.B.E., M.C.; G. E. G. Charlton.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General (xviii)—Vacant.
Deputy Postmaster-General (xvi)—F. Blackwell (*Seconded from Malayan service*).
Chief Accountant (xiv)—L. C. Saville.
Deputy Controllers of Posts (xi)—G. Ellison, S. Stephan, H. Grant.
Chief Telephone Superintendent (xi)—E. E. Cassell.
Engineer-in-Chief (xvi)—D. H. Mackay.
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (xiv)—E. J. Prichard, O.B.E.
Divisional Engineers (xiii)—E. E. Sproul (*Seconded from Malayan service*), R. H. Wells, A. G. Coates.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director (xviii)—C. W. Brown, C.B.E., M.C. (*Seconded to Heavy Industries*).
Deputy Director (xvi)—V. Kenniff.
Assistant Directors (xiv)—H. C. H. Jones, R. F. B. Crook, J. S. Boissier (*Seconded from Malayan service*).
Chief Accounting Officer (xiv)—R. W. Price.
Geologist (xiii)—S. H. Shaw.
Senior Architect (viii)—P. H. Winter (*Seconded to Aden*).
Architect (xiii)—F. W. Foster-Turner.
Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer (xiii)—J. M. Stock.
Senior Executive Engineers (xiii)—P. W. Etkes, G. T. Caryer, O.B.E. (*Seconded to Heavy Industries*), A. H. P. McLaughlan.
Executive Engineers (xi)—M. Stern, H. J. Pearce, M. Ladyjensky, E. J. N. Holder, W. O. Belton (*Seconded from Malayan service*), N. Y. Bulos, N. G. Halaby.
Structural Engineer (viii)—M. Reiner.
Quantity Surveyor (xiii)—A. K. Smith.
Senior Accountant (xi)—F. J. Kidman.

RAILWAYS

General Manager (xx)—A. F. Kirby, C.M.G.
Principal Assistant to General Manager (xv)—J. Norman.
Chief Engineer (xvi)—R. F. Scrivener.
Superintendent of the Line (xvi)—P. C. J. Baker, O.B.E.
Chief Mechanical Engineer (xvi)—Vacant, P. A. Challoner (*Acting*).
Locomotive Engineer for Special Duty—P. A. Challoner. Consolidated salary £1,500.
Chief Accountant (xvi)—W. D. Charlton.
Stores Superintendent (xiii)—C. W. Bridgen, M.C.
Assistant Chief Accountant (xiii)—K. A. Mansfield.
Assistant Superintendent (xiii)—C. E. Coulman.
District Traffic Superintendents (xiii)—F. A. Sargent, S. D. Tuck.
District Engineers (xiii)—J. P. Graham, F. H. Taylor.
Works Superintendent (xiii)—H. Willan.
Locomotive Superintendent (xiii)—Vacant, T. H. Baggaley (*Acting*).
Assistant Mechanical Engineer (xiii)—Vacant.
Officer-in-Charge, Training School (xiii)—N. G. Tibshirani.
Administrative Assistant, Class I (xi)—H. Bailey.
Senior Accountant (xi)—W. F. L. Bate.

PORTS

Port Manager, Haifa (xiv)—F. O. Rogers.
Port Manager, Jaffa (xi)—L. K. Pope, M.B.E.
Assistant to Port Manager, Haifa (ix)—W. G. Beveridge.
Harbour Master (xi)—R. Hocken.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer (xiv)—G. W. Sindle, O.B.E.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Public Information Officer (xv)—H. C. Holme.
Senior Assistant Public Information Officer (xi)—R. Stubbs.
Assistant Public Information Officers (viii)—R. B. Durrant, K. James.

STATISTICS

Government Statistician (xvii)—G. E. F. Wood.
Assistant Government Statistician—P. J. Loftus. Fixed salary £900.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Director (xvii)—W. H. Chinn.
Principal Probation Officer (x)—C. L. Nash.
Principal Welfare Officer—Miss J. M. Thompson. £500–650.

SURVEYS

Director (xvii)—A. P. Mitchell.
Assistant Director (xiv)—H. G. Le Ray.
Superintendents (viii) and (ix)—H. J. Miller (*Seconded to the Department of Land Settlement*), J. H. Mankin, N. Foutorian, J. W. Loxton, J. Albert, B. Goussinsky, B. Ernstein.

TOWN PLANNING

Town Planning Adviser (xiii)—H. Kendall.

ST. HELENA

Note.—* Free quarters. The basis on which the value of free quarters is reckoned for pension purposes is a sum not exceeding one-sixth of the salary of the officer's appointment.

GOVERNOR

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—G. A. Joy, C.M.G. £1,200. Duty allowance £300.

SECRETARIAT

Government Secretary—*Vacant.*
Chief Clerk, Secretariat, and Clerk of Councils—S. N. Peters, M.B.E. £150–10–200.*

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Agricultural and Forestry Officer—J. A. K. Thompson, M.A. £500–25–600.*
Assistant Agricultural Forestry Officer—Vacant.

AUDIT

Local Auditor—D. G. Britton.

EDUCATION

Education Officer—G. R. A. Rawlings, B.Sc. £550.*
Women Education Officers—Miss A. E. West. £350–25–450.* Miss P. Walker. £350–25–450.*

HARBOURS

Harbour Master—R. Bizaare. Fees.

JUDICIAL

Land Settlement

Acting Chief Justice—The Governor (*ex officio*).
Justices of the Peace — The Government Secretary; H. W. Solomon, O.B.E.; H. E. Warren.
Registrar, Supreme Court—S. N. Peters, M.B.E. (*Acting*).
Coroner—G. R. A. Rawlings, B.Sc. (*Acting*).

POLICE AND PRISONS

Superintendent of Police and Gaol—Lt.-Cmdr. L. H. V. Booth, R.N.V.R. £360–15–450.*

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—C. J. George. £217*.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Senior Medical Officer—Major H. B. Lee, D.S.O., M.C. £650*. (with private practice).
Medical Officer—C. H. Gurd, L.R.C.P. £600* (with private practice).
Dental Surgeon—F. M. Eisenstaedt. £500.*
Sanitary Inspector—S. A. Corbett. £500.*

Nursing Staff

£250–18–286–14–300* (£3 uniform allowance).
Senior Nursing Sister—Miss M. L. Crawford.
Second Nursing Sister—Miss A. M. Behan.
Health Sister—Vacant.

PUBLIC WORKS

Engineer-in-Charge—W. F. Hedges, O.B.E. £800.*
Foreman of Works—G. F. Gammer. £500.*

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, ETC.

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages—F. Jarrett. Fees.
Registrar of Deeds—S. N. Peters, M.B.E. (*Acting*).

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs—F. Jarrett. £500–25–650.*
Chief Clerk—R. Bizaare. £150–10–200.
Manager Government Savings Bank—F. Jarrett.

ASCENSION

St. Helena Government Representative—Colonel J. N. Tomlinson. £750.* Entertainment allowance £300.
Postmaster—E. W. Tapscott.
Harbour Master—E. G. Symes.

SARAWAK

See note in Part IIB. Details of staff will be given in the next edition.

SEYCHELLES

Notes.—* With house allowance at Rs.800 (fixed).
† With free quarters and training allowance of Rs.1,000.
‡ With Rs.1,200 Meteorological fees.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir W. Marston Logan, K.B.E., C.M.G. Rs.16,250, with Rs.5,250 entertainment allowance.
Private Secretary—Mrs. A. A. Kirby (*Temporary*).
O.C. Cyphers—Mrs. C. A. L. Levick (*Temporary*).

Secretariat

Secretary to Government—F. D. Jakeway (*Seconded from Nigeria*).

AGRICULTURE

Director of Agriculture—A. E. Pound, B.Sc. (Agric.) Rs.8,000, Rs.8,800–400–10,200.*
Agricultural Officer—F. Durocher Yvon. Rs.5,333.
Laboratory Assistant—G. Lionnet. Rs.4,000.

AUDIT

Audit Officer—E. Michel. Rs.5,000.

BANKRUPTCY AND CURATELLE

These functions are carried out by an officer of the Judicial Department.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—W. W. E. Giles, M.A. (*Seconded from East Africa*).
Inspector of Schools—Mrs. Giles. Rs.3,200.

JUDICIAL

Chief Justice—J. Woodman, O.B.E. Rs.12,000.

LEGAL

Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor—J. M. Homer-Vanniasinkam (*Advocate, Supreme Court, Ceylon*). Rs.10,000.
Assistant Legal Adviser and Registrar of Mortgages and Deeds—R. S. Rassool, LL.B. Rs.5,600.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—R. Y. Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. Rs.13,334.
Medical Officer—P. M. Joseph, M.B., B.S. (Madras). Rs.6,000.
Assistant Medical Officers—E. Christianson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.). Rs.6,000. H. Dosanj Singh, L.M.P. Rs.4,000.
Dental Surgeon (*part-time*)—R. Harter. Rs.4,800.

POLICE

Superintendent of Police—A. E. Burt. Rs.5,000.†

PORT

Port Officer and Pilot—Capt. A. E. Sauvage. Rs.5,000.‡

PRISON

Superintendent of Prison—The Secretary to Government. (*Ex-officio*).

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—O. Ward Horner. Rs.5,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—C. A. L. Levick. Rs.12,000.

SUPPLIES CONTROL

Controller of Supplies—J. H. Jenkins (*temporary*). Rs.6,000.

TREASURY

Treasurer and Collector of Customs—S. Mathiot. Rs.7,200.
Accountant—M. Boulle. Rs.4,800.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue—Armand Sauvage. Rs.3,600–200–4,200.

SIERRA LEONE

Notes.

In the following particulars of the Civil Establishment :—

Scale A is as follows :—

For those appointed before 1st October, 1923 : £450 for three years, then £510–30–720–40–920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.

For those appointed between 1st October, 1923, and 31st July, 1935 : £400, £415, £430, £450–30–720–40–920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.

Scale B is as follows :—

For those appointed before 1st October, 1923 : £500 for three years, then £570–30–720–40–960, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.

For those appointed between 1st October, 1923, and 31st July, 1935 : £450 for three years, then £510–30–720–40–960, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.

For those appointed on or after 1st August, 1935 : £400, £400, £450, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840–40–1,000.

Scale C is as follows :—

For those appointed before 1st October, 1923: £480–30–720–40–920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.

For those appointed between 1st October, 1923, and 31st July, 1935 : £480 for three years, then £510–30–720–40–920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.

Scale D is as follows :—

£360–20–500 (*African Higher Staff Appointments*).

Scale E is as follows :—

£310–20–450 (*African Lower Staff Appointments*).

† All European officers are entitled to free furnished quarters or to an allowance in lieu of quarters. The value of such quarters is regarded as a pensionable emolument, and is taken for those officers appointed after 11th August, 1935, as 15 per cent. of the initial salary, or the salary after the last efficiency bar, provided that it is not less than £50 per annum or more than £150 per annum. For officers appointed before 11th August, 1935, the pensionable value of free quarters is reckoned as :—

Salary up to £600 per annum £60
Salary from £600 to £720 per annum .. £80
Salary from £720 to £840 per annum .. £90
Salary from £840 to £1,000 per annum £100
Salary from £1,000 to £1,300 per annum £120
Salary above £1,300 per annum .. £150

Free quarters for those Africans who are entitled to them are valued for pension purposes at 10 per cent. of salary.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice Admiral—Major Sir Hubert Stevenson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. £3,000 and £1,000 duty allowance.
Private Secretary and Aide-de Camp—Capt. J. W. Paul, M.C. £450.

ADMINISTRATION

Colonial Secretary's Office

Colonial Secretary—R. O. Ramage, C.M.G. £1,600.†
Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary—Vacant. £1,200.†
Additional Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary—A. F. R. Stoddart. £1,200.†
Development and Planning Officer—G. E. Mercer (*Acting*). £1,200.†
Assistant Colonial Secretaries—J. Dixon, C. J. Mabey, A. W. Gaminara, F. W. Essex, P. W. Youens, H. R. M. Beattie, J. P. L. Scott. Scale B.† (*Posted from Administrative Service*).
Assistant Colonial Secretaries (Sierra Leone)—T. C. Luke, W. A. Dillsworth. Scale D.

Provincial Administration

Chief Commissioner—J. S. Fenton, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,500.†
Administrative Staff Grade (with postings as Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Provincial Commissioner or Development and Planning Officer)—Vacancy. £1,300.† L. W. Wilson, O.B.E. ; C. G. Hancock. £1,200.†
District Commissioners—E. Harnetty, A. Burns, G. P. Taylor, A. M. Sim, N. M. MacRobert, D. Cox, L. E. B. Dunkerley, G. E. Mercer, J. L. W. Hodgson, D. Bayley, C. J. Mabey, P. Wilkins, A. M. Grier, H. W. Davidson, M.B.E., E. A. Waldock, E. W. M. Watt, A. W. Gaminara. Scale B.†
Assistant District Commissioners—J. M. Malcolm, V. ff. Smith, A. L. H. Weller, F. W. Essex, P. W. Youens, H. E. O. Hughes, H. R. M. Beattie, M. F. Page, J. I. Husband, J. Chapman-Smith, D. M. Hedges, J. D. W. Hughes, J. P. L. Scott, M. S. Porcher, A. B. Ellis, J. M. Wann, A. F. Dawkins. Scale B.†

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Agriculture—R. R. Glanville, M.B.E. £1,200† (plus £100 as Agricultural Adviser to Government of the Gambia).
Principal Agricultural Officer—Vacant. £1,050.†
Plant Pathologist—F. C. Deighton. £600–30–720–40–920, with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.†
Entomologist—F. A. Squire. £450 for two years, £475–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.†
Senior Agricultural Officers—H. Macluskie, G. W. Lines, M.B.E. £880–40–1,000.†
Agricultural Officers—E. I. Nisbett, E. S. Garner. Scale C.† R. M. Steven, £450 for two years, £475–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.† A. F. Mackenzie, Scale C.† M. A. G. Hanschell, E. S. Capstick, P. Adames, H. D. Jordan, D. A. McBurney, T. P. Wheldon, T. S. Jones, J. A. Austin, £450 for two years, £475–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.†
Livestock Officer—S. A. Roach. £450–25–600–30–690.†

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor—F. P. L. Derriman. £1,100.†
Senior Assistant Auditor—D. W. Lattimer. £840–40–920.†
Assistant Auditor—E. F. Bennett. £400 for two years, £450, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–810.†

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Comptroller of Customs—H. M. Lucie-Smith. £1,100.†
Assistant Comptroller of Customs—C. E. Leembruggen. £840–40–920.†
Collector of Customs—F. A. von Weiller. Scale A.†
Collector of Customs (Sierra Leone)—A. A. Short. Scale D.
Supervisor of Customs (*Sierra Leone*)—A. M. Fergusson. Scale D.
Staff Superintendent—S. E. Palmer. Scale E.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—H. R. Phillips. £1,200†, with £100 as Educational Adviser to Government of the Gambia. (*On secondment from Nigeria.*)
Senior Education Officers—H. E. T. Hodgson, C. P. Ellis. £840–40–920,† with £72 seniority allowance.
Education Officers—C. Ll. Rice, Scale C† ; T. D. Evans, D. R. Buxton. £400 for two years, £450, £500–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.†
Principal, Prince of Wales School—W. J. Davies, M.B.E. £540–30–720–40–920,† with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.
Assistant Director of Education (Sierra Leone)—S. M. Broderick. Scale D.
Education Officers (Sierra Leone)—C. E. Tubokú-Metzger, E. J. B. Williams. Scale D.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

Conservator of Forests—W. D. MacGregor, C.B.E. £1,100.†
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—E. H. Probyn. Scale C.† R. S. Pelly. £880–40–1,000.†
Assistant Conservator of Forests—H. M. M. Brown, J. K. Ross, R. M. Palmer, A. J. Browning, A. C. Frith. £450 for two years, £475–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.†

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Geologist—J. D. Pollett. £920,† plus non-pensionable allowance of £80.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

Deputy Commissioner—H. R. Burnham. £1,050.†
Assistant Commissioner—Vacant. £750–30–840–40–920.†
Tax Officer—H. T. J. Sawyerr. Scale E.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice—J. A. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E., V.D. £1,800.†
Puisne Judge—Vacant £1,350.†
Puisne Judge Supernumerary—E. S. Beoku-Betts, M.B.E. £1,050.
Police Magistrates—O. J. V. Tubokú-Metzger, M.B.E., E. F. Luke. £500 for three years. £525–25–600–30–720.
Master and Registrar—A. Alhadi, M.B.E. Scale D.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Labour—Vacant. £1,200.†
Labour Officer—E. Parry. Scale B.†

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General—R. Hyne. £1,400.†
Solicitor-General—Vacant. £1,050.†
Crown Counsel—Vacant. £660 for three years, £690–30–840–40–1,000.† S. A. Benka-Coker. £500 for three years, £525–25–600–30–720.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Medical Services—W. P. H. Lightbody, C.B.E. £1,600.†
Specialist (Physician)—E. J. Wright, M.B.E. £1,300. The terms of the Pensions (European Officers) Ordinance apply to this officer.
Specialist (Surgeon)—W. M. Quinn. £1,300.†
Senior Medical Officers—F. S. Paterson, S. G. Harrison. £1,000–50–£1,150,† with seniority allowance of £100.
Medical Officers—H. R. F. Tweedy, H. Peaston ; £1,000–50–1,150,† with seniority allowance of £100. B. N. V. Wase-Bailey ; £1,000–50–1,200.† A. J. Johnson ; £1,000–50–1,150,† with seniority allowance of £100. R. D. Harding ; £660 ; £660 ; £660–30–720–40–960,† with seniority allowance of £72. Miss S. M. Young, C. A. McComisky, J. C. Busby, F. I. C. Apted, E. P. K. Rushton, J. P. Guthrie, C. H. J. Baker, M. P. Hutchinson, G. A. Walton, £660 ; £660 ; £660–30–840–40–1,000.†
Dentist—D. Gollan. £660 for three years, £690–30–840–40–1,000.†
Senior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone)—E. A. Renner. £740–25–790–30–820.†
Medical Officers (Sierra Leone)—M. A. S. Margai, M.B.E., £500 ; £500 ; £500–25–600–30–720.† F. B. Marke, A. F. Tubokú-Metzger, A. B. Abayomi-Cole, D. E. Boye-Johnson, £500–25–600–30–720.
Senior Pathologist—Miss M. Gosden. £1,000 for three years, £1,050–50–1,200,† with £150 staff pay.
Pathologist—J. D. Reid. £660 for three years, £690–30–840, £880–40–1,000,† with £150 staff pay.
Radiographer—S. J. Smith. £400–12–580–20–600.†
Senior Nursing Sister—F. M. Harmer. £520–20–600–30–630.†
Nursing Sisters—A. Stewart, S. M. Gimson, S. M. Houvenaghel, F. N. Beer, P. I. Hannan, J. S. Harris, E. F. Y. Anderson, M. T. Price. £350 ; £350 ; £400 ; £420–20–480.
Nursing Sisters (Sierra Leone)—C. Songo-Davies, Mrs. A. B. Abayomi-Cole, O. V. K. Johnson. £260 for two years, £300–15–360.
Secretary, Medical Department—I. Benazon. £500–25–600–30–750.†

HEALTH BRANCH

Assistant Director of Medical Services—F. Maclagan. £1,400.†
Senior Medical Officer (Health)—V. E. Whitman. £1,050–50–1,200.†
Senior Medical Officer (Health) (Sierra Leone)—E. H. Taylor-Cummings, M.B.E. £740–25–790–30–820.†

Chief Sanitary Superintendent—P. Osment. £600–30–660.†
Malaria Superintendent—P. Slater. £500–12–584–16–600.†

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Meteorological Assistant—A. R. Jones. £400 for two years, £450, £475–25–600–30–720.†

MINES DEPARTMENT

Chief Inspector of Mines—E. W. Wright. £920,† plus non-pensionable allowance of £80.
Inspector of Mines—F. A. Cassidy. £510–30–720–40–920,† with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.
Assistant Inspector of Mines (Sierra Leone)—A. Akiwumi. £300; £300; £300–15–450.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Police—C. H. Ward, O.B.E. £1,100.†
Assistant Commissioner of Police—C. H. F. Apthorp. £840–40–920.†
Superintendent of Police—W. Rumbelow. £840–40–920†.
Senior Assistant Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police—F. G. B. Gall, P. E. Turnbull, A. S. Keeling, O. R. Lucas, F. R. Brothers, B.E.M.; E. Grange, P. J. de B. Wilmot. £400 for two years, £450–25–600, £660–30–810.†
Assistant Superintendent of Police (Sierra Leone)—E. J. E. Ashwood. Scale D.†

PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT

Harbour Master—Commander H. G. Veale, R.N. £750–30–840–40–920.
Pilot—Lt.-Commander G. E. A. Tinnock. £500–20–600.†

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster-General—C. J. Tilt. £1,000.†
Assistant Postmaster-General—F. Wood. £660–30–810.†
Accountant—A. H. Wells. £400 for two years, £450–25–600, £660–30–810.†
Postmaster (Freetown)—J. C. Oldfield. Scale D.
Senior Engineer, Wireless and Broadcasting—F. G. Taylor. £600–30–840.†
Engineer—J. B. Garrett. £475 for two years, £500–25–600–30–660–30–840.†

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Government Printer—G. M. Hardie. £600–30–780.†
Assistant Government Printer (Sierra Leone)—E. A. F. Brandon. £300–15–360–20–400.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Prisons—O. V. Garratt. £550–25–600–30–720.†
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons—J. H. Harmer. £400–12–520–20–600.†
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons (Sierra Leone)—W. B. Wright. Scale E.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

Public Relations Officer—J. Dixon (*posted from Administrative Service*). Scale B.†

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Director of Public Works—A. R. Smee, C.B.E. £1,200†.
Assistant Director of Public Works—A. S. Ellicott. £1,050.†
Office Assistant—W. A. K. Williams. Scale E.
Provincial Engineers—E. L. Smith, K. H. B. Collier. Scale C.†
Executive Engineers—J. H. Amos, J. P. Murphy, J. F. Gigg, A. O. Barrie. £475 for two years, £500–25–600–30–840.†
Temporary Chief Accountant—R. A. Bignell. £600–30–810.†
Storekeeper—L. B. White. £400 for two years, £450–25–600.†
Assistant Storekeeper—A. J. Momoh. Scale E.
Chief Inspectors of Works—R. C. Quin, W. Watson. £560–12–584–16–600.†
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—I. D. MacLennan. £880–40–1,000.†
Station Superintendents—L. T. Simpson, G. W. Hutchinson. £500–12–584–16–600.†
Distribution Superintendent—J. Kirkham. £500–12–584–16–600.†

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

General Manager—W. H. Salkield. £1,400.†
Assistant to the General Manager (Administrative)—J. Hamilton. Scale A.†
Chief Accountant—R. F. Allan. £750–30–840–40–920.†
Assistant Accountant—D. W. Fulton. £400 for two years, £450–25–600–30–720.†
Stock Verifier—F. W. Letchford. £400 for two years, £450–25–600.†
Stores Superintendent—A. F. Lewis. £750–30–810†.
Chief Engineer—G. S. Dick. £920,† plus non-pensionable allowance of £80.
Telegraph Engineer—F. J. R. Mackenzie. £475 for two years, £500–25–600–30–840.†
Chief Mechanical Engineer—W. Venner. £960†, plus non-pensionable allowance of £40.
Assistant Locomotive Superintendent—J. R. Best. £475 for two years, £500–25–600–30–840.†
Works Manager—W. G. Woods. £475 for two years, £500–25–600–30–840.†
Senior Locomotive Foreman—J. A. Bainbridge. £560–12–584–16–600.†
Assistant Traffic Manager—J. K. Dougal. £600–30–840.†
Assistant Traffic Superintendent—W. H. Bartlett. £400 for two years, £450–25, £600, £660–30–840†.

ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Temporary Motor Engineer—J. W. Stobart. £600–30–840.†
Temporary Senior Motor Foreman—A. Forbes. £500–12–584–16–600.†

SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Director of Supplies—F. G. Winward, M.B.E. £1,100.†
Assistant to Director of Supplies—F. W. Browning-Allinson. £400 for two years, £450–25–600–30–720.

SURVEYS AND LANDS DEPARTMENT

Director of Surveys and Lands—R. C. Burgess. £1,050.†
Lands Officer and Senior Surveyor—J. Stevenson. £880–40–1,000.†
Surveyor—D. T. Lloyd. £450 for two years, £475–25–600, £630, £690–30–840.†

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Colonial Treasurer—C. J. Hodgens, C.B.E., M.C. £1,300.†
Deputy Treasurer—G. G. Giffard. £1,050†.
Assistant Treasurers—W. D. A. Jones, D. O. T. Fountain. £400 for two years, £450–25–600, £660–30–810.†
Accountant—S. E. Joah, I.S.O. Scale D.
Assistant Accountant—J. M. Williams. Scale E.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

(Joint Sierra Leone/Gambia Establishment)

Director of Veterinary Services—G. N. Hall, O.B.E. £1,050.†
Veterinary Officers—R. A. Hutchinson, S. L. H. Walshe. £630 for three years, £660–30–840–40–1,000.†
Laboratory Assistant—J. Ford. £450–25–600–30–720.†

SINGAPORE

See under Malaya.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

Since 1941 the Protectorate has been under Military Administration, but the following is a list of Colonial Service Officers on the civil establishment of the Somaliland Government.

Note.—Officers serving on " Overseas " terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretary to Government—S. J. Olivier (*Seconded from Nyasaland.*)
Administrative Officers—R. H. Smith, O.B.E., C. H. Gormley, O.B.E., E. Barry, M.B.E., F. J. Chambers, M.B.E., (Lt.-Cdr. R.N. (Retd.)), E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E., A. Bradley, A. S. Poulton, G. H. W. Kitson, J. A. Hunt, G. C. Lawrence, E. J. Seaward, E. H. Lang. Each £450–25–550–30–700–40–920.

AUDIT

Auditor—F. E. L. Carter. £950.

EDUCATION

Director of Education—C. R. V. Bell. £880–40–1,000.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer in Charge—T. F. Anderson, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.T.M. & H. £1,100.
Medical Officers—J. R. Audy, G. Ashe. £600–30–840–40–1,000.

POLICE

Commissioner of Police—J. G. Leslie, M.B.E. £800–40–920.
Deputy Commissioner—A. P. Oakes, M.B.E., M.M. £450–25–550–30–700–40–800.
Superintendents—E. H. Halse, A. C. H. Fry, T. S. Anderson. £450–25–550–30–700.
Pay and Quartermaster—H. O. Cain, M.B.E. £450–25–550–30–700.

PUBLIC WORKS

Assistant Director—A. F. P. Ross. £450–25–530–30–700.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Treasurer and Chief of Customs—T. H. W. Gould. £920.

VETERINARY AND AGRICULTURAL

Agricultural Officer—A. F. McKinnon. £450–25–600–30–720.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Note.—Officers serving on " overseas " terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir William Denis Battershill, K.C.M.G. £4,500, with £1,500 duty allowance.
Private Secretary—M. J. Davies. £525.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Chief Secretary—G. R. Sandford, C. M. G., O.B.E. £2,000.
Financial Secretary—S. A. S. Leslie. £1,650.
Administrative Secretary—J. E. S. Lamb, C.M.G. £1,450.
Deputy Financial Secretary—G. Hadow. £1,200.
Assistant Chief Secretaries—G. K. Whitlam-smith, N. H. Vicars-Harris. £1,000.
Secretaries (*Six Officers seconded*)—H. R. F. Butterfield, A. H. Pike, O.B.E., F. A. Montague, L. M. Heaney, J. P. Moffett, P. A. P. Robertson.
Establishment Officer—R. G. Bailey. £720–920.
Establishment Officer (Supernumerary)—A. R. M. Forrest, M.B.E. £720–840.
Chief Office Superintendent—L. V. G. Cross. £600–720.
Superintendent, Registration Branch—Vacant. £480–600.
Woman Administrative Assistants (*Seconded*)—M. Lee, A. Till, M. L. Swindlehurst. £400–550.

Administrative

Provincial Commissioners—G. F. Webster, C.M.G., G. J. Partridge, O.B.E., R. A. J. Maguire, J. Cheyne, A. V. Hartnoll, M.C., W. F. Page, C.M.G., O. A. Flynn. £1,350.
Deputy Provincial Commissioners—G. A. R. W. Ansdell, J. R. Johnston, O.B.E., R. W. Varian, A. A. Oldaker, A. Sillery, B. Leechman, O.B.E., A. L. Pennington, A. M. B. Hutt, O.B.E. £1,000.
District Officers—F. J. Lake, J. D. Lawrence, M.C., M. C. Coke, J. L. Fairclough, M.C., H. C. Baxter, P. M. Huggins, O. S. Hopkin, R. B. Richardson, C. B. Wilkins, N. F. Burt, J. B. Budge, C. P. Lyons, A. H.

le Geyt, F. H. Page-Jones, A. S. Armstrong, T. E. M. Pringle, S. A. Platts, A. W. Wyatt, C. E. D. Stiebel, R. de Z. Hall, T. M. Revington, Capt. D. A. G. Dallas, H. R. F. Butterfield, L. L. Robinson, B. W. Savory, A. H. Maddocks, Capt. W. J. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C., H. S. C. Gill, Capt. F. W. N. Collingwood, M.B.E., G. A. Mitchell, A. H. Pike, C. Macpherson, G. D. Popplewell, C. F. Ellaby, D. A. Waring, W. S. Yates, F. A. Montague, J. F. R. Hill, A. K. Bate, A. T. Culwick, M.B.E., A. T. Curle, D.S.O., M.B.E., E. G. Rowe, D. K. Daniels, O.B.E., W. A. Forbes, D. W. Malcolm, T. O. Pike, W. M. M. Duncan, M.B.E., O. T. Hamlyn, G. W. S. Conan-Davies, C. F. Beauclerk, S. A. Walden, F. Crawford, O.B.E., S. H. M. Webb, M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E., R. Bone, W. B. Tripe, E. W. Miller, L. M. Heaney, G. W. Y. Hucks, C. E. G. Russell, M.B.E., C. C. C. de Rosemond, J. J. Tawney, H. H. McCleery, D. S. Troup, J. V. Lewis, H. S. Senior, Z. E. Kingdon, R. S. W. Malcolm, C. F. C. V. Cadiz, M. G. Lewis, W. Wenban-Smith, H. A. Fosbrooke, P. R. O'Sullivan, K. B. A. Dobson, J. E. S. Griffiths, M.B.E., R. J. Harvey, R. M. Bell, R. C. Jerrard, H. M. Alleyne, G. N. Clark, J. W. T. Allen, F. D. Dowsett, J. C. Clarke, J. P. Moffett, T. J. R. Dashwood, D. W. I. Piggott, J. T. R. C. Rodger. £750–30–840–40–920.

Assistant District Officers—A. M. Dyer, J. V. Shaw, J. Bradley, J. C. Morgan, E. M. Martin, E. E. Sabben-Clare, E. D. Hone, T. M. Skinner, M.B.E., B. J. Dudbridge, D. Shackleton, G. W. I. Shipp, G. T. Bell, P. A. P. Robertson, S. R. Tubbs, J. D. Bates, J. F. Millard, J. Young, D. C. Flatt, M. St. G. Gray, E. H. Risley, L. H. Braddell, J. D. Turner, W. Macmillan, D. S. O'Callaghan, C. Winnington-Ingram, G. A. Tomlinson, H. F. I. Elliot, P. H. W. Haile, D. J. Powell, P. Bleackley, R. H. Robertson, P. H. Johnston, L. A. Haldane, J. T. A. Pearce, B. J. J. Stubbings, P. L. Nairac, A. B. Hodgson, G. R. A. M. Johnston, D.F.C., G. I. Hamilton, J. H. M. Beattie, C. C. Harris, J. S. Rennie, K. G. S. Smith, R. J. D. Dewar, R. H. Gower, D. C. Hill, C. B. Sanford, J. W. M. Turner, R. C. H. Risley, M. J. Davies, P. P. Gawthorne, A. G. Stephen, G. P. Allsebrook, C. D. P. T. Haskard, E. C. de Chazal, E. N. R. Guthrie, D. H. A. Bell, W. Wood, G. E. W. Holley, C. I. Meek, P. C. Duff. £475–25–600–30–720 and £400–50–500–25–600–60–660.

Cadets—R. G. Scott, C. W. B. Costeloe, R. B. Joly, T. Griffith Jones, I. H. Norton, G. W. Baker. £350.

Women Administrative Assistants—Misses E. M. Lewis, C. H. Foreman, E. G. Lazard, M. V. A. McIntyre, K. E. M. Chapman, A. Till, M. Lee, H. Watkins, N. E. Bradshaw; M. L. Swindlehurst, A. M. Moiser £400, £400, £450–25–550.

Accountant General

Accountant General—M. J. Stewart, O.B.E. £1,150.

Assistant Accountant General—J. Bathurst Brown

Accountants—A. G. Tubb, E. E. Roden. £40.

Accountants—G. A. L. Rutledge, R. A. J. Lazard, M. G. Crosoer, W. R. Forbes, B. R. Thomas, D. G. Hines. £360–720.

Assistant Accountants—A. W. Field, V. F. Ireland, C. C. Wheatcroft, D. A. Drain. £372–600.

Agriculture

Director—R. W. R. Miller, C.M.G. £1,350.

Deputy Director—C. E. J. Biggs. £1,000.

Chief Scientific Officer—S. M. Gilbert. £1,200.

Land Settlement Officer—R. M. Davies. £1,000.

Entomologists—W. V. Harris, F. B. Notley. £480–920.

Plant Pathologist—G. B. Wallace. £600–920.

Chemist—H. B. Stent. £480–920.

Senior Agricultural Officers—H. P. Smart, A. Pitcairn. £840–1,000. D. Sturdy, O.B.E., C. J. McGregor, G. W. Lock, O.B.E., J. V. R. Brown, A. H. Savile, N. V. Rounce, A. S. Stenhouse, R. D. Linton, F. R. Sanders. £720–920.

Agricultural Officers—H. Marsland, C. T. Cairns, J. K. Robertson, F. W. Thomas, R. B. Allnutt, N. R. Fuggles-Couchman, D. Thornton, J. G. M. King, T. H. Marshall. £480–840. R. J. M. Swynnerton, M.C., C. J. M. Krige, H. Gillman, C. Mansfield, M. Lunan, J. T. Purvis, E. T. Ward, T. S. Jervis, R. W. Collett, H. Doggett, F. E. Luscombe, J. D. Hunter Smith, J. Morrison, J. S. Gunn, J. B. Clegg, H. L. Brett, C. G. Clegg, A. H. B. Childs. £400–840. C. M. H. Sutherland. £480–600.

Tobacco Officer—J. H. McGregor. £600.

Agricultural Officer (Ginnery)—R. I. Butler. £600.

Office Superintendent—D. F. T. Brown. £480–600.

Deputy Sisal Controller—H. M. Watkins. £1,000.

Advisory Engineer (Sisal)—E. M. Shirtliff. £750.

Sisal Inspectors—H. A. B. Fowler, J. H. Walker, J. V. Gray. £750.

Executive Officer, District Production Committees—Brigadier W. E. H. Scupham, C.M.G., M.C. £500.

Audit

Auditor—H. W. Skinner. £1,150.

Deputy Auditor—J. K. Buchanan. £960.

Senior Assistant Auditor—F. F. P. Smartt. £720–840.

Assistant Auditors—R. N. Seeman, K. S. Collins, C. A. G. Coleridge, D. E. Barnett, and one vacancy. £350–780.

Custodian of Enemy Property

Custodian—D. R. McDonald. £1,350.

Deputy Custodian—J. H. Webster. £840–40–920.

Senior Assistant Custodian—G. W. Williams. £600–30–840.

Assistant Custodians—G. Eriksson. £720. T. W. Lewis, J. A. Bell, Capt. B. S. Carter, M.C. £600. E. C. Ffooks. £480.

Chief Accountant—B. R. Thomas (*Acting*). £720–30–840.

Assistant Chief Accountant—E. A. Owens (*Seconded to Township Authority*). £480–20–600.

Inspectors of Plantations—J. B. Wilson, F. J. Palfrey. £600.

Customs

Comptroller of Customs—W. Johnston. £1,350.

Assistant Comptroller of Customs—A. W. S. Hooper. £920.

Senior Collector—D. E. A. Tucker, M.C. £720–30–840.

Collectors—J. C. Jeremy, V. de Courcy, H. Forrester. £360 for two years, £425–25–600–30–720. T. J. Hudson, P. Vaughan, G. A. Bennett. £350 for two years, £400–25–550–600–30–780.

East African Agricultural Research Institute, Amani

Director—A. G. G. Hill. £1,250–1,500.

Plant Pathologist—H. H. Storey. £850–1,000.

Entomologist—T. W. Kirkpatrick. £850–1,000.

Geneticist—L. R. Doughty. £600–920.

Soil Chemist—D. W. Duthie. £780–840.

Assistant Soil Chemist—Vacant. £400–720.

Assistant Plant Pathologist—R. F. W. Nichols. £540–600.

Biochemist—R. R. le G. Worsley. £720–920.

Plant Physiologist—F. J. Nutman. £600–920.

Second Plant Physiologist—J. Glover. £400–600.

Botanist—P. J. Greenway. £480–840.

Secretary and Librarian—R. E. Moreau. £480–840.

Assistant Secretary and Librarian—Vacant. £400–600.

Superintendent of Plantations—L. M. Fernie. £480–720.

Economic Control Board

Produce and Price Controller—John Riley, O.B.E. £1,200.

Controller of Imported Goods—V. de Courcy (*Seconded from H.M. Customs*). £1,000.

Control Officers—W. T. Stewart, W. G. Ponsonby. £600–30–840. P. H. Gooch, J. H. Smith, S. J. Everett, C. G. Adams. £600–30–720. J. Sowerby (*Seconded from Education Department*). £720. W. C. Prescott. £600. Mrs. P. M. Butler. £360.

Assistant Control Officers—H. W. T. Butler (*Seconded*). £425–25–600–30–720. J. A. W. Hill. £480–20–600. J. Mulholland. £480. H. Kley. £360. U. T. Kalogeris. £600. Mrs. R. M. Baker. £420.

Education

Director—C. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, M.C. £1,350.

Assistant Director—R. E. Ellison. £1,000.

Chief Inspector—G. N. Eeles. £1,000.

Education Officers—E. S. Williams, C. Whybrow, J. W. Smethurst, D. Watt, H. W. Ginner, K. B. Hill, J. A. C. Blumer, D. R. John, M. J. Cooke, P. W. Mollard, B. A. Babb, R. A. Wallington, R. W. Blaxland, R. F. Stowell, J. R. Carbonell, H. A. Lindeman, W. R. Clark, W. W. E. Giles, J. C. Stewart, G. N. Shann. £400, £400, £475–25–600–30–720–30–840–40–920 or £350, £350, £400–50–500–25–600–30–840–40–1,000.

Senior Woman Education Officer—Miss M. F. E. Pelham-Johnson. £600–30–720.

Office Superintendent—W. M. Donaldson. £480–20–600.

Forests

Conservator of Forests—W. M. Robertson. £1,150.

Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—Vacant. £720–840.

Assistant Conservators of Forests—C. L. Bancroft, L. A. Markham, L. G. T. Wigg, H. Fraser, H. R. Herring. £480–840. C. J. W. Pitt. £480–720. M. S. Parry, J. F. Hughes, B. Gilchrist, G. Watkins. £450–840. J. S. Groome. £375.

Utilisation Officer—B. E. Webb. £480–720.

Senior Foresters—H. A. Lewis, H. Burrows, R. R. Baldwin. £480–600.

Game Preservation

Game Warden—M. S. Moore, V.C. £840–920.

Game Rangers—J. Minnery, M.C., D.C.M., M.M.; F. D. Arundell, M.C.; C. J. P. Ionides, J. R. H. Hewlett, G. G. Rushby, G. H. Swynnerton, G. L. Smith, O.B.E. £360–600.

Income Tax Department

Commissioner—J. C. Mundy. £1,350. Personal allowance, £200. (*See under* "Kenya.")

Information

Information Officer—H. C. Baxter. £750–920.

Inter-Territorial Language Committee

Secretary—B. J. Ratcliffe. £720.

Judicial

Chief Justice—Sir G. Graham Paul. £2,000.

Puisne Judges—M. Wilson, L. I. N. Lloyd-Blood, M.C., W. H. Stuart. £1,400.

Resident Magistrates—F. W. Theeman. £600–1,000. A. S. Bodley. £600–1,000. G. M. Mahon, Clifford Knight. £600–920. K. G. Bennett. £660–1,000. N. S. Tacey. £720–1,000.

Resident Magistrate (*Supernumerary*)—A. A. Willis. £720–840.

Registrar of the High Court—E. T. Haywood. £880–1,000.

Deputy Registrar of the High Court—Vacant. £550–840.

Labour Department

Labour Division

Labour Commissioner and Director of Manpower—W. F. Page. £1,350.

Deputy Labour Commissioners—M. J. B. Molohan, M.B.E., R. C. Jerrard. £1,000.

Chief Factory Inspector—T. Graham. £880–1,000.

Labour and Welfare Officer (Railways)—Vacant. £720–1,000.

Labour Officers—Major I. G. Stewart, H. W. Nelson. £350–1,000. Major C. S. Scarth, J. Dickson, J. F. M. Kenny-Dillon, W. F. West, E. H. Allinson, M.B.E. £480–600.

Medical Specialist—K. C. Charron. £1,100.

Officer in Charge Employment Bureau Scheme—C. E. Fenwick-Clennell. £720.

Officer in Charge Central Employment Bureau—J. R. Lawson. £600.

Electrical Engineer—J. H. Griffiths. £450; £450; £475–25–600; £630–30–£840.

Civil Re-absorption Division

Principal Civil Dispersal Officer—G. W. I. Shipp. £1,000.

Senior Civil Dispersal Officer—Major H. H. Wood. £840.

Civil Dispersal Officers—Major C. C. Johnston, A. L. George, R. Francis-Jones, H. O. Moffer. £720. R. G. Harris, C. R. C. Hobart-Tichborne, L. G. N. Langmead, C. H. Hutchence, W. G. Allpress, L. E. Egan, E. V. Powell, K. Biggs, D. B. W. Fryer, W. Hill, E. Stepto, C. G. Suffrin. £600. C. M. E. Fishbourne, W. L. Taylor, F. Thompson. £480.

Training Division

Director of Training—R. W. Blaxland. £1,000.
Principals—J. R. Carbonell, one vacancy. £880–1,000.
Chief Instructors—H. I. Oakes, one vacancy. £660–840.
Education Officers—Three vacancies. £350–600.
Education Welfare Officer—One vacancy. £480–600.
Accountant Storekeeper—P. Richards. £372–600.
European Instructors—H. G. J. Watson, T. E. Porter, 11 vacancies. £480–600.

LANDS AND MINES

Director—H. P. Rowe, O.B.E. £1,350.
Secretary—Miss E. M. Lewis. £400–550.
Assistant Accountant—Vacant. £372–600.
Office Superintendent—H. C. C. Smith. £480–600.
Chief Inspector of Mines—V. T. Hockin. £1,200.
Senior Inspectors of Mines—L. F. F. W. Streit, one vacancy. £720–840.
Inspectors of Mines—H. O. Berryman, A. F. Skerl, R. J. S. Waddington. £480–720. J. R. Lee. £550–840. Two vacancies. £450–840.
Chief Geologist—Vacant. £1,000.
Geologists—Dr. D. R. Grantham; G. M. Stockley. £600–920. Dr. R. B. McConnell, Dr. B. N. Temperley. £600–840.
Geologist Supernumerary—Vacant. £600–720.
Metallurgist—J. H. Harris, one vacancy. £500–840.
Geological Draughtsman—Vacant. £480–600.
Land Officer—P. H. Hutchison. £1,000.
Assistant Land Officers—J. J. Real, E. Akenhead, one vacancy. £550–840.
Land Assistants—W. J. Young, one vacancy. £372–600.
Land Ranger—Vacant. £372–600.
Chief Surveyor—W. Horsfield. £1,000.
Senior Surveyors—E. C. Lingham Lees; A. J. Seex, one vacancy. £720–840.
Pilot Surveyor—A. W. Simpson. £600–840.
Surveyors—J. A. J. Thompson, R. N. Lissett, J. H. Tanner, W. H. Meikle, A. M. D. Howes. £480–720. L. T. Higson, F. L. Petrie, two vacancies. £400–840.
Surveyors Supernumerary—A. B. Verbi, one vacancy. £480. N. G. W. Guy. £600. One vacancy. £720.
Chief Draughtsman—A. G. Whitehead. £540–720.
Draughtsmen—J. W. Broughton, J. S. Dunbar, G. Wilson, one vacancy. £480–600.
Junior Draughtsman—Vacant. £180–360.
Lithographer—E. G. Blight. £480–600.
Registrar General—J. W. Large. £1,000.
Assistant Registrars General—V. R. Sharma, two vacancies. £550–840.
Registry Superintendent—R. Bergner. £540–720.
Assistant Registry Superintendent—Vacant. £372–540.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies—R. S. W. Malcolm. £840–920.
Co-operative Organisers—Vacant. £480–600.
Mining Consultant—A. M. Robinson. £2,000.
Director of Civil Aviation and Controller of Aerodromes—H. P. Rowe, O.B.E. (*holds post in addition to that of Director of Lands and Mines*).
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation and Deputy Controller of Aerodromes—W. Horsfield (*holds post in addition to that of Chief Surveyor*). £150 non-pensionable personal allowance.
Aerodrome Maintenance Officer—E. I. C. Wyllie, £600–720.

LEGAL

Attorney General—Vacant. £1,650.
Solicitor General—G. M. Paterson, O.B.E. £1,150.
Crown Counsel—H. H. Kingsley. £840–1,000. E. J. Haughey. £800.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY

Director of Medical Services—P. A. T. Sneath, O.B.E., E.D. £1,500.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—Vacant. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Medical Services—A. McKenzie. £1,150.
Senior Specialist—W. A. Young. £1,200.
Specialists—K. C. Charron, G. S. P. Noble. £1,000–1,100.
Senior Medical Officers—G. M. C. Powell, R. S. McElroy, H. M. Shelley, E. W. C. Jobson, A. G. Mackay, B. O. Wilkin, O.B.E. £1,000–1,100.
Sleeping Sickness Officer—H. Fairbairn. £1,000–1,100.
Senior Pathologist—D. A. Skan, M.B.E. £1,000–1,100.
Senior Dental Surgeon—Vacant. £1,000–1,100.
Medical Officers—B. A. Coghlan, W. J. Aitken, H. N. Davies. £600–1,000. J. H. McDonald, A. V. Clemmey, A. H. Morley, K. Edmundson, N. Chilton, D. B. Wilson, J. W. Walker, H. G. Calwell, G. A. Wilson, F. Bell, J. F. Jarvis, E. J. Foley. £600–920. W. L. Lister, G. A. Macgregor, A. C. E. Cole, P. E. C. Manson-Bahr, A. J. Keevill, M.B.E., H. T. H. Wilson, G. A. Burfield, L. H. Cane, H. P. Graham, T. H. White, A. G. Farr, D. W. Ellis-Jones, J. F. Lucey, H. N. Reed, N. L. Mills. £600–1,000.
Women Medical Officers—Miss M. D. Miller, Miss E. Jackson. £600–1,000.
Pathologists—Vacant. £600–1,000.
Dental Surgeons—P. H. Tatchell, H. Rawnsley. £600–1,000.
Government Chemist—W. D. Raymond. £600–920.
Assistant Government Chemist—W. E. Calton. £400–720.
Biologists—Vacant. £400–840.
Chief Office Superintendent—W. A. Hughes. £600–720.
Pharmacist—H. M. W. Nicholson. £600–720.
Matron (Grade I)—Vacant. £550.
Matrons (Grade II)—Miss G. R. Ibbs, Miss M. B. Craig, M.B.E., Miss M. A. Shelton. £500.
Senior Nursing Sisters and Nursing Sisters—Miss M. G. Blower, Miss L. E. Salter, Miss E. M. Hall, Miss A. Ferrier, Miss G. B. Killick, Miss W. N. Wintle, Miss I. L. Bastable, Mrs. A. Stead, Miss E. M. Hewson, Miss M. V. Wiles, Miss M. Alexander, Miss B. M. Hopkinson, Mrs. H. McKendrick, Miss C. McDonald, Miss G. T. Bramley, Mrs. M. White, Miss S. A. Stansfield, Miss G. C. Boucher, Miss A. E. Jenner, Miss A. B. Johnson, Miss M. Kitching, Miss E. F. Richards, Miss M. M. McIver, Miss K. Harvey, Miss M. Tyrer, Miss E. Burns, Miss R. J. Doran, Miss E. A. Hosford, Miss E. W. Nugent, Miss D. R. Bailey, Miss K. M. Bray. £300–480.
Sister Tutor—Miss L. M. Bell. £300–15–420–20–480, plus £20 to £50 allowance.

Senior Health Visitors and Health Visitors—Miss A. I. Leighton, Miss M. M. Crossley, Miss E. G. Hegan, Miss A. Waters. £300–480, plus £20 to £50 allowance.
Sister Housekeeper—Vacant. £300–480.
Chief Health Inspector—T. Bell. £600–720.
Senior Health Inspectors—B. T. Bailey, C. E. W. Foster, W. A. Willox. £500–600.
Assistant Pharmacists—C. E. Thomas, K. Dodsworth. £372–600.
Stores Accountant—S. C. Cox. £372–600.
Medical Instructor—C. H. Bone, M.B.E. £372–600.
Sleeping Sickness Surveyors—C. Macquarie, M.B.E., E. E. Hulley, J. R. Allen. £300–600.
Superintendent, Mental Hospital—D. Mackay. £480–600.
Male Mental Nurse—Vacant. £372–480.
Charge Sister, Assistant Charge Sister and Sister—Mrs. C. Mackay, Miss A. Regan, Miss S. Rodden. £240–372.
Nurse (T.B. Hospital)—Vacant. £300–480.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner—W. B. Bithrey. £1,350.
Deputy Commissioner—N. Stewart, M.M. £1,000
Senior Superintendents—A. R. L. Neame, A. G. de Villiers, C. P. Guise. £920.
Superintendents—H. le P. Agnew, J. Jenkinson, E. F. E. Wolton, M.M., W. Harris, A. M. Esson, D. C. E. Clark, H. M. S. Bailey, A. T. Garner, W. L. South, M.B.E., R. de Lacey Wheeler. £720–840.
Assistant Superintendents—C. H. Keir, R. E. Thorne, C. W. Ruddick, J. P. Hamilton, N. D. Morant, L. P. Rouquette, D. Barrow-Dowling, L. T. Vyvyan, P. Digges la Touche, J. W. E. Mackenzie, J. G. L. Scott, M. J. Macoun, G. Olliver, E. H. Riches, H. W. T. Butler, A. McLeod, F. S. Lawrence, J. M. Ralph, H. O. Milne, N. C. MacLeod, D. D. Macmillan, D. B. B. Harris, W. W. Wiskar, J. E. Davies, L. A. Weeks, R. E. Beckham, H. E. Moore, P. J. Fennessy, A. G. Turnbull, E. G. Mackie, G. G. Johnston, B. E. Fern, J. F. Matheson, R. G. Pearce. £425–720 or £400–780.
Inspector of Weights and Measures—T. Edwards. £372–600.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster General—H. C. Willbourn, M.C. £1,600.
Regional Director—J. C. Grierson. £1,000.
Senior Postmasters—F. S. Mackrell, D.C.M., M.M., A. E. Hill, E. W. Ferrett, C. Gill. £600–720.
Postmasters—A. N. Skelton, J. Ogg, W. J. Stiles, C. C. Cherry. £500–600.
Superintendent of School—B. O. Musson. £500–600.
Divisional Engineer—W. A. Atterbury. £720–920.
Assistant Engineers—C. G. Napper, A. W. Dennie. £450–840.
Sub-Engineers—B. W. Friend, F. Candish, A. J. Mason, F. S. Gale. £500–600.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—R. W. Brooks. £720–840.
Press Superintendent—A. G. B. Mathews. £600–720.
Assistant Superintendents—H. W. Keiffer, W. N. L. Dingle, H. C. Kelly, E. J. Yeomans, F. W. Goodwin. £426–600.
Press Engineer—Vacant. £426–600.
Operator—W. J. Apps. £426–600.

PRISONS

Commissioner—W. A. Brown. £960.
Senior Superintendent—F. H. C. Dawson. £720–840.
Superintendents—S. E. McNeil, R. Hollyer, J. M. Tomkins, J. Gemmell, F. J. Reaney, M.M. £600–720.
Assistant Superintendents, Class I—P. H. Faithorn, M.M., A. Stanton, M.B.E. £480–600.

APPROVED SCHOOL, TABORA

Superintendent—W. G. Baker. £480–720.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—W. H. McLuckie. £1,350.
Deputy Director of Public Works—A. J. Mitchell. £1,100.
Executive Engineers, Grade I—J. Brown, H. S. Roe, E. W. Pennefather. £840–40–920.
Executive Engineers, Grade II, and Assistant Engineers—B. A. Rice, J. R. Omond, G. Parker. £720–30–840.
Local Government Engineer—H. Leadbeater. £880–40–1,000.
Anti-Malarial Engineer—Vacant. £880–40–1,000.
Architect—Vacant. £720–30–840.
Assistant Architect—Vacant. £660–30–720.
Architectural Assistant—E. W. Davies. £408–18–480–20–600–30–720.
Quantity Surveyors—A. R. Swain. £450 for two years, £475–25–600–30–630–30–840.
Senior Accountant—E. E. Roden. £750.
Assistant Accountants—D. A. Drain. £372–18–480–20–600.
Official Superintendent—A. J. Grace. £480–20–600.
Workshop Superintendent—W. Organ. £600–30–720.
Water Supply Superintendent—F. Bullock. £540–20–600.
Location Surveyor—E. A. Brinkworth. £480–20–600.
Motor Transport Superintendent—J. G. Gardner, M.B.E. £600–30–720.
Assistant Motor Transport Superintendent—D. McLeish. £480–20–600.

RAILWAYS

General Manager—J. R. Farquharson, O.B.E. £1,800.
Office Assistant—D. Graham. £560–600.
Chief Accountant—H. Sharpe. £1,150.
Senior Assistant Accountant—C. C. Kirk. £720–840.
Assistant Accountants—A. R. Potter, E. W. Jones, E. T. Ramos. £480–720.
European Cashier—A. V. Lydamore. £560–600.
Port Accountants—L. A. Jones, J. T. O'Loughlin. £560–600.
Chief Storekeeper—H. Lowles. £950.
Senior Storekeeper—C. S. Sayce. £720–840.
Storekeeper—S. A. Harris. £480–720.
Stores Accountant—C. D. Evans. £560–600.
Senior Sub-Storekeeper—H. F. Davies. £560–600.
Chief Engineer—L. J. Martin. £1,250.
District Engineers—N. R. Rice, J. G. Rice, J. C. Forgan. £840–920.
Assistant Engineers—W. M. Duncan, W. Wallace. £480–720.
Office Superintendent—J. F. Dowdell. £560–600.
Clerk of Works—W. J. Russell. £600.
Inspector of Works, Special Grade—T. Curran. £560–600.
Chief Mechanical Engineer—G. Gibson. £1,250.
District Mechanical Engineer—W. E. Bulman. £840–920.

Senior Assistant Mechanical Engineer—A. R. Loveridge. £720–840.
Assistant Mechanical Engineers—H. B. Marshall, W. G. Ward, F. B. Clark, A. Towle. £480–720.
Mechanical Inspector—G. Preston. £560–600.
Foreman, Special Grade—A. F. Sargent. £560–600.
Progress Inspector—W. Hext. £560–600.
Boiler Inspector—F. H. Titterton. £560–600.
Senior Locomotive Inspector—W. J. G. Birrell. £560–600.
Carriage and Wagon Inspector—J. F. Furber. £560–600.
Office Superintendent—J. Morrice. £560–600.
Traffic Manager—L. E. Steventon. £1,250.
Traffic Superintendents—F. Wilson, W. L. W. Freeman. £840–920.
Senior Assistant Traffic Superintendent—A. Bradshaw. £720–840.
Assistant Traffic Superintendent—W. J. Jamieson, W. H. Johnston. £480–720.
Senior Traffic Inspectors—D. M. Sutherland, H. W. Clarke, F. R. H. Nicholls. £560–600.
Wharf Master—H. C. Arklie. £560–600.
Marine Superintendent—R. G. Hudson. £920.
Senior Marine Officers—Lt.-Cdr. L. P. Lane, R.N. (retd.), O.B.E., R. E. F. Parsons, Lt.-Cdr. G. F. Cole, R.N.R. £720–840.
Marine Officers—D. Boyd, E. W. Jones, V. Anderson, J. G. B. Robertson. £426–720.
Marine Engineers—G. Crawford, G. Barnes, G. Culshaw. £372–720.
Dockyard Foreman—T. Steers. £560–600.

Refugees

Director of Refugees—T. M. Skinner, M.B.E. (*Acting*). £1,000.
Camp Commandants—Lt.-Col. J. C. Minnery, M.C., D.C.M., M.M. £900, plus £300 personal allowance. Fl./Lt. F. R. B. Douglas, H. Gardiner, M. Wagner, Capt. J. P. Williams. £600.
Assistant Camp Commandant—H. C. Storey. £600.

Township Authority, Dar-es-Salaam

Municipal Secretary—E. H. Helps, O.B.E. £750–30–840; personal pensionable allowance, £80.
Accountant—A. W. Field. £480–20–600.
Building Inspector—S. Campbell, M.R.San.I., A.M.Inst.S.E. £480–20–660.

Township Authority, Tanga

Municipal Secretary—J. H. Willmott. £600–30–840.
Assistant Accountant—C. C. Wheatcroft. £372–18–480–20–600.

Tsetse Research

Director—Vacant.
Assistant Director—S. Napier Bax. £840–920.
Secretary—K. S. Hocking. £480–600.
Entomologists—W. H. Potts. £920. C. H. N. Jackson. £920. H. M. Lloyd, J. Y. Moggridge, E. Burtt. £475–940.
Botanist—P. E. Glover. £475–720.
Ecologist—J. Ford. £475–720.
Research Officers—K. S. Hocking. £600. A. G. Robertson, F. L. Vanderplank. £525. J. P. Glasgow. £575. E. F. Whiteside. £450.
Field Officers—V. A. C. Findlay, H. Harrison, T. G. Brent, W. E. F. Thomson. £400–720.

Tsetse Survey and Reclamation

Provincial Tsetse Officer—A. G. H. du Frayer. £400–720.

Veterinary

Director of Veterinary Services—H. J. Lowe, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S. £1,300.
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services—W. A. Burns, M.R.C.V.S. £1,000.
Chief Veterinary Research Officer—Vacant. £1,000
Veterinary Research Officers—J. K. H. Wilde, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., one vacancy. £600–840. (In certain circumstances may proceed to £1,000.)
Senior Veterinary Officers—G. S. Cowin, M.R.C.V.S.; M. A. Molloy, M.R.C.V.S.; N. R. Reid, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc. (S.A.); E. F. Peck, V.S., B.V.Sc. (Tor.), M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M. (Edin.) (*Seconded from Somaliland Protectorate*) (*Supernumerary*). £840–920). One Vacancy. (*Supernumerary*). £880–1,000.
Veterinary Officers—H. M. Stuchbery, B.V.Sc.; W. G. G. Pevie, M.R.C.V.S.; D. G. White, B.Sc.(Agric.), M.R.C.V.S.; H. W. C. Newlands, M.R.C.V.S.; A. H. Milne, M.R.C.V.S.; R. R. Temple, M.R.C.V.S. (*Seconded to British Somaliland*); I. B. Pullon, M.R.C.V.S.; C. C. B. Brown, M.R.C.V.S.; S. B. Kendall, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; A. R. Aylliffe, M.R.C.V.S.; I. Macadam, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.; R. P. Lee, M.R.C.V.S., B.Sc.; M.R.C.V.S. Four vacancies. £600–840. (In certain circumstances may proceed to £1,000.)
Pasture Research Officer—H. J. van Rensburg, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. One vacancy. £500–840.
Chemist—M. A. French, M.A., Ph.D., A.R.I.C., Dip. Agric. (Cantab.). £920.
Livestock Officers—C. J. Buckley; G. W. H. Webb, N.D.A., Dip. Agric. (Harper Adams); C. M. Anderson, N.D.A., Dip. Agric. (Lancs.); H. W. Bailey, Dip. Agric. (Armstrong); J. W. T. Holloway, N.D.A.; S. A. Child, N.D.A., N.D.D., Dip. Agric. (Seale Hayne). (*One supernumerary*). £600–720.
Senior Assistant Livestock Officers—E. S. E. Thompson, G. E. Howe, Dip. Agric. (Armstrong), H. C. Smith, N.D.A., N.D.D., Dip. Agric. (Midland), W. E. A. Cook. One vacancy. £480–600.
Laboratory Assistant—Vacant. £372–600.
Hide Improvement Officers—T. R. Murray. Three vacancies. £480–600.
Ghee Grading Officer—Vacant. £372–600.
Office Superintendent—E. G. Rayner. £480–20–600.

TRINIDAD

Note.—All salaries of $480 per annum and over are subject to a deduction under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Scheme as follows :—

(*a*) An officer whose salary exceeds the amount given in any line of the first column below, but does not exceed that given in the corresponding line of the second column, contributes at the annual fixed rate given in the corresponding line of the third column :—

Column 1. *Exceeding*	*Column 2.* *Not exceeding.*	*Column 3.* *Fixed rate.*
$	$	$
480	720	24·00
720	960	33·60
960	1,200	43·20
1,200	1,440	52·80
1,440	1,800	67·20
1,800	2,160	81·60
2,160	2,520	96·00
2,520	2,880	115·20
2,880	3,360	134·40

and so on, the annual contribution increasing by $19·20 for each step of $480 in the salary scale.

(*b*) An officer whose salary is $480 per annum contributes at the fixed annual rate of $19·20.

Governor and Personal Staff

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Capt. the Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. $19,800; duty allowance $6,600; $960 in lieu of exemptions from Customs duties; and £750 additional entertainment allowance from U.K. funds.
Private Secretary—Sir Edward Cunard, Bart. $2,880.
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. Greville Bayliss and Sir Anthony Weldon. $1,920.

Colonial Secretary's Department

Colonial Secretary—A. B. Wright, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. $9,600.
Financial Secretary—Sir Errol dos Santos, C.B.E. $8,400.
Under Secretary—B. J. O'Brien. $6,480.
Principal Assistant Secretary—L. P. Spence. $5,520.
1st Assistant Secretary—J. O'Connor. $4,800.
2nd Assistant Secretary—W. E. Boardman. $3,360–4,320.
Extra Assistant Secretaries—A. M. Muir, N. D. Watson. $3,360–4,320.
Assistant Secretaries—W. J. Boos, J. P. de Nobriga. $3,360–3,840.
Principal Officers (Grade I)—Miss A. M. MacInnes, W. E. Gocking (*Seconded to Central Library Scheme*), L. N. Blache-Fraser, G. V. Mancini. $2,880–3,120.
Principal Officers (Grade II)—G. E. Chen, F. T. Farrell. $2,400–2,880.

Accountant General

Accountant General—R. B. Skinner. $5,760.
Deputy Accountant General—A. P. C. dos Santos. $3,840–4,320.
Assistant Accountant General—G. Donawa. $3,360–3,600.
Cashier—P. J. Cumming. $2,880–3,120.
Principal Officers (Class I)—R. H. Julumsingh, W. M. Clark. $2,880–3,120.
Principal Officer (Class II)—L. A. Rosca. $2,400–2,880.

Agriculture

Director and Registrar Agricultural Co-Operative Societies—J. C. Muir. $6,720.
Deputy Director of Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)—E. W. Leach. $5,280.
Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry)—H. V. M. Metivier. $5,280.
Agricultural Officer (*Personal Assistant*)—Vacant. $2,400–3,840.
Principal Officer (Class II)—Ali Hosein. $2,400–2,880.
Chief Scientific Officer—Dr. E. Phillis. $5,280.
Citrus Agronomist—Vacant. $3,360–4,320.
Cacao Agronomist—B. G. Montserrin. $3,360–4,320.
Sugar Agronomist—Vacant. $3,360–4,320.
Assistant Sugar Agronomist—Vacant. $2,400–3,840.
Economic Botanist—Vacant. $3,360–4,320.
Entomologist—A. Pickles. $3,360–4,320.
Plant Pathologist—C. A. Thorold. $3,360–4,320.
Soil Chemist—E. M. Chenery. $3,360–4,320.
Soil Survey Officers—Two vacancies. $2,400–$3,840.
Senior Agricultural Officer—F. J. Pound. $3,600–4,320.
Agricultural Officers—M. N. Lucie-Smith, E. G. Benson, A. P. McWilliam. One vacancy. $2,400–3,840.
Marketing and Co-operative Officer—A. E. Trotman. $3,600–4,320.
Supervisor, Land Settlement—P. M. Hosten. $2,400–2,880.
Manager, St. Augustine Station—R. E. Dean. $1,920–2,640.
Veterinary Officers—M. D. Lumsden, T. A. des Iles. Two vacancies. $2,400–4,320.

Audit

Auditor—J. R. Cusack. $5,520.
Assistant Auditor—J. Cartmell, B.A. $3,840–4,320.
Principal Officer (Class II)—R. C. Miles. $2,400–2,880.

Civil Aviation

Director of Civil Aviation and Aerodrome Superintendent—Wing Commander M. Banks. $4,320.
Deputy Aerodrome Superintendent—Vacant. $2,880–3,600.
Control Officers (Grade I)—C. Agostini. One vacancy. $2,400–2,880.

Crown Solicitor

Crown Solicitor—E. F. Maingot. $6,240.
Assistant Crown Solicitor—J. E. Boucaud. $3,360–4,800.

Customs and Excise

Comptroller—E. M. Legge. $6,720.
Deputy Comptroller—J. C. Beaubrun. $4,800.
Assistant Comptroller—F. R. Sullivan. $3,840–4,320.
Supervisor—P. I. Blanc. $3,360–3,600.
Surveyor—L. E. Dasent. $3,360–3,600.
Chief Excise Officer—W. J. Ramirez. $3,360–3,600.
Chief Inspector—F. H. Stent. $3,360.
Chief Revenue Officer (South)—Vacant. $3,120–3,360.
Principal Officer (Class I)—G. A. Duruty. $2,880–3,120.

Principal Officers (Class II)—E. A. Pampellone, J. J. Waithe, E. de Gama, H. Alleyne, one vacancy. $2,400–2,880.
Assistant Surveyors—S. E. Knowles, G. A. Dewhurst, G. J. Maingot, M. A. Centeno. $2,400–2,880.
Princpial Officer, Excise (Class II) (North)—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.
Principal Officer, Excise (Class II) (South)—E. V. H. McEachrane. $2,400–2,880.
Preventive Officer—D. P. K. Kiely. $3,360.

District Administration

Wardens—J. H. Maingot, M. de Verteuil, F. N. Brierley, A. J. Bernard, T. C. Cambridge. $3,360–4,320.
Assistant Wardens—R. J. d'Abadie, M. J. d'Abadie, A. E. de Gannes, T. N. Searl, V. H. Knowles, A. R. de Chezeuil. One vacancy. $1,920–3,360.
Principal Officer (Class II)—H. F. Evelyn. $2,400–2,880.

Education

Director of Education—Vacant. $6,720.
Deputy Director of Education—E. W. Daniel, B.A., A.R., Hist.S., M.R.S.T. $4,800.
Chief Inspector of Schools—J. E. Clarke. $3,120–3,600.
Superintendent of Examinations—Vacant. $2,400–3,600.
Inspector of Schools—R. Ramkeesoon, B.A. $2,400–2,880.
Inspector of Music—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.
Principal Officer (Class II)—M. W. Gilkes. $2,400–2,880.
Principal, Queen's Royal College—T. E. Hutchinson, M.A. $4,800.
Senior Master, Queen's Royal College—A. Daunt, M.A. $3,840–4,320.
Masters, Queen's Royal College—B. J. Bedell, B.Sc., G. E. Pilgrim, B.A., A. C. Farrell, M.A., J. Wright, M.A., R. C. Loinsworth, B.A., R. W. G. Mitchell, B.A., G. A. Jones, B.Sc., C. V. Gocking, B.A. R. R. Guevara, B.A., R. Capildeo, B.Sc. Seven vacancies. $2,400–3,840.
Principal, Government Training College and Lecturer in Pedagogy—I. M. Hopkins, B.Sc. $3,360–3,840.
Lecturer in Drawing and Handicrafts—H. W. Hall, M.R.S.T. $1,920–2,880.

Forests

Conservator—R. L. Brooks. $5,760.
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—J. C. Cater. $3,840–4,320.
Assistant Conservators—J. S. Beard, R. Smeathers, H. Tordoff, C. J. Millar. $2,400–3,840.

Government Chemist

Government Chemist—L. S. Davis. $4,800.
Deputy Government Chemist—E. G. N. Greaves. $3,840–4,320.
Assistant Government Chemist—A. E. Kerr. $2,880–3,840.

Health

Director of Medical Services—G. Maclean, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. $7,200.
Deputy Director of Sanitary Services—E. J. Sankeralli, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M., L.M., D.P.H. $5,760.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—Vacant. $5,760.
Malariologist—H. P. S. Gillette, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. $4,800–5,280.
Venereal Diseases Specialist—D. R. Huggins, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. $4,800–5,280.
Administrative Secretary—Vacant. $4,800.
Lay Secretaries—Two vacancies. $3,840.
Nutrition Officer—Miss Betty Campbell. $2,400–2,880.
Health Education Officer—S. Moosai Maharaj, B.A., M.R.S.T. $2,400–2,880.
Supervisor of Medical Stores—A. M. Briggs. $2,400–2,880.
Caterer—Vacant. $3,840.

Institutions

Medical Superintendent, J. Cook, F.R.C.S., D.P.H. $5,280.
Medical Officers (Grade A)—J. E. A. Boucaud, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; P. A. Rostant, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B.; A. L. Krogh, M.D., Ch.B.; J. A. Waterman, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.; J. E. O'N. Gillespie, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.R.C.P.(I.), D.P.M., M.R.C.P., R.C.P.S.(I.); J. Henry Pierre, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; A. G. Francis, M.D.(N.U.I.), B.Ch., B.A.O.; E. G. Laurence, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Three vacancies. $4,800–5,280.
Medical Officers (Grade B)—V. E. Donawa, L.M.S.; L. F. Chan, M.B., Ch.B. Two vacancies. $3,840–4,800.
Medical Officers (Grade C)—N. R. O'C. Blanc, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(N.U.I.); A. A. Reece, L.M.S.; E. M. McLean, L.M.S.; R. Austin, M.B., Ch.B.; L. A. H. McShine, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; P. Vilain, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; G. Wattley, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; R. M. F. Charles, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.; H. A. Beckford, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(N.U.I.); K. A. Bhagan, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Three vacancies. $2,880–3,840.

Radiological Branch

Radiologists—B. O. Jarrette, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.; E. Siung, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E. $4,800–5,280.
Electrician Radiographer—H. A. Belling. $2,160–2,400.

Mental Hospital

Medical Officer (Grade A)—E. P. L. Masson, M.B., Ch.B. $4,800–5,280.
Medical Officers (Grade C)—L. F. E. Lewis, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. One vacancy. $2,880–3,840.

Leprosarium—Chacachacare

Medical Officer (Grade A)—G. Campbell, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. $4,800–5,280.
Medical Officer (Grade C)—Vacant. $2,880–3,840.

Bacteriological Laboratory

Senior Pathologist—J. L. Pawan, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. $4,800–5,280.
Pathologists—W. A. dos Santos, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. One vacancy. $3,840–4,800.

Public Health

Medical Officers (Grade A)—L. G. W. Urich, A. F. H. Stewart, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.; $4,800–5,280.

Medical Officers, (Grade B)—K. P. Beaubrun, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.; Stella P. Abidh, M.D., L.M.C.C., D.P.H. Five vacancies. $3,840–4,800.
Medical Officers (Grade C)—Martha M. Hoahing, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. Four vacancies. $2,880–3,840.

District Services

Medical Officers—S. D. Stewart, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & L.; F. Mahabir, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.; A. R. McLean, M.B., Ch.B.; T. F. Cartar, M.D., M.C.P. & S.; S. E. Ammon, M.B., Ch.B.; M. V. Boucaud, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; S. A. H. Bishop, M.B., Ch.B.; M. A. Forrester, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M. Seven vacancies. $2,400–2,880.

Medical Social Branch

Institution Welfare Officer—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.
Welfare Officer, Chacachacare—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.
Almoners—Two vacancies. $2,400–2,880.

Senior Nursing Service

Matrons—Miss L. Seymour. $2,160–2,880. One vacancy. $1,920–2,640.

Malaria Division

Entomologist—Vacant. $3,360–4,320.

Dental Services

Dental Surgeons — H. P. McLean. $3,840–4,800. Two vacancies. $2,880–3,840.

Sanatorium and Clinics

Medical Superintendent and Chief Tuberculosis Officer—Vacant. $5,760.
Deputy Medical Superintendent—Vacant. $4,800–5,280.
Medical Officers, Grade C—Two vacancies. $2,880–3,840.

Yaws Control

Medical Officers, Grade B—Two vacancies. $3,840–4,800.

Hydraulic

Director—Vacant. $7,680.
Deputy Director—G. Henderson. $5,760.
Senior Engineer—C. T. Deacon. $3,840–4,320.
Anti-Malarial Engineer—E. E. Martin. $3,840–4,320.
Engineer—Vacant. $2,400–3,840.
Biologist—D. J. Atkin. $2,400–3,600.
Mechanical Engineer—Vacant. $2,400–3,600.

Industrial Adviser

Industrial Adviser—C. W. Burrows. $6,480.
Deputy Industrial Adviser—Vacant. $4,800.
Labour Officer—S. Hochoy. $3,360.

Inland Revenue

First Commissioner—Vacant. $6,720.
Second Commissioner—T. M. Milne. $5,760.
Secretary—A. Maingot. $3,840–4,320.
Assistant Secretary—C. L. Williams. $3,120–3,600.
Principal Officer, Class I—J. P. R. de Labastide. $2,880–3,120.
Principal Officers, Class II—G. C. H. Fitzwilliam, A. A. Centeno. $2,400–2,880.

Judiciary

Chief Justice—Sir Henry William Butler Blackall $10,560.
1st Puisne Judge—K. Vincent Brown. $7,680.
2nd Puisne Judge—J. L. M. Perez, Ll.B. $6,720.
3rd Puisne Judge—E. Hallinan, Ll.B. $6,720.
4th Puisne Judge—Vacant. $6,720.
Registrar and Marshal—A. V. N. McCracken. $5,280.
Deputy Registrar and Marshal—L. A. Gomez. $3,120–3,600.
Sub-Registrar and Deputy Marshal, San Fernando—W. F. O. Paul. $2,880–3,120.
Magistrate, Sub-Registrar and Deputy Marshal, Tobago—N. Peterkin. $2,880–4,800.
Principal Officer and 2nd Deputy Marshal—A. C. Clarke. $2,400–2,880.

Magistracy

Chief Magistrate—W. J. Andre. $4,800.
Second Magistrate—A. J. Hamilton. $3,800–4,800.
Magistrates—F. J. Camacho, J. Mahabir, B. W. Celestain, A. H. Busby, A. H. McShine, K. L. Gordon, W. K. Ferguson, K. de la Bastide, M. A. Corbin. $2,880–4,800.
Principal Officer, Class II—R. G. Archbald. $2,400–2,880.
Chief Probation Officer—A. Shields. $3,600–4,080.

Legal

Attorney-General—H. W. Wilson, K.C. $8,400.
Solicitor-General—A. C. Spurling. $6,240.
Legal Draughtsman—C. V. H. Archer. $4,800.
First Crown Counsel—C. T. W. E. Worrell. $4,800.
Second Crown Counsel—A. C. Rienzi. $3,600–4,800.
Principal Officer, Class II—L. E. Legendre. $2,400–2,880.

Lands and Surveys

Director of Surveys and Sub Intendant—G. S. Busby, F.S.I. $6,480.
Deputy Director of Surveys and Deputy Sub-Intendant—R. T. Galt, M.B.E. $4,800.
Valuer—R. O'Connor. $4,320–4,800.
Superintendent Survey Training and Framework—Vacant. $3,840–4,320.
Senior Surveyors—G. W. Gordon, one vacancy. $3,360–3,840.
Surveyors—J. de Figarelli, F. E. Farrell, W. E. Lyder, L. McD. Beard, H. J. Monceaux, E. M. Bayley, O. A. Prevatt, L. Hamilton-Murray, E. P. Raymond, C. A. Farrell. $1,920–3,360.
Chief Draughtsman—F. B. Dabinett. $1,920–2,880.
Chief Topographer—R. E. Johnson, P.A.S.I. $1,920–2,880.
Principal Officer, Class II—A. E. Joseph. $2,400–2,880.

Mines

Inspector of Mines and Petroleum Technologist—R. S. Mackilligin, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., M.Inst.M.M., F.Inst.Pet. $8,400.
Geologist—Vacant. $7,200.
Assistant Inspector of Mines—N. Betancourt. $4,800–5,280.
Assistant Petroleum Technologist—W. N. Foster. $5,280–5,760.
Second Assistant Petroleum Technologist—I. S. Rutherford. $4,440–4,800.
Third Assistant Petroleum Technologist—J. G. A. Roe. $2,880–3,120.
Senior Factory Inspector—G. D. Proctor. $4,560.
Inspecting Officer of Electrical Installations—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.

POLICE

Commissioner—*Colonel W. A. Muller, C.M.G.* $6,480.
Deputy Commissioner—R. A. Erskine-Lindop. $4,800.
Pay and Quartermaster—Vacant. $3,360–3,840.
Superintendent—G. B. Liddelow, A. I. J. *Knights*, T. N. Drake, E. E. Morgan, T. D. Ogier, C. O. Adams, G. J. Morton, G. T. W. Carr. $3,120–3,840.
Traffic Officer—E. Maeer. $3,600.
Assistant Superintendents—H. K. Bowring, A. L. Alexander, J. P. Reid, F. D. Widdup, R. W. Lucie-Smith, L. C. Preau-Hill, J. G. C. Kirby-Turner, E. C. P. Glaisher, A. Johnston, W. H. R. Armstrong, M. B. Gregory, R. G. N. Drury. $2,160–3,600.
Superintendent, Port of Spain Fire Brigade—Vacant. $2,880–3,240.
Inspecting Engineers—C. D. Gibbon. $3,840. G. Long. $2,640. R. A. Humphrey. $2,640.
Principal Officer, Class II, Immigration—A. Reece. $2,400–2,880.

PORT AND MARINE

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Lighthouses—Captain H. V. Briscoe, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.N. $4,560–4,800.
Assistant Harbour Master—E. J. Hemmings. $3,120–3,600.
Superintendent Chief Engineer—W. J. Conolly. $3,120–3,600.
Assistant Superintendent and Relieving Engineer—Vacant. $2,400–3,120.
Masters, Coastal Steamer Services—O. Hocken. $2,400–3,120. C. E. Bodden. $2,400–3,120.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster-General—D. M. Fraser. $4,800.
Deputy Postmaster-General—L. W. Snow. $3,600–3,840.
Accountant—J. H. McLachlan. $2,880–3,120.
Principal Officer, Grade I—G. C. Laurence. $2,880–3,120.
Principal Officers, Grade II—R. C. Gordon, R. E. Duff, *one vacancy*. $2,400–2,880.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Government Printer—F. Stansfield. $3,840.
Printer's Engineer—Vacant. $2,880.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—M. A. Puckerin. $4,800.
Deputy Superintendent of Prisons—S. G. Benson. $3,360–3,840.
Assistant Superintendents of Prisons—J. A. Ferguson, C. W. Solomon, one vacancy. $2,400–2,880.

PUBLIC WORKS

Director of Public Works—Vacant. $6,480.
Deputy Director of Public Works—G. M. Gordon. $5,280–5,760.
Divisional Engineers—C. J. Sellier, D. M. O'Neale. $4,320–4,800.
Senior Executive Engineers—R. F. Smith, one vacancy. $3,840–4,320.
Executive Engineers—A. M. Foley, S. O. Laurence, M. F. T. Ward, A. A. Lyder, J. S. Bury, I. de Verteuil, M. B. Fitzgerald, two vacancies. $2,400–3,840.
Mechanical Engineer—J. D. Redman. $2,400–3,600.
District Officer, Grade I—E. H. Borde, L. H. Walker. $2,400–2,880.
Principal Officer, Class I—A. R. Julumsingh. $2,880–3,120.
Chief Draughtsman and Estimator—H. H. Williams. $2,400–3,120.
Principal Officer, Class II, and Secretary, Central Road Board—E. G. de la Bastide. $2,400–2,880.
Accountant—A. H. Maingot. $2,880–3,120.
Principal Officer, Class II—F. L. Duprey. $2,400–2,880.
Inspecting Engineer—Vacant. $2,400–3,840.
Officer-in-Charge, Wireless Stations—Vacant. $2,880.

RAILWAY

General Manager—W. T. P. Perkins. $6,720.
Operating Superintendent—Vacant. $4,800–5,280.
Assistant Operating Superintendent—D. Eyre. $3,120–3,600.
Mechanical Engineers—*Two vacancies*. $3,840–4,320.
Maintenance Engineer—Vacant. $3,840–4,320.
Accountant—V. J. Maingot. $3,120–3,360.
Principal Officer, Class II (Personnel)—F. E. Basanta. $2,400–2,880.
Principal Officer, Class II—C. A. Field. $2,400–2,880.
Storekeeper—S. W. Branker. $2,880–3,120.
Running Shed Foreman—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.
Locomotive and Machine Shop Foreman—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.
Automotive Shop Foremen—R. Eckstein, one vacancy. $2,400–2,880.
Car and Wagon Shop Foreman—J. Smythe. $2,400–2,880.
Assistant Engineers—M. de Verteuil, one vacancy. $2,400–2,880.
Communication and Signal Supervisor—J. de Verteuil. $2,880–3,120.
Road Transport Supervisor—E. Pantin. $2,880–3,360.
First Traffic Officer—H. Lefevre. $2,400–2,880.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

Registrar-General—N. P. E. Bowen. $4,320.
Deputy Registrar-General—S. A. Huggins. $3,120–3,600.

INFORMATION OFFICE

Information Officer—A. F. Raymond. $3,000.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Welfare Officer—Miss J. Burnham. $3,840–4,800.
House Property Manager—Miss K. M. R. Dorell. $3,120–3,360.
Pensions Officer and Chief Inspector, Poor Relief—L. E. des Iles. $3,360–4,320.
Principal Officer, Class II—R. B. Houlder. $2,400–2,880.

HARBOURS, WHARVES AND SLIPWAY

General Manager—H. Parry. $7,200.
Wharf Superintendent—H. O. Culhane. $4,800–5,760.
Assistant Wharf Superintendents—J. D'Arcy, *two vacancies*. $3,120–3,600.
Accountant—G. I. Kerr. $2,880–3,120.
Secretary—A. R. A. Beaubrun. $2,880–3,120.

Chief Supervisor—C. D. Otway. $2,880–3,120.
Supervisors—J. L. G. Ache, E. Walker, R. R. Ojah, G. de Verteuil. $2,400–2,880.
Harbour Engineer—E. J. Boyle. $5,760.
Assistant Engineer—*Vacant*. $2,400–3,840.
Accountant—A. H. Mendes. $2,880.
Wharf Foreman and Mechanic—Vacant. $2,400–2,880.
Slipway Supervisor—Vacant. $2,880–3,360.

UGANDA

Note.—Officers serving on "overseas" terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument.

GOVERNOR AND PERSONAL STAFF

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Sir John Hathorn Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. £3,500, and £1,500 duty allowance.
Aide-de-Camp—Captain K. Jonathan. £400.
Private Secretary—Vacant.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to the Government—G. N. Farquhar, C.M.G., M.C. £1,800.
Financial Secretary—H. S. *Potter*. £1,500.
Secretary, African Affairs—F. R. Kennedy, O.B.E. £1,350
Administrative Secretary—A. E. T. Benson. £1,350.
Assistant Chief Secretary—C. M. A. Gayer. £1,000.
Secretaries (*seconded from the Provincial Administration*)—F. Lukyn-Williams, H. G. Soulsby, M. O. Wray, R. A. Malyn, C. C. Spencer, E. A. L. Watts.
Establishment Officer—A. S. Widgery, M.B.E. £600–840.
Administrative Assistant and Clerk of Councils—Miss M. Nasmith. £400–550.

Provincial Administration

Resident—D. W. *Robertson*, D.S.O., M.C. £1,350.
Provincial Commissioners—J. R. McD. Elliot, O.B.E., one vacancy. £1,350.
Senior District Officers—F. Lukyn-Williams, W. W. R. Crosse-Crosse, one vacancy. £1,000.
District Officers and Assistant District Officers—Captain E. M. Persse, M.C., Lt.-Comdr. R. J. Jowitt, R.N. (Retd.), Lt.-Comdr. O. R. Sitwell, R.N. (*Retd.*), H. B. Watney, G. C. Whitehouse, B. I. Slaughter, B. F. C. Childs-Clarke, A. R. Tucker, G. K. Mitchell, G. M. Fletcher, J. R. Bell, A. G. V. Jenkins, J. W. Steil, M.B.E., C. A. Williams, E. T. James, W. V. Crook, D. K. Burner, H. Davidson, G. B. Moss, L. A. Mathias, C. W. Switzer, L. M. Boyd, F. J. Lattin, T. R. F. Cox, H. D. Chignell, C. *Marshall*, R. M. Bere, J. P. Birch, J. M. Ross, M. J. Bessell, H. G. Soulsby, J. C. Dakin, A. C. A. Wright, C. A. L. Richards. £400–920. P. C. Minns, M. O. Wray, R. F. J. Lindsell, L. M. *Forbes*, G. E. Duntze, R. A. Malyn, C. C. Spencer, R. E. Stone, E. A. L. Watts, E. C. Weir, R. W. Gill, J. V. Wild, J. D. Gotch, C. P. S. Allen, J. C. D. Lawrence, C. Powell-Cotton, R. O. H. Porch, R. N. Posnett, P. R. Gibson, W. F. H. Thorpe, G. G. Carlyle, O. G. *Griffith*, Captain P. A. G. Field, J. S. Champion, M. F. Beytagh. £350–1,000.
Superintendent of Inland Revenue, Jinja—J. A. Young. £500–600.
Sleeping Sickness Inspector—C. W. Chorley. £300–600.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Accountant-General—H. D. D. Mackay. £1,000.
Senior Accountants—P. A. H. Pettman, A. E. Wilson. £720–840.
Accountants—R. S. Paige, F. G. Caldwell. £360–720. E. W. *Williams*, H. E. Jackson, R. G. Green, *one vacancy* £350–720.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Administrator-General, Official Receiver, Public Trustee, Registrar-General, etc.—C. G. Wrensch. £920.
Assistant Administrator-General—D. H. Hughes. £550–840.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Agriculture—A. S. *Richardson*, C.B.E. £1,350.
Deputy Director of Agriculture—E. F. Martin. £1,050.
Assistant Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies—A. J. Kerr. £880–1,000.
Senior Agricultural Officers—N. S. Haig. £840–920. T. R. Hayes, W. T. O. Maidment, C. W. L. Fishlock. £720–840.
Agricultural Officers—T. McEwen, R. W. Stuckey, M. G. de Courcy-Ireland, H. L. G. Milne, W. J. M. Irving, R. K. Kerkham, G. B. Masefield, E. Williams, D. R. N. Brown, J. W. Purseglove, J. M. Watson, D. F. Stewart, G. D. Badger, E. J. Gregory, S. McCombe, R. K. Tremlett, D. J. Cowan, A. L. Stephens, P. S. Cooper, G. Wrigley, A. E. B. Williams. £400–840.
Assistant to the Director and Statistician—H. G. Smith, M.B.E. £720–840.
Senior European Agricultural Assistant—J. F. Low. £540–660.
Senior Plant Pathologist—C. G. Hansford. £600–920.
Entomologists—P. R. Stephenson, H. S. Darling. £400–840.
Senior Botanist, J. D. Jameson. £600–840.
Botanist—P. E. Weatherley. £400–840.
Senior Chemist—W. S. Martin. £600–920.
Senior Economic Botanist—A. S. Thomas. £480–840.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor—J. C. A. Jenks. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Auditor—A. J. R. Lucas. £810–920.
Assistant Auditors—J. Bailey, B. S. Carter, two vacancies. £350–780.

CROWN LAW OFFICE

Attorney-General—J. R. Gregg, K.C. £1,500.
Solicitor-General—H. M. Windsor-Aubrey. £1,100.
Crown Counsel (3)—R. E. L. Dreschfield, J. B. Hobson, one vacancy. £600–1,000.

Customs Department

Commissioner of Customs—A. W. Northrop, £1,400.
Collector. £360–780.

Education Department

Director of Education—J. R. Cullen. £1,350.
Deputy Director of Education—J. Sykes. £1,050.
Assistant Director of Education—Miss H. M. Neatby. £750–920.
Chief Inspector of Schools—R. A. Snoxall. £720–920.
Provincial Education Officers—J. N. Russell, P. E. W. Williams, W. B. Ouseley, W. W. Soundy. £600–920.
Education Officers (6)—Miss W. E. Abery, Miss M. Liddle, four vacancies. £350–840.
Organising Instructresses in Domestic Science—Miss E. P. Clark, Miss E. Koeune. £350–840.
Accountant—C. H. H. Lloyd. £350–720.
Assistant Accountant—A. J. Dowse. £350–600.
Chief Instructor, Kampala Technical School—W. E. Fisher (*Acting*). £600–720.
Senior Instructor, Elgon Technical School—Vacant. £480–600.

Forest Department

Conservator of Forests—W. J. Eggeling. £1,100.
Senior Assistant Conservator of Forests—I. R. Dale. £720–840.
Assistant Conservators of Forests (6)—G. W. St. Clair-Thompson, R. G. Sangster, C. S. Cree, F. C. Hummel, H. C. Dawkins, R. A. Butt. £375–840.
Senior Forester—H. R. Webb. £500–600.

Game Department

Game Warden—Captain C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C. £720–920.
Game Rangers—Captain R. J. D. Salmon, M.V.O., M.C. £700. Captain L. T. Gunn. £600.

Geological Survey

Director—K. A. Davies, O.B.E. £1,100.
Deputy Director—C. B. Bisset. £1,000.
Senior Geologist—A. D. Combe. £920.
Geologists (5)—R. O. Roberts, N. Harris, R. C. Pargeter, two vacancies. £500–840.
Chemist and Petrologist—B. C. King. £600–840.
Metallurgist—Vacant. £500–840.
Office Assistant—C. Jacobs. £300–600.
Topographer—G. E. H. Wilson. £600.

Water Supply Staff

Drilling Engineer—H. Wright. £720–840.
Irrigation Engineer—Vacant. £450–840.
Drillers (7)—T. F. B. Gray, L. O. Dalton, J. R. Burns, L. V. Wilks. £600. Three vacancies. £500–600.
Senior Overseer—T. C. Van Ingen. £300–600.

Judicial Department

Chief Justice—Sir Norman Henry Pownall Whitley, M.C. £1,800.
Puisne Judges (2)—C. B. Pearson, A. J. Ainley. £1,350.
Resident Magistrates—G. C. Low. £600–920. C. R. Stuart, B. A. Doyle, C. E. Purchase, D. J. Sheridan, two vacancies. £600–1,000.
Registrar, High Court—D. H. Shackles. £600–920.
Deputy Registrar—Vacant. £550–840.

Labour Department

Labour Commissioner—A. O. Jenkins, O.B.E. £1,350.
Provincial Labour Officer—R. L. Hett. £600–840.
Labour Officer—D. B. McDonald. £500–600.

Land and Survey Department

Director of Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner of Mines—N. A. Middlemas, C.M.G. £1,350.
Assistant Land Officer and Assistant Commissioner of Mines—R. G. Miller. £1,000.
Assistant Director of Surveys—G. M. Gibson. £1,000.
Senior Surveyors (4)—A. G. Ellis, G. P. Spurr, two vacancies. £720–840. J. Mankin. £880–1,000.
Surveyors (10)—A. J. Rusk, M. C. Williams, S. F. Ware, R. J. Osborne, D. Parker, five vacancies. £450–840.
Senior Inspector of Mines—A. J. W. Legge. £880–1,000.
Registrar of Titles and Conveyancer—E. G. Fitt. £880–1,000.
Assistant Registrars of Titles and Conveyancers (2)—D. F. Shaylor, one vacancy. £575–840.
Administrative Assistant—Miss A. G. Budge. £400–550.
Land and Mines Secretary—S. Dean. £600–720.
Computers (2)—H. F. Rainsford. £720–920. One vacancy. £480–720.
Chief Draughtsmen—D. O. Mathews, E. Harvey. £480–720.
Office Superintendent and Storekeeper—S. Collins. £500–600.

Medical Department

Director of Medical Services—T. A. Austin. £1,500.
Deputy Director of Medical Services—P. B. Robinson. £1,200.
Assistant Director of Medical Services—J. Williamson. £1,150.
Medical Superintendent, Mulago—D. Bell, O.B.E. £1,150.
Specialists (8)—£1,000–50–1,100.
Surgeons—A. H. Mowat, one vacancy.
Ophthalmologist—A. J. Boase.
Physician—H. C. Trowell.
Radiologist—J. S. Brown.
Gynæcologist—G. Holmes.
Venerealogist—Vacant.
Anæsthetist—Vacant.
Senior Medical Officers (5) — W. Hood-Dye, A. R. Lester, G. Louw, two vacancies. £1,000–50–1,100.
Senior Medical Officer of Health—Vacant. £1,000–50–1,100.
Medical Officers—J. D. Reynolds, A. H. Maclean. £600–1,000. A. A. Battson, J. J. Mitchell, R. E. Barrett, A. F. Brown, J. J. Black, P. J. Cowin, J. R. C. Spicer, C. R. C. Rainsford, H. G. Floyd, W. A. Wilson, A. W. Williams. £600–920. G. M. Gibbon, R. Y. Dunlop, W. Barnetson, D. G. Snell, P. W. Hutton, J. L. Lanceley, J. K. Hunter, I. W. MacKichan, J. M. Caldwell, W. A. L. Tucker, R. G. Ladkin, J. N. P. Davies, A. R. Darlow. £600–1,000.
Dental Surgeons (2)—G. W. B. Bateman. £600–1,000. Lt.-Comdr. D. Barker, R.N. (*Retd.*) £900.
Senior Pathologist—H. G. Wiltshire. £1,000–50–1,100.
Pathologists (3)—N. J. Willans, G. W. A. Dick, one vacancy. £600–920.

Senior Entomologist—G. H. E. Hopkins.
Entomologists (2)—J. J. Steyn, J. P. Bernacca. £400–840.
Government Chemist—H. Atkinson. £600–1,000.
Laboratory Assistants (4)—J. Stewart, J. S. MacDonald, T. W. Chorley, one vacancy. £372–600.
Physiological Laboratory Superintendent—W. J. Filkins. £500–600.
Biochemist—Vacant. £600–1,000.
Senior Field Officer—Vacant. £600–720.
Field Officers (3) — M. A. Gimson, two vacancies. £372–600.
Chief Matron—Miss E. A. MacGill, M.B.E. £600.
Matrons, Grade I (2) — Miss M. G. Morris, Miss R. M. Reid. £550.
Matrons, Grade II (5) — Miss A. Thomson, four vacancies. £500.
Nursing Sisters, (44); Masseuses (2). £300–480.
Office Superintendent—G. P. Lunn. £500–600.
Chief Pharmacist—J. Hetherington. £600–720.
Pharmacists (5) — E. Walker, M. Ritchie, T. E. Thomas, two vacancies. £372–600.
Hospital Superintendent—J. T. Stewart. £500–600.
X-ray Operators (2) — J. Hewlett-Parker, one vacancy. £300–600.
Chief Health Inspector—G. Gillanders. £600–720.
Instructor of Hygiene—H. Jordan, M.B.E. £540–660.
Assistant Instructor of Hygiene—E. Smith. £372–540.
Senior Health Inspectors (3) — W. Johnson, W. M. Carnie, F. E. Weaver. £500–600.
Health Inspectors (14) — E. J. Hines, G. H. Postlethwaite, G. Landmark, N. G. Lennon, I. W. Beaton, J. H. Taylor, J. D. Gillett, D. W. Munday, V. A. Bunge, five vacancies. £372–540.
Superintendent Mental Hospital—C. Baty. £372–600.
Male Nurse, Mental Hospital—One vacancy. £372–500.
Female Nurse, Mental Hospital—One vacancy. £372–500.

Police Department

Commissioner of Police—I. H. E. J. Stourton, O.B.E. £1,200.
Deputy Commissioner—C. E. Page. £1,000.
Assistant Commissioner—J. W. Deegan. £960.
Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Cadets—G. W. Peskett, Captain P. S. Legeyt, Captain B. R. Durlacher, M.C., C. V. Curtis. £720–840. J. H. Burbrook. £810–920. J. D. B. Watson, H. C. Money, C. A. Mathias, E. J. G. Brown, H. T. Fairfield, H. W. Creasey, L. Sharp, E. J. Potter, S. M. Fortt, G. Woodgate. £360–840. J. V. Mullin, P. W. E. Ryland, C. A. E. Harwich, A. S. K. Cook, S. M. Locke, V. E. Blad. £350–780. Five vacancies.
Chief Inspectors—W. A. Jerome, W. Scott, one vacancy. £500–600.
Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures—H. Brentnall. £372–540.

Posts and Telegraphs

(*See under* "Kenya")

Postmaster-General—H. C. Willbourn, M.C. £1,600.
Regional Director—S. T. Collins. £1,000.

Printing Department

Government Printer—G. H. Bell, O.B.E. £600–840.
Assistant Government Printer—S. Foote. £600–720.
Press Superintendent—K. G. Chard. £500–600.
Composing Section Superintendent—Vacant. £372–600.
Machine Section Superintendent—G. P. Scott. £372–600.
Bookbinding Section Superintendent—Vacant. £372–600.

Prisons Department

Commissioner of Prisons—Vacant. £920.
Assistant Commissioner—Vacant. £720–840.
Superintendent—W. F. Hodgson, M.M. £600–720–780.
Superintendent, Approved School—J.K.Shepherd. £425–660.
Superintendent, Prison Farm—R. Kelsall (*Temporary*). £500–600.
Senior Assistant Superintendents—A. E. Hooper, N. A. Cameron, one vacancy. £500–600.

Public Works Department

Director of Public Works—Major E. L. V. Mills, M.C. £1,350.
Assistant Directors—F. H. R. Came, M.B.E., one vacancy. £1,000.
Administrative Assistant—Miss P. E. Tennent. £400–550.
Executive Engineers—H. Collin, J. B. White, one vacancy. £840–920.
Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers—F. J. Murphy. £480–840. J. F. Griffiths, J. K. Watson, G. F. Dorrell, G. Borough-Copley, five vacancies. £450–840.
Water and Drainage Engineer—One vacancy. £720–840.
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—One vacancy. £450–1,000.
Electrical Engineer—W. L. Whyte. £600–840.
Architect—K. A. Begg. £880–1,000.
Architects—Three vacancies. £450–840.
Architectural Assistant — S. H. Schwartzel. £480–600.
Quantity Surveyor—W. H. Watts. £480–720.
Quantity Surveyors—I. C. Grant, one vacancy. £450–840.
Chief Accountant—S. Grey. £720–840.
Accountants—H. G. Lovell, J. S. Cashmore, A. G. Johnson, M.M. £425–720.
Accountants—W. R. Wrench, D. S. White. £350–720.
Senior Supervisors—W. Dixon, M.B.E. (*Mechanical Transport Officer*), R. Blackie, D.C.M. (*Road Surveyor*), E. M. Bowick (*Waterworks Superintendent*), A. Boyers. £600–720.
Transport Officer—F. J. Hopgood. £500–600.
Senior Supervisors—I. Macdonald, J. Taylor, C. W. Wishart. £500–600. J. L. Wykes, C. H. Burns, A. E. C. Worley, C. M. Kemp, G. E. Barlow, J. B. A. Hannam, G. C. T. Harvey, J. N. Jackson, A. Burgess, H. T. Edgar, M. R. Winny, R. D. Kelly. £372–500.

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours

(*See under* "Kenya")

Township Authority

Executive Officer, Kampala Township Authority—J. V. W. Hodson. £600–840.
Superintendent of Inland Revenue—C. H. Dowdeswell. £500–600.
Executive Officer, Jinja Township Authority and Conservancy Officer—C. W. G. Tiffin. £480–600.

Executive Officer, Entebbe Township Authority and Conservancy Officer—W. L. Davenport. £408–540.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Director of Veterinary Services—W. L. S. Mackintosh. £1,100.

Deputy Director of Veterinary Services—Vacant. £1,000.

Senior Veterinary Research Officer—Vacant. £1,000.

Veterinary Research Officer—Vacant. £600–920.

Senior Veterinary Officer—W. A. Allan. £920.

Veterinary Officers—R. B. H. Murray, H. G. Stewart, C. P. Downes, H. Cronly. £920. J. E. R. Roe, J. B. Randall, C. G. L. Beveridge, four vacancies. £500–840.

Senior Assistant Livestock Officer—J. T. Kennedy, M.B.E. £720.

Assistant Livestock Officer—Vacant. £425–600.

Laboratory Assistants—E. R. Jones, S. G. Laws. £600.

Clerk—F. A. Cottage, I.S.O. £560.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Notes

* Denotes officer is in receipt of free quarters (or allowance in lieu), the value of which is reckoned for pension purposes at 15 per cent. of the initial salary in the scale, with a maximum of £120. All figures are expressed in Fiji currency.

High Commissioner—Sir A. W. G. H. Grantham, K.C.M.G. £1,100.* Duty allowance £300. Allowance as Consul General £150. (Receives also £2,500, plus duty allowance £750 as Governor of Fiji.)

Chief Judicial Commissioner—Sir C. R. W. Seton, M.C. £870.* (Receives also £1,350 as Chief Justice of Fiji.)

Puisne Judge—J. B. Thomson. £1,400.*

Secretary to the High Commission—H. H. Vaskess, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,050.* Receives also personal allowance of £150.

Assistant Secretary—P. D. Macdonald (*seconded to Trinidad*). R. J. Keegan (*Acting*) (*on secondment from Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*). £720–30–840.*

Temporary Second Assistant Secretary—D. C. McKee. £350.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant—G. S. Barrack. £500–25–600.*

Auditor—L. H. Pope. £150. (Receives also £900 as Auditor, Fiji.)

Inspector-General, South Pacific Medical Service—J. C. R. Buchanan (*joint post with other British Pacific Administrations*).

Attorney-General—J. H. Vaughan, M.C. £200.* (Receives also £1,300 as Attorney-General, Fiji.)

Solicitor-General—A. G. Forbes. £750.* (Receives also £250 as Solicitor-General, Fiji.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

Notes

* Denotes officer is in receipt of free quarters which at present, in most instances, are of native construction. Value of free quarters is reckoned for pension purposes at 15 per cent. of initial salary of grade with a limit of £120.

Officers draw a local allowance at the rate of £A50 per annum for period during which they are actually on duty in the colony. Salaries of non-native personnel, except where otherwise indicated, are paid in Fijian currency, others in Australian currency. Marine Department Officers are rationed free.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT

Resident Commissioner—V. Fox-Strangways (*at present seconded to the Colonial Office*), H. E. Maude (*Acting*). £1,200–50–1,400.* Duty allowance £75.

Secretary to Government—P. G. Roberts (*temporary*). £400–20–500–25–600.*

Assistant Secretary to Government—T. H. G. Hullah (*temporary*). £400–25–500.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Officers—R. J. Keegan (*seconded to W.P.H.C.*). £720–30–840.* D. C. I. Wernham. £600–30–720.* E. E. Lloyd (*temporary*). £600.*

Cadet Officers—H. C. R. F. Williams, T. R. Cowell, J. Brundell, R. M. Major, F. M. M. Pusinelli, C. V. James, I. R. Sparen, A. G. Lake, P. B. Laxton, M. M. Townsend, T. Russell, A. R. P. P. K. Cameron. £400–20–500.*

Temporary Administrative Officers—R. F. Wakefield. £400.* Plus special allowance £70. S. D. M. Smith, A. G. Lake, R. G. Roberts. £350.* Plus special allowance £70. A. D. Sinclair (*also Plantation Manager, Christmas Island*). £500.* Three vacancies.

Assistant Administrative Officers—Bauro Ratieta, Penitala Teo. £150–10–200.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—G. E. Hard. £750–25–900.*

Inspector of Schools—Vacancy.

LANDS COMMISSION

Chief Lands Commissioner—H. E. Maude. £880–40–1,000.* (Commission being reorganised and administrative scale will apply.)

Lands Commissioners (3)—Posts vacant. Salary in administrative scale.

MARINE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

A.V. "Kiakia"

Master—J. Cooke (*temporary*). £350, uniform allowance £A20.

Chief Officer—R. D. Malthus (*temporary*). £250, uniform allowance £A20.

M.V. "Margaret"

Master—W. Reiher (*temporary*). £250, uniform allowance £A20.

Engineer—J. Sowani (*temporary*). £272, uniform allowance £A20.

M.V. "Maureen"

Master—Vacancy.

Engineer—Vacancy.

M.V. "Awahou"

Master—G. J. Webster. £420–20–500, uniform allowance £A20, house allowance £90, and cost of living allowance £76.

Chief Engineer—P. L. G. Sinclair. £360–20–400, uniform allowance £A20.

Chief Officer—R. Foreman. £300.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Medical Officer—M. Rose. £1,000.*

Medical Officers (2)—Posts vacant.

Senior Island Medical Practitioner—Tutu Tekanene. £170.*

Island Medical Practitioners—Bakoa Tewei, Teauoki Bukitaua, Seanoa Ka, Meauke Kuresa, Lusi Fakaofo, Iete Kea, Simeona Peni, Arobati Hicking, Tentau Iotamo, Tebau Tiba, Teleke Kofe, Fanoa Pine. £80–140.*

Sister-in-Charge—Vacancy.

POLICE AND PRISONS

Superintendent of Police and Prisons—A. F. Grant (*temporary*). £450–25–600,* plus £20 boot and uniform allowance.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mechanical Engineer—Vacancy. £600–30–720.*

TRADE SCHEME

Manager—J. B. Protheroe. £A1,000.*

Accountant—H. M. Bagnall. £A600.*

TREASURY, CUSTOMS AND POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Chief Postmaster—S. G. Clerke, F.C.I.(Eng.). £750–25–900.*

Assistant Treasurer and Collector of Customs—Vacant. £500–20–600–25–700.*

Clerks and Customs Officers, Grade I—P. T. English, D. B. Walcot. £420–20–500.*

Clerks and Customs Officers, Grade II—W. H. Ramsay, S. C. Yam. £270–20–400.*

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Chief Wireless Officer—R. S. Bastin. £500–25–600.*

Wireless Officers—P. Allan (*temporary*) (*on secondment from Amalgamated Wireless (Aust.), Ltd.*). £519–532.* D. Kerr (*temporary*). £320–20–420.*

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

Notes.—All officers are in receipt of free quarters, the value of which is reckoned for pension purposes at 15 per cent. of the initial salary of the scale, with a maximum of £120. Officers, other than natives of the Protectorate, draw a local allowance of £50 per annum while on duty in the Protectorate.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Resident Commissioner—O. C. Noel, O.B.E. £1,200–50–1,400; duty allowance, £A100.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretariat and Legal

Secretary to Government—Vacancy. H. E. Clarke (*acting*).

Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser—Vacancy.

District Administration

District Officers—D. G. Kennedy (*seconded to Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*), J. K. Brownlees (*seconded to Tonga*), G. E. D. Sandars, P. Colley (*seconded to New Hebrides*), W. F. M. Clemens, D. C. Horton (*on naval service*), D. C. C. Trench, A. N. A. Waddell, M. J. Forster, H. E. Josselyn (*on naval service*).

Cadet Officers—G. L. Barrow, F. J. Bentley, A. G. K. Crass, S. Bolton, R. Davies, K. W. McFarlane, C. H. Allan, B. St. C. Leven-Spence.

Temporary Cadet Officers—C. H. Allan, C. S. Belshaw, J. Davies, K. W. McFarlane, F. C. Moore.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Agricultural Officer—W. J. Badcock (*on secondment from Uganda*). £920 stg.

Temporary Agricultural Officer—E. M. Ojala. £550.

Agricultural Assistant—J. Beveridge. £500–25–600.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Lands and Works—A. H. Wilson. £750–25–900.

Mechanical Engineer—Vacancy.

Temporary Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—L. F. Carlisle. £350.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Temporary Marine Officers—J. E. Hills. Australian Award rates. A. Farquhar, H. Simpson. £350, uniform allowance, £20. A. W. Holland. £A350, uniform allowance, £A20.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Medical Officer—A. G. Rutter. £880–40–1,000.

Medical Officer—K. H. Black (*on secondment from Fiji*). £600–30–720.

Sister-in-Charge, Government Hospital—Miss M. Cleaver (*seconded to Fiji*). £200–10–250, uniform allowance £A15.

Nurse, Government Hospital—Miss E. M. Kennedy. £160–10–200, uniform allowance £15.

Native Medical Practitioners—G. R. Piko, H. Wheatley, G. Kuper, J. K. Wheatley. £125–5–150. J. W. Kere, F. Kikolo. £100–5–125.

Native Medical Practitioners (*seconded from Fiji*)—F. Rasigatale, A. Qadriu, R. Cula, A. W. Naceba, P. Vuiyale, A. Tovehi (*on Fiji salary scale*).

Dispenser and Clerk—F. T. Stackpool. £300–20–450.

Yaws and Hookworm Officer—H. G. C. White (*seconded to New Hebrides*). £400–20–500.

POLICE AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Police and Prisons—Vacancy.

Sub-Inspector of Constabulary and Gaoler—F. C. Moore (*acting*) (*on secondment from District Administration*).

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Chief Wireless Officer—Vacancy. J. Davies (*acting*) (*on secondment from District Administration*). Receives acting allowance of £75.

Temporary Wireless Officer—R. F. Calvert. £320–20–420.

TREASURY, CUSTOMS AND POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Treasurer and Collector of Customs—L. E. Ambler. £750–25–900.
Assistant Treasurer and Collector of Customs—W. J. V. Blake (*on military service*). £600–25–700.
First Clerk and Customs Officer—V. J. Shearwin. £400–20–550.
Second Clerk and Customs Officer—J. B. Hicks. £300–20–450.
Third Clerk and Customs Officer—J. L. Bergelin. £270–20–400.
Clerk—S. G. Masterman (*on military service*). £300–20–450.
Postmaster—L. M. Davis. £300–20–450.

TONGA

AGENT AND CONSUL

Agent and Consul—C. W. T. Johnson. £800–£1,000 and quarters, duty allowance £200, office allowance of £50 as Consul.

NEW HEBRIDES

Note.—* Partly furnished quarters, valued for pension purposes.

Resident Commissioner*—R. D. Blandy, O.B.E. £A1,200–1,400, duty allowance £A250, local allowance £A50.
Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser to Resident Commissioner—A. H. Egan. Two allowances of £62 10*s.* 0*d.* in addition to £(Stg.)800 and furnished quarters received from Condominium Government as British Judge of the Joint Court. Post not pensionable.
Assistant Resident Commissioner*—B. F. Blackwell. Scale £A350–840, but receives £938 personal, also local allowance £A50.
Administrative Officers (6)*—E. G. Seagoe (£A928 personal), C. M. G. Adam, four vacancies, £A350–840, local allowance £A50.
Office Assistant*—E. L. Leembruggen (*seconded from Gilbert and Ellice Islands*). £A500–600, local allowance £A50.
Accountant*—G. R. Johnson. £A375–500.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Note.—* Salaries met from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Governor and Commander - in - Chief — Sir Arthur F. Grimble, K.C.M.G. £2,100, duty allowance £400 and travelling allowance up to a maximum of £500.
Private Secretary—Mrs. J. Parry-Okeden. £270.
Chief Secretary, Windward Islands—J. M. Stow. £800.
Assistant Chief Secretary, H. H. Fraser, M.B.E. £400–20–500.
Chief Justice (Windward and Leeward Islands)—Sir Clement Malone, K.T., O.B.E. £1,400.
Puisne Judges (Windward and Leeward Islands)—H. A. O'Reilly, G. E. F. Richards, one vacancy. £1,000.
Attorney General—A. R. Cools-Lartigue, K.C. £800.
*Senior Civil Engineer—C. N. Russell. £1,200.
*Director of Agriculture—C. C. Skeete. £1,050.
*Labour Adviser—J. S. Stirling. £750.
Auditor—C. W. Hodges. £800.
Assistant Auditor—R. M. Urquhart. £500–20–600.
*Social Welfare Adviser—Vacant. £750.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Administrator and Registrar-General—Geo. C. Green, M.B.E. £1,000. £300 duty allowance, £92 motor car allowance and furnished quarters.
Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar-General—I. H. Seelig. £400–20–500.

TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, SAVINGS BANK AND INCOME TAX

Treasurer—T. Comissiong, M.B.E. £600–20–650, £50 personal allowance, and £57 10*s.* motor car allowance.
Chief Clerk—W. G. Donelan. £320–20–400.
Chief Revenue Officer—I. Redhead. £320–20–400 and £50 duty allowance as Port Officer.
Comptroller, Income Tax Branch—I. Bain. £450–20–500.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—J. M. Knight, M.B.E. £450–20–500, and £100 personal allowance.

WORKS

Superintendent of Works—C. Renwick. £500–20–600, and £200 travelling allowance.
Assistant Superintendent of Works—Vacant. £400–20–500, and £100 travelling allowance.
Engineering Assistant—C. L. U. Knight. £400, and £100 motor car allowance.

ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE AND REFRIGERATION

Engineer-in-Charge—J. Maloney. £500–20–600, and £150 travelling allowance.
Assistant Engineer and Electrical Inspector—E. E. Glean. £320–20–400, and £50 travelling allowances.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E. £800, and £120 motor car allowance.
District Medical Officers*—J. E. Ross, L. M. Comissiong, J. C. Radix, H. Gentle, four vacancies. £300–20–500. (Medical Officer No. 1 District receives a duty allowance of £75 as Health Officer of the Port of St. George, and additional £25 as Superintendent of Leper Settlement. Each District Medical Officer keeps a motor car for his duties and seven receive an allowance of £125 each, and one receives £90. The Medical Officer at Carriacou is allowed quarters.)
Resident Surgeon, Colony Hospital—R. M. Dannatt, F.R.C.S. £600 and quarters.
Matron, Colony Hospital—E. Conolly. £300 and quarters.

AGRICULTURAL

Superintendent—W. O'Brien Donovan. £450–20–550, and £80 motor car allowance.

POLICE

Superintendent of Police—Major E. J. R. Ormiston, £500–20–600, £80 fire brigade allowance and quarters.
Assistant Superintendent—T. J. Foley. £250–15–300, and quarters.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons and Meteorological Observations—E. C. King. £250–15–300.

LABOUR

Labour Officer—W. Hagley. £400–25–550.

EDUCATION

Education Officer (Development and Welfare)—H. J. Padmore. £700 and £200 travelling allowance.
Inspector of Schools—C. St. B. Sylvester, £350–450, and £135 travelling allowance.

BOYS' SECONDARY SCHOOL

Headmaster—Vacant. £500–20–600.
Assistant Headmaster—Vacant. £550.
Assistant Masters—G. E. Luck, K. I. M. Smith, H. D. McGuire, two vacancies. £320–20–400.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Officer (Development and Welfare)—Mrs. D. Bryan. £450–20–600, travelling allowance, £100.

JUDICIAL

Registrar—G. E. Edwards—£500–20–600.
Magistrates and Coroner—
Eastern District—J. E. Copeland. £400–20–500, and £75 travelling allowance.
Western District—E. G. Knight, M.B.E. £450–20–550, and £75 travelling allowance.
Carriacou District—The Commissioner of the Carriacou District (*ex officio*).

CARRIACOU DISTRICT

Commissioner—W. A. Knight, M.B.E. £450–20–500, £50 travelling allowance, and quarters.

ST. VINCENT

Notes :—A war bonus at rate of £16 p.a. is paid on all salaries up to £800 p.a.
** *Plus temporary* wartime increase of 33⅓ per cent.

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator—R. H. Garvey, M.B.E., M.A. £1,000, duty allowance £200, travelling allowance £100.**
Government Secretary—Bernard Gibbs. £400–500.
Special Grade Clerks—A. V. King, A. L. Samuel (*on secondment*). £320–400.

AGRICULTURAL AND CROWN LANDS

Agricultural Superintendent and Chief Forest Officer—C. K. Robinson, M.B.E., D.I.C.T.A. £500–750, travelling allowance £127.
Senior Agricultural Assistant and Forest Supervisor—S. A. Schouten, D.I.C.T.A. £400–500 (£50 from local funds and balance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds), travelling allowance £100 (*from local funds*), house allowance £25 (*from local funds*).
Agricultural Assistant and Forest Supervisor—Vacant. £300–450 (£50 *from local funds and balance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds*), travelling allowance £25 (*from local funds*).
Officer-in-Charge, Camden Park Experiment Station—W. R. E. Nanton, D.I.C.T.A. £350–450, travelling allowance £67, and free quarters (*all paid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds*).
Agricultural Assistant (Livestock)—L. H. Lord, D.I.C.T.A., M.S. (U.S.A.). £250–400, travelling allowance £67, and free quarters (*all paid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds*).
Agricultural Assistant (Extension)—H. A. L. Francis, D.I.C.T.A. £250–400, travelling allowance £100, house allowance £25 (*all paid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds*).
Senior Office Assistant (Technical)—Mrs. N. Hadley. £215–350.

AUDIT

Audit Clerk—I. D. B. Charles (*on secondment*). £320–400.

EDUCATIONAL

Education Officer—J. W. Forrest, M.A. (Glas.). £700, travelling allowance £175 (*all paid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds*).
Inspector of Schools—Vacant. £300–400, and travelling allowance £80**.
Headmaster, Grammar School—W. M. Lopey, M.A. (Durham). £400–500.
Senior Assistant Master, Grammar School—U. G. Crick, B.A. (Lond.). £300–400.
Headmistress, Girls' High School—Vacant. £400–500.

ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

Superintendent, Electricity and Telephone Department—J. P. E. Cropper, B.Sc., B. (Eng.). £400–500, travelling allowance £80**.
Assistant Superintendent, Electricity and Telephone Department—Vacant. £320–400, and travelling allowance at approved rates.

JUDICIAL

Registrar, Supreme Court and Additional Magistrate—W. E. Jacobs. £350–450.
Magistrate—S. J. Bain. £400–500, travelling allowance £80**.
Magistrate (3rd District)—*See* St. Vincent Grenadines District.

LABOUR

Labour Commissioner—R. N. Jack. £400–500, travelling allowance £80**.

LEGAL

Crown Attorney—P. C. Lewis. £650.

MEDICAL

Senior Medical Officer—W. L. Webb. £800, travelling allowance £60**.
District Medical Officers—E. D. B. Charles (is also Medical Officer for Health Centres), A. B. Brereton (receives also duty allowance of £100 for taking charge of Radiological Clinic), F. Alexis (receives also duty allowance of £28 as Port Health Officer), W. C. G. Murray, K. J. E. McMillan, H. A. Munro, one vacancy. £400–550, with travelling allowances ranging from £40–90**.
Resident Surgeon, Colonial Hospital—F. J. Cauchi. £550.

Supernumerary Medical Officer—Vacant. £400–550.
Assistant Medical Officer and Bacteriologist, Colonial Hospital—Vacant. £400–550.
Nurse Matron, Colonial Hospital—Miss S. Beach. £180–200. House allowance £38, uniform allowance £10.
Steward and Chief Dispenser—C. E. Daisey. £250–350.
Sanitary Superintendent—J. L. Chapman, M.B.E. £300–400. Travelling allowance £80.**

POLICE

Superintendent of Police—Major P. J. Harley. £450–550. Uniform allowance £12, travelling allowance £60** and free quarters.
Assistant Superintendent of Police—D. S. Cozier. £300–400. House allowance £50, uniform allowance £12, travelling allowance £50.**

POOR RELIEF AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Poor Relief and Probation Officer—F. John. £215–300.
District Officer—Vacant. £350–450. Travelling allowance £50, house allowance £50.

POSTAL

Colonial Postmaster—G. E. E. Williams. £350–450.

PRISONS

Superintendent of Prisons—E. D. Wall. £275–375. Uniform allowance £12 and free quarters.

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND SURVEYS

Superintendent of Works—G. A. Grant. £450–550. Travelling allowance £100.**
Assistant Superintendent of Works—Vacant. £350–450. Travelling allowance £100.**
Crown Surveyor and Lands Officer—C. E. Belizaire. £350–450. Travelling allowance £100.**
Assistant Surveyor and Lands Officer—G. E. Barker. £250–350. Travelling allowance £100.**

ST. VINCENT, GRENADINES

District Officer and Magistrate—V. G. I. Da Silva. £215–300. Duty allowance £50, travelling and subsistence allowance £80 and free quarters.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Colonial Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Chief of Excise, etc.—L. Cools-Lartigue. £500–650. Travelling allowance £55.**
Assistant Treasurer—V. D. Archer. £400–500. Travelling allowance £55.**
Senior Customs Officer—V. P. Theobalds. £320–400. Travelling allowance £55.**
Chief Clerk and Accountant, Treasury—McD. Smith. £320–400.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Social Welfare Officer—C. V. D. Hadley. £450–600. Travelling allowance £100, all paid from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.
Assistant Social Welfare Officer—Miss M. E. Byer. £250–300. Travelling allowance £50, all paid from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

ST. LUCIA

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator—E. F. Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E. £1,000. Duty allowance £300, special duty allowance £200, car allowance £100.
Assistant Administrator—F. E. Degazon. £600–750.
Special Grade Clerks (3)—O. H. H. Giraudy, G. A. Beaubrun, G. L. M. Cadet. £320–400.
District Officer—E. A. Heyliger. £400–500. Travelling and subsistence allowance £72.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Superintendent—Vacant. £500–750. House allowance £42, travelling and subsistence allowance £95.
Agricultural Assistant—G. B. Gregory. £250–400. House allowance £40, travelling and subsistence allowance £85.

C.D. and W. Schemes

Agricultural Assistant—V. H. Stewart. £250–400. House allowance £36, travelling and subsistence allowance £85.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Special Grade Clerk (Audit Clerk)—O. Richmond (*seconded to Office of Senior Civil Engineer*). £320–400.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education Officer—Vacant. £700. Travelling and subsistence allowance £200.
Inspector of Schools—J. A. Rodway. £400. House allowance £50, transport allowance £72, subsistence allowance £30.

ENGINEERING UNIT

(*C.D. and W. Schemes*)

Assistant Engineer Surveyor—P. C. Quin. £600. Travelling allowance £150.
Temporary Engineer Surveyor—W. R. Wishart. £500.
Clerks of Works—2 vacancies. £550.
Clerk—O. Richmond. £500.

JUDICIAL

Crown Attorney—J. C. Wooding. £550.
Magistrates (2)—K. Alleyne, M. C. Salles-Miquelle. £400–500.
Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c.—J. F. LeGrand. £400.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Secretary for Labour and Labour Commissioner—J. L. Cato. £400–500. Travelling allowance £100, subsistence allowance £20.
Assistant Labour Commissioner—I. Simmons. £215–300.

LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Superintendent of Lands and Survey—R. A. McNamara. £600. Personal allowance £50, travelling allowance £100.
Staff Surveyors (2)—H. E. D. Bernez, R. E. A. Sweetnam. £320–400. Forage allowance £48 each and subsistence allowance.
Assistant Staff Surveyors—2 vacancies. £250–300. Forage allowance £48 and subsistence allowance.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Medical Officer—A. Scott-Gillett. £700–800. £100 travelling and subsistence allowance.
Resident Surgeon, Victoria Hospital—A. E. Slinger. £700 and quarters. Travelling allowance £12 and allowance for examination of milk and water £30.
Medical Officers (6)—L. P. Greson. £400–500. Travelling allowance £60, house allowance £36. M. A. Byer. £400–500. Travelling allowance £37. A. V. Wells. £400–500. Travelling allowance £68. F. J. Clarke. £400–500. Travelling allowance £90. B. B. Wells. £300–400. Travelling allowance £18. J. L. Bristol. £400. House allowance £50, travelling allowance £60.
Government Dental Surgeon—L. E. Sprott. £300–400. Travelling allowance £60.
Matron, Victoria Hospital—Vacant. £250–375. Uniform allowance £12, free quarters and free fuel and light.

POLICE AND GAOLS

Senior Superintendent of Police—E. O. Plunkett. £500–600. House allowance £50, transport allowance £60, uniform allowance £12.
Superintendent of Police—Vacant. £400–450. House allowance £30, transport allowance £60, uniform allowance £12.
Assistant Superintendents (2)—J. E. Otway. £250–300 and free quarters valued at £50. N. W. B. Webster. £250–300. House allowance £50, transport allowance £50 each, uniform allowance £12 each.

PORT AND MARINE

Harbour Master—C. D. Milbourne. £400, house allowance £50.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Postmaster—C. H. R. King. £400.
First Class Clerk—H. N. Myers. £215–300.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Colonial Engineer—Vacant.
Assistant Superintendent of Works—C. A. Perryman. £320–400, transport allowance £100.
Engineer Draftsman—Vacant. £350–400.

TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

Telephone Superintendent—V. E. C. Dyer. £300–350, transport allowance £100 and subsistence allowance.

TREASURY, CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Treasurer—A. C. H. Baynes. £500–550.
Income Tax Comptroller—J. A. Matthews. £400.
Special Grade Clerks (2)—F. N. Theobalds (*Chief Clerk and Accountant Treasury*), C. McA. Stevens (Chief Revenue Officer). £320–400.

DOMINICA

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator—J. S. Neill. £1,000 and £200 duty allowance and Residence (Government House).
Government Secretary—J. N. McIntyre, M.B.E. £400–25–500.
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Councils—L. A. Pinard. £320–20–400.
District Officer, Northern District, and Magistrate, District "G"—G. A. Redhead. £400–20–500, transport allowance 4*s.* per diem.

AGRICULTURE

Curator of Botanical Gardens and Agricultural Superintendent—L. L. de Verteuil. £400–25–600–30–720, house allowance in lieu of quarters.
Assistant Agricultural Officer, N. District—D. A. Perryman. £300–20–400, house allowance or quarters.
Assistant Agricultural Officer, Roseau—A. V. Wan Ping. £300–20–400, house allowance £30.
Officer-in-Charge Government Marketing Depot—G. A. Winston. £320–20–400.

EDUCATION

Education Officer—H. V. Wiseman, M.A., B.Sc., Dip.E. £700. Appointed under Development and Welfare Scheme.
Inspector of Schools—H. A. Warrington. £250–15–300.
Headmaster, *Dominica Grammar School*—W. Grason, B.Sc. (Hons.) Durham. £400–25–500, house allowance £50.
Senior Master—N. A. Jeffers, Inter LL.B. £320–20–400.

HARBOUR

Harbour Master—H. E. Letang. £300–20–400.

JUDICIAL

Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, *District* "E"—R. A. Nedd. £550.
Registrar and Provost-Marshal, Registrar-General—T. A. Boyd. £250–10–350.
Magistrate, District "E"—D. K. McIntyre. £400–20–500, and transport allowance £49.
Magistrate, District "F" and Government Officer, Eastern District—H. P. Winston. £320–20–400, transport allowance 2*s.* 8*d.* per diem.
Magistrate, District "G" (*see* District Officer, Northern District)—G. A. Redhead.

LABOUR

Labour Officer—R. L. Blanchard. £400, transport allowance £100.

MEDICAL

Chief Medical Officer and Medical Officer of the Public Institutions—L. P. Younglas, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.P.H. (J.H.U.). £700–25–750, personal allowance £50, transport allowance £50.
Resident Medical Officer, Roseau Hospital—W. F. Kerr, M.B., B.Ch. (Ed.). £500, house allowance £50.
Medical Officer, Roseau District (Rural)—K. M. B. Simon, M.D., D.P.H. £400, house allowance £50, travelling allowance at 2*s.* 8*d.* per diem, private practice.
Medical Officer, Portsmouth District—R. F. Armour, B.S.C. & M.D. (Jenner, Chicago), M.D. (Laval, Quebec), M.C.P.S. (Saskatchewan), London Registration. £400–25–450, free quarters, £50 travelling allowance, private practice and £35 in respect of commuted fees.
Medical Officer, Marigot District—Vacant. £400 fixed, travelling allowance at rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, private practice.
Medical Officer, Grandbay District—Vacant. £400, £50 allowance in lieu of quarters, travelling allowance at rate of 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, and private practice.

POLICE

Superintendent of Police—Major W. Lambert. £400–10–450, house allowance £50 (*also Officer-in-Charge Prison Discipline and Officer Commanding Local Forces*).
Assistant Superintendent of Police—E. M. Felix. £250–10–300, house allowance £50.
Surgeon—D. I. Kerr.

POST OFFICE

Postmaster—R. S. Merrill. £320–20–400.
Deputy-Postmaster, Portsmouth—District Officer, Northern District, *ex-officio*.

PRISON

Officer in Charge of Prison Discipline—Major W. Lambert.
Keeper of Prison—Captain K. E. Burton, M.B.E. £250, and quarters.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General—B. R. Virgo, A.M.I.M. & Cy.E. £600.
Chief Foreman—W. McNeilly. £350, transport allowance 4s. per diem.
Senior Clerk—A. D. Boyd. £215–15–300.
Mechanic and Electrician—L. Deschamps. £450.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Officer—L. A. Roberts, B.Sc. (Econ.). £450–20–600, travelling allowance £100.

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs—J. D. L. Inglis. £500–25–600.
Accountant—V. A. Winston. £320–20–400.
Senior Clerks—D. L. Blanchard, J. Bully, N. W. Roker, L. A. Pinard. £215–15–300.

ZANZIBAR

Note.—Officers serving on " overseas " terms are entitled to free partly furnished quarters, the value of which is reckonable as a pensionable emolument. The emoluments shown do not include value of free quarters.

BRITISH RESIDENT

British Resident—Sir Vincent Glenday, K.C.M.G. £2,000 and duty allowance £1,000.
Private Secretary—Vacant. £350.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to the Government—Major E. A. T. Dutton, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,500.
Financial Secretary—R. W. C. Baker-Beall, M.B.E. £1,250.
Assistant Secretaries—L. W. Raymond (*seconded from Agricultural Department*), I. E. G. Lewis (*seconded from Judicial Department*).

ADMINISTRATION

Provincial Commissioner—J. O'Brien, C.M.G. £1,250.
Senior District Officer—£1,000.
Administrative Officers—G. E. Noad, R. H. W. Pakenham, M.B.E., C. W. F. Footman (*seconded to Colonial Office*). £400–920. K. H. Clarke, J. J. Adie, P. Carrel, K. P. Gower, A. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce. £350–1,000.
Curator, Zanzibar Museum—Post in abeyance. Dr. J. D. Robertson (Pathologist, Medical Dept.) performing duties of curator. £350–600.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Administrator-General, Registrar of Documents, Public Trustee, Official Assignee and Commissioner of Debts, etc.—E. D. W. Crawshaw. £1,000 (*non-pensionable*) as Secretary to Wakf Commission.
Assistant Administrator-General—E. J. Stiven. £550–840.
Wartime General Relief Officer—J. Parnall. £500.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Director of Agriculture—R. O. Williams, O.B.E. £1,200.
Senior Agricultural Officer—O. S. Swainson. £880–1,000.
Government Chemist—L. W. Raymond. £600–920.
Agricultural Officers—J. E. Baker. £400–720. A. K. Briant. £400–840. F. B. Wilson, M.B.E., G. E. Tidbury. £480–840.
Manager of Plantations—I. G. C. Squire. £480–720.
Inspector of Produce—A. C. E. Callan. £400–600.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Auditor—C. H. G. Bradley. £1,000.

CUSTOMS, PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT

Comptroller of Customs—H. L. Renwick. £1,100.
Assistant Comptroller of Customs—W. H. D. Charlton. £720–840.
Port Officer—Commander C. B. Hoggan, R.D., R.N.R., Master Mariner. £600–840.
Assistant Port Officer—R. W. Scotchman, Master Mariner. £350–780.

ECONOMIC CONTROL BOARD

Secretary, Economic Control Board—E. J. Stiven (*seconded from Administrator-General's Department*).

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Education—R. J. Harvey. £1,200.
Principal, Government Secondary School—G. C. Grant. £400–840.
Education Officers—E. E. Harris (*on military service*). D. Lang. £350–840. Miss E. M. M. Payne, Miss M. E. Glover. £350–720.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

Government Printer and Comptroller of Stationery—H. R. Craigie. £600–720. Non-pensionable typewriter allowance £28 p.a.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice—Sir J. M. Gray. £1,500.
Resident Magistrates—I. R. Greene, I. E. G. Lewis. £600–1,000.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General—A. H. Roberts. £1,350.
Crown Counsel—Vacant. £600–1,000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge, Medical and Sanitary Services—J. C. St. George Earl. £1,250.
Specialist Officer—C. E. Roberts, O.B.E. £1,000–1,100.
Pathologist—J. D. Robertson. £600–30–840–40–920. £200 p.a. for performing duties of Curator, Zanzibar Museum.
Medical Officers—D. D. McCarthy (*on military service*), E. J. Blackaby, O.B.E. £600–920. G. P. Merson, Mrs. W. M. Lewis. Three vacancies. £600–1,000.
Medical Officer of Health—R. S. Taylor (*part-time*). £480.
Dental Surgeon—I. S. Rutter. £600–1,000. (£60 p.a. in lieu of mechanical assistance.)
Sanitary Superintendent—E. H. Lavers. £390–18–480–20–540–20–600.
Sanitary Inspector—Vacant. £372–540.
Matron of Hospitals—Miss A. C. Miller. £550.
Nursing Sisters—Miss E. Seaton, Miss E. E. Jackson, Miss O. Noble, Miss M. Howarth, Miss V. E. M. Allen, Miss D. Howard, Miss M. J. Main, Miss A. R. Togneri, Miss G. E. M. Coates, Miss M. E. Smith. £300–480. £20 p.a. uniform allowance.

MUNICIPALITY, ZANZIBAR TOWN AND LAND OFFICE

Municipal and Land Officer—F. G. Ward. £400–840.

POLICE AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Police and Prisons—E. G. Fish. £1,100.
Senior Superintendents of Police—A. H. M. Dryden, W. Manning. £720–840. (£60 as Immigration and Embarkation Officer.)
Superintendent of Prisons—J. A. Carnall. £480–720.
Superintendents of Police—D. B. Barber (*seconded to Provincial Administration*). £425–720. D. S. Le Poidevin. £400–780. (£40 p.a. as Superintendent, Fire Brigade.)

PUBLIC WORKS, ELECTRICITY AND LAND SURVEY

Director of Public Works—A. Dunbar. £1,150.
Assistant Director of Electricity and Wireless—S. W. Dyer-Melville, O.B.E. £600–920. (Personal and pensionable allowance £100 p.a.)
Executive Engineers—
Grade I—G. W. Hutchinson. £880–1,000.
Grade II—R. C. Marc. £450–840.
Grade II—Vacant. £450–840.
Assistant Engineer—Vacant. £450–840.
Assistant Mechanical Engineer—F. B. Barnes. £480–540.
Surveyor—B. B. Whittaker. £400–840.
Accountant and Storekeeper—P. J. Robb. £600–720.
Senior Clerk of Works—W. G. Morley. £540–600.
Inspector of Works—Vacant. £360–540.
Clerk of Works—Vacant. £520–560.
Mechanical Superintendent—W. H. Clark. £390–600.

TREASURY

Chief Accountant—W. Jesse. £1,100. (Receives an allowance of £50 p.a. as Currency Officer.)

APPENDIX

INFORMATION AS TO APPOINTMENTS IN HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

1. The Colonial Service

"The Colonial Service" is the term in use for the aggregate of the public services of all the Colonial Territories, over 30 in number, for the government of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible. These may be classified generally as follows :—

(*a*) *Tropical Africa*, comprising :—
On the east side : Kenya, Nyasaland, the Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Somaliland, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia.
On the west side : Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

(*b*) *Eastern Colonies and Protectorates* :—
Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States.

(*c*) *The Caribbean Colonies* :—
Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, and Trinidad, together with British Guiana and British Honduras.

(*d*) *Western Pacific* :—
Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, British Solomon Islands.

(*e*) *Mediterranean* :—
Malta, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

(*f*) *Middle East* :—
Palestine and Aden.

(*g*) *Various Islands* :—
Mauritius, Seychelles, Bermuda, Falkland Islands and St. Helena.

2. Appointments in the Colonial Service

The Colonial appointments open to European officers fall into two groups as regards the system of selection and appointment.

Group A.—These are described in a Colonial Office leaflet, marked R.D.W.6, which also contains information regarding the special terms and conditions of service in force during the immediate post-war period. They include a wide variety of appointments, of which the principal are for Administrative, Agricultural, Education, Engineering, Forestry, Medical, Police and Veterinary Officers. There are Medical, Nursing, Educational and a certain number of other posts open to women. Selections are in nearly all cases made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the advice of the Colonial Service Appointments Board. Applications are dealt with in the first instance by the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service).

More detailed information about the various classes of appointment is given in the following series of official Colonial Service Recruitment memoranda :—

Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 1.	General information regarding Colonial appointments.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 2.	The Colonial Administrative Service and Financial appointments, with an introductory section regarding Educational appointments.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 3.	The Colonial Medical Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 4.	The Colonial Agricultural Service, the Colonial Veterinary Service, the Colonial Forest Service, other appointments of a Biological nature, and the Colonial Chemical Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 5.	The Colonial Education Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 6.	The Colonial Legal Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 7.	The Colonial Survey Service, the Colonial Geological Survey Service, the Colonial Mines Service and Meteorological appointments.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 8.	The Colonial Police Service and the Colonial Customs Service.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 9.	Appointments for women.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 10.	The Colonial Engineering Service, together with appointments for Architects and Town Planners.
Colonial Service, Recruitment No. 11.	Labour and Social Welfare Appointments.

Group B.—These appointments are described in a leaflet issued by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, marked R.D.W./M. The principal posts are for Accountants and Technical Staff such as Inspectors of Works and Artisans. Selections for this group are made by the Crown Agents acting on behalf of the Colonial Governments.

More detailed information about the various types of appointment is given in a *memorandum*, Colonial Service Recruitment C.A.

3. How to Obtain Additional Information

Copies of the leaflets and memoranda mentioned in the previous paragraph, together with the appropriate forms of application, can be obtained as follows :—

1. *Candidates from the Royal Navy.*—For appointments in both Groups A and B. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Admiralty Fleet Order No. 1934 of the 12th April, 1945.

2. *Candidates from the Army.*—For appointments in both Groups A and B. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Army Council Instruction No. 631 of the 1st June, 1945.

3. *Candidates from the Royal Air Force.*—For appointments in both Groups A and B. In accordance with paragraph 3 of Air Ministry Order No. A.436 of the 30th April, 1945.

4. *Candidates from the Merchant Navy.*—For appointment in both Groups A and B.
(*a*) If serving in the United Kingdom, from Merchant Marine Officers.
(*b*) If serving abroad, from British Consulates and from Government Shipping Offices in the Dominions and Colonies.

5. *Civilian Candidates*.*—For appointments in Group A. The Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

For appointments in Group B. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

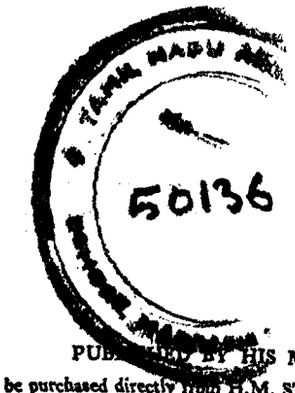
* Civilian candidates resident in a Colony should apply to the Governor of the Colony; or if resident in a Dominion to the appropriate authority in the Dominion (*see* Appendices to the Recruitment memoranda).

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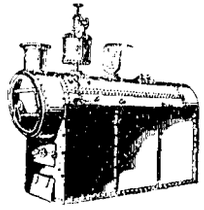
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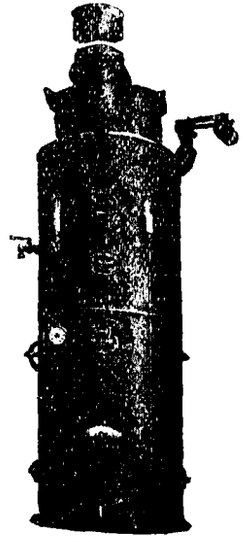
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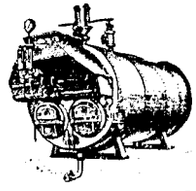
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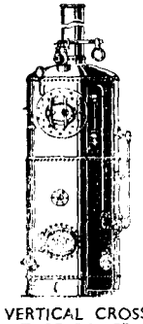
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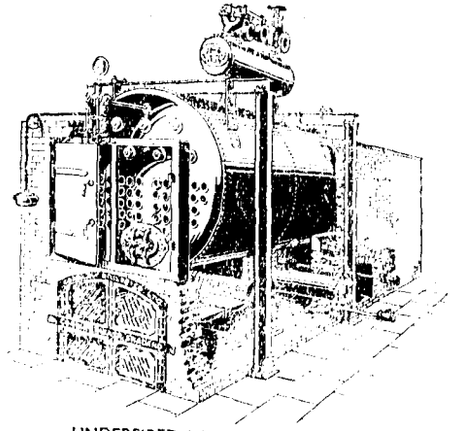
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