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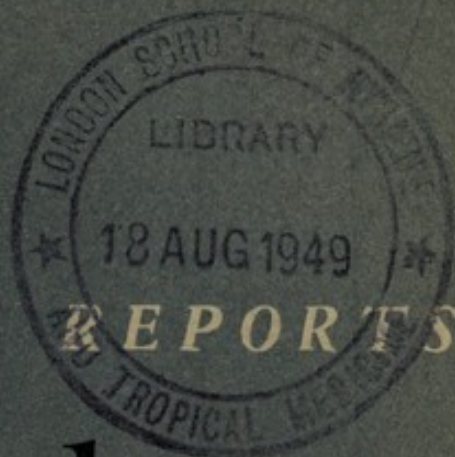
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COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

The Gambia

1948✓



LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1948.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GAMBIA FOR THE YEAR 1948

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1949

ANNUAL REPORT ON
THE GAMBIA
FOR THE YEAR
1948

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PART I

General Review

At the end of 1947 a new constitution was introduced with an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council and unofficial representation on Executive Council. During 1948 revised Standing Rules and Orders were drawn up and adopted and these contained provision for the establishment of a Standing Finance Committee which began work in December.

His Excellency the Governor exchanged visits during the year with the Governor of the Senegal, visited Portuguese Guinea and Mauretania and met the High Commissioner for French West Africa in Dakar.

The number of visitors from the Gambia to the United Kingdom again increased, both of those making short visits and those going to Britain to spend several years in courses of study. Notable among those making short visits were the unofficial members of Legislative Council who with an official member represented the Gambia at the African Conference.

There were again many visitors from abroad to the Gambia and local developments arose from some of these visits. Members of the Colonial Development Corporation arrived early in the year and the Corporation decided to establish a poultry farm near Yundum, seventeen miles from Bathurst, and towards the end of the year employees of the Corporation arrived to start work. These included, besides managerial staff, a party of Bahamians trained and experienced in various duties required on the farm and a party of lumbermen to fell trees and clear the land leased for planting poultry food. Other representatives of the Colonial Development Corporation paid short visits for various purposes, including preliminary investigation of the possibility of production along the river flats in the upper reaches of the river.

Other visitors came to inspect and work in the Human Nutrition Unit of the Colonial Medical Research Council and the Nutrition Field Working Party at Geneiri.

A party of undergraduates, members of the Oxford University Exploration Club, arrived to spend two months during the rains at Kuntaur where they undertook research work in various problems of agriculture and social life. Their report is awaited with interest.

There were also a number of visitors interested in the restoration of Yundum as an important airport. Unfortunately the purpose of these visits has not so far been fulfilled.

H.M.S. *Nigeria*, the first large man-of-war to visit the Gambia since the war called for three days in August.

In July a delegation of French Government and trade representatives came to make arrangements for the transit of produce of the Senegal by way of the Gambia river.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

No decennial census was carried out in 1941. A census of Bathurst was taken in 1944 and in March, 1946, a survey was carried out to amplify the population figures contained in the annual reports of the Divisions, including Kombo St. Mary.

The census of Bathurst showed that the population had increased from 14,370 in 1931 to 21,152, of whom 274 only were non-Africans. It is significant that only half of the population was Bathurst born, and that as many as 5,169 persons had resided in Bathurst for less than five years. But although these figures can be in part attributed to the influx of foreigners and Protectorate persons attracted by the considerable war-time demand for labour, intercensal estimates compiled by the Health Department suggest that there has been no appreciable decrease in the population of Bathurst since the war and that it will probably increase in the future.

Over half of the population of Bathurst in 1944 was Wollof, the remainder being composed mainly of Mandingo, Aku, Fula, Jola and Serere in fairly equal numbers. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six were found to be Mohammedans, 4,995 Christians, and the remainder was shown as pagans.

The population of the Protectorate showed an increase to 229,284 in 1948 from the total of 185,150 in the 1931 census, representing an increased density per square mile of 57.6 as against 46.3.

The more accurate distinction now given to tribal grouping enables a closer watch to be kept on the trend of population. The variations in the tribal figures from those previously recorded are for the most part, however, attributable to seasonal factors or to the efforts to distinguish more exactly between the various groups, and they reveal no significant population change. The comparative table, shown below, of tribal distribution according to the 1931 census and the report on the annual census for 1948 show a tendency for two of the three major elements, namely, Mandingo and Fula, to increase. A slight reduction in the number of Wollof reflects the tendency for this tribe to move their villages from time to time, in doing which they often cross from one side to another of the international boundary.

An interesting element of the population of the Gambia Protectorate is the "strange farmer", whose habits are described in Part II, Chapter 6. These seasonal immigrants, mostly from neighbouring French and Portuguese territory, swell the Protectorate population during the farming season by a total dependent on their anticipation of good returns from the groundnut crop in the Gambian farm lands, as compared with the returns

which they could expect from a crop raised on their poorer home soils. As was to be expected during the war, when the Anglo-French frontier was closed, the numbers of such men declined sharply. In the years 1940 to 1943 their total averaged 4,302 annually. In 1944, however, it rose to 10,793, and in 1945 to 19,779; in 1946 the total fell to 13,263, and in 1948 it fell further to 10,863. No convincing reasons have been put forward to account for these fluctuations.

	1931	1948
Aku	786	303
Bainunka	Unknown	839
Bambarra	"	2,585
Fula-Firdu	22,273	25,150
Fula-Futa	With Fula-Firdu	6,372
Fula-Lorobo	"	2,146
Fula-Torodo	11,653	18,062
Jola	19,410	17,848
Mandingo	85,640	100,565
Manjagu	Unknown	1,823
Mauretanian	"	712
Niumunka and Serere	"	1,805
Serahuli	12,316	16,243
Wollof	25,864	30,592
Others	7,208	4,239
TOTAL	<u>185,150</u>	<u>229,284</u>

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

There was an improvement in the labour position during the year. A number of works undertaken by the Public Utilities Department helped to provide employment for a large number of unskilled labourers; the Colonial Development Corporation, which commenced activities towards the end of the year, also provided employment on a considerable scale.

The Labour Officer carried out several inspections to ensure that conditions of employment were in accordance with the requirements of the Labour Ordinance. He also attended the annual Conference of the West African Labour Officers held at Jos, Northern Nigeria, and the International Conference of Labour Officers from French, Belgian and British West and East African Colonies.

OCCUPATIONS

There are very few industrial undertakings in the Gambia; the main industry is the production of groundnuts for export. The majority of the people are farmers, many of whom migrate to Bathurst during the dry and off-farming season for wage-earning employment. The Government is the

largest employer of labour, directly employing over 1,500 manual workers and 150 clerical staff. The former are engaged mainly by the Public Utilities Department and the Medical and Health Services.

Other large employers are the Colonial Development Corporation which employs approximately 700 people, the majority of whom are labourers, and the United Africa Company which employs between 500-700 workers, of whom 50 per cent. are labourers.

The following table shows the numbers employed in the various occupations:

Labourers	2,550	Blacksmiths	68
Masons	60	Electricians	71
Motor Drivers	160	Traders and Shopkeepers .	260
Carpenters and Joiners .	200	Clerks	400
Fitters and Mechanics . .	128	Others	200

WAGE RATES

In the Colony there is a minimum wage for unskilled labourers of 2s. 3d. for an eight-hour day, but a number of employers are paying rates up to 3s. per day. Artisans' rates vary between 4s. 6d. and 8s. per day, which compares favourably with the rates for daily-paid clerks.

In the loading of groundnuts for export the labourers are paid a penny per bag from the store to the ship. At this rate it is estimated that they can earn between 5s. and 7s. a day.

HOURS OF WORK

The average working week is approximately forty-six hours, but there appears to be a good deal of absenteeism. There is no uniformity of practice as to the payment of overtime. Few employers pay additional rates for work performed on Sundays and public holidays.

COST OF LIVING

During the year there was a substantial rise in the cost of living. The price of essential goods continued to rise which caused hardship, especially among the lower paid workers. Certain items of food were controlled and there was a Maximum Price Order on imported goods, but price control is not very effective.

Rents, which constitute a formidable item in the budgets of the poorer classes, are high for the type of accommodation provided. This is due to the scarcity of houses.

LABOUR DISPUTES

There were one or two minor disputes during the year at the Public Utilities Department. After a few hours stoppage in each case, the men resumed work.

LEGISLATION

No labour legislation was enacted during the year.

The following legislation is already in existence:

The Employment of Women and Young Persons Ordinance.

The Employment of Women on Night Work Ordinance.

The Minimum Wage Order.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

The Ex-Servicemen Ordinance.

The Trade Union Ordinance.

Arbitration for the Settlement of Disputes Ordinance.

Two meetings of the Labour Advisory Board were held in which the Board recommended increased rates for craftsmen, holidays with pay for daily-paid employees and the limitation of the working week to six days. These recommendations were accepted by the Government.

A Wages Council for the Retail and Distributive Trade was also recommended by the Board and accepted by Government.

TRADE UNIONS

One of the oldest colonial trade unions, the Gambia Labour Union, which was established in 1929, was active for a period. Recently however its activities have diminished though it sent delegates to the World Federation of Trade Unions. The Labour Officer has tried to stimulate its revival. During 1948 two more recently formed unions amalgamated and became absorbed into the Gambia Labour Union, which is now the only union and caters for all work people.

The African Civil Service Association and the Teachers' Union are active but have not yet registered as trade unions.

A series of lectures was given by the Labour Officer on trade union work.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following statements set out revenue and expenditure during the period 1941 to 1948. These figures have been adjusted to exclude repayments of revenue received and net totals are shown, as well as the gross totals that appear in the published annual accounts.

REVENUE

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 Estimate
1. Revenue from local sources :	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs (net) ..	138,209	177,908	215,809	212,471	252,613	298,139	338,882	381,900
Port Dues ..	3,527	8,092	4,465	2,446	1,879	1,576	2,230	3,700
Taxes and Rates ..	26,453	81,454	60,295	113,432	146,748	130,244	148,903	230,000
Licences, etc. ..	7,692	10,599	10,878	8,973	7,460	6,736	6,573	5,400
Fees, etc. ..	22,801	47,453	48,824	16,930	18,448	18,301	20,622	} 45,200
Commercial operations ..	6,569	9,607	12,058	36,349	31,496	22,723	23,465	
Posts, etc. ..	3,605	3,330	3,834	10,811	17,239	18,971	15,374	10,800
Rents ..	1,492	4,376	8,741	4,283	4,194	2,443	8,136	5,600
Miscellaneous ..				5,327	8,572	18,549	14,057	12,000
Total local sources ..	210,348	342,819	364,904	411,022	488,649	517,682	578,302	694,600
2. Interest ..	7,209	7,547	9,383	10,174	13,339	19,800	20,297	21,000
Total comparable Revenue	217,557	350,366	374,287	421,196	501,988	537,482	598,599	715,600
3. Currency Board profits ..	3,545	1,325	1,682	4,974	12,740	13,902	7,033	7,690
4. C.D.F. and C.D. & W. Grants ..	35	35	883	9,584	21,929	46,491	76,250	117,000
5. Other Grants ..	697	1,014	275	—	—	—	—	—
Total net Revenue ..	221,834	352,740	377,127	435,754	536,657	597,875	681,882	840,290
Revenue refunded ..	12,679	55,013	98,783	88,154	50,347	18,453	2,190	1,300
Transfers from Reserves ..	12,684	—	—	—	—	—	9,702	60,210
Gross Revenue ..	247,197	407,753	475,910	523,908	587,004	616,328	693,774	901,800

EXPENDITURE

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 Estimate
Recurrent Expenditure :								
Personal Emoluments :								
Ordinary services ..	86,996	95,089	106,741	106,162	120,095	141,531	218,418	220,000
Commercial operations ..	15,554	19,247	15,700	10,136	13,026	15,497	13,054	13,000
Military and Defence ..	64,576	89,840	117,740	117,048	128,160	171,992	253,360	316,700
Departmental and Services ..	21,577	21,831	21,807	37,742	27,505	29,206	36,450	35,000
Commercial operations ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	26,440	30,799	28,090	6,000	6,000
Pensions and Gratuities ..	2,093	2,093	2,093	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,093	2,100
Steamer Depreciation Fund ..				2,093				
Public Debt ..	2,281	9,184	29,553	9,079	27,994	50,834	85,879	120,000
Non-Recurrent Expenditure :	697	1,014	6,523	9,335	15,427	1,104	15,828	30,000
Land purchase and Public Works ..								
Expenditure against Special Grants ..								
Net Real Expenditure ..	195,774	240,298	302,157	333,042	380,382	455,401	631,082	742,800
Refunds of Revenue ..	12,679	55,013	98,783	88,154	50,347	18,453	2,190	1,300
Transfers to Reserves ..	—	—	25,000	104,827	—	72,000	—	250,000
	208,453	295,311	425,940	526,023	430,729	545,854	633,272	994,100

Expenditure in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 has been incurred under heads as follows:

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1946	1947	1948 <i>Estimated</i>
	£	£	£
1. The Governor	5,227	5,357	6,000
2. Agricultural Department	14,847	26,352	20,000
3. Audit Department	1,807	1,756	2,400
— Brick and Tile Manufacture	1,535	—	—
4. Crown Law and Lands	2,154	2,578	4,200
5. Department of Supplies and Minor Industries	—	3,159	4,800
6. Education Department	19,785	27,694	27,000
7. Gambia Development	10,846	15,828	—
8. Judicial Department	3,515	3,832	4,700
9. Labour Department	2,320	1,633	1,400
10. Local Administration	500	—	2,300
11. Medical and Health Services	55,034	68,396	73,000
12. Miscellaneous Services	30,598	29,712	50,000
13. Pensions and Gratuities	28,090	36,450	35,000
14. Police	16,831	22,333	22,000
15. Printing Department	—	8,609	12,000
16. Prisons	3,829	5,147	4,500
17. Protectorate Administration	32,849	37,903	67,000
18. Public Debt Charges	2,093	2,093	2,100
19. Public Relations Department	1,814	1,892	2,500
20. Public Utilities Department	81,668	105,459	74,600
21. Public Utilities Annually Recurrent ..	48,750	63,387	100,000
22. Public Utilities Extraordinary	47,436	85,879	150,000
23. Receiver General's Department	26,474	19,490	17,000
24. Royal West African Frontier Force and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	13,054	13,054	13,100
25. Secretariat	16,548	12,348	10,500
26. Steamer and Marine Craft Depreciation Fund	74,000	6,000	256,000
27. Survey Department	1,724	5,799	5,500
28. Veterinary Services	2,526	2,105	2,500
29. Nutrition Field Working Party	—	11,027	20,000
30. Nutrition Field Research Station	—	8,000	—
— Meteorological Services	—	—	4,000
TOTAL	545,854	633,272	994,100

Public Debt at 31st December, 1948, was £38,760, and there was a Sinking Fund of £15,300. These items, as well as an amount of £25,000 owing to the Government on account of an interest-free war loan made to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, are not included in the Assets and Liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1948, are estimated as follows:

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Reserves :	£		£
Steamer Depreciation Reserve	64,000	Investments	691,000
General Reserve	500,000	Joint Colonial Funds ..	330,000
General Revenue Balance ..	412,000	Advances	137,500
Government Savings Bank	141,000	Cash and Bank Balances ..	10,000
Deposits /	51,500		
	<hr/> 1,168,500 <hr/>		<hr/> 1,168,500 <hr/>

Income tax was introduced in 1940 and has yielded growing amounts since then. The estimated receipts for 1948 were: Companies £202,000, private persons £19,000. There is a sliding scale of personal income tax which amounts to the following rates on chargeable incomes (incomes of single persons up to £200 a year and married persons up to £350 a year are free of tax).

Chargeable income	Average rate of tax in £
£400	9d.
£600	1s. 2d.
£1,000	2s. 1d.
£2,000	3s. 6½d.
£5,000	7s. 5d.
£10,000	10s.

The company rate is 9s. in the pound. There is no estate duty.

The increased yield from Customs duties is principally due to increased volume of trade. The average rate of duty for all goods is equivalent in *ad valorem* terms to just under 21 per cent, against 31 per cent for the year immediately before the war. Rates of duty on tobacco, liquor and kola nuts have been heavily increased since 1939, and in 1948 realized £78,000, £8,000 and £91,000 respectively.

Except for staple foods (grain, milk, sugar), building materials and a few smaller items, all goods are liable to import duties. There is a general *ad valorem* rate of 12½ per cent preferential and 15 per cent general; important exceptions are cotton goods 10 per cent and 12½ per cent; spirituous liquors 70s. and 90s. a gallon; manufactured tobacco 10s. and 12s. a pound; unmanufactured tobacco 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. a pound; kola nuts 6d. and 9d. a pound; motor spirit 8d. a gallon. There is also an export duty on groundnuts of 5s. a ton undecorticated and 9s. a ton decorticated.

An ordinance for the levying of harbour dues on all goods which are entered and cleared from the Port of Bathurst was enacted during the year. The following is the scale of dues:

Beeswax	..	per ton of 20 cwt.	..	..	..	6s.	8d.
Hides and Skins	..	..	..	..	..	20s.	0d.
Groundnuts							
Decorticated and							
undecorticated	..	..	..	..	..	5s.	0d.
Horns	..	..	..	..	..	16s.	0d.
Groundnut Oil	..	..	..	..	..	5s.	9d.
Palm Kernels	..	..	..	..	..	5s.	0d.
Shea Butter	..	..	..	..	..	4s.	0d.
Other cargo per ton weight or measurement on which							
freight is charged	..	..	..	..	..	4s.	0d.

There is a direct tax on inhabitants in the Protectorate which is based on the number of dwellings occupied; the rate of tax is 10s. a "Yard" of four huts and 2s. 6d. for any extra hut. In addition, there is a tax of 5s. for each lodger in the "Yard" and a tax of 10s. on each "strange" farmer.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Currency in circulation at 31st December, 1948, was estimated at £1,480,000, which is nearly double the amount of pre-war circulation. Of this circulation £704,000 was in notes of £1 and 10s. denominations. Circulation is always at its highest point in December and January, when large amounts are issued for the purchase of groundnuts. As a rule these issues of currency are quickly used for the purchase of goods and circulation falls in February and March, and remains low until the opening of the next trade season. Circulation at the end of 1948 was rather more than twice the value of annual imports. Notes of the Banque d'Afrique Occidentale circulate freely in parts of the Protectorate, and British West African currency also circulates across the border in the Senegal and the Casamance.

The Bank of British West Africa is the only bank operating in the Gambia; it has one office only situated in Bathurst. The principal trading firms make their own arrangements for remitting funds to places in the Protectorate. The Government river steamer service carries money as freight, and small amounts are transacted through the Post Office on board the steamer (money-order remittances) and through District Treasuries and Post Offices at Basse, Georgetown, Kuntaur, Kerewan and Brikama.

Savings Bank deposits amounted to some £141,000 at the end of 1948; before the war, deposits amounted to less than £5,000. It is probable that amounts held in deposit in the Bank of British West Africa have also risen considerably. The total amount held by Government in the United Kingdom on its own account and on account of its depositors was, in 1948, £1,030,000 as compared with £284,000 in 1939.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The only important export of the Gambia is groundnuts. The tonnage exported in 1948 was 66,430 undecorticated and 2,504 decorticated and the value declared at £1,628,002. The other items of export are beeswax, hides and skins and palm kernels; their values in 1948 were £2,105, £779 and £30,221 respectively. The following were the values and tonnage of groundnut exports in 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 and the average figures for earlier five-year periods:

EXPORTS

<i>Period</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>Tonnage: Groundnuts</i>	
	<i>Groundnuts</i>	<i>Other*</i>	<i>Undecorticated</i>	<i>Decorticated</i>
1948	£ 1,628,000	£ 33,000	66,430	2,504
1947	1,066,000	28,000	49,387	4,858
1946	596,000	24,000	31,589	6,183
1940/44	230,000	10,000	21,000	7,000
1935/39	390,000	6,000	51,000	1,000
1930/34	531,000	8,000	64,000	—
1925/29	852,000	20,000	60,000	—
1920/24	1,123,000	16,000	65,000	—
1915/19	769,000	43,000	69,000	—
1910/14	540,000	24,000	61,000	—
1905/09	267,000	17,000	38,000	—
1900/04	230,000	5,000	26,000	—

* Excluding re-exports. Re-exports in 1948 were valued at £45,000.

The value of exports varies considerably with the quantity of groundnuts brought from across the frontier for sale in the Gambia, and on the number of "strange" farmers who migrate annually into the Gambia.

Since 1941 the Colony has supported an adverse visible balance of trade. This has been possible on account of expenditure locally by departments and organizations of His Majesty's Government, and the demand in the Senegal for goods imported into the Gambia. Although expenditure in the Gambia by Service Departments decreased in 1947 and 1948, the

demand for goods, which exceeded supply, was maintained by the high price paid for groundnuts and by savings accumulated in war years. The price of groundnuts at wharf towns was fixed at £20 a ton and the f.o.b. price of undecorticated nuts was £23 a ton which, except for 1920, was the highest recorded f.o.b. value.

The principal imports in 1947 and 1948 were as follows:

	1948		1947	
	Quantity	Value £'000	Quantity	Value £'000
Cotton Piece-Goods ('000 sq. yds.)	4,761	491	7,066	651
Other Cotton Goods	—	31	—	26
Apparel	—	77	—	56
Artificial Silk	—	23	—	9
Milk ('000 cwt.)	2	11	1	8
Rice ('000 cwt.)	37	101	10	12
Other Grain ('000 cwt.) ..	6	11	10	17
Sugar ('000 cwt.)	19	51	14	34
Flour ('000 cwt.)	9	23	17	42
Kola Nuts ('000 cwt.) ..	33	159	27	152
Unmanufactured Tobacco ('000 lb.)	205	26	126	15
Cigarettes ('000 lb.)	49	21	61	27
Aviation Spirit ('000 galls.) ..	—	—	516	52
Kerosene ('000 galls.)	127	16	69	8
Motor Spirit ('000 galls.) ..	370	43	342	48
Bags and Sacks, empty ('000 no.)	169	21	131	13
Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ('000 galls.)	19	8	24	10
Spirits ('000 galls.)	2	3	4	5
Soap ('000 cwt.)	7	25	22	23
Candles ('000 cwt.)	1	14	—	3
Hardware	—	88	—	41
Wines ('000 galls.)	7	4	9	8
Other goods	—	691	—	392
Total Imports*	£ 1,938,000		£ 1,653,000	
Re-exports	45,000		57,000	
Net Imports	1,893,000		1,596,000	

* Excluding bullion.

A detailed analysis of trade and shipping statistics is available in the annual Trade Report, which may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Chapter 6: Production

The Gambia farmer remains very largely dependent for his cash income on groundnuts, of which the total purchases (unshelled) for the season 1947-48 were 70,500 tons, with a price of £20 per ton. A sum of £1,410,000 was thus placed in the farmers' hands. The country is considered unsuitable for European settlers and there are no plantations or estates, with the result that the crop is raised entirely by African farmers under a system of shifting cultivation, a system which over a period of years has afforded an average yield of 1,120 lbs. of undecorticated groundnuts per acre. Mention must, however, be made of an important feature in the agricultural life of the territory, the seasonally immigrant, or "strange" farmers who visit the Gambia for the express purpose of growing groundnuts. During 1948, 10,863 "strange" farmers visited the Protectorate and contributed a considerable proportion of the crop. These men come from neighbouring colonies, such as the French Sudan and Guinea, and after raising and selling a crop of groundnuts they return to their homes. This movement is substantial and results from the better prices which can be obtained from produce in areas, unlike those from which the "strange" farmers come, where the cost of transport from the farms to the port of shipment is low. It is, in short, cheaper for the farmer to move himself than to pay for the transport of his produce from the remote hinterland; this, however, is not the only factor affecting migration. The relative abundance and cheaper price of consumer goods in this and neighbouring territories also influence the choice of the place in which groundnuts are to be grown. Considerable variations occur in the terms under which the immigrants work, but the general pattern is always the same. The landlord provides board, lodging and land, in return for which the "strange" farmer works a certain number of days for the landlord, the number of days so worked depending upon the custom of the district; a cash payment is sometimes agreed upon as well.

The crop is transported by donkey, lorries and river craft to buying points near the river and is then either transported by small craft to Bathurst or loaded direct into ocean-going vessels at various places between Kuntaur, 150 miles from Bathurst, and the coast.

The quality of the crop is maintained by propaganda to encourage early planting and late harvesting, and by Native Authority Orders controlling the date and method of harvest. Produce inspection is carried out by the Agricultural Department at the buying centres, where all nuts have to be passed through rotary screens for cleaning purposes before purchase.

Palm kernels are also exported and, as a result of the drive to secure increased production of oilseeds, the amount purchased rose in 1948 to a total of 1,279 tons as against the 1947 figure of 1,159 tons. The increase is especially encouraging as the pre-war maximum was but 871 tons in 1939. Hides and beeswax are also exported in small quantities.

The Agricultural Department have continued to pursue experiments on crop rotation and a balanced system of farming entailing the use of cattle both for ploughing and for the making of manure. Care is, however, necessary in using bulls for ploughing as trypanosomiasis is endemic and

the resistance of local cattle to infection tends to break down when the animals are put to regular work.

In former years the Gambian farmer, in concentrating on the groundnut crop, neglected food production, and as a result the Colony was far from self-supporting in this respect. Latterly, propaganda has brought home to him the necessity of being self-sufficient in food, and certain Native Authorities have enacted rules requiring "strange" farmers to work part of the week on the production of food crops and not, as formerly, entirely on the export crop of groundnuts. New areas have been opened up in the riverine swamps for rice production, and an experimental rice farm conducted by the Agricultural Department has been started.

Much has still to be done to ensure that the food grown is nutritionally sufficient in quantity and quality to effect improved production, earning capacity, and higher standards of living for the people.

The Human Nutrition Branch of the Colonial Medical Research Council has a Field Working Party in the middle river at Genieri who are studying the nutritional needs of the people and experimenting on the mechanization of groundnut growing. The Agricultural Department maintains a workshop nearby for the servicing of their machines and is also carrying out experiments on the mechanized cultivation of groundnuts and rice.

A small dairy industry has been initiated for the production of butter; cream is obtained partly from the Agricultural Department centres which are placed at points accessible to nomadic herdsmen. In the rainy season, the amount of butter produced is almost sufficient for existing demands; in the dry season, however, yields are not so good and fall short of present requirements.

The number of cattle is estimated at 96,000 indicating a rapid rate of increase. Operations by the Veterinary Department against rinderpest were continued during 1948, but there were no extensions of veterinary services in the year; plans were, however, laid for a new veterinary headquarters at Abuko, near Yundum.

The local fishing industry is not yet organized; but a master fisherman has been appointed and a motor vessel has been ordered. Shark fishing with a view to processing liver for oil was carried out in 1948 by a French firm on an experimental scale.

At the end of the year two measures were taken which should have important effects on the economy of the country and lead producers in the direction of collective enterprise. An Ordinance was passed creating a board to protect and further oilseed producers' interests, and giving it the exclusive right to conduct large-scale buying and selling of oilseeds. Secondly, a Co-operative Department was instituted.

As is stated in Part I, the Colonial Development Corporation established a chicken farm at Yundum during the year. Preliminary measures were started at the end of the year, and the Colonial Development Corporation hopes that by 1951 the farm will be producing 20 million eggs and one million pounds of dressed poultry annually.

Investigations into the possibilities of increasing the production of foods and crops were made during the year by various bodies.

The rainfall in 1948 was abnormally high in the coastal areas but below average in the eastern end of the Colony. In Bathurst 20.60 in. fell in the three-day period 10th-12th August. The total rainfall recorded at Bathurst was 48.54 in. (previous average 46.49 in.), at Yundum Aerodrome 58.35 in. (average 41.24 in.), and at Brikama 57.37 in. (average 42.91 in.). In MacCarthy Island Division 32.62 in. was recorded at Yoriberi Kunda, the previous average being 38.86 in., and in Upper River Division 35.04 in. was recorded at Wuli Farm, the previous average being 43.62 in.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The headquarters of the Education Department are in Bathurst. It is administered by the Senior Education Officer, who is assisted by a Woman Education Officer living in Bathurst, and by an Education Officer in charge of Protectorate education with headquarters at Georgetown where his main work is the control of Armitage School. The Director of Education, Sierra Leone, advises the Gambia Government on education when his advice is sought.

The new Education Ordinance and Regulations came into force on 1st January, 1947. The main reasons for the new Ordinance were the need to regularize the arrangements under which, in 1945, the Government took over primary education in Bathurst from the Missions and the need to reconstitute the Board of Education in order to allow for adequate representation of the Protectorate, where the demand for education has much increased.

Under the new Ordinance the Board of Education now comprises four *ex-officio* members and 12 nominated members. The *ex-officio* members are the Senior Education Officer, the Assistant Director of Medical Services, the Senior Commissioner and the Senior Agricultural Officer, while nominated members include one Unofficial Member of Legislative Council, three persons to represent the Anglican, Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions respectively, one African member to represent the Mohammedan community, two African members to represent the Protectorate, one member to represent the Gambia Teachers, and four other members nominated by the Governor, of whom two have been selected to represent female education. The function of the Board, which meets at least once in every year, is to advise the Governor on matters relating to educational policy in the Gambia.

The Colony

The Government is now responsible for primary education in Bathurst, though the schools have a religious grouping, and are administered through Management Committees on each of which the appropriate religious

authority is represented. These Government schools are grouped as follows:

- 1 each Anglican/Methodist boys' primary, girls' primary and infant school;
- 1 each Roman Catholic boys' primary, girls' primary and infant school;
- 1 each Mohammedan boys' primary and infant school.

Education in the primary schools goes up to Standard VII and these eight primary and infant schools have a total of 2,172 children on the registers. In connection with them the Government maintains a Domestic Science Centre for girls and also an Arts and Crafts Centre which is attended by boys in Standards V, VI and VII. At Bakau, a Government school was opened in September, 1947, at present the only Government school in the Colony outside Bathurst.

There are four secondary schools in Bathurst—a Methodist Boys' High School and a Methodist Girls' High School and one Roman Catholic Secondary School for boys and one for girls. The total number of secondary school pupils on the rolls of these schools, which are controlled by the Missions concerned but receive substantial grants from Government, is 197 boys and 171 girls. The Methodist Girls' High School runs private kindergarten and preparatory classes attended by 135 children. The curriculum goes as far as School Certificate in these secondary schools.

A School of Science serving all four secondary schools was opened in January, 1947, and is already beginning to fill a long-felt need in secondary education in Bathurst. It is run by a Board of Management on which the Anglican, Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions and the Government have equal representation. The Government is responsible for recurrent expenditure on staff up to a fixed limit, other expenses being met by the Missions.

The Government also maintains in Bathurst classes for adult illiterates with an average roll of 45. For children who are over-age for admission to primary schools there are classes attended by 146 boys and, in a different building, for 19 girls.

There is no post-secondary education in the Gambia. Teachers are sent for training either to Freetown or Achimota under Government scholarships. Other persons requiring or suited for higher education proceed to institutions in West Africa or to the United Kingdom, either in a private capacity or under Government scholarship as the case may be.

The Protectorate

In the Protectorate there is a Government school at Georgetown, namely, Armitage School with a roll of 101 boys, which gives elementary education and also has two middle classes and a vocational class. In the near future it is hoped to reorganize and improve this school and plans are well advanced for the establishment of a centre for the training of teachers early in 1949.

Up to the present five village schools have been opened by Native Authorities, one in the Central Division at Kaur, two in the Western Division at Brikama (opened in 1945) and at Sukuta (opened in August, 1947), and one in the MacCarthy Island Division at Bansang (opened early in 1947). Early in 1948 another was opened at Kinti Kunda in the Central Division. One of these has already become a Local Administration School earning a Government grant and with a trained teacher. Six more schools will be opened in the early months of next year.

The Roman Catholic Mission runs an elementary school at Fula Bantang in MacCarthy Island Division with 37 pupils on the roll, and another at Basse, Mansajang, in Upper River Division with 44 pupils on the roll. The latter school is in receipt of a small Government grant. Both schools have a curriculum with a practical bias adapted to Protectorate life and occupations, and both are in predominantly Fula areas where the Mohammedan creed has not so much force.

The Anglican Mission has a centre at Kristikunda in the extreme east of the Protectorate where there is a small elementary school for children of neighbouring Fula villages which receives a small Government grant.

HEALTH

To gain an appreciation of the health problems of the Gambia it is first necessary to recall, however briefly, certain geographical, climatic, and ethnic factors. First it will be noted the country can be likened to an elongated narrow insertion into the immensity of French West Africa—in effect an important riverine corridor occurring between latitudes 13° and 14° North. It is therefore situated on the northern flank of the tropic proper, and in its long dry season (November to May) climatic conditions often resemble those of North Africa. Rainfall is confined to the period May–June to October, and averages about 40 inches. Humidity, however, from proximity to river and sea, may be higher than the rainfall would suggest, while harmattan winds from the Sahara very noticeably depress both humidity and temperature in the dry season. Over the year the average temperature range can be taken as 50° to 90° Fahrenheit, although considerable annual variations are observed, particularly in inland districts.

The noteworthy health effects of these conditions are several. For four to five months of the year a delightful climate is experienced, particularly in the areas bordering the Atlantic Ocean, but everywhere the low and somewhat erratic rainfall is liable to create agricultural and, therefore, important economic difficulties. Owing partly to these factors malnutrition is considerable, and actual “hungry seasons” hover in the background. The swampy nature of the country, allied to the temperature, produces favourable conditions for the persistence and propagation of important disease vectors, notably mosquitoes and tsetse flies, while the long dry season encourages the spread of diseases of the nature of smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis. The boundaries of the territory—which were agreed in 1889—follow, in some places, an arbitrary course along a line of latitude or a meridian or, in others, and for the greater part of the periphery, a twisting line parallel to the course of the river at a distance of

eight miles from it and bear no relation to the ethnography of the region. The aggregate of ethnic samples contained within this artificial boundary render the health problems of the Gambia indivisible from those of the surrounding French territory. Hence they demand effort and co-operation on both sides of the border where malaria, smallpox, leprosy (to name the most important), and, probably, yellow fever remain endemic. It is highly satisfactory in these circumstances to be able to record mutual recognition of this health situation at the internationally important Anglo-French Medical Conference held in Accra in November, 1946, and of measures unanimously adopted by both nations to ensure future co-operation.

In 1947 a medical "sample" survey was made of three representative areas in the Protectorate, a full report of which is published as Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1948, entitled *The Ross Medical Survey*. The primary concern of this investigation was to assess the prevalence of leprosy in the country, but the opportunity was taken of obtaining detailed information about other important endemic diseases. As a result a much more complete picture of the health of the population has been obtained than was previously possible. In the course of the Survey 17,000 people were examined, and the following incidences of the more important diseases were found:

Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5 per cent
Malaria parasite rate—all ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	55 per cent
Spleen rate 2-9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 per cent
Trypanosomiasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4 per cent
Schistosomiasis*	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 per cent

* eastern part of country only affected

It was further found that about 8 per cent of the population suffer from gross infective conditions of the eye, or their sequelae, and that a form of trachoma is probably a potent factor in causing partial or complete blindness in 0.8 per cent of the population. Other diseases noted as prevalent were intestinal helminthiasis, filariasis, yaws, skin diseases and malnutrition.

One thousand three hundred and forty-three mothers were asked a series of questions about their children, and it was reported that of 4,482 children born, 1,928 died before the age of 10 years. In many places apparently more than half the children born die before this age, and deaths under one year vary from 155 to 287 per 1,000 births. It is of course necessary to accept these figures with some reserve.

It has been estimated that there are about 5,000 to 6,000 lepers in the country, and about 10,000 sufferers from sleeping sickness. Nearly all the fifty-odd villages surveyed contained persons suffering from these diseases, and all were heavily infected with malaria. Fortunately sleeping sickness does not take the virulent and fatal course found in some other parts of Africa and in most cases it is amenable to treatment.

At present Bathurst is the only place where registration of births and deaths can be regarded as reliable, and here for the past three years the

infantile mortality rates have been around 100 per 1,000. These high rates compare well with those, for example, of 1928 (395) and 1938 (184.1), although since 1946 a correction for unregistered births, which has previously escaped attention, has contributed to the apparent improvement. On the whole the rates are thought to compare not unfavourably with those of seaport towns elsewhere on the west coast of Africa, and it may prove harder to reduce this rate much further at present than to reduce the high rate of still-births (36.3 in 1948), the major cause of which is maternal syphilis. Special counter-measures are now in operation at ante-natal clinics.

The crude death rate in the town was 24.1 per 1,000, and the birth rate 30 per 1,000.

There are two General Hospitals in the country, the main unit is the Victoria Hospital in Bathurst with 120 beds, including a Maternity Home, with a supervisory staff of two medical officers, a matron, and three nursing sisters. Bansang Hospital has 54 beds and a staff of a medical officer and a nursing sister. During the year these hospitals treated the following numbers of patients:

	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients Attendances</i>
Victoria Hospital	2,851	23,737	32,071
Bansang Hospital	856	7,920	27,133
	<hr/> 3,707	<hr/> 31,657	<hr/> 59,204

The Maternity Home admitted 346 mothers of whom 196 were cases of normal labour.

The Victoria Hospital remains an unsatisfactory unit owing to the great age of the buildings and the greatly increased demand on the limited accommodation, but the first stage of expansion and reconstruction on the same site has begun, and includes kitchens, laundries, stores, a theatre block, and two new wards at an estimated cost of £80,000, to be met from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The Bansang Hospital has recently been improved and expanded; installation of new water and electricity plants will shortly be completed.

In addition to the hospitals there are 11 health centres or dispensaries, 12 sub-dispensaries (lock-up units visited weekly), and a mobile dispensary team visiting six fixed points weekly. These institutions are staffed by subordinate staff, to five of which midwives are posted. During the year they treated 78,715 cases of diseases with a total of 117,354 attendances. Seven ante-natal and infant welfare clinics continued to operate busily.

There is also an Infectious Diseases Hospital in Bathurst and one small leper colony in the Protectorate.

Preventive medicine is served by a supervisory staff of one Medical Officer of Health with four Sanitary Superintendents, an Entomologist, and a Welfare Sister. The shortage of adequately trained subordinate staff

retards progress in the Protectorate but Sanitary Inspectors have been posted to some eleven Protectorate stations where they undertake such duties as vaccination and the erection and maintenance of simple sanitary structures. In Bathurst and the Colony there is a well-developed Health Service which includes an efficient anti-mosquito unit. A Health Propaganda Unit, with a mobile cinema, is being formed. Measures to control tsetse flies, leprosy, and venereal diseases are contemplated but problems of staff and finance remain formidable.

The Field Working Party of the Human Nutrition Research Unit of the Colonial Medical Research Council continued their investigations into the nutritional, medical, and economic condition of the population in an area of the Central Division, and—in co-operation with the Agricultural Department—the development of mechanized farming in a form suitable for local adoption.

Important proposals for the reclamation of some 50 square miles of swamp in the vicinity of Bathurst are now under expert investigation. If no insoluble engineering problems are found to exist and if the expense of reclamation is not excessive, the health conditions of the Colony might be very greatly changed for the better with the virtual elimination of malaria-carrying mosquitoes and the reclamation of large areas of land suitable for housing and agriculture.

HOUSING

In all the Gambia the poorer, and many of the not-so-poor, inhabitants commonly take advantage of the availability and cheapness of bamboo and rhun palms as building materials. Bamboo stems are sliced into long strips and woven loosely into a matting called "krinting" to provide a good "lath". The male rhun palm trunk, which is termite resistant and practically indestructible, is roughly split to form supporting framework. Mud is widely used as plaster, but in the vicinity of the sea a good lime plaster called "lasso", composed of burnt pulverized seashell and sand, is often employed, and a diluted solution of the lime makes an effective and hygienic limewash for external and internal application. Roofing material may be of corrugated iron or thatch, according to the purse of the builder or to the building regulations of the area. A serviceable building of considerable durability can thus be erected relatively cheaply, and the general comfort and effect greatly surpass mud or mud-block structures. When a cement floor can be added, the hygienic standard attainable can be high. Unfortunately, lower standards than are attainable are often observed, either from poverty, the lack of materials, or indolence.

Housing in the Colony is a problem which centres on the chronic overcrowding of Bathurst.

The origin of the problem dates back to 1816, in the days of slave suppression, when a sand bank closely adjacent to the Kombo mainland, at a narrow part of the river mouth, was selected as a military control post. The Island of St. Mary, as the sand bank was named, was then occupied by a few "straggling natives", but very soon a settlement rose round the post, and by 1921 the population had risen to 9,000. Lack of

practicable means of migration control, added to the natural increase, continued to cause growth, and despite poor conditions in the town the population was found to vary from 12,000 to 15,000 in the period 1931 to 1942, rising to over 20,000 in the 1944 census. Growth at these rates in a circumscribed, poorly-drained area has inevitably created serious problems which an unaided and impoverished Government was ill-fitted to tackle, although all observers commend the far-sighted action of an earlier Government in creating broad streets on a regular plan and at least one large open space.

Bad as conditions were, the second world war brought further tribulation. Imperial strategy demanded the residence of large defence units of all Services in and around Bathurst, and eviction of civilians from certain areas in the town became imperative to make room for them. The absence of alternative sites and shortage of building materials led to a further deterioration of housing and to inescapable laxity in enforcing existing building regulations and public health measures generally.

None of the remedial measures that have from time to time been considered has provided a satisfactory solution. Effective control of migration remains impracticable. Vertical expansion is out of the question owing to the sandy soil and high sub-soil water level, even if public or private wealth could bear the cost. Without reclamation of the contiguous swamp, building operations on the scale required could not be undertaken nearer to Bathurst than the areas in the adjacent Kombo, outside the swamp, which are from six to ten miles distant. Plans for the creation of a satellite town in the Kombo have had to be abandoned on account of the natural disinclination of the people to live at so great a distance from their work in Bathurst and of the difficulty of providing transport to and from the satellite. As the population in the Kombo no less than in Bathurst must continue to be exposed to mosquito-borne infections until the swamp is reclaimed, it appears that there can be no satisfactory solution of the housing problem without reclamation; and re-investigation of the problem on this supposition is proceeding. Meanwhile a system of surface water drainage of the streets of Bathurst is under construction with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. It has been found impracticable to include in this scheme the water-borne sewage which was previously contemplated for Bathurst, but drainage of the surface water which the scheme is designed to effect should result in substantially improved conditions.

Housing in the Protectorate is gradually being brought under control as circumstances permit by the application of specially designed Protectorate building regulations. With its increase of trained sanitary staff and more rapid progress in town and village planning, improved standards of building and sanitation are already becoming evident. As the majority of the people of the Protectorate are farmers living close to subsistence level, further substantial housing improvement will principally depend on the raising of economic levels generally and the subsequent availability of skilled tradesmen.

A Social Welfare Officer was appointed late in 1946, after a two-years' course in social science in the United Kingdom, and to begin with, at least, will concern himself mainly with probation work and the development of a boys' club in Bathurst.

Promotion of Community Life

The need for such activities is much more pronounced among the mixed population in Bathurst than in the more integrated village communities of the Protectorate, where the traditional social groupings are still maintained. Apart from the work now being undertaken by the Social Welfare Officer in Bathurst, many voluntary agencies and societies have been engaged in social and cultural activities.

The opening of a British Council Centre in Bathurst has provided a much needed link between different sections of the community.

The Relief of the Destitute and Disabled

The Government makes a grant of £105 to heads of religious bodies in Bathurst for distribution to the poor and needy.

There is a Home for the Infirm in the Island of St. Mary, maintained by the Government, to which disabled persons from all parts of the Gambia are admitted. Voluntary organizations send occasional gifts to the inmates.

A leper camp is established in the Protectorate.

Juvenile Delinquency, Probation Services and Cognate Matters

Officially there is no Juvenile Court in the Gambia, but it is the practice of Courts to deal with juvenile offenders in private session in the Court Library or some suitable room other than the adult Court Room. The Magistrates who preside over these special sittings include a woman. The power of committal to a "fit person", with or without a probation order, is sometimes employed by the Court in lieu of, or in addition to, other prescribed powers of punishment, *e.g.* whipping, fines and imprisonment.

The number of juveniles dealt with by the Courts has been very small—the lowest number was 3 in 1942 and the highest 23 in 1940. Twenty-two cases were brought before the Court in 1948.

The Prisoners' Aid Society, founded in 1944 for the after-care of discharged prisoners, continued to function with financial assistance from the Government.

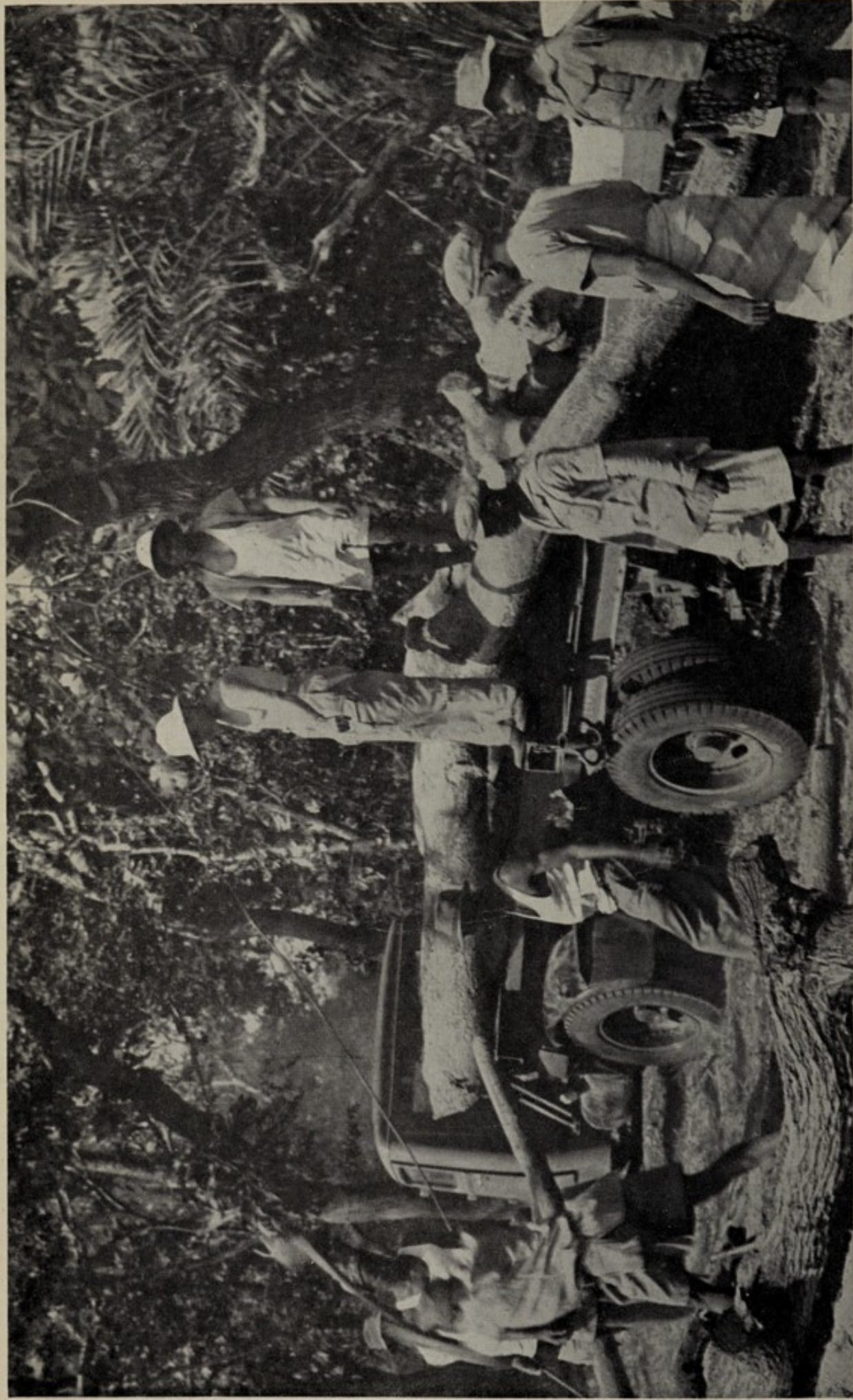
Chapter 8: Legislation

During 1948, 31 Ordinances were enacted. The following call for special comment:

The Motor Traffic Ordinance, No. 7 of 1948, which follows the lines of similar legislation in the Gold Coast, replaces an Ordinance enacted in 1918, which was out of date in present-day conditions. It provides for the control of motor traffic by the licensing of vehicles and drivers, by



BARGES LADEN WITH SACKS OF GROUNDNUTS



CLEARING OPERATIONS BY THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION NEAR YUNDUM



TRACTOR ENGAGED IN CLEARING OPERATIONS FOR THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION POULTRY FARM NEAR YUMDUM



A GAMBIAN MUSICIAN PLAYING THE KORA

The twenty-stringed mandolin-shaped kora is made from calabash, and, gently plucked, plays light, tinkling music

the examination of vehicles, and by creating driving offences. In general, with its ancillary Regulations, it creates a highway code.

The Protectorate Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 9 of 1948, was passed to enable Native Authorities to grant leases of Protectorate lands for terms up to 50 years (renewable for a further 50 years). The previous limit was 21 years and it was considered that commercial firms would be discouraged from acquiring land for large-scale enterprises when leases could only be made for such short terms.

The Harbour Dues Ordinance, No. 10 of 1948, was enacted to enable harbour dues to be levied on all cargo landed and loaded in the Colony and Protectorate. The Schedule sets forth the scale of dues. This Ordinance is discussed on p. 12.

The Navigation and Pilotage (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 11 of 1948, makes it an offence to board a vessel without permission. It is designed to enable the Courts to deal effectively with the increasing number of youths who attempt to stow away.

The Protectorate Licences Ordinance, No. 18 of 1948, replaces the Protectorate Licences Ordinance, 1932, which required amendment in many minor respects. Businesses for which licences are required have been defined and provision is made for the fees to be paid into the appropriate Native Treasury. The power to refuse or revoke a licence is made absolute (subject to a right of appeal to the Governor) in order to give the Native Authorities greater control over the activities of traders. Power is given to the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the control of prices and distribution of consumer goods. The Schedule sets forth the fees payable for the various licences.

The Fire Brigade Ordinance, No. 19 of 1948, gives statutory authority for the continuance in being of the fire brigade which was established under the provisions of the Defence Regulations.

The Bills of Sale Ordinance, No. 21 of 1948, provides for the compulsory registration of bills of sale and is similar in terms to such legislation elsewhere in the Empire.

The Income Tax Ordinance, No. 26 of 1948. The object of this Ordinance is to re-enact and consolidate the existing law relating to income tax. It is based upon the Gold Coast Income Tax Ordinance, 1943 (as amended up to date) and is designed to follow similar legislation throughout British West Africa.

The Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Ordinance, No. 28 of 1948, provides that the users of motor vehicles must either be insured against third party risks or give sufficient security to meet liabilities arising from motor accidents involving third parties.

The Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board Ordinance, No. 29 of 1948, has as its object the control of the marketing and export of oilseeds (particularly groundnuts) in the interests of producers in the Gambia. This control has recently been exercised by the West African Oil and Oilseeds Board in the United Kingdom, but the Ordinance transfers responsibility for such

control to a Marketing Board in the Gambia upon which Board the producers will be represented. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, no oilseeds (except those for use or consumption within the Gambia) may be purchased by any person except the Board, buying agents licenced by the Board or traders appointed by the buying agents. The Board will fix prices thus preventing violent fluctuation, upwards or downwards, and so assure a measure of security to producers.

In addition to the Ordinances above mentioned the following subsidiary legislation made during the year calls for comment:

The Legislative Council (Electoral) Regulations, No. 5 of 1948, provide the machinery for elections to the Legislative Council and replace the Regulations made in 1947 which were in many respects defective.

The Aerated Water Factory Regulations, No. 8 of 1948, provide for the supervision of factories which manufacture aerated waters in the Colony. Minimum standards of hygiene are laid down and penalties prescribed for failure to conform thereto.

The Motor Traffic Regulations, No. 14 of 1948. Reference to these Regulations has been made above under the heading of the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1948.

The Colony Lands Regulations, No. 15 of 1948, provide that licences must be obtained for such acts as cutting timber, quarrying, depasturing cattle, etc., on Colony lands. Fees for such licences are payable at rates set forth in the Schedule.

The Protectorate Lands Regulations, No. 19 of 1948, prohibit such acts as cutting timber (except firewood for household use), quarrying, depasturing of cattle, etc., on Protectorate lands without permits issued by the Native Authorities.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

A description of the legal and judicial systems of the Gambia must distinguish between the Colony system and the Protectorate system.

The Legal System of the Colony

The legal system in the Colony is founded upon English common law and the statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st November, 1888. It includes Colony Ordinances and subsidiary legislative instruments enacted locally. It includes also a Mohammedan Law Recognition Ordinance under which a Mohammedan Court constituted by a Cadi exercises jurisdiction in causes and matters between, or exclusively affecting, Mohammedan natives of West Africa relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship under forms of procedure and practice according to the rules of Mohammedan law.

The criminal law and procedure are codified in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Codes administered by the Colony Courts other than

the Mohammedan Court, which has no criminal or quasi-criminal jurisdiction.

All summary conviction offences are heard and determined by the Colonial Magistrate or, in his absence, by two or more lay Justices of the Peace, who have power also to receive and inquire into all charges of offences punishable on information before the Supreme Court of the Colony. Any person charged with a grave offence such as treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, or robbery with violence, must be committed for trial before the Supreme Court and any adult person charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than three years, which is an offence triable as a summary conviction offence, may be tried summarily only with his recorded consent. Furthermore, the Magistrate or Justices have no jurisdiction to deal summarily with any offence charged before them where the prosecution is being carried on by the Attorney-General, except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

The civil law of the Colony is, briefly, the English civil law. It is administered by the Supreme Court and by the Court of Requests, presided over by the Colonial Magistrate or two or more Justices of the Peace. The Court of Requests has jurisdiction in the Colony in all pleas of personal actions where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £50 and in actions of ejectment or of title to corporeal or incorporeal hereditaments where the value of the suit does not exceed £50. The Court of Requests has no jurisdiction in actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conspiracy, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage.

Minors may sue for wages in this Court as if they were persons of full age. The Court provides for easy and speedy determination of matters before it in a summary manner and any party aggrieved by a decision of the Court has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is, of course, unlimited. It includes probate, matrimonial, and divorce jurisdiction, and the Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Court of Requests and from the Mohammedan Court already referred to.

The laws of evidence in the Colony, and in British Courts in the Protectorate, may be described shortly as the English law of evidence.

With some minor restrictions relating to the value of civil suits and to convictions on a plea of "Guilty" in criminal cases, a right of appeal to the Supreme Court lies from all decisions of Subordinate Courts and decisions of the Mohammedan Court, and a right of appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal from all decisions of the Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction and from decisions of the Supreme Court on a matter of law in its appellate criminal jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court exercises powers of review and revision over all criminal proceedings decided by or brought before a Subordinate Court. The complete list of all such proceedings required by law to be forwarded to the Judge at the end of every month, or as the Judge may direct, operates as an appeal on behalf of every convicted person whose name appears in the list and brings the review and revision procedure into effect automatically.

The Judicial System of the Colony

The judicial system of the Colony comprises, first, the Supreme Court of the Colony consisting of and held by a Judge appointed by the Governor by Letters Patent under the Public Seal in accordance with instructions received from His Majesty. The Governor has power to appoint a person to act as Judge when the office is vacant, and can also appoint a Deputy Judge whenever circumstances require a deputy to represent the Judge.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of Record and possesses the same jurisdiction as His Majesty's High Court of Justice in England, excepting only Admiralty jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has all the powers and authority of the Lord High Chancellor of England. There are attached to the Supreme Court a Sheriff of the Colony, a Clerk of Courts, an Assistant Clerk of Courts and an Interpreter. The Clerk of Courts is the Taxing Master.

All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are held normally before the Judge with a jury of 12 men. In any case, where an offence is punishable by death, and in libel cases, seven of the jurors must be special jurors. In case of slave dealing, rape and other offences of a like nature against women, and in perjury and embezzlement cases, one half of the number of jurors must be special jurors. Special jurors, who are selected by the Justices of the Peace, are persons selected on account of their education, intelligence and judgment, or who are otherwise specially qualified.

Every male person in the Colony between 21 and 60 years of age with understanding of the English language who is a member of a learned or liberal profession, or has a £7 property valuation, or is a rent payer of £10 per annum, or is in receipt of salary or commission of £50 yearly value, and is not under disability or disqualified from serving or exempted, is qualified and liable for jury service.

Any person charged with an offence other than a capital offence may elect to be tried by the Court with the aid of assessors instead of being tried by Judge and jury. The Attorney-General may require the Court, where any person is charged with a non-capital offence, to try a case with the aid of assessors instead of by Judge and jury where he is of opinion that a more fair and impartial trial can be obtained for the person charged by such method. Assessors, who must number not less than three, are selected by the Judge from among the Justices of the Peace and special jurors. On the conclusion of the evidence and summing up the assessors express their opinions orally, and these are recorded by the Judge. The decision of the case is, however, vested exclusively in the Judge.

Civil causes in the Supreme Court are triable by the Judge without a jury and the Judge's decision is taken, deemed to be and is recorded as the judgment of the Court. Civil suits are commenced by writ of summons, accompanied by particulars of claim in proper cases, and are ordinarily heard and determined in a summary manner without pleadings, but pleadings may be ordered in any case when the nature and circumstances of the case appears to render pleadings expedient.

The Rules of the Supreme Court, which are similar in many matters to the English Rules of the Supreme Court, are made by the Judge and

require approval by the Legislative Council of the Colony. They are applied to all matters and proceedings, civil and criminal, to which they extend.

The other courts of the Colony are the Bathurst Police Court, the Court of Requests of the Colony and the Subordinate Court of the Kombo St. Mary Division of the Colony. These Courts are normally constituted and presided over by the Colonial Magistrate or, in his absence, by two or more Justices of the Peace or, in the case of the Kombo St. Mary Subordinate Court, by the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner. There is also the Mohammedan Court already referred to which is constituted and presided over by the Cadi of that Court or by the Cadi and two assessors whenever in the opinion of the Governor the Cadi is not a man of "uncontested ability". In the absence of a Cadi the Mohammedan Court is presided over, or constituted, by two or more assessors. Mohammedan Court assessors are Justices of the Peace of the Colony of the Mohammedan faith. The jurisdiction of the Mohammedan Court has already been referred to.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Police Court and the Kombo St. Mary Subordinate Court is the same for both Courts, and likewise their civil jurisdiction. As already explained, they are courts of summary jurisdiction, under the supervision of the Supreme Court, to which appeals lie also. The limitations imposed on these courts in regard to summary conviction offences have been referred to already and their civil jurisdiction mentioned.

It is the practice in these courts to deal with juvenile offenders in private session in the Court Library or a suitable room other than the court room. The Criminal Procedure Code prescribes the attendance of a parent or guardian and permits "any Court by or before which a young person is found guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment" to commit the offender to the care of a fit person, whether a relation or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him with or without a probation order. This power of committal to private care may be employed by the Court in lieu of, or in addition to, other prescribed powers of punishment. The power is not yet clearly appreciated or understood by the Magistrates and Justices as a whole, a failing due, probably, to the infrequency of detected juvenile delinquency in this dependency. Present-day interest in juvenile delinquency and reformative treatment will have the effect in the near future of increasing appreciation and understanding of existing powers. The Magistrates and Justices do, however, deal with juveniles considerately and leniently.

The Protectorate Legal and Judicial Systems

The Protectorate legal and judicial systems may be explained together.

The Protectorate system comprises the High Court of the Protectorate constituted by the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony and having in respect of matters occurring in the Protectorate the same jurisdiction, civil and criminal, as the Supreme Court has in respect of matters occurring in the Colony. It comprises also British Subordinate Protectorate Courts and graded Native Tribunals.

Generally stated, the system of law in force in the Protectorate is, so far as is consistent with the Protectorate system, the law for the time being in force in the Colony, together with reasonable native law and custom which is not repugnant to justice, or incompatible with the principles of the law of England or any law or Ordinance of the Colony applying to the Protectorate. British Courts in the Protectorate administer British law, Colony law, and Ordinances applying to the Protectorate. Native Tribunals administer native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, Mohammedan law relating to civil status, marriage, succession, divorce, dowry, the rights and authorities of parents and guardianship, where the parties are Mohammedans. They also administer Native Authority and Commissioners' Rules and Orders, provisions of Ordinances and subsidiary legislative instruments which they are authorised to administer, and the Criminal Code to the extent of any offence justiciable by a Subordinate Court of the Second Class, that is, by a British Subordinate Court. Native Tribunals are not in the strict sense of the word "Subordinate" Courts.

In the High Court all matters, civil and criminal, are tried without a jury, but the Judge may employ assessors for advisory purposes only for any civil or criminal case. He may relax Rules of Court where expedient for facilitating or expediting the administration of justice and where not prejudicial to an accused person making his defence.

The High Court has the same appellate jurisdiction in regard to Subordinate Courts in the Protectorate in civil and criminal matters, and exercises the same powers of review and revision over such Courts as the Supreme Court possesses and exercises in regard to Subordinate Courts in the Colony. The Rules of the Supreme Court of the Colony apply, subject to the powers of relaxation, to the High Court.

The Subordinate Courts of the Protectorate are constituted by the Commissioners of the Protectorate as *ex-officio* Magistrates of the First and Second Class. Their powers of punishment for criminal offences in the case of First Class Magistrates are the same as those of the Colonial Magistrate, who is also a First Class Magistrate in every Division of the Protectorate in which he may be required to sit from time to time. The civil jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts of the Protectorate is limited to £100 in suit value. The jurisdiction of such courts in civil and criminal matters is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the Native Tribunals.

The Native Tribunals are established by the Governor, as he shall think fit, by warrant under the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. There are two grades of Tribunals. Group Tribunals may try criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment up to twelve months, or by fine up to £25, or by both such imprisonment and fine, and possess civil jurisdiction up to £50 suit value.

District Tribunals extend to criminal cases similarly up to six months and/or fine of £10 and to civil cases of £25 suit value. Proceedings are commenced either by complaint, information or application either to the Tribunal when it is in session or to the President of the Tribunal when it is not in session. Records of cases are kept and preserved.

Tribunals have jurisdiction over any member of an African race, but the Governor has power to direct that any native or class of natives shall not be subject to Tribunals except with their consent. Members of the Armed Forces, the Police Force, Government servants, Members of the Legislative Council, Justices of the Peace and Members of the Bathurst Town Council are so exempted.

In addition to the forms of punishment permitted to Tribunals under the Criminal Code they have power to inflict any punishment authorized by native law and custom which is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity. Subject to any prescribed Rules, the practice and procedure of the Tribunals is regulated in accordance with native law and custom. Every Tribunal is required by law to report all cases tried by it to the Commissioner of the Division in which the Tribunal has jurisdiction. Sentences of corporal punishment are subject to confirmation by the Commissioner. The complete lists of all Native Tribunal criminal cases are forwarded to the Judge of the High Court monthly, or at such intervals as the Judge may direct, by the Commissioners, and such lists operate as appeals so as to bring into operation the review and revisional powers of the Judge on behalf of every convicted person.

The Tribunals are under the immediate supervision of the Commissioners, who have access to them and to their records at all times. The Commissioners exercise wide revisional powers, including power to direct a re-trial before the same or another Tribunal and to transfer any cause to a Subordinate Court for disposal. Cases both civil and criminal may be removed to a Subordinate Court from a Tribunal by the Commissioner upon the report of a defendant.

No legal practitioner may appear or act for any party before a Native Tribunal. No legal practitioner may appear in any cause or matter before a Subordinate Court in the Protectorate, except by special leave of the Judge.

General

The main types of civil and criminal cases before British Courts in the Gambia can be stated only very briefly. The majority of civil cases are civil debt cases. The great majority of criminal cases are offences against property, mostly connected with petty stealing and kindred offences. It may be said that the territory is happily free from serious crime.

POLICE

The Force is a quasi-military force composed of members mostly of the indigenous tribes in the Gambia, viz., Aku, Fula, Wollof, Jola, Mandingo, Serahuli, and a number of the Bambara tribe from the French Sudan. Eighty per cent are Mohammedans. Pidgin English is generally spoken and understood, but Police Court cases are carried out in the local language through the Court Interpreter. Jollof is the predominant language in Bathurst. It is to be noted that although so many different tribes form the personnel of the Force there is no tribal friction on or off duty.

The Force is commanded by the Superintendent of Police, assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Police. There are seven African officers, 140 non-commissioned officers and constables, 24 bandsmen and 17 firemen, making a total of 188. Police Outposts are situated at Cape St. Mary, Yundum Airport, Barra and at the Divisional Commissioners' headquarters at Brikama, Georgetown and Basse, the personnel being provided from the established strength of the Force.

The duties of a constable are of a varied nature, but they are primarily the prevention and detection of crime, controlling of motor traffic and immigration, issuing of licences, and registration of firearms, etc.

Education within the Force has now been placed on a progressive footing by the appointment of a schoolmaster. All recruits, illiterate constables, and others whose standard of education is below normal, attend for instruction.

Crime of a serious nature is not prevalent in Bathurst and approximately 70 per cent of the criminal cases reported are cases of petty stealing. Criminal statistics may be found in the Annual Departmental Report, but a review of the figures available for 1948 tend to show that crime is not increasing.

PRISONS

The Prisons in the Gambia are under the control of the Superintendent of Police, who acts as Inspector of Prisons and is assisted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police as Assistant Inspector of Prisons. The staff numbers 42 and consists of one chief warder, one first class warder, six second class warders, 16 third class warders, 17 temporary warders and one matron. There is one prison in the Protectorate at Georgetown, staffed from the establishment of the Prisons Department, but under direct supervision of the Divisional Commissioner, and subject to periodical inspection by the Inspector of Prisons. There was a reduction in prison admissions for Bathurst Gaol in 1948, the daily average of prisoners in gaol being 72.6 as against 74.2 in the previous year.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS

The largest power house is in Bathurst where the diesel-driven alternator generated 1,000,950 units in 1948, the peak load being 256 kW. There is a small power station at Yundum, with a standby at Lamin, for supply to the aerodrome and staff quarters. At Fajara Rest Camp a small plant was in use to supplement the supply from Bathurst.

The Government also undertook small-scale supplies of electricity at Brikama, Georgetown and Bansang; generating sets at Basse and Kuntaur, however, were used for radio operation only.

WATERWORKS

Bathurst and the Fajara area are supplied with chlorinated water from Abuko stream pumped to a reservoir at Fajara whence it gravitates. A water rate is in force. Investigations to replace the whole of this supply by deep bores were started by consulting engineers. Small supplies were maintained at Brikama, Bansang and Yundum.

A scheme for a supply at Mansa-Konko was produced.

Assistance is given to Native Authorities in the Protectorate in maintaining wells in the villages. Water is generally available at reasonable depths throughout the Gambia.

DRAINAGE

A major scheme to provide storm water drainage, reclaim 400 acres of swamp and to improve mosquito control is in hand from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Seventy-five per cent of the drainage bunding was completed and piling and excavation of the sluice site were well advanced.

Kotu Stream Drainage

A dam and culvert to the sea were constructed at the mouth of the stream.

Other Projects

Investigations and the design of a drainage scheme for Bakau and of static tank latrines for Bathurst were carried out.

BUILDINGS

In addition to maintenance, £32,500 was spent on new buildings and alterations. No very large or important building projects were put in hand during the year. A start was however made with a project to replace the existing bucket latrine system in Bathurst by a static tank system.

New Victoria Hospital, Bathurst

Eighth-inch plans were completed.

Marine Slipway, Half Die

A large steel piled cofferdam was constructed round the slipway and extensive repairs to rails and slip were completed at a cost of £7,900.

Flood Damage

Serious floods occurred in August which resulted in washouts of the road and bridge at Abuko and Bakoti, necessitating temporary crossings, and a breach in the dam at the mouth of the Kotu Stream.

BROADCASTING

Experiments were carried out on short-wave broadcasts and these will be continued. It is probable that medium wave will prove more satisfactory for use in the Colony.

Chapter II: Communications

SHIPPING

Ocean-going vessels: Tonnage entered 1948—572,000.

Merchant Ships		Naval Ships	
British	Foreign	British	Foreign
95	93	1	—
462,000 tons gross	110,000 tons gross	Displacement 8,000 tons	

Inland Water Transport

Passenger and freight services were maintained throughout the year by H.M.C.S. *Prince of Wales* and *Vic 20*, the two vessels carrying a total of over 9,000 passengers and approximately 3,000 tons of cargo. A postal service was carried out by both vessels. It is hoped to take delivery of a new vessel now under construction in the United Kingdom by the end of 1949. A converted B-type motor launch, H.M.C.S. *Mansa Kila Kuta*, arrived in the Colony in September for the use of the Governor. Regular launch and ferry services in the Protectorate were operated throughout the year.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are 30 miles of tarmac road in the vicinity of Bathurst, and approximately 600 miles of sandy tracks in the Protectorate, most of which are open to motor traffic during the dry season (December–July) only.

Reconstruction and maintenance were carried out on roads in the Colony, and in the Protectorate 2½ miles of the new trans-Gambia road were completed.

The following vehicles were licensed in December, 1948:

<i>Private and Commercial</i>	6 Trailers
	3 Coaches
	347 Lorries
	2 Tractors
	280 Cars
	42 Motor Cycles
<i>Government Vehicles</i>	72 Lorries
	4 Ambulances
	5 Tractors
	11 Kit Cars
	4 Cars
	7 Motor Cycles

AIR

There is an aerodrome at Yundum, 17 miles from Bathurst. It is controlled by the Government and operated on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Aviation by International Aeradio Ltd. The Public Utilities Department maintained runways, buildings, power and water supplies. The meteorological services were operated by the West African Meteorological Service.

Total aircraft movements in 1948 were 523. The regular scheduled services calling at Yundum are Air France from Dakar to Zinguinchor and West African Airways Corporation on the Lagos-Accra-Robertsfield-Freetown and Dakar twice-weekly service.

The marine airport at Bathurst was used on two occasions only.

TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telephones

Automatic equipment has been ordered to replace the manual exchange at present in use in the Bathurst, Fajara and Yundum areas.

In 1948 there were some 300 subscribers connected to the Bathurst, Cape and Yundum exchanges.

Radio Telegraph

There are four wireless stations operated by the Government in the Colony:

Bathurst	.	Call sign V.S.H.	Frequency 3495, 2865 and 2525 K/cs.
Kuntaur	.	„ „ Z.C.A.	„ „ „ „ „ „
Georgetown	.	„ „ V.S.W.	„ „ „ „ „ „
Basse	.	„ „ V.S.X.	„ „ „ „ „ „

POSTS

Apart from the General Post Office at Bathurst, the capital, there are sub-offices, with wireless telegraph stations, at Kuntaur, Georgetown, and Basse and postal agencies at Bansang and Kaur.

In addition to these, there is a Travelling Post Office aboard Government river steamers where, except for the wireless telegraph service, full postal business is transacted at all ports of call. There are also licensed stamp vendors in Bathurst, Cape St. Mary, Brikama and Basse. The denominations of Gambia stamps are $\frac{1}{2}d.$, $1d.$, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, $2d.$, $3d.$, $5d.$, $6d.$, $1s.$, $1s. 3d.$, $2s.$, $2s. 6d.$, $4s.$, $5s.$, $10s.$; the complete set costs £1 7s. 4d. and is obtainable free of postage, from the General Post Office.

The approximate number of letters, postcards, newspapers, etc., dealt with during 1948 was 572,210, representing a decrease of 7,330 from the figures of 1947. The number of parcels dealt with was 8,228 and the approximate number of air mail letters received and despatched was 246,792 and 209,664 respectively.

Money and postal order transactions were as follows:

	1947	1948
Money Orders issued and paid	£66,775	£94,930
Revenue derived	393	572
Postal Orders issued and paid	8,688	10,315
Revenue derived	59	71

Revenue and expenditure was as follows:

	1947	1948
Total Revenue	16,085	9,700
Total Expenditure	4,294	5,900
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	<u>11,791</u>	<u>3,800</u>

Chapter 12: Research

The Government Entomologist continued work on the bionomics of the malaria vectors, particularly on *Anopheles Gambiae*, var. *melas*, and on the control of breeding of this type by means of variation of salinity in ponded waters.

The Human Nutrition Research Unit of the Colonial Medical Research Council, both at the Research Station at Fajara, near Bathurst, and at Genieri in Central Division where its associated Field Working Party operates, continued very actively its programme of research, and investigation of the possibility of early and economic "grafting" of mechanical cultivation of crops on the peasant economy.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony consists mainly of the Islands of St. Mary and MacCarthy and the division of Kombo St. Mary. The capital of the Gambia is Bathurst, situated on the Island of St. Mary; population 21,000.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten miles wide on each bank of the Gambia river, extending for nearly 300 miles from Bathurst. The source of the river is near the village of Labe, on the Futa Jallon plateau, and it flows westward for about 700 miles. It is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntaur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of tide of two feet. During the rains the upper river has a maximum rise of some 30 feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Wollof, Mandingo, Fula and Jola. All of these are Mohammedans, except the last-named tribe who are mainly pagan; the Mohammedan religion is, however, gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy, but it may be expected that, as materials for the improvement of sanitation and housing become available after the scarcities due to the war, conditions of living will improve. All the year round the climate on the coast is the best in British West Africa, and from the beginning of December until the end of April is, in fact, pleasant. During the rains, from June to October, humidity increases and approaches that of the other coastal areas in West Africa. The climate up-river is very much hotter, especially during the period February to June. Then the onset of the rains produces cooler and more pleasant conditions than the extremely hot, dry months preceding them.

Chapter 2: History

The first Europeans to visit the River Gambia were Aluise da Cada Mosto, a Venetian, and Antoniotto Usi di Mare, a Genoese. They were commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator, of Portugal to lead an expedition along the African coast to the south of Cape Verde. They arrived in the River Gambia in 1455, but only proceeded a short way upstream. They repeated their voyage in the following year, when they proceeded farther up the river and got into touch with some of the native chiefs. When they were near the river's mouth, "they cast anchor on a Sunday morning at an island in the shape of a smoothing iron, where one of the sailors, who had died of fever, was buried; and, as his name was

Andrew, being well loved, they gave the Island the name of St. Andrew." For some three centuries afterwards the history of the European occupation of the Gambia was largely the history of this island.

This discovery was followed by attempts on the part of the Portuguese at settlement along the river banks. The number of settlers never appears at any time to have been large and such few as there were intermarried with the native African races. The European strain in their descendants rapidly diminished and in course of time it became difficult to distinguish them from the indigenous races except for the fact that they styled themselves Portuguese, affected European dress and names, and professed to be Christians. Communities of Portuguese descent continued to live on the banks of the Gambia in separate villages well into the middle of the eighteenth century. Portuguese churches existed up to 1730 at San Domingo (near Albreda), Geregia (sc. Portuguese "igreja") near Kansala in Foni, and Tankular. The farthest Portuguese settlement up the river was at Setuku near Fattatenda.

In 1580 the throne of Portugal was seized by Philip II of Spain and a number of Portuguese took refuge in England. In 1587 one of these refugees, Francisco Ferreira, piloted two English ships to the Gambia and returned with a profitable cargo of hides and ivory. In the following year Antonio, Prior of Crato, who laid claim to the Portuguese throne, sold to certain London and Devon merchants the exclusive right to trade between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia. This grant was confirmed to the grantees for a period of ten years by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. The patentees sent several vessels to the coast, but owing to Portuguese hostility did not venture farther south than Joal—thirty miles to the north of the mouth of the River Gambia. They reported that the Gambia was "a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals. For long since one Frenchman entered with a small barque, which was betrayed, surprised and taken by two gallies of the Portugals." In 1612 another attempt by the French to settle in the Gambia ended disastrously owing to sickness and mortality.

Letters patent conferring (*inter alia*) the right of exclusive trade in the River Gambia were subsequently granted in 1598, 1618 and 1632 to other adventurers, but no attempt was made by the English to explore the river until 1618. The expedition in that year was commanded by George Thompson and had for its object the opening up of trade with Timbuktu. Leaving his ship at Gassan, Thompson proceeded with a small party in boats as far as the River Neriko. During his absence the crew of his ship were massacred by the Portuguese, but some of Thompson's party managed on their return to make their way overland to Cape Verde and thence to England. Thompson remained in the Gambia with seven companions, but was killed by one of them in a sudden quarrel. In the meantime a relief expedition had been sent out under the command of Richard Jobson, who seized some Portuguese shipping as a reprisal for the massacre at Gassan. Jobson also made his way up to Neriko and subsequently gave a glowing account of the commercial potentialities of the River Gambia in his *Golden Trade*. But both his and the previous expedition had resulted in considerable losses and a subsequent voyage, which he made in 1624, proved a complete failure. In the circumstances the patentees made no

further attempt to exploit the resources of the Gambia, but confined their attention to the Gold Coast.

In 1651 the Commonwealth granted a patent to certain London merchants, who in that and the following year sent two expeditions to the River Gambia and established a trading post at Bintang. Members of the expedition proceeded as far as the Barakunda Falls in search of gold, but the climate took its toll. In 1652 Prince Rupert entered the Gambia with three Royalist ships and captured the patentees' vessels. After this heavy loss the patentees abandoned further enterprise in the Gambia.

In the meantime James, Duke of Courland, who was the godson of James I of England, had, in about 1651, obtained from various native chiefs the cession of St. Andrew's Island and land at Banyon Point (Half Die), Juffure and Gassan. Settlers, merchants and missionaries were sent out by Courland and forts were erected on St. Andrew's Island and at Banyon Point. In 1658 the Duke of Courland was made a prisoner by the Swedes during a war between Sweden and Poland. As a consequence funds ceased to be available for the maintenance of the garrisons and settlements in the Gambia and in 1659 the Duke of Courland's agent at Amsterdam entered into an agreement with the Dutch West India Company, whereby the Duke's possessions in the Gambia were handed over to the Company until such time as the Duke should be in a position to resume possession. In 1660, St. Andrew's Fort was captured and plundered by a French privateer in the Swedish service. The Dutch thereafter abandoned the fort and the Courlanders resumed possession.

After the Restoration, English interest in the Gambia was revived as the result of information which Prince Rupert had obtained in 1652 regarding the reputed existence of a gold mine in the upper reaches of the river. In 1660 a new patent was granted to a number of persons, who were styled the Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa and of whom the most prominent were James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert. At the end of that year the Adventurers sent an expedition to the Gambia under the command of Major Robert Holmes who had been with Prince Rupert in the Gambia in 1652. Holmes arrived in the river at the beginning of the following year. He proceeded to occupy Dog Island, which he renamed Charles Island, and to erect a temporary fort there. On 18th March, 1661, he sailed up to St. Andrew's Island and called upon the Courlander officer in command to surrender, threatening to bombard the fort if his request was not complied with. There were only seven Europeans in the garrison and the Courlanders had no alternative but to submit. On the following day Holmes took possession of the fort, which he renamed James Fort after the Duke of York. An attempt was made in 1662 by the Dutch West India Company to gain possession of the fort, firstly, by inciting the natives of Barra against the English, secondly, by offering bribes to certain of the English officers, and lastly, by bombarding the fort. None of these measures proved successful and the English remained in possession of the Island. In the meantime the Duke of Courland had lodged a protest against the seizure of his possessions in time of peace. On 17th November, 1664, after protracted negotiations he relinquished in favour of Charles II all claim

to his African possessions and in return was granted the Island of Tobago and the right for himself personally to trade in the River Gambia.

In 1677 the Royal Adventurers sublet their rights between Capes Blanco and Palmas to another body of adventurers, who came to be known as the Gambia Adventurers. These latter Adventurers enjoyed those rights until 1678, when on the expiration of their lease they reverted to the Royal African Company, which had purchased the rights and property of the Royal Adventurers six years previously.

In 1677 the French wrested the Island of Goree from the Dutch. The history of the next century and a half is the history of a continuous struggle between England and France for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia. By 1681 the French had acquired a small enclave at Albreda opposite to James Island. Except for short periods, during which trouble with the natives of Barra or hostilities with England compelled them temporarily to abandon the place, they retained their foothold there until 1857.

In the wars with France following upon the English Revolution, James Fort was captured on four occasions by the French, namely, in 1695, 1702, 1704 and 1708, but no attempt was made by them to occupy the fort permanently. At the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French recognized the right of the English to James Island and their settlements in the River Gambia.

One of the aftermaths of these wars was an outbreak of piracy along the West African coast. The English trade in the Gambia suffered heavily from the depredations of these pirates. In 1719 one of their number, Howel Davis, captured James Fort. An even more serious disaster occurred in 1721, when part of the garrison mutinied under the leadership of one of their officers, Captain John Massey, and seizing one of the Company's ships, themselves turned pirate. Finally, in 1725, James Fort was very extensively damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

After these setbacks the African Company enjoyed twenty years of comparative prosperity. A very detailed account of the life and work of the Company's servants in the Gambia during this period is given in Francis Moore's *Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa*. Factories were established as far up the river as Fattatenda and at other places and a fairly considerable trade was carried on with the interior of the continent.

Nevertheless, despite an annual subsidy from the British Government for the maintenance of their forts, the African Company became, in course of time, involved in grave financial difficulties. In 1749 James Island was found to be "in a most miserable condition, the people in a melancholy situation for want of goods to carry on trade to support their garrison, not having had any supplies for upwards of five years, and not being allowed to trade for themselves—the consequence of which was that they were obliged to call in their out-factors on the continent. . . . By being so neglected the chief trade is gone down the River Senegal to the French factory." In the following year it was reported that the garrison at James Fort "was reduced by sickness from twenty-five or thirty men to five or eight; and, the officers being all dead, a common soldier had succeeded to the command."

By 1750 the position had become critical and an Act of Parliament was passed divesting the African Company of its charter and vesting its forts and settlements in a new company, which was controlled by a committee of merchants. The Act prohibited the new company from trading in its corporate capacity but allowed it an annual subsidy for the upkeep of the forts. It was hoped thereby to prevent the monopolistic tendencies of rule by a joint-stock company and at the same time to save the Government the expense entailed by the creation of a colonial civil service.

In 1765 the fort and settlements in the Gambia were by another Act of Parliament taken from this new company and vested in the Crown. For the next eighteen years the Gambia formed part of the Crown Colony of Senegambia. Government headquarters were at St. Louis at the mouth of the River Senegal and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to take charge of James Fort and the settlements in the Gambia.

In 1779 the French captured James Fort for the fifth and last time. On this occasion they so successfully demolished the fortifications that at the close of the war it was found impossible to rebuild them. Except for a brief period after the Napoleonic Wars, when the island was temporarily occupied by a handful of troops as an outpost, James Island ceased to play any part in the history of the Gambia.

In 1780 the French privateer *Sénégal* captured four vessels, which had been sent with part of the British garrison at Goree under the command of Major Houghton to the Bintang Creek to obtain building material. The *Sénégal* was in its turn attacked by H.M.S. *Zephyr* and captured after a very warm action off Barra Point. The prizes had in the meantime been destroyed, but the troops, who had taken refuge on shore and had been befriended by the Jolas of Foni, were rescued by the *Zephyr*.

In 1783 St. Louis and Goree were handed back to France and Senegambia ceased to exist as a British colony. The Gambia was, therefore, once more entrusted to the care of the African Company, which, however, made no attempt to administer it.

In 1785 Lemain (MacCarthy) Island was acquired by the British Government with a view to establishing a convict settlement, but nothing came of the plan, the convicts being eventually diverted to other places.

For the next thirty years British influence in the Gambia was confined to the operations of a number of individual traders. Settlements were established by these traders along the river banks. Perhaps the most important of these was at Pisanía (Karantaba). This settlement, which was already in existence in 1779, was occupied by a doctor named Laidley and a family of the name of Aynsley. Subsequently, invaluable assistance was rendered by both Laidley and the Aynsleys to Major Houghton (1790), Mungo Park (1795 and 1805), and Major Grey (1818) in the course of their journeys of exploration into the interior of Africa.

In 1794, on the representations of the African Association, James Willis was appointed Consul General for Senegambia and was ordered to proceed to Fattatenda to promote British trade and influence in the upper regions of the Gambia and Niger. For various reasons this expedition never sailed and it was left to Mungo Park under the auspices of the African Association to make his way from Karantaba to the upper reaches of the Niger.

In 1807 the African slave trade was abolished by Act of Parliament. At that date the British were in possession of Goree. With the co-operation of the Royal Navy the garrison of that fort made strenuous efforts to suppress the traffic in the River Gambia which was being carried on by American and Spanish vessels. On more than one occasion the slavers offered a stubborn resistance and the Royal African Corps suffered severe casualties.

At the close of the Napoleonic Wars it was agreed as part of the terms of the treaty of peace that Goree should be returned to France. On the recommendation of Sir Charles MacCarthy and in order to suppress the traffic in slaves the British Government issued instructions that James Island or some other suitable place in the river should be occupied as a military post. Captain Alexander Grant of the African Corps was accordingly despatched with some troops for the purpose. James Island was reoccupied, but owing to the ruinous state of the fort it was found to be unsuitable as a military base. On 23rd April, 1816, Grant entered into a treaty with the King of Kombo for the cession of the island of Banjol to the British Government. The island was renamed St. Mary's Island and the settlement, which was established there, was called Bathurst after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1821 the African Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament and the Gambia was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of Sierra Leone. The Gambia was administered from Sierra Leone until 1843, when it was created a separate colony. This arrangement continued until 1866, when the Gambia and Sierra Leone were once more united under the same administration.

In the meantime the British Government extended its territorial acquisitions beyond St. Mary's Island by concluding treaties with a number of native chiefs. In 1826 the north bank at the river's mouth was ceded to Great Britain by the King of Barra. In 1823 Major Grant acquired Lemain Island, which was renamed MacCarthy Island and was made into a settlement for liberated African slaves as well as the headquarters of a Wesleyan mission. In 1840 and 1853 considerable areas of the mainland adjoining St. Mary's Island were obtained from the King of Kombo for the settlement of discharged soldiers of the West India Regiments and liberated Africans. Cessions of other tracts of land further upstream were obtained at various dates. In 1857 Albreda, which as a foreign enclave in the middle of British territory had proved a constant source of friction between the British and French governments, was handed over to Great Britain, who in exchange, renounced her rights to the gum trade at Portendic.

In 1870 and 1876 negotiations were entered into between the French and British Governments for the exchange of the Gambia for other territory in West Africa, but the proposal aroused such opposition in Parliament and amongst various mercantile bodies in England and the native inhabitants of the Gambia that the British Government felt unable to press the scheme.

In 1888 the Gambia was once more separated from Sierra Leone and has ever since that date been a separate colony. In the following year an agreement was arrived at between the French and British Governments

for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Gambia, Senegal, and Casamance. In the meantime, despite a number of petty wars, the Gambia Government had been able to conclude a series of treaties with the principal chiefs living upon the banks of the river. Some of these provided for the cession of small tracts of territory, but the majority of the later treaties conferred British protection. The last and most important of these was concluded in 1901 with Musa Molloh, the paramount chief of Fuladu. In 1894 an Ordinance was passed for the better administration of those districts which had not been ceded to, but merely placed under the protection of, the British Government. It was also found that in practice it was not feasible to administer as part of the Colony isolated tracts of land lying at a considerable distance from the seat of Government. Consequently, in 1895, and the following years, Ordinances were passed bringing a number of these strips of territory under the protectorate system of administration. Finally, by a Protectorate Ordinance passed in 1902, the whole of the Gambia with the exception of the Island of St. Mary, was brought under the protectorate system.

It is not proposed here to attempt to summarise the more recent history of the Gambia, which may be found in the Annual Reports published during the past forty years, but during that time the pace of development in the Colony has outstripped that of the Protectorate and has accentuated the cleavage between the two areas considerably.

The population of the Protectorate, except for the annual ingress and egress of the "strange" farmer from the neighbouring French and Portuguese territories of the Senegal and the Casamance, mainly comprises the indigenous peasant tribes who still cling tenaciously to the native law and custom handed down to them from their ancestors. Bathurst, on the other hand, carries a population of a somewhat cosmopolitan character, consisting of an admixture of persons of very different races and creeds, who have imported with them certain characteristics peculiar to their several places of origin. The social structure of the capital thus has its foundation in a mixture of the endemic and the exotic.

In the capital, perhaps one of the most important events of recent years was the enactment in 1946 of legislation for the establishment of a Town Council, a self-governing body including fifteen elected members, which is the culmination of several years of experiment with smaller bodies known in succession as the Bathurst Urban District Council, the Bathurst Advisory Town Council and the Bathurst Temporary Local Authority. It is hoped that the powers and responsibilities of the new body will be increased in the light of the experience and success gained with the coming years. A similar self-governing body has been set up for the contiguous district of Kombo St. Mary, which, although part of the Colony, has been administered for many years under the protectorate system.

In 1947 a new Constitution was brought into force under which a member of the Legislative Council is elected by popular vote to represent the town of Bathurst and the Kombo St. Mary Division. The Legislative Council assembled for the first time under this Constitution in December

1947 with a majority of unofficial members. At the same time the membership of Executive Council was extended to include three unofficial Gambian members.

Up to 1934 the economy of the Gambia was wholly based on agriculture and the exported wealth of the country was confined to agricultural produce of which groundnuts were the only significant item. In 1934 Bathurst was used by the Germans as an air base for the airmail service from Germany to South America. During the war the potentialities of Bathurst as an airport for both sea and land aircraft were considerably developed. Extensive facilities were made available for seaplanes in the port of Bathurst and for land planes at Yundum, 17 miles outside. Yundum was used to a considerable extent for the first few years after the end of the war but by 1948 the only aircraft to call regularly were those of the West African Airways.

In 1947 a branch of the Colonial Medical Research Council started work in the Gambia and in 1948 the Colonial Development Corporation opened its first enterprise in the Gambia. These projects are referred to in detail elsewhere in the Report.

Chapter 3: Administration

The office of Governor is constituted by the Letters Patent of 29th November, 1946, which also provide for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

Under Royal Instructions of the same date, amended by additional instructions dated 26th November, 1947, the Executive Council is declared to consist of the Colonial Secretary as an *ex-officio* member and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed. At present there are eight other members, four of whom are Government officials, one an elected member of the Legislative Council, and three who are nominated members of the Legislative Council. The Governor is the President of the Executive Council.

The Legislative Council is declared by the Gambia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1946, to consist of the Governor as President, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary as *ex-officio* members, and such number of nominated official and unofficial members as His Majesty, through a Secretary of State, may direct, and one elected member. At present there are three official and six unofficial nominated members. Four of the unofficial members represent the interests of the Protectorate, and three of these are Chiefs.

Of the various portions of the Colony, Brefet, Bajana, MacCarthy Island and the Ceded Mile were, up to the end of 1947, administered as part of the Protectorate, leaving only the Island of St. Mary, which includes the town of Bathurst, and Kombo St. Mary Division under their own systems of administration. Within this area the various functions of Government are mainly exercised directly by the department concerned, e.g., Police, Education, etc. A Commissioner of the Colony has been

appointed with general supervisory responsibilities but without executive powers.

Local Government in Bathurst is in the hands of the Bathurst Town Council, established under the Local Government (Bathurst) Ordinance, 1946, which consists of the Colony Commissioner as *ex-officio* chairman, four nominated members, and three elected members from each of the five wards. The Council has not yet taken over the full responsibilities provided for it in the Ordinance, and its activities extend chiefly to the lighting and cleaning of streets, the maintenance of buildings, markets and drains and the care of open spaces. Its revenue includes rates assessed on the annual value of premises and duties on palm wine entering the town.

The Kombo Rural Authority was set up at the beginning of 1947 under the Kombo St. Mary Division Ordinance, 1946. It consists of the Colony Commissioner, two nominated official members and a variable number, at present twenty-one, of members nominated for the most part from the headmen of the villages of the district. The authority at present concerns itself chiefly with the maintenance of streets and markets, for which purpose it collects rates, market fees and trade licences.

The Protectorate Ordinance, 1935, consolidated and amended the law relating to the Protectorate. The appointment of a Senior Commissioner in October, 1943, was the prelude to a number of changes in the Protectorate Administration, which consists of four Divisions with a resident population of 225,358, administered by Commissioners. These are known as the Western, Central, MacCarthy Island and Upper River Divisions, with their Headquarters at Brikama, Kerewan, Georgetown and Basse. A new headquarters for the Central Division situated at Monsa Konko is in process of erection.

Each Division consists of a number of Districts under a Head Chief whose appointment is approved by the Governor by Proclamation. There are thirty-five such Districts of various sizes, ranging from 305 to eight square miles and with populations between 24,000 and 600 persons. These Districts may be divided into Sub-Districts under Sub-Chiefs but none are in existence at present.

Each District possesses a Native Authority and a Native Tribunal. The Native Authority is declared by the Governor for any specified area and may be any Chief or other native or any native Council of group of natives. The District Head was previously the Native Authority but a change was made in all the Districts during 1945 when the District Head became the President and the Village Heads, with their advisers-in-council, were appointed members of the Authority. The Native Authority has powers to make Orders and Rules to be obeyed by natives within the District, and is expected to maintain order and good government in the area over which its authority extends. The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933, confers these powers.

Mention has been made in Part II, Chapter 9, of the Native Tribunal system, which was remodelled in January, 1946, by the creation of two

grades, the Group and the District Tribunals. There are now 35 District Tribunals, with the District Head as President and an average of six elders as members. Two Group Tribunals were constituted in 1946, serving the three Kombo and five Foni Districts of the Western Division, and a third was started in 1947, serving three Districts in the MacCarthy Island Division.

As the result of the passing of the Protectorate Treasuries Ordinance, No. 13 of 1945, a number of Group or District Treasuries have been established, and in 1948 35 Districts with a total population of 225,000 were collecting nearly £50,000 per annum in local revenue. Although each District frames its own estimates of revenue and expenditure, the majority of the Districts prefer to group for the purpose of a treasury, which is managed by a Finance Committee. The sources of revenue are moneys derived from the imposition of district rates, rents, tribunal fees, timber and miscellaneous fees and interest on deposits.

The expenses of administration, which include the payment of salaries to chiefs and staffs, are limited to half the revenue, if possible, so that the remaining 50 per cent can be used for local improvements and the creation of a reserve.

A further step has been taken by the institution of an annual conference of Protectorate Chiefs. The first of such conferences was held in 1944. Divisional conferences take place at frequent intervals. During 1947 four members were nominated to represent the Protectorate on the Legislative Council and two on the Executive Council.

Finally, fresh provision has been made for the tenure and management of lands in the Protectorate Lands Ordinance, 1945, whereby they are declared to be vested in the authorities of the districts in which they are situated and shall be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the communities concerned.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in general use.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The main newspapers and periodicals published in the Gambia are as follows:

The Gambia Outlook, price 6d., published weekly by the Senegambia Press, 4, Fitzgerald Street, Bathurst. Proprietor and Editor: E. F. Small, Allen Street, Bathurst.

The Gambia Echo, price 4d., published weekly by the Gambia Echo Newspaper Syndicate, Leman Street, Bathurst. Editor: Lenrie Peters, Major Street, Bathurst.

The Gambia Weekly News, price 6d., published fortnightly by Finden Dailey, Proprietor and Editor, at 11, Hopkinson Street, Bathurst.

The Gambia News Bulletin, subscription 1s. per month, published daily, except Sundays and Public Holidays, by the Public Relations Office, Bathurst.

Chapter 6: Bibliography

Publications, other than those of purely official character which are listed in the Appendix to this chapter, are limited in number. Most of the older publications are now out of print. Those listed below include books dealing exclusively with the Gambia, and not books which relate to West Africa in general.

The Gambia Colony and Protectorate, an Official Handbook, by F. BISSET ARCHER. London: St. Bride's Press Ltd., 1906. A very general survey of the Colony up to the date of publication; much of the information given, particularly the historical portions, is of value even at the present time.

History of the Gambia, by H. F. REEVE. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1912.

The Carthaginian Voyage to West Africa, by SIR RICHMOND PALMER, Bathurst: Stationery Store, 1931. This booklet includes a translated extract from Sultan Mohammed Bello's account of the origin of the Fulbe Tribe.

A Short Phrase Book and Classified Vocabulary of the Mandinka Language, by G. N. N. NUNN. Bathurst: Stationery Store, 1934.

A Short Study of the Mandinka Language, by W. T. HAMLYN. Bathurst: Stationery Store, 1935.

Stone Circles in the Gambia, by HENRY PARKER. London: Royal Anthropological Institution of Great Britain and Ireland, 1923.

Stories of the Gambia. Bathurst: Information Office. 1945. This booklet, which was written as a short text book, is based on and brings up to date *A Short History of the Gambia*, by W. T. HAMLYN, which is now out of print.

A History of the Gambia, by J. M. GRAY. Cambridge University Press, 1940.

APPENDIX

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS	Year of Publication	Price
<i>Trade and Shipping Report, 1947</i>	1948	—
<i>Report by the Senior Commissioner on the Annual Census of the Protectorate of the Gambia</i>	1946	6d.
<i>Notes on Strange Farmers</i>	1946	6d.
<i>Report of the Census Commissioner for Bathurst, 1944</i>	1944	—
<i>A Short Study of the Western Mandinka Language, by W. T. HAMLYN</i>	1935	5s.
<i>Gambia Gazette</i>		
<i>Departmental Annual Reports</i>		
<i>Maps of the Gambia</i>		

All these publications are obtainable from the Information Office, Bathurst, or the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

The usual Annual Reports of all departments are published at prices varying from 1s. to 5s. and are obtainable from the Information Office, Bathurst, or the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

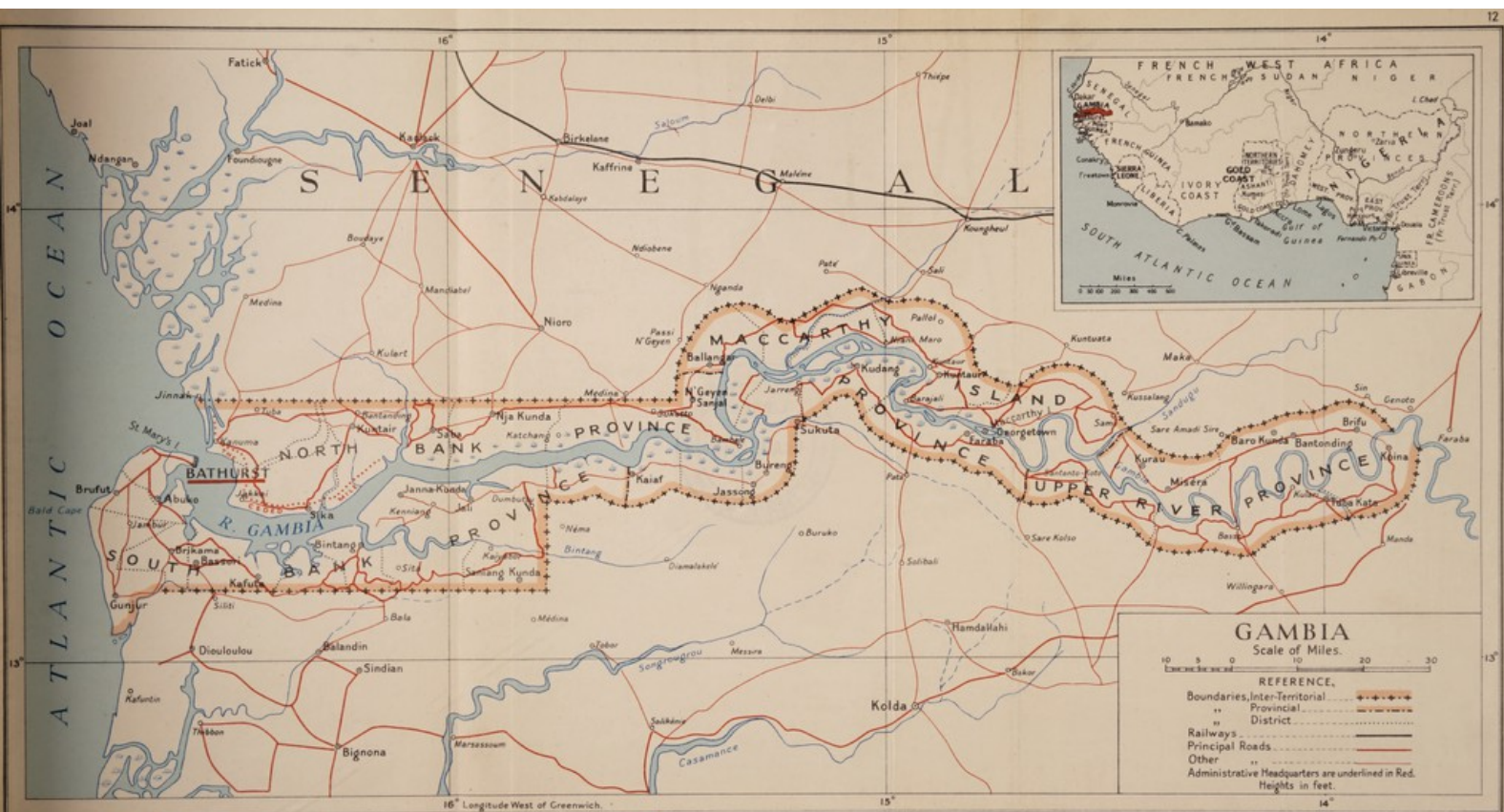
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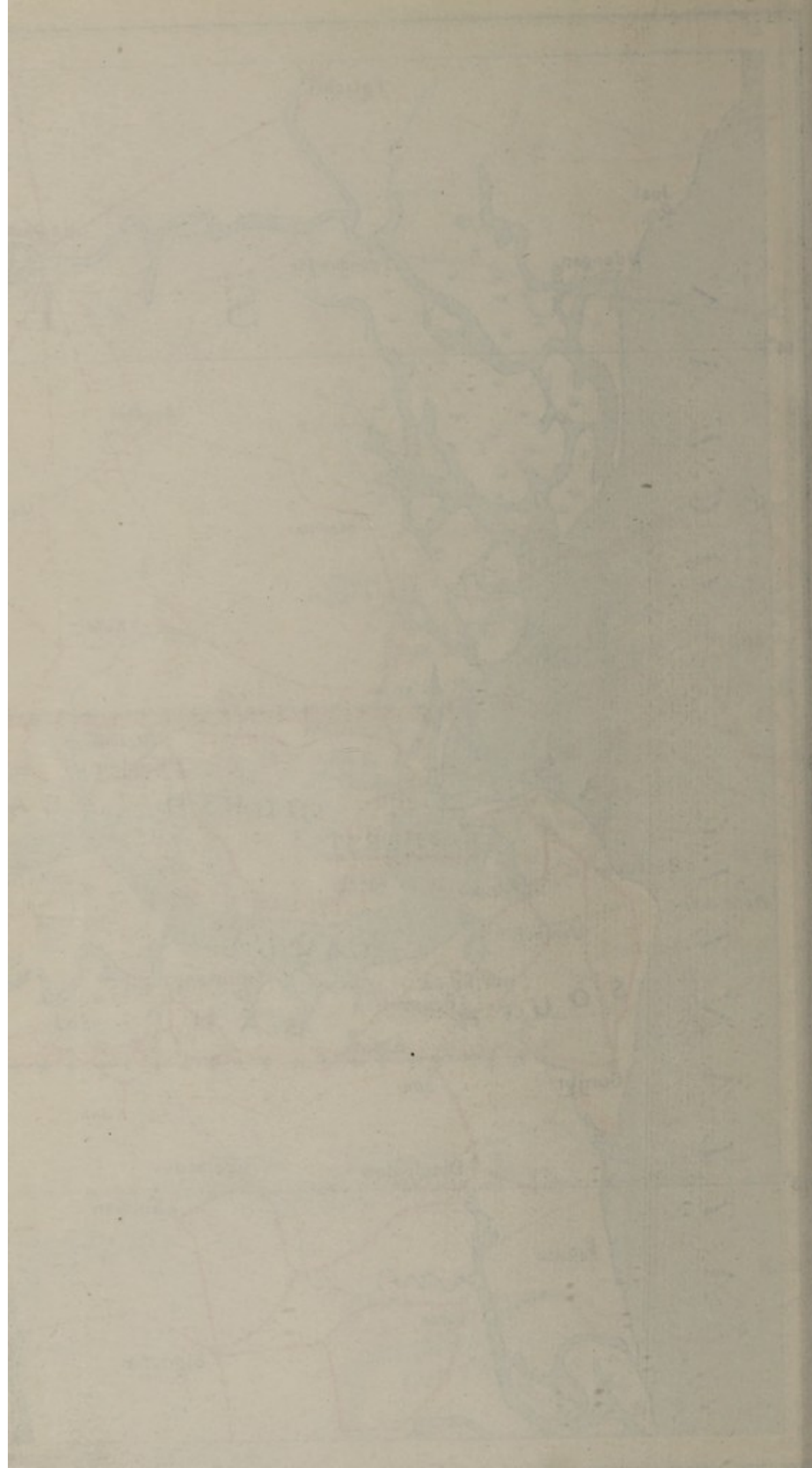
<i>Labour Conditions in West Africa. Report by G. ST. J. ORDE BROWNE.</i> Cmd. 6277, 1941.	2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
<i>Report of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa.</i> Cmd. 6655, 1945.	3s. (3s. 3d.)
<i>Report of the Commission on the Civil Services of British West Africa, by</i> SIR WALTER HARRAGIN. Col. No. 209, 1947.	7s. 6d. (8s.)
<i>Report of the Mission appointed to enquire into the production and transport</i> <i>of Vegetable Oils and Oil Seeds produced in the West African Colonies.</i> Col. No. 211, 1947.	1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
<i>Report of the West African Oilseeds Mission.</i> Col. No. 224, 1948.	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
<i>Trypanosomiasis in British West Africa, by PROFESSOR T. H. DAVEY.</i> H.M.S.O., 1948.	2s. (2s. 2d.)
<i>Tsetse Flies in British West Africa, by T. A. M. NASH.</i> H.M.S.O., 1948.	30s. (30s. 9d.)
<i>Agreement . . . respecting the Delimitation of certain portions of the Boundary</i> <i>between Sénégal and the Gambia.</i> Treaty Series No. 13, 1929. Cmd. 3340.	1s. (1s. 1d.)

(Prices in brackets include postage).

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