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176. The following notes describe the main food and material programmes that have an especially direct bearing on Colonial exports, and thence on European recovery:—

177. *Groundnuts*.—The total Colonial output for export of decorticated nuts is expected to rise to 880,000 metric tons in 1952-53, as compared with 300,000 tons in 1936 and 335,000 tons in 1946. In East Africa a large scheme for the production of groundnuts by mechanical methods was started in 1946. Exports on a small scale are due to begin in 1949 and are expected to increase to over 460,000 tons of decorticated nuts annually when full production is reached about 1953. In West Africa the shortage of locomotives and rolling-stock has made it impossible to move all the crop to the coast in recent years. By 1950 these difficulties should have been overcome.

178. *Sugar*.—Annual production of the principal Colonial producing areas for the period 1937-39 averaged 980,000 tons. Steps are being taken to improve the efficiency of the industry in the various Colonies and considerable sums of money are being spent on research. The chief shortage has hitherto been of fertilisers, and the total colonial demand for sugar cultivation has not yet been met, though every effort is being made to increase supplies. Sugar production, which had fallen to 740,000 tons in 1945, should reach 1,400,000 tons in 1952-53.

179. *Rubber*.—Production of rubber which was 400,000 tons in 1936 is expected to rise to 830,000 tons in 1952-53. This is an important earner of dollars: in 1947 exports to the United States were valued at about \$180 million.

180. *Tin*.—Tin is produced in the Federation of Malaya and Nigeria. Nigerian production, however, is expected to decline gradually in a few years time, unless new discoveries are made. It is at present running at about 8,000 tons of ore per annum. Peak production was reached in Malaya in 1940 with a figure of 82,000 tons of tin content, but the industry has had to be restored after the Japanese occupation from 1941 to 1945 and Government loans totalling some \$30 million have been made. Production in 1947 amounted to 27,500 tons of tin, and during the June quarter it was running at the rate of 59,000 tons a year. In 1947, 17,000 tons to the value of about \$28 million were exported to the United States. Total production of tin ore for both Malaya and Nigeria in 1950 is expected to be about 94,500 tons.

181. *Copper*.—Northern Rhodesia is the only British Colonial producer of copper apart from a comparatively small production of concentrates in Cyprus. Northern Rhodesia produces both blister and electrolytic copper. Production in 1952-53 is expected to reach 340,000 tons as compared with 195,000 tons in 1947 and 144,000 tons in 1936. The postponement of normal development work during the war and transport difficulties have led to a temporary decline in production from the war-time peak. The planned expansion of production and the proposed doubling of electrolytic refining in Rhodesia will effect dollar savings.

182. *Cobalt*.—Cobalt is produced in Northern Rhodesia in association with copper. Present output is about 400 tons a year. The installation of a new refining plant in the copper belt should make available some 1,200 tons of cobalt (metal) a year from 1951 or earlier. All the ore produced will then be refined in Northern Rhodesia and the metal and various compounds produced on the spot.

183. *Bauxite*.—Bauxite is at present being produced in British Guiana, the Gold Coast and the Federation of Malaya and there are deposits in Jamaica. Under present conditions virtually all British Guiana bauxite is exported to Canada and the United States. There are various deposits of bauxite in the Gold Coast and the reserves have been tentatively estimated at something in the neighbourhood of 230 million tons. Under present conditions large-scale exploitation is not economic. Total Colonial production of bauxite may rise to nearly 2 million tons by 1952-53.

184. *Lead*.—The only Colonial territory now producing lead is Northern Rhodesia. Sulphide ores are now being worked by shaft working and production of pig lead has increased from a few hundred tons a year to 16,000 tons in 1947. Lead deposits have been discovered in Tanganyika and active steps are being taken to develop them, including the building of a railway of about 120 miles to link up the deposits with the main line. Colonial lead production in 1952-53 may amount to about 35,000 tons.

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185. The following table summarises some of the principal production figures:—

	1936	1946	1952-53 (Forecast)
Groundnuts (exports only)	300,000	335,000	880,000
Sugar	980,000	895,000	1,400,000
Rubber	400,000	435,000	830,000
Tin	78,000	27,500	94,500 ¹
Copper	158,000	202,000	356,000
Cobalt	885 ²	475	1,200
Bauxite	160,000	1,250,000 ³	1,950,000 ¹
Lead	580	16,000 ³	35,000

¹ 1950; ² 1937; ³ 1947.

186. Funds for these developments are available from a variety of sources. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945 \$480 million have been made available from United Kingdom funds over the ten years 1946-56; Colonial Governments' surplus balances are very large, and further loans can be raised on the British market. The seventeen major long-term development plans which have already been approved provide for total expenditure from all three of these sources of \$750 million. These long-term plans provide for the general expansion of basic economic services, social services, and the development of research in each of the territories. A few examples have already been given in paragraph 175. They do not normally include substantial provision for projects of a purely commercial character. To meet this need, there are two British Government Corporations, the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, with authorised capitals of \$200 and \$400 million respectively, local savings, private investment, and the possibilities, still under examination, of E.C.A. loans and finance from the International Bank.

187. The major difficulties in connection with these large expansion plans are likely to be supply of the capital goods required and all the technical experts, skilled tradesmen and technicians required. The provisional estimates of United Kingdom exports in 1952-53 allow for a very substantial increase in machinery supplies and in steel. Whether they can be attained or exceeded depends on the actual development of the balance of payments, and thus on many uncertain factors. Much depends also upon the exports of capital goods and consumption goods that the other countries of O.E.E.C. plan to make when the joint recovery programme is prepared. It is also obvious that to the extent that the joint recovery programme increases supplies from the Western Hemisphere of scarce capital goods it will assist colonial production either directly or, by adding to supplies available in the United Kingdom and thereby enabling increased exports of such supplies to the Colonies to be released from the United Kingdom production.

188. There is also an important field for international co-operation in the provision of skilled technicians, particularly trained agricultural and scientific staffs, the shortage of which is at present a factor in limiting development in many direct and indirect ways. It must, however, be understood that the numbers required are relatively very small and that the main solution must lie in the increasing substitution of trained locally recruited personnel rather than in any considerable employment of technicians from abroad, which would be unacceptable to the Colonial peoples.

189. Lastly there are hopeful possibilities of improving the administrative efficiency of health and research programmes by joint consultation between the Colonial authorities of different nations, and in the joint planning of transport and communication developments. A number of valuable conferences have already been held on matters concerned with education, health, labour and the prevention of disease in Africa. More are already planned in the next two years. It is the United Kingdom's desire to develop such co-operation to the limit.

190. The plans described contemplate a large increase in the contribution of the Colonies to European recovery. In 1947 Colonial exports to the United Kingdom were about \$600 million. In 1948-49 they are expected to run at about \$800 million, at the price levels assumed in preparing the programme for this year. By 1952-53, on the provisional calculations given in Chapter VI, this total should have increased to \$950 million. Against these receipts exports from the United Kingdom are expected to rise from \$930 million in 1948-49 to some \$1,000 million in 1952-53. Still more significant, in conditions in

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