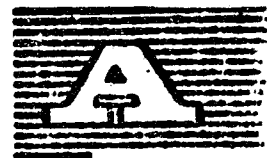


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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER: REPORT OF
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government
of the United States of America 1/

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under consideration, together with relevant statistics for the previous two years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted in 1952 which is contained in ST/TRI/SER.A/7/Add.1, December 1952.

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii and Virgin Islands.

The period covered in the information transmitted is the fiscal year which ended 30 June 1953. Where a year is mentioned without qualification it refers to the twelve months ending 30 June in the year given.

The currency is the American dollar.

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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ALASKA

Area

586,400 square miles

Population

169,600 (1 January 1952)

Government

Although the Organic Act limits the scope of legislative competence, the Territory is in large measure self-governing, the basic responsibility for economic, social and educational development being vested in the people acting through their biennially elected representatives and officials. The record vote in the 1952 elections was indicative of active interest in public affairs. In the Senate there were two Eskimos and one Indian. The relations between the United States and the territorial government differ but little from the usual Federal and State relationship in the United States. It is the aim of the metropolitan Government to strengthen where necessary United States and territorial programmes to assure the maximum participation of Alaskans in the further development of their economic, social and educational conditions.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General^{1/}

Government construction continued to be the predominant economic activity. Agricultural crop production gained about 30 per cent in value, and average monthly employment increased 1 per cent over the previous year. Nevertheless, unemployment compensation was the highest ever reached in the Territory. Mineral production for 1952 was \$20,580,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1951. Commercial fisheries declined again in volume and value. The tourist business increased, and the road construction programmes made progress in catching up with the great need for roads.

1/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1953, Washington, 1954, pp.1-7.

Renewed interest in the development of known coal deposits and in the search for oil was noticeable. The first plywood manufacturing plant commenced production.

Agriculture and livestock

Additional assistance to agriculture was provided by the enactment of an Agricultural Loan Act which established a revolving fund of \$200,000 administered by the Commissioner of Agriculture with the advice and assistance of a special board. Three types of loans are available: (a) farm development loans up to \$15,000 for 20 years; (b) chattel loans up to \$10,000 for 5 years; and (c) crop loans up to \$2,000 for six months.

The value of agricultural products in 1952 was estimated at \$3,000,000. Loans made to farmers were:

By the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation

<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953^{a/}</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
83	\$83,857	92	\$96,587	102	\$102,000

By the Farmers Home Administration

<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953^{a/}</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
21	\$60,355	14	\$63,496	9	\$28,400

a/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska, 1953, p. 12.

Fisheries

<u>Total</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Quantity	lbs.	260,122,531	249,763,873	241,462,685
Value	\$	100,156,141	95,915,516	88,534,486
<u>Salmon</u>				
Quantity	fish	45,954,772	49,506,871	48,133,707
Production	cases	3,307,717	3,484,468	3,574,128
Value	\$	82,346,644	79,249,185	76,362,304
<u>Halibut</u>				
Quantity	lbs.	26,490,182	18,572,786	21,771,519
Value	\$	5,802,381	3,188,285	3,908,203
<u>Clams</u>				
Quantity	lbs.	805,276	670,706	404,479
Value	\$	869,819	813,031	505,542
<u>Herring</u>				
Quantity	lbs.	52,106,111	28,213,195	15,995,582
Value	\$	3,819,994	2,069,608	944,667
<u>Crabs</u>				
Quantity	lbs.	1,757,699	2,530,603	1,657,670
Value	\$	1,603,688	1,881,036	1,562,498
<u>Shrimp</u>				
Quantity	lbs.	500,566	427,096	507,857
Value	\$	443,410	434,201	485,153
<u>Furs (Seal)</u>				
Value	\$	5,067,500	4,045,645	4,868,626 ^{a/}

a/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1953, Washington, 1954, p. 37.

Mining

<u>Production</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Coal			
tons	393,000	406,000	648,000 (short ton
value	\$2,979,000	-	\$9,081,184
Gold			
ounces	289,272	-	233,428
value	\$10,124,520	-	\$8,169,980

Power

Statistics of the Rural Electrification Administration were:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Loans to farmers	\$995,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Number of consumers	4,500	7,500	10,500

Industry

The following corporations were qualified annually to do business:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953^{a/}</u>
Domestic	128	197	294
Foreign	<u>43</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>53</u>
Total	171	252	347

a/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1953, Washington, 1954, pp. 14-15.

These included:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Aeronautics	2	4	3
Canning, packing	1	6	4
Communications	1	1	2
Construction, contracting engineering	36	50	37
Finance, banking	1	1	1
Lumber, logging, sawmilling	4	4	4
Merchandising	17	34	36
Mining	13	7	36
Real estate	28	25	34
Transportation	6	13	11

United States: Alaska

Number of establishments in the fishing industry was:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Salmon canneries	108	122	110
Herring plants	23	24	17
Crab processing plants	27	30	26

Statistics of handicrafts handled by the Alaska Native Service were:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Arts and crafts sales	\$95,800	\$139,000	\$155,000
Corporate loans			
number	54	55	60
value	\$4,827,646	\$5,000,000	\$4,550,117

Transport and communications^{1/}

Statistics of passenger traffic for the year 1952 were:

	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Departures</u>
By highway	25,307	34,475
By airlines	72,091	65,565
By steamship	17,514	17,424

Roads. Locations surveys were completed for some 164 miles of roads, 99 miles of highway and other roads were constructed, and 143 miles of highway were reconstructed.

Railway statistics were:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Revenue			
Freight	\$12,487,587	\$14,995,352	\$16,763,848
Passenger	\$638,004	\$962,053	\$1,054,287
Revenue freight hauled (tons)	1,093,726	1,355,080	1,591,558
Number of revenue passengers carried	112,080	143,040	162,107

Public finance

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	18,009,456	24,996,111	24,159,240
Expenditure	16,154,161	20,769,638	22,103,848

^{1/} United States: Annual Report of the Governor, 1953, pp. 76-81; 86.

	<u>1953</u> \$
Industrial and economic development	625,219
Territorial Development (Transportation and communication facilities and services)	2,483,704
Principal categories of revenue:	
Taxation, licenses, and fees	15,767,469
United States grants-in-aid and miscellaneous sources	8,391,771

Banking and credit

The combined financial condition of the 19 banks operating within the Territory as of 30 June 1953 were: assets, \$143,451,058; deposits, \$135,105,789; capital, \$2,420,400; surplus, \$2,450,775; undivided profits, \$1,759,702; reserves, \$1,555,379; liabilities, \$159,013.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The Legislature passed an act providing for reciprocal enforcement of support laws; a new relief law with the removal of the citizenship requirements; and increased the maximum weekly employment security benefits and the number of dependents for whom benefits could be claimed. In addition, a law was enacted empowering the Department of Labour to eliminate discrimination in employment because of race, colour, religion or national origin, and benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act were increased.

Labour and employment

Statistics of annual average employment in various fields were:

	<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>		<u>1952^{a/}</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Annual wages</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Annual wages</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Annual wages</u>
Mining	1,869	10,561,000	1,638	10,349,000	1,744	11,875,000
Contract construction	6,226	42,160,000	11,058	95,616,000	9,829	84,888,000
Manufacturing	5,733	25,771,000	6,402	29,226,000	6,018	32,186,000
Transportation, communication etc.	3,449	12,583,000	4,125	18,363,000	4,218	21,177,000
Wholesale and retail trade	4,903	18,985,000	5,779	28,122,000	6,699	30,662,000
Finance, insurance and real estate	430	1,651,000	598	2,353,000	752	3,389,000
Service	<u>2,412</u>	<u>8,521,000</u>	<u>3,639</u>	<u>17,225,000</u>	<u>3,383</u>	<u>17,327,000</u>
Totals	25,208	120,994,000	33,471	202,359,000	32,894	203,681,000

a/ United States: Department of Labour, Bureau of Employment Security, Average Employment and Total wages of workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws by Industry and State, Special issue of the Statistical Supplement, Labor Market and Employment Security, 1952 edition, Washington, D.C., August 1953, pp. 12-15.

<u>Migrant labour</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Immigrants	66,236	92,815	102,107

Co-operative societies

Forty-eight native-owned stores located throughout the interior and arctic coast areas did a \$1,295,600 business through the co-operative buying organization, the Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association.^{1/}

Standard of living

The Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station made a study of retail grocery prices in three principal cities as of 15 June 1953, based upon a weighted average of retail prices of a list of twenty important food items and made the following comparisons:

^{1/} United States: Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska, 1953, pp. 53-55.

	<u>Cost of "basket of groceries"</u> \$	<u>"Index of prices"</u> per cent
Juneau	10.45	127.4
Anchorage	11.00	144.6
Fairbanks	13.98	167.1
Seattle (Washington State)	8.77	100.

As compared with 15 June 1945, consumers on 15 June 1953 were paying for the 1945 dollar's worth of groceries \$1.50 in Juneau, \$1.52 in Anchorage and \$1.62 in Fairbanks.

Town and rural planning and housing^{1/}

The four low-rent housing projects of the Alaska Housing Authority comprising 325 units constructed with funds from the United States Housing Act of 1949, were completed and fully occupied. By 30 June 1953, four years after approval of the Act, nearly 6,000 dwelling units had been committed for insurance by the United States Housing Administration and loans approved by the Alaska Housing Authority amounted to almost 17 million dollars in first mortgages covering 1,300 dwelling units. In addition, second-mortgage loans were made in 2 cases covering 258 apartment units.

Social security and welfare

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
<u>Old age assistance^{a/}</u>			
Average number of persons	1,627	1,660	1,655
Average monthly payment	\$57.26	\$56.69	\$56.96
Territorial contribution	\$572,153	\$578,490	\$523,802
United States contribution	\$545,461	\$550,915	\$607,382
Total expenditure	\$1,117,614	\$1,129,325	\$1,131,184

^{a/} Effective 1 April 1953, the maximum payment of \$80 per month was increased to \$90.

^{1/} Ibid.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u> ^{a/}
<u>Aid to dependent children</u>			
Average monthly number of children	1,573	1,825	2,182
Average monthly payment per child	\$33.06	\$31.44	\$34.82
Territorial contribution	\$223,584	\$269,588	\$287,521.50
United States contribution	\$296,504	\$357,312	\$489,336.50
Total expenditure	\$520,088	\$626,900	\$776,858.00

a/ During the month of June.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
<u>Child welfare services</u>			

Average monthly caseload	881	763	631
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<u>Aid to the blind</u> ^{a/}	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Average number of persons	18	40
Average monthly payment	\$50.74	\$53.66
Territorial contribution	\$3,457.00	\$11,171.50
United States contribution	\$3,950.50	\$14,583.50
Total expenditure	\$7,407.50	\$25,755.00

a/ Program started 1 September 1951. Effective 1 April 1953, the maximum monthly payment of \$80 was increased to \$100.

<u>General relief</u> ^{a/}	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Average number per month receiving medical care	58	60	84
Average monthly payment	\$139.47	\$148.65	\$130.31
Expenditure	\$96,233	\$106,876	\$131,220.74
Average monthly cases	164	131	178
Average monthly payment	\$26.96	\$34.82	\$34.76
Expenditure	\$71,795	\$72,036	\$100,060.09
Total general relief expenditure	\$168,028	\$178,912	\$231,280.83

a/ Effective 1 April 1953 the maximum monthly relief payment was raised from \$60 to \$80.

<u>Alaska Native Service</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total expenditure	\$300,176	\$116,000	\$285,206
General assistance: Number of cases	823	-	1,303

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Recurrent expenditure	\$1,831,360	\$1,597,857
Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure	6%	7%
United States contribution	\$1,162,847	-
Private agencies	\$31,587	\$32,053

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Physicians	24	68	18	80 ^{a/}
Nurses	155	465	253	483
Midwives	72	300	104	300 ^{b/}
Sanitary Inspectors	22	-	22	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	35	16	23	16
Veterinarians	4	0	3	5

a/ Including mission. Practically all private physicians have government contracts.

b/ Recognized but not certified.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>
General hospitals	24	675	25	675	25	664
Specialized units:						
Maternity and child welfare centres ^{a/}	-	-	-	-	19	-
Tuberculosis	2	448	2	-	9 ^{b/}	544 ^{c/}

a/ Located in general hospitals.

b/ Three as separate units. Six located in general hospitals.

c/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor, 1953, p. 51.

United States: Alaska

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total births	3,705	4,463	5,789
Deaths under one year	187	237	231
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	50.5	53.1	39.9
Total deaths	1,232	1,349	1,261
Death rate per 1,000 population	29.2	10.5	7.6

Ten new sewage projects to cost about \$2,804,000 and benefit 11,700 persons were constructed or in the final stage of review in comparison with 11 projects benefitting 25,000 persons and costing \$2,700,000 in the preceding year. Twenty new water supply distribution or treatment projects were planned or constructed at an estimated cost of over \$7,000,000, benefitting approximately 29,000 persons.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

The policy of integrating the educational systems was continued with the transfer of 8 Alaska Native Service day schools from United States to Territorial operation. The Alaska Native Service recently established a system of "teacher-aids schools" in isolated non-English speaking communities where approximately 1,000 children of school age are without school facilities. During the year such schools were operated in 13 communities with a total enrolment of 401. It is planned to expand this programme.

The United States Congress enacted legislation permitting eleven western states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii to enter into a compact relating to higher education and establishing a Western Inter-state Commission for Higher Education. The compacting States aim primarily to provide adequate educational facilities in professional, technical and graduate training, especially in the fields of dentistry, medicine, public health, and veterinary medicine.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Recurrent expenditure)		\$5,730,711	\$8,878,832
Capital expenditure)	\$5,305,335	\$238,977 ^{a/}	\$6,758,133

^{a/} Does not include funds obligated for buildings under construction.

Schools

	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>
Primary	198	16	214 ^{a/}	16
Secondary ^{b/}	31	2	32	2
Vocational	-	-	1	1
Higher education (including teacher education)	1	-	1	1

b/ These schools are conducted in the primary school buildings.

Number

	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>
Primary	716	32	770	32
Secondary and vocational	182	15	201	15
Higher education (including teacher education)	100	-	56	-

Number

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Primary-Territorial	15,806 ^{a/}	23,199	19,620
Alaska Native Service	<u>5,502^{a/}</u>	<u>5,000^{a/}</u>	<u>4,846</u>
Total	21,308	28,199	24,466
Secondary-Territorial	-	3,974	3,329
Vocational-Alaska Native Service	-	-	<u>529^{b/}</u>
Total	-	-	3,858
Higher	2,142	2,098	2,100

b/ Including secondary.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Area

76.5 square miles

Population

The 30 June 1952 estimated census figure is 19,341.

Government

The bicameral advisory legislative body, the Fono, was reorganized during the year. The eighteen members of the House of Representatives are now elected by a secret and universal ballot. The Senate, which formerly was composed of the holders of the twelve high titles, is now composed of fifteen matais who are elected on the basis of Samoan custom and tradition in open county assemblies. The holders of the twelve high titles have now been constituted into the Council of Paramount Chiefs which serves to advise the Governor. Elections to the reorganized Fono were held in January 1953.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

A prolonged dry period during 1952 caused a drastic shortage of the basic food crops such as banana, taro and breadfruit. This shortage forced the Samoan people to consume more coconuts as replacement, which in turn caused a large drop in the production of copra which is the basic export. As the calls of ships to this territory are based on the availability of minimum tonnages of copra, the normal calls were reduced because of the drop in the production of copra. This reduction in shipping affected the secondary export which is pandanus mats and other curios.

Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>1952</u> acres	<u>1953</u> acres	<u>1952</u> tons	<u>1953</u> tons
Copra	8,950	8,950	3,000	2,700
Banana	7,000	17,000	22,500	17,543
Taro	1,600	1,600	6,500	2,610

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Numbers</u>			<u>Numbers slaughtered</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Cattle	250	250	275	25	35
Hogs		9,000	8,000	2,500	3,000
Chickens		30,000	25,000	6,000	7,000

Forestry

A small nursery was established at the Experimental Farm, and seed obtained for both timber and ornamental trees. Some seedlings have been distributed to interested individuals.

Power

	<u>Capacity installed</u>			<u>Output</u>	
	<u>1951</u> KW	<u>1952</u> KW	<u>1953</u> KW	<u>1952</u> KWH	<u>1953</u> KWH
Diesel	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,403,600	3,136,300

Industry

	<u>Number of workers</u>		<u>Production by amount</u>		<u>Production by value</u>	
	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Weavers	4,500	5,000	500,000 sq. ft.	750,000 sq. ft.	75,000	112,500
Woodcarvers	150	175	4,500 wood products	4,750	10,000	10,600

Transport and communications

Sea

During the year, 6,296 tons were imported and 1,325 tons were exported by sea. Passengers arriving in Samoa totalled 3,471, and passengers departing 4,394.

United States: American Samoa

Public finance

	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Revenue	397,009.27	1,196,173.55	453,632.32
Expenditure	632,000.86	1,335,229.23	1,704,501.71

The principal categories of revenue in 1953 were: customs duties, \$166,610.06; rental and leases, \$33,418.85.

International trade

	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Imports	790,978	1,125,498	844,272
Exports	197,655	362,423	188,276.29

Principal imports

Meat, preserved	123,539	227,012	140,130
Fish, canned	47,376	63,155	35,717
Cloth	44,654	78,962	67,775

Principal exports

Copra	144,256	250,781	132,933.27
Floor mats, laufala	43,637	102,053	41,060.18
All other mats	8,061	4,659	11,077.50

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employment

Wages

Wages for labourers and clerks run from \$20 to \$50 monthly, with a few key position employees receiving \$150 monthly.

Co-operative societies

During the year three village craft co-operatives were established; a consumers co-operative with a membership of about 40 Samoan families has been opened; a credit union has been formed by Samoan government employees with 102 members.

Standard of living

<u>Retail prices</u> (per pound)	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Meat, preserved	0.40	0.53	0.55
Fish, canned	0.40	0.40 to 0.50	0.30 to 0.50
Rice	0.15	0.17	0.22
Flour, wheat	0.125	0.125	0.12
Sugar	0.16	0.16	0.16
Butter	0.65	0.60	0.60
Coffee	1.25	1.30	1.40

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of cases	195	212	299
Convicted	156	183	238
Jailed	38	26	22

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Recurrent expenditure	296,016.11	272,043.97
Capital expenditure	21,777.02	18,822.23
Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure of the Territory	24 %	22.9 %

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1952</u> Govt.	<u>1953</u> Govt.
Physicians (M.D.)	4	3
Medical Practitioners	12	12
Samoan Dental Practitioners	2	3
Nurses (regular R.N. nurses, stateside)	3	3
" certified	81	81
" partially trained	50	84
Sanitary inspector	1	1
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	3 <u>a/</u>	1 <u>b/</u>

a/ Including one Samoan who received on-the-job training and one Australian X-ray technician.

b/ X-ray technician.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
Hospital	1	224	1	225	1	225
Cottage hospital	1	15	1	20	1	25
Dispensaries	5	0	5	0	5	0

<u>Specialized units</u>	<u>In hospital</u>			<u>In dispensaries</u>		<u>As separate unit</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Maternity and child welfare centres	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Venereal disease	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Leprosaria	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mental patient	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births registered	813	828	729
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	59.1	79.9	87.7
Total deaths	200	214	148
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.7	10.4	8.2

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Budget for the Department of Education	208,500	237,561.05	247,745.44
Capital expenditure		2,900.00	2,520.68
Proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure, based on current expenditure only		17.9%	15.9%

Schools, teachers and pupils

<u>Schools</u>	Number		Number	
	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.
	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
Primary	52	6	53	7
Secondary	1		1	
Vocational	1		1	
Teacher education	1			

<u>Teachers^{a/}</u>	Number		Number	
	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.
	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
Primary schools	135 (2)	15 (21)	149 (4)	20 (11)
Secondary schools	1 (10)		4 (7)	
Vocational schools	1 (5)		1 (2)	
Teacher education	3 (1)		(1)	

^{a/} Number of non-Samoan teachers are indicated within parentheses.

<u>Pupils</u>	Number		Number	
	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.
	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
Primary schools	3,861	1,255	4,251	1,088
Secondary schools	217		176	
Vocational schools	235		32	
Teacher education	20		26	
Higher education (outside the Territory)	15		10	

GUAM

Area

225 square miles

Population

As of 30 June 1951, the population of Guamanian ancestry totalled 28,170.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

The Commercial Port of Guam has been improved to meet the growing need of increasing commercial activity, and now comprises 26.52 acres, an expansion of almost 100 per cent.

The government issued 1,469 business licences during the first six months of the calendar year 1953.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for the establishment of a fish cannery.

Agriculture and livestockPrincipal crops

	<u>1952</u> (1,000 lb.)	Production <u>1953</u> (1,000 lb.)
Banana	453	533
Taro	329	268
Papaya	155	243
Casava	150	154
Sweet potato	144	91
Corn	137	541

Livestock

	<u>1951</u>	Numbers <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Cattle	4,042	4,796	5,074
Hogs	10,359	11,558	8,812
Chickens	101,432	130,437	129,440
Carabaos	693	756	850

Fisheries

	<u>1951</u> (1,000 lb.)	<u>1952</u> (1,000 lb.)	<u>1953</u> (1,000 lb.)
Catch	489	660	375

Transport and communications

Roads: The construction of a 6.3 miles 2-lane asphalt surface road was completed during the year at a cost of \$410,000.

Public finance

	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
<u>Revenue and expenditure</u>			
Revenue	4,168,925.95	9,614,033.44	9,989,834.45
Expenditure	5,114,405.47	9,177,416.38	10,336,593.06

Principal categories of revenue

Taxes	1,772,442.19	9,045,357.79	9,268,535.62
Licences and permits	361,104.94	333,977.29	338,821.34
Service charges	443,180.34	107,448.33	224,038.58

International trade

	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Imports	10,672,132	17,257,150	19,649,652.96
Exports	2,212,416	5,875,814	3,057,315.79

Principal imports

Foodstuffs	4,093,456.45	2,547,486.46
Hardware	2,818,920.84	3,202,281.25
Soft drinks, beer, liquor	1,603,166.43	1,590,017.56

Direction of trade

<u>United States</u>		
Imports	14,866,010.24	17,209,614.63
Exports	2,944,931.98	1,062,921.71
<u>Japan</u>		
Imports	1,292,617.76	1,369,516.51
Exports	636,929.95	198,433.88
<u>Trust Territory</u>		
Imports	488,113.88	654,086.95
Exports	2,156,116.26	1,731,486.40

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employmentMigrant labour

In 1953, 89 immigrants came to and 69 departed from Guam. During the past few years, 15,000 to 17,000 Filipinos have been brought to the island on one-year contracts to augment the local labour force.

Standard of livingRetail pricesMarch 1953

\$.

Bread, white, 1 lb. loaf

0.25

Rice, 1 lb.

0.14

Ground beef, 1 lb.

0.80

Cost of living

In March 1953 foods were, generally speaking, 55 per cent higher in Guam than in the United States.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offendersCrime statistics19521953

Misdemeanors

303

92

Felonies

283

62

Treatment of offenders19521953

Maximum number of prisoners held
at any one time

86

57

Minimum number of prisoners held
at any one time

49

34

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Recurrent expenditure	1,138,446.90	1,734,807.10
Capital expenditure	1,090,552.47	1,428,754.41
Expenditure for work carried out by other than Public Health Department, including sanitation	202,033.77	1,593,894.82
Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure	20%	27%
Expenditure of missionary and philanthropic organizations	20,000	11,267.55

Medical and health staff

	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.
Physicians	11	3	13	4
Dentists	-	3	2	3
Registered nurses	46	-	54	-
Graduate nurses	41	-	44	-
Midwives	-	28	-	22
Sanitary inspectors	8	-	8	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	9	-	10	-
Pharmacist	1	-	1	-
Hospital attendants	53	-	58	-

Institutions

	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
Hospital	1	300	1	315	1	371
Dispensaries	14	-	15	-	16	-
Specialized unit	1	-	1	-	1	-
Mobile unit	-	-	1	-	1	-

Vital statistics^{a/}

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births	1,501	1,921	1,365
Birth rate per 1,000 population	53.60	61.85	41.60
Total deaths	290	216	237
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.71	6.95	7.4

^{a/} Excluding persons under military administration.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

Public Law 83 of the First Guam Legislature, 1952, provides that each child between the ages of six and sixteen shall attend public or private full-time day school for as long as the schools are in session. The public schools of Guam offer free education to any eligible child, including children coming from the Trust Territory.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Total budget	837,463		
Recurrent expenditure		1,210,345.57	1,754,434.0
Capital expenditure			487,000.
Proportion of recurrent expenditure on education to total expenditure		12.58%	23.5%

Schools, teachers and pupils

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.
Primary	21	5	21	5	21	5
Secondary	1	1	1	1	1	2
Vocational	0	0	0	0	1	0
Higher education	0	0	1 <u>a/</u>	1 <u>b/</u>	1 <u>a/</u>	1 <u>b/</u>

Teachers

Primary	-	-	278	23	280	23
Secondary	-	-	61	12	57	12
Vocational	-	-	10	0	13	0
Higher education	-	-	9 <u>a/</u>	7 <u>b/</u>	7 <u>a/</u>	7 <u>b/</u>

Pupils

Primary	8,083	999	7,796	1,069	8,159	1,273
Secondary	1,142	165	1,229	331	1,604	324
Vocational	0	0	198	0	456	0
Higher education	0	0	190 <u>a/</u>	4 <u>b/</u>	246 <u>a/</u>	6 <u>b/</u>

a/ Territorial College, including a two-year course for teachers.

b/ Father Duenas School, offering a two-year junior college course.

Adult education

In 1952, the Guam Department of Education opened the Guam Evening Vocational School to provide adults with new or additional skills and job knowledge which would enable them to meet the needs of the Island: Business English, Shorthand, Cabinet Making, Radio Repair, Appliance Repair, Motor Rewinding.

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

Area

6,400 square miles

Population

	<u>1 July 1951</u>	<u>1 July 1952</u>	<u>1 July 1953</u>
Ethnic composition			
Hawaiians and part Hawaiians	90,683	91,601	
Caucasians	78,477	68,600	
Chinese	33,499	32,052	
Japanese	186,609	188,872	
Filipinos	61,185	62,777	
Others	<u>22,149</u>	<u>21,423</u>	
Total	472,602	465,325	473,214

Government

A statehood bill was passed by the House of Representatives of the United States in 1953, but was held over by a committee of the Senate for further consideration.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

For the first time in four years, the Territory had a favourable balance of receipts over payments in interstate and foreign commerce. Tourist trade has been growing gradually and regarded as a potential rival of the sugar industry in the economy of the Territory.^{1/}

The Territorial Legislature created a temporary Council of Economic Advisors with representatives from the Legislature and the community. The Council made a series of recommendations to the Legislature for improving the economy of the Territory.

^{1/} United States: 1953, Annual Report, Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior, p.6. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954.

The Territorial Legislature created also a public Irrigation Authority with power to investigate irrigation projects and to develop and supply irrigation water.

Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1950</u> acres	<u>1951</u> acres	<u>1952</u> acres	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Sugar	220,380	221,210	222,000	960,961 tons	995,759 tons	1,020,000 tons
Pineapple	70,720	73,600	73,500	23,853 thousand cases of juice and pineapple	26,076	24,875
Coffee (green)	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,150 tons	3,750 tons	7,700 tons

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Numbers</u>			<u>Numbers slaughtered</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Beef cattle	142,200	146,900	147,300	29,470	32,670	34,200
Dairy cattle	9,860	11,090	10,820	3,390	3,070	2,620
Swine	53,400	68,210	79,850	53,400	60,200	66,900
Poultry	610,600	680,000	738,000	583,400	790,500	793,000

<u>Livestock products</u>	<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Milk (1,000 quarts)	35,624	38,400	37,400
Eggs (1,000 dozen)	3,707	4,000	4,800

Forestry

Reserve land in the Olaa district of Hawaii was turned over to the National Park Service as a wilderness area; on Hawaii and Oahu 7,721 acres were released from reserve status for sale or leasing for agricultural purposes.^{1/}

^{1/} United States: 1953, Annual Report, Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington D.C. (no date), p. 37.

United States: Hawaii

<u>Fisheries</u>					
	<u>Catch</u>			<u>Value</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>Calendar</u> <u>year 1951</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>
		(1,000 lb.)		(\$1,000)	
Fish landed	19,220	19,350	17,399	3,964	3,766

Transport and communications

Air

During 1953 there were 194,129 takeoffs and landings at Honolulu International Airport. Overseas passengers totalled 178,500, an increase of 16 per cent over the previous year.

Sea

In 1953, incoming cargo at all ports amounted to 3,153,397 tons, while outgoing cargo was 2,094,537 tons. Gross tonnage of overseas vessels passing in and out of Honolulu harbour during 1953 was 9,823,619 compared with 9,564,719 in 1952. Passenger arrivals by ship at Honolulu were 22,952.

Public finance

<u>Territory and four counties</u>	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Total revenue receipts	106,218,933	114,619,601.61	120,868,759.23
Total government cost payments	159,709,039	120,063,677.79	127,159,521.88

Banking and credit

Balance of payments

Hawaii's total income in mainland dollars was \$645,000,000 and expenditures amounted to \$606,000,000, leaving an excess of \$39,000,000 incoming over outgoing dollars.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The passage of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act in 1952 has eliminated racial barriers to naturalization. During the first six months of 1953, 274 Japanese, 19 Koreans and 5 American Samoans became American citizens in Hawaii.

Labour and employment

<u>Wages</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Cal.yr.1951</u>	<u>Cal.yr.1952^{a/}</u>
	(Average weekly wage in dollars)		
Construction	57.92	61.69	65.00
Manufacturing	52.99	54.45	58.02
Transp., communications, utilities	66.69	68.28	72.47
Wholesale, retail trades	51.29	52.24	52.44
Finance, insurance, real estate	63.94	63.09	64.47
Service	42.00	42.94	45.17

a/ Computation by the Secretariat.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	(daily minimum wages in \$)		
Sugar industry	7.00	7.76	8.16
Pineapple industry			
Male	8.72	9.28	9.28
Female	7.92	8.48	8.48

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Strikes	48	38	27
Man-days lost	143,922	101,767	119,230

Standard of living

<u>Consumer price index</u>	<u>June 1951</u>	<u>June 1952</u>	<u>June 1953</u>
	(Honolulu 15 March 1943 = 100)		
All items	134.5	138.2	140.4
Food	145.8	150.7	151.4
Clothing	117.9	118.6	118.6

Town and rural planning and housing

	<u>Cal.yr. 1951</u>	<u>Cal.yr. 1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Family units built	232	392	448

Social security and welfare

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Budget of Dept. of Public Welfare \$	9,421,378.11	7,441,689.86	7,188,903.00
Average monthly case load	24,732	20,238	19,200
Average monthly payment per person \$	26.88	27.35	27.88
Number of children receiving individualized child welfare services	-	2,666	2,320
Number of children under the care and custody of the Dept. of Public Welfare	-	1,359	1,206

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Offences</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Murder	15	18	25
Manslaughter	23	24	29
Rape	18	23	21
Robbery	31	51	50
Aggravated assault	125	103	83
Burglary	1,553	1,859	2,105
Grand larceny	530	562	442
Petty larceny	3,871	3,939	4,306
Auto theft	361	406	404
Total:	6,527	6,985	7,465

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Biennium 1951-1953</u>
	\$	\$
Territorial funds	2,855,856	8,216,878
Federal grants	812,650	1,422,286
Private contributions	9,135	18,269
Total:	3,677,641	9,657,433

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>Cal.yr. 1950</u>	<u>Cal.yr. 1951</u>	<u>Cal.yr. 1952</u>
Total births	14,597	14,463	15,618
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	23.8	23.6	21.2
Total deaths	2,883	2,819	2,831
Death rate per 1,000 population	6	6	6.1

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Recurrent expenditure	16,848,257.48	17,679,711	17,954,271
Capital expenditure		685,591	
Adult education		124,508	

Schools, teachers and pupils

Schools

In 1953, about \$4,500,000 was appropriated for school construction and an additional \$17,773,000 was issued in bonds for the same purpose. Hawaii's entitlement of Federal funds for the construction of new school buildings was \$5,992,904.

Teachers

	<u>1951</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Public schools	4,005	4,051	4,145 ^{a/}
Private schools	1,165	1,235	1,046

^{a/} Including clerical staff, librarians, etc.

Pupils

	<u>1950 (June)</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1951 (December)</u>	<u>1952 (December)</u>
Public schools			
Kindergartens	4,688	5,499	6,484
Elementary (grades 1-6)	47,182	53,302	56,126
Junior High (grades 7-9)	19,560	20,064	20,533
Senior High (grades 10-12)	17,151	16,477	16,444
Special	<u>1,239</u>	<u>1,495</u>	<u>1,734</u>
Total:	89,820	96,837	101,321
Private schools	<u>23,584</u>	<u>24,307</u>	<u>25,864</u>
Total:	113,404	121,144	127,185
Higher education	<u>1950 (June)</u>	<u>1951 (December)</u>	<u>1952-53</u>
University of Hawaii	5,862	5,008	5,089
Extension (credit courses)	421	948	747
Extension (correspondence credit courses)	<u>402</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>229</u>
Total:	5,685	6,147	6,025

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Area

132 square miles

Population

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>
St. Thomas	11,265	13,811
St. Croix	12,902	12,096
St. John	<u>722</u>	<u>747</u>
	24,889	26,654

Government

On 30 April 1953, a public referendum was held to determine, for the use of the President and the Congress, the opinions of citizens of the Virgin Islands on the basic structure of their Government. The referendum resulted in an affirmative vote on four points: (1) Creation of a single legislature for all the islands; (2) creation of a single treasury; (3) election of the Governor; and (4) election of a Resident Commissioner to the United States Congress without the right to vote.^{1/}

Three bills to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands were submitted to the United States House of Representatives. They represented the separate views of the United States Department of the Interior, the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, and the Chamber of Commerce of St. Thomas. All three bills had much in common. They provided for a unicameral legislature, a Resident Commissioner, and the return of the internal revenue taxes on products of the islands shipped to the United States. No action on any of these bills had been taken by the Congress at the end of the fiscal year.

^{1/} United States: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year, 1953, Washington, 1954, p. 360.

The voting statistics in municipal elections were:^{1/}

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>				<u>Number of votes cast</u>			
	<u>1936</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1952</u>
St. Thomas-St. John	725	3,178	3,270	3,477	386	2,060	1,528	2,348
St. Croix	<u>764</u>	<u>2,331</u>	<u>2,796</u>	<u>2,871</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>2,244</u>	<u>2,103</u>
Total:	1,489	5,509	6,066	6,348	1,040	3,583	3,772	4,451

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

The present territorial administration is committed to a programme of reducing and eventually eliminating deficit financing of the local government by the United States and encouraging the establishment of new industries and commercial activities which will improve the local economy.

During the past few years there has been a gradual development of the economy through an expanding tourist trade which has resulted in the establishment of new hotels, new restaurants and retail businesses. A few small industries have also been established. Employment has been provided for practically all employables by all of these enterprises.^{2/}

Agriculture and livestock

In September 1952 the United States Government-owned Virgin Islands Corporation which is owned by the Government of the United States, leased about fifty acres of land and buildings to the United States Department of Agriculture for the establishment of the new agricultural experiment station in St. Croix. Under the terms of a co-operative working agreement with the Department of Agriculture, several field experiments in the use of fertilizer, in weed and brush control, and in livestock breeding have been started by the Corporation.^{3/}

^{1/} Ibid., p. 41.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 3.

^{3/} Ibid., p. 11.

United States: Virgin Islands

Power

In December 1952, the Virgin Islands Corporation purchased the distribution system of the St. Thomas Power Authority.^{1/} Substantial additional generating and distribution capacity has been and is being installed. In St. Croix the new diesel generating unit has increased its capacity by 70 per cent to a total capacity of 1,861 kilowatts.^{2/}

Industry

Tourism statistics were:

	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
Number of visitors	60,000	105,000	125,000
Tourist expenditures	3,000,000	4,600,000	6,000,000

Handicrafts statistics were:

	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953^{a/}</u> \$
Workers	400	400	320
Total earnings	27,572	30,229	21,203
Total sales	47,346	53,316	48,137

a/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the Secretary of the Interior, 1953, Washington, 1954, p. 27.

Transport and communications

<u>Transport</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Ships	322	338	322
Tonnage	1,420,000	1,921,000	1,865,000

Communications

Telephone Modern telephone facilities have been installed and are now in operation in St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Radio-telephone The installation of radio-telephone communication on a twenty-four hour basis with Puerto Rico and the continental United States, will be completed shortly.

^{1/} Ibid., p. 11.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 361.

Public finance

<u>Total appropriations</u>	<u>St. Thomas and St. John</u>	<u>St. Croix</u>
	\$	\$
1951	1,258,000	900,000
1952	1,373,600	969,488
1953	1,595,802	1,114,832

<u>Total revenue</u>		
1951	927,000	432,000
1952	1,094,400	505,800
1953	1,355,602	591,676

United States contribution

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Local Government			
St. Thomas and St. John	279,000	279,000	240,200
St. Croix	465,000	465,000	504,800
Central Administration	241,000	283,200	313,250

Banking and credit

Six credit unions were organized during the year, two in St. Thomas, three in St. Croix, and one in St. John.^{1/} Total savings deposits in the Virgin Islands National Bank were:

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
\$2,007,000	\$2,533,000	\$3,096,955 ^{2/}

International trade

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1952</u>
	\$	\$	\$
From the United States	8,176,000	9,357,700	11,162,888
From foreign countries	1,791,000	1,678,600	2,707,511

^{1/} United States: Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, 1953, p. 28.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 3. Statistics for 1953 cover the period ending 30 June.

United States: Virgin Islands

International trade (cont'd)

<u>Exports</u>	<u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$
To the United States and Puerto Rico	1,735,000	2,424,000	2,477,655
To foreign countries	767,000	682,500	907,764

Principal imports from the United States

	<u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$
Animal and animal products, edible	759,000	899,000	1,233,665
Vegetable food products and beverages	248,000	1,476,000	1,945,200
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	919,000	964,000	1,063,278
Machinery and vehicles	1,003,000	1,093,000	1,369,000
Non-metallic minerals	797,000	966,000	1,229,600

Principal exports to the United States

	<u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$
Cane sugar	501,000	1,296,000	1,004,067
Rum	580,000	620,000	339,432
Cordials, liqueurs, etc.	14,000	5,000	1,636
Perfumery and toilet water, including bay rum	18,000	32,000	68,583

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employment^{1/}

As a result of the expansion of the tourist industry, 1,308 new applicants were placed by the Virgin Islands Employment Service, chiefly in the service trades. A survey conducted in St. Thomas showed 1,723 persons employed by private concerns (excluding self-employed). An estimated 449 persons were employed by hotels and guest houses. In St. Croix the acute shortage of farm labour necessitated the seasonal importation of 300 workers from Antigua, British West Indies.

^{1/} Ibid., pp. 6, 20-21.

The minimum hourly rates are now uniform in the Virgin Islands, as follows: utility worker, \$.30; sales or service, \$.35; unskilled labour, \$.40; semi-skilled labour, \$.50; skilled labour, \$.65.

A new pay plan for municipal government employees went into effect in July 1952. There were 1,123 classified employees in the local government compared to 1,174 in 1952 and 1,154 in 1951.

Town and rural planning and housing^{1/}

Construction began in Christiansted, St. Croix, on the 110-unit housing project. A member of the Puerto Rico Planning Board was employed for three months to prepare master plans for St. Thomas. Maps were prepared dealing with housing, population, public utilities, waterfront development, and traffic patterns.

Social security and welfare^{2/}

The Division of Child Welfare rendered services to 615 children in the 1953 fiscal year compared to 998 in 1952; 48 children were receiving care in family foster homes as compared with 25 at the beginning of the fiscal year. Detention care was furnished 55 children in police quarters.

Sixty-five persons received old-age and survivors insurance. Payments totalled \$13,000, an increase of 18.1 per cent over 1951. The average grant to retired workers was \$38.36.

Public assistance statistics under the United States Social Security Act were:^{3/}

	<u>1951-52</u> (June 1952)	<u>1952-53</u> (Jan. 1953)	<u>1952-53</u> (June 1953)
All Virgin Islands			
Number of persons aided	1,740	1,765	1,586
Total assistance during month	\$14,317.31	\$14,792.92	\$13,591.39
Total Virgin Islands			
appropriation for year	\$133,529.00	-	\$150,483.00
Total Federal contributions			
for year	\$92,078.34	-	\$101,040.29

^{1/} Ibid., pp. 4-5.

^{2/} Ibid., pp. 22-25.

^{3/} Ibid., p. 22.

United States: Virgin Islands

	<u>1951-52</u> (June 1952)	<u>1952-53</u> (Jan. 1953)	<u>1952-53</u> (June 1953)
St. Thomas and St. John			
Number of persons aided	681	672	598
Total assistance during month	\$5,398.68	\$5,431.75	\$4,988.28
St. Croix			
Number of persons aided	1,059	1,093	988
Total assistance during month	\$8,918.63	\$9,361.17	\$8,603.11

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953^{a/}</u>
Offences against the person	225	282	314
Offences against property	129	131	148
Other offences	<u>1,077</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>1,057</u>
	1,431	1,428	1,519

a/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the Secretary of the Interior, 1953, Washington, 1954, p. 23.

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
<u>Municipal</u>			
St. Thomas and St. John	266,665	243,025	375,248
St. Croix	244,283	266,787	306,601
<u>Metropolitan</u>			
Central administration	15,608	17,304	16,320
U.S. Public Health Service	66,418	59,572	79,418
U.S. Social Security Administration	<u>146,439</u>	<u>144,076</u>	<u>166,915</u>
Total	739,413	730,764	944,502

There were 13 doctors and 53 nurses on the medical staff in 1953.

Construction was completed on the hospital having 116 beds in St. Thomas, the sixty-bed hospital and twelve-bed clinic in St. Croix, and the four-bed public health facility in St. John.

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Deaths	374	375	346
Rate per 1,000 population	14.0	13.7	12.2
Births	894	953	862
Rate per 1,000 population	33.5	34.9	30.9
Deaths under 1 year	51	56	46 ^{a/}
Rate per 1,000 live births	56.9	58.8	53.4

a/ United States: Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the Secretary of the Interior for 1953, Washington, 1954, p. 14.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

Under the provisions of U.S. Public Law 510 (1944) two modern high schools are under construction, one in St. Thomas for 1,200 students, and one in St. Croix for 600 students.

An initial grant of \$77,200 was made available by the Ford Foundation to begin a teacher-training programme under the supervision of Hampton Institute, Virginia. This programme will consist of year-round in-service training to be conducted in the Virgin Islands and of special scholarships to Hampton Institute and will possibly continue for five years.^{1/}

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>St. Thomas and St. John</u>			<u>St. Croix</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Municipal	283,000	316,000	414,942	136,000	153,000	185,113
United States contribution	77,000	40,000 ^{a/}	24,974	23,000	31,000	22,031

a/ Includes Federal aid for vocational education, totalling \$21,000 for the Virgin Islands. In 1951, this amounted to \$33,000; in 1953, \$34,990. See Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the Secretary of the Interior for 1951, 1952, 1953.

^{1/} United States: Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, 1953, p. 2.

United States: Virgin Islands

<u>Cost of education per pupil enrolled</u>	<u>1951</u> \$	<u>1952</u> \$	<u>1953</u> \$
St. Thomas and St. John	93.11	90.60	95.92
St. Croix	70.89	90.06	95.98
<u>Aid to college students</u>	\$4,700	\$13,900	\$7,936

Schools, teachers and pupils

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Number</u>			
	<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Independent</u>
Nursery-kindergarten	7	-	8	-
Primary-elementary	22	10	21	11
Secondary	2	-	2	-

Teachers^{a/}

	<u>Number</u>			
	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>	
	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>
St. Thomas-St. John	112	20	106	20
St. Croix	65	25	69	28

^{a/} Including principals and supervisors.

Teacher qualifications

	<u>Public Schools</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
College trained	43	62	48
Normal (2-year college)	10	9	17
High school	96	84	93
Other	28	30	23

Pupils

	<u>Number</u>			
	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>	
	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Publ.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>
Primary-elementary	3,548	2,258	3,662	2,264
Secondary	1,396	-	1,460	-

School lunch programme^{a/}

	<u>Number</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
St. Thomas and St. John	3,000	2,650	2,565
St. Croix	2,000	1,713	1,780

^{a/} United States: Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands to the Secretary of the Interior for 1951, 1952, 1953. Figures for 1951 are estimates.
