

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 KINGDOM*

By letter of 25 June 1948, the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations forwarded information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the following Non-Self-Governing Territories:

British Guiana	Nigeria
British Somaliland Protectorate	Northern Rhodesia
Brunei	Nyasaland
Cyprus	Sarawak
Falkland Islands	Seychelles
Fiji	Sierra Leone
Gibraltar	Zanzibar Protectorate

Summaries of the information follow in the above alphabetical order.**

They are classified under the main headings which are contained in Parts II to IV of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of the information. They are preceded by brief secretariat notes on the geographical location and population of the territories.

Unless otherwise stated, the information relates to the calendar year 1947.

* This summary is also being laid before the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

** Summaries of the information on Brunei and Fiji are omitted; reports to which frequent reference is made in the information have not yet been received. In the case of British Guiana, no information has been received under some of the main headings of the Standard Form; use has therefore been made of such supplemental information as is available.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
British Guiana	3
British Somaliland	7
Cyprus	15
Falkland Islands	23
Gibraltar	28
Nigeria	32
Northern Rhodesia	52
Nyasaland	64
Sarawak	72
Seychelles	81
Sierra Leone	91
Zanzibar	107

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana is situated on the northern coast of South America, bounded by Venezuela on the west, Brazil on the south, and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) on the east. The total population is 390,857.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

The Amerindian population is about 14,000 persons, most of whom live in 14 reservations. The main tribes are the Wapisiana, Macusi, Arekuna, Akowolo, Patomona and Carib. There is also the small Wai Wai group (Arawak). "The Aboriginal Indian Protection Ordinance provides necessary legal protection against the exploitation of these people. This Ordinance is now out of date and a new draft Ordinance is in the course of preparation which is believed to be more suited to present day conditions."

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

No information was transmitted. The following summary by the Secretariat is from supplemental information (Colonial Annual Report, British Guiana, 1946).

The labour policy has been "to strive to create an atmosphere unfavourable to disputes." Employers and employees have been encouraged to adjust their differences over wages and working conditions by direct negotiation between their organizations, and to compose their difficulties by mutual effort or through conciliation.

By far the greatest class of workers employed in the Colony is that which resides and works on the sugar plantations. There are 25 sugar estates engaged in the manufacture of sugar. The average number of workers employed weekly both in the field and in the factory was 25,100 in 1946. Work in the sugar factories is of a seasonal nature, but in the field the average number of days worked per week by resident piece-workers was three and a half days. These workers earned daily the following average wages: men, 5s. 8d. and women, 3s. 1d. In the rice, bauxite, mining and timber industries, the average work day was eight or nine hours. Rates of pay varied from 2s. 2-1/2d. per day in the timber industry to 1s. 8-1/2d. per day in the bauxite industry.

At the close of 1946, there were 33 trade unions, 14 of which were affiliated under the Trades Union Ordinance. During the war years, legislation was enacted to provide for the establishment of arbitration and conciliation machinery. Joint negotiating machinery has been

/established on the

established on the sugar estates in the Colony, and provision is made for the election of workers' representatives by secret ballot. The Georgetown Port Labour Committee, comprising an equal number of employers' and workers' representatives, is responsible for the operation of a Registration Scheme which has for its objects the decasualization of port labour, and the avoidance and settlement of disputes. During 1946, there were 20 stoppages of work, 13 of which took place in the sugar industry, and 7 in other industries. Settlements were effected by conciliation by the Department of Labour as provided for under the Labour Ordinance, 1942, and through the use of joint negotiating machinery. In no case was it necessary to refer a dispute to arbitration.

The following labour legislation was in force:

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1943

Employment of Women, Young Persons and children

Ordinance, 1933, as amended in 1934 and 1940.

Minimum Wages (Georgetown Waterfront Workers)

Order, 1943

Fair Wages Rules, 1946

House of Work (Georgetown Waterfront Workers)

Regulations, 1942

Trades Union Ordinance, as amended in 1947

Trades Disputes (Essential Services) Ordinance, 1942

Labour (Dangerous Occupations) Order, 1943

Labour Ordinance, 1942

The Employment Exchange Ordinance, 1944, became effective in October of the same year. By 31 October 1947, about 9,277 workers registered in the Employment Exchange Service. During that period, 2,787 vacancies were filled. The Service for women and girls is of more recent origin, but 777 women and girls registered and 118 vacancies were filled by 31 October 1947.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Primary education has been "too much on the academic side". Practical subjects such as agriculture, animal husbandry, and handicrafts have been "sadly neglected". Only within recent time has the "leaving certificate examination" included papers in woodwork, gardening and domestic subjects, as a result of the establishment of seven handicraft and three domestic subjects centres, and school gardens.

/Secondary education

Secondary education likewise has been "confined to the purely academic side". Government control over private education is under consideration.

Special problems are lack of pupil accommodation, repair of school buildings, shortage of modern equipment, and housing for teachers.

Objectives are illustrated in a diagram based on recommendations of the Development Committee. They include placing students over 12 years of age in senior schools with special emphasis on English, arithmetic, and the practical subjects mentioned above; the provision of free textbooks and stationery; the establishment of a well-equipped junior technical school; and more housecraft and handicraft centres.

Expenditure on education from local revenue amounted to \$1,681,361.63 (£350,283. 13s. 5-1/2d.).

Aid from metropolitan government (Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme) was \$58,738.78 (£12,237. 4s. 11d.). Five denominations and two private concerns spent \$87,264.41 during 1946.

Most of the primary schools in the Colony are denominational, among which there are: Anglican, 79; Church of Scotland, 32; Roman Catholic, 35; Canadian Mission, 31; Methodist, 22; Congregational, 20.

Information on school buildings and other facilities, and curriculum and language of instruction was transmitted but not summarized.

Two Government secondary schools (Queen's College and the Bishop's High School) and St. Stanislaus College offer opportunities for secondary education. There is a British Guiana scholarship (£1,150 plus passage) for study in the United Kingdom or any other university approved by the Governor-in-Council. To provide free secondary education, 29 Government scholarships and 3 exhibitions are awarded annually to pupils of the primary schools.

Government launched a literacy campaign towards the end of 1946 for the teaching of illiterate adults. The system of "Each One Teach One" was thoroughly investigated during 1947, with an experimental class on one of the sugar estates. A literacy campaign organizer is engaged on the preparation of suitable reading material to meet the situation. Only a small sum has been applied for this new line of approach, as it is considered advisable to concentrate on one or two areas, and, if successful, to extend in the light of experience gained.

In 1931, the Education Department started the Kingston Trades Centre to give training in woodwork and elementary technical drawing. 201 youths have completed the two-year training course. It is now

/proposed to

proposed to establish a junior technical school to absorb the Kingston Trades Centre.

Literacy is estimated at between 65% and 70% of the population. 66,009 pupils are enrolled in primary schools, out of an estimated school-age (5 to 16 years) population of 100,000 (6 to 14 years compulsory); 827 pupils in Government and Government-aided secondary schools. Teaching staff includes 1,563 native teachers in primary schools, 19 in secondary schools. There are 27 non-local teachers. The Government Training College provides a 2-year course for 20 teachers for primary schools annually. There are 2 teachers for every 42 students in primary schools, and 2 teachers for every 40 students in Government and Government-aided secondary schools. 28 teachers are graduates of British universities. 322 teachers hold first class certificates, 661 other types of certificates, and 580 are uncertificated. The per capita expenditure is \$26.03 (£5. 8s. 5-1/2d.).

There is a Union of Cultural Clubs with a membership of 40 clubs, for the most part literary in character.

Five schools were built during 1947, providing accommodation for 700 places, and three others were begun.

In February, two educational advisers from the staff of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare visited the Colony and drew up a scheme for a technical high school and polytechnic. However, this scheme was regarded as financially impracticable.

A report on education development was submitted to the Ten Year Plan Committee. The Committee reduced the recommended allocation of funds from a total of \$1,716,000 (non-recurrent expenditure) to \$988,000 for priority schemes in the first five years, with \$535,000 for supplementary schemes in that period treated as a reserve programme.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

No information transmitted.

/BRITISH

BRITISH SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

British Somaliland occupies the northeast horn of the African continent along the south of the Gulf of Aden. It is bounded on the south by Ethiopia, and on the east by Somalia. French Somaliland is to the northwest. The population is estimated to number 700,000, and the area at 58,000 square miles.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

With the exception of British administrative and military officials, some Indian officials and artisans whose services are essential until Somalis become qualified to fill their places, and Indian and Arab merchants, mostly of local birth, the population is homogeneous, of one racial stock and of the same religion.

The proportion of non-Somali communities to the total population is so minute, the problems of race and cultural relations so simple, that no laws are required to safeguard the indigenous population from discrimination.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The great majority of the inhabitants are nomad pastoralists. The objective of Government is to provide work for those Somalis whose herds are too small to provide them with adequate support. Also it is important to provide alternative occupations to prevent such an increase in the stock population that it becomes too great for the country to support.

Almost all settled employment is given by Government. The following projects are now in train: fish canning and curing, date cultivation, development of the hides and skin industry and development of oil resources.

Somali permanent clerical staff, numbering thirty-seven, are paid at rates varying between Rs. 50* and Rs. 350 per month, and work forty hours per week. Skilled and semi-skilled artisans, numbering 231, are paid at rates varying between Rs. 20 and Rs. 150 per month, and work $47\frac{1}{4}$ hours per week. Casual labourers, numbering 2,400, are paid Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day, and work $47\frac{1}{4}$ hours per week.

Allowances are paid at the following rates: Permanent staff in receipt of a rate of pay of less than Rs. 80, pay Rs. 6 for rations costing the Government Rs. 23 per month to purchase; staff paid Rs. 100 and over are allowed free quarters, water and transport, or allowance in lieu; casual labour is issued free rations costing Government Rs. 23 per month.

* Note by the Secretariat: 1 Rupee = 1 shilling and 50 cents (East African currency)
= 1s. 6d. (sterling)
= \$0.30 (U.S.)

/In addition,

In addition, war bonus is paid at rates varying between Rs. 3 for those paid less than Rs. 80 per month to Rs. 40 for those paid Rs. 300 or over.

There is a Trades Union Ordinance but no union has yet been formed. There are no employers' or workers' organizations. Methods for regulating employer-employee relations are contained in various ordinances.

There were no labour disputes during the year.

The following labour legislation was in force:

Native Labour Ordinance, 1901

Master and Servant Ordinance, 1927

Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1938

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1944

Proclamation applying to the Protectorate the provisions
of the Forced Labour Convention, 1928

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938

Master and Servant Ordinance, 1927

(i) Registration of Domestic Servants Regulations, 1929

(ii) Recruiting of Servants Regulation, 1937

Employers' Liability Ordinance, 1927

Work on the gum plantations is seasonal. The only migratory labourers are Somalis seeking employment in ships passing through Aden.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

The policy of the Medical Services is to provide hospitals in the towns and dispensaries in the rural areas; to provide a Health Service for the prevention of communicable diseases and the promotion of positive health; and to provide facilities for training locally engaged staff.

The public health staff consists of three British medical officers, one Somali hygiene assistant, twenty Somali sanitary assistants and twenty Somali subordinate staff.

The estimated expenditure was £ 74,079; with in addition, a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of £ 58,135.

There were seven hospitals with 625 beds. Doctors numbered twelve European and three Indian; nurses and midwives numbered five European and forty-two Somali.

Facilities existed for the training of dressers, nurses, midwives, sanitary and laboratory assistants, and dispensers in the central hospital at Hargeisa. A new medical school is under construction at Hargeisa.

There was no census or registration of births and deaths owing to the religious prejudices of the people.

Diseases causing high morbidity were:

Dysentery	255
Tuberculosis	562
Syphilis	2,254
Gonorrhoea	1,252
Malaria	2,682
Conjunctivitis	4,474
Tropical ulcer	14,004

Diseases causing high mortality were:

Tuberculosis	11
Malaria	17
Injuries	13
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	9

These figures are for deaths occurring in hospitals only; many nomads in the interior still distrust European medicine and shun hospitals and dispensaries.

The staple diet of the nomad is meat and milk with a little millet. When rains and grazing are good, this diet is adequate and symptoms of undernourishment are not prominent. When famine conditions prevail due to failure of the rains, Government provides for large-scale relief. In the urban population, minor degrees of deficiency diseases are sometimes seen, and tropical ulcers, which are considered to be associated with a deficient dietary, are very common.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

A Town Planning Ordinance was enacted to ensure a more healthy type of human dwelling and a better lay-out of townships. Owing to the nomad nature of the majority of the people, housing concerns only a small minority.

E. Welfare and Relief

All the people outside the towns are Moslems and still tribally organized. Both their religion and social organization demand that they care for their own poor and distressed, and it has not yet been necessary to set up any form of social insurance organization. An ordinance was drafted to protect young females from relapsing into prostitution and to reclaim them where necessary.

F - G. Crime Statistics and Description of Penal Administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The immediate objective is the production of sufficient Somalis who have passed through primary schools, and in some cases secondary schools, to assist the future development, and form a nucleus of people capable of taking an active part in the administration, of their own country.

The policy is to increase the number of Government elementary schools; to assist in the building of Koranic schools and to encourage them to widen their teaching; to promote primary school education and encourage female education; to support night schools and provide technical training.

The vast majority of Somalis, being nomadic, are very difficult to reach educationally, but it is hoped to do so by organizing travelling schools centred on the wells where the people congregate. Shortage of teachers and of supplies of all kinds, especially text books, and the innate opposition to education in the past, generally based on imagined religious grounds, are among the problems militating against the more rapid spread of education.

The Director of Education and the Somali Inspector of Schools, a highly respected Sheikh and teacher of the Koran, are responsible for the organization of education. In towns where there is a Government elementary school, a Somali school committee works with the headmaster and administrative officer.

The expenditure was £ 17,502, plus a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of £ 9,530.

Missionary and philanthropic organizations play no part in education.

Information on school buildings, curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but not summarized.

No opportunities for higher education exist in Somaliland; it is planned to open a secondary school in 1952, when the output from the primary schools warrants it. Until then, boys are sent with scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Six were in secondary schools and a further six at the teacher training college there. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, two Somalis were at universities in England, and four more are due to go in 1948.

There were courses for government servants and teachers; night schools were held in the larger towns. There was no vocational training.

The literacy rate was very low; the total number of pupils in all schools was 585. Teachers numbered three British, thirty-five Somali and two Sudanese. The pupil-teacher ratio was 16 to 1 in the elementary schools and 11 to 1 in the primary school. The per capita expenditure was £ 6 in the elementary day schools; £ 30 in the elementary boarding school; and £ 45 in the primary boarding school,

Oratory and poetry are two of the Somali arts; the language is an unwritten one, so there is no literature, nor any indigenous press. The Government publishes a daily news bulletin and a monthly newsletter, and runs a cinema service and the local broadcasting station.

Information on types of schools, text books, libraries, canteens, youth organizations, physical education and other aspects of educational activities was transmitted but is not summarized.

For information on development programmes, see Section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A - C. Natural Resources and Production

The natural resources are very meagre. It is above all a camel country. A type of sheep (Berbera blackhead) is also bred, with a skin of high quality. Gum is produced in the northeast; a useful quantity of grain is grown, and salt is produced near Zeilah. A fish industry has been started; oil is being sought; and date cultivation on a large scale introduced.

The agricultural staff consisted of two British officers and eighteen Somali subordinate staff, and the veterinary staff of one British officer and fifty-three Somali assistants.

The total expenditure on agricultural and veterinary administration was £ 11,442, plus a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of £ 10,000.

Included in the total area of 68,000 square miles, there are fifty-four square miles of arable land, 1,100 square miles of forests, and 66,846 square miles of pasture land.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Production</u>
Sorghum	12,500	25,000 bags of 220 lbs.
Millet	3,000	4,000 bags of 220 lbs.
Maize	2,000	2,000 bags of 220 lbs.
Gum	6,000	11 tons

There are estimated to be a million and a half camels, three million sheep, two million goats, 1/4 million cattle and a small number of horses, mules and donkeys.

The general policy of the Government regarding land tenure was enunciated in 1931 as follows: "The land and its natural products belong to the people as a whole, and every individual is entitled to enjoy the fruits of his labour."

In the towns tenure is freehold and leasehold; outside the towns the land belongs to the people and is recognized as belonging to, or is claimed by, the various tribes or tribal groups.

/The ownership

The ownership of all minerals, mineral oils, rivers and water courses is vested in the Government.

The only non-indigenous inhabitants who hold land are some Indian and Arab merchants in the main townships.

There are no agricultural credit or marketing organizations.

Except for a private company carrying out an oil exploration, there is no industrial undertaking of any sort.

D. Standard of Living

Meat, sugar and rice cost 8 annas per pound; dates, 5 annas per pound; and millet, 2 1/2 annas per pound.*

E. Communications and Transport

<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Sea	Nil
Inland waterways	Nil
Railways	Nil
Air	British Overseas Airways Corporation operated an air service in each direction once a week between Cairo-Aden-Hargeisa-Nairobi; Clairways (Nairobi) operated once a week between Aden-Hargeisa-Nairobi.
Post offices	3
Wireless telegraph offices	7
Telephone	Trunk route between Hargeisa, Mandera, Berbera and Skeikh.
Main roads	803 miles
Secondary roads	11,001 miles
Tracks	2,340

F. Public Finance

In the information transmitted items are given of revenue and expenditure. Revenue amounted to £475,005; expenditure amounted to £640,068.

The grant-in-aid from the metropolitan government to cover the budgetary deficit was £284,929, excluding grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

There was no direct taxation for individuals or companies.

* Note by the Secretariat: 16 annas = 1 Rupee.

G. Banking and Credit

There is only a Government Savings Bank with a total capital of £7,924.

H. International Trade

The total value of imports amounted to £1,184,490 including:

Articles of food, drink and tobacco	£520,753
Articles of clothing	£596,259
Oil and Petroleum	£ 66,978

The principal items of food imported were millet (£166,428), sugar (£130,788), and dates (£70,001).

The total value of exports amounted to £710,258. The principal items exported were:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>
Sheep, 73,339	£92,498
Goats, 33,855	£33,409

Practically the whole of the overseas trade passes through Aden.

Customs dues are levied on all goods and livestock imported or exported, with certain exceptions, such as agricultural implements, livestock for breeding purposes, plants, trees and seeds for cultivation.

An agreement was made with the Ethiopian Government regulating the inward and outward transit trade through the Protectorate into Ethiopia. Transit dues at 1 1/2% ad valorem are charged on such goods.

I. Development Programmes

Progress continued on the general survey of the Protectorate. The aims of the survey are to produce data under the following heads:

- (a) Topographical
- (b) Tribal and stock migration and census
- (c) Meteorological
- (d) Water and mineral geology
- (e) Biological
- (f) Survey of townships, roads and cultivation

Shortage of staff and materials hampered the works programme. Under agriculture, work on the Yemeni farming scheme proceeded well; and a long-term scheme of large-scale date cultivation is projected.

New hospitals were built at Ias Anod and Burao, and a new out-patient department and medical school at Hargeisa were started. Four district dispensaries were built.

Future education development, for which a scheme was submitted, envisages a second boarding school at Burama; a girls' school at Burao; the provision of primary day schools in the main centres; the erection of a trade school at Hargeisa and the provision of scholarships at educational institutions outside the Protectorate.

/The sum

The sum of £307,400 has been allocated under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for approved schemes; £356,000 for schemes submitted awaiting approval and a further £39,600 envisaged for schemes in preparation.

CYPRUS

Cyprus is an island situated in the easternmost basin of the Mediterranean Sea with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It is 238 miles from Port Said. Its greatest length is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth about 60 miles. According to the latest available figure its population is 449,490 and the area is 3,572 square miles.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

No information transmitted.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The Government's labour policy has been to establish industrial relations on sound lines by persuading employers to conform to modern practices and by inculcating in workers recognition of their responsibilities. As questions of a purely industrial nature tend to degenerate into political strife, the Government has endeavoured to persuade both employers and employees to eschew political issues and to concentrate on the industrial issues of any disputes. The Government has endeavoured to check inflationary tendencies by closely tying wage rates to the cost of living index. Its efforts have also been concentrated on the need for increased production. Systems of payment by result as an incentive to greater output have been adopted experimentally.

The statistics of wage earners relate to the principal occupations in a representative selection of the main trades and industries. A total of 5,930 wage earners are covered, including 1,857 mine workers and 393 farm workers. Weighted average and typical mining wages in December 1947 for miners were 10s. a day; assistant miners, 8s.4 1/2d.; unskilled mine workers, 7s.; women, 5s.5d. Agricultural wages ranged from 9s. to 12s. for skilled workers; 6s. to 8s. for unskilled workers and 4s. to 5s. for women.

On 31 December 1947, the number of trade unions registered was 10 Masters Associations and 36 workmen's unions. The recorded membership of the workmen's unions was 11,139.

A list is given of the industrial disputes reported to the Department of Labour during 1947, the action taken and the results of the disputes.

The laws and regulations concerning conditions of labour were as follows:

Employment of Female Domestic Servants Law, 1939
Hotels (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1946
Employment of Children and Young Persons Laws, 1932 to 1944
Employment of Women (During the Night) Laws, 1932 to 1938
Employment of Women (in Mines) Law, 1936
Minimum Wage Law, 1941
Workmen's Compensation Laws, 1942 to 1944
Shop Assistants Law, 1942 to 1945
Summer Afternoon Recess Law, 1938
Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Law, 1941
Trades and Industries Laws, 1937 to 1942
Regulated Trades and Industries Regulations, 1947
Mines Regulations Laws, 1882 to 1938
Mines Regulations, 1926 to 1931
Docks Law, 1939
Docks Regulations, 1939 and 1940
Steam Boilers, Engines and Receivers Law, 1947
Trade Disputes Law, 1941
Rules Relating to the Management of the Government Social Insurance Fund, 1947

Labour exchanges functioned in the two main towns. The average monthly number registered as unemployed was 408 in Nicosia and 121 in Limassol.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

Medical facilities do not compare unfavourably with those of neighbouring territories (general hospitals in each major town, special hospitals for tuberculosis, leprosy and mental disorders, rural health service, health inspection, village midwives).

The major health problem was formerly malaria which has now been banished thanks to the Anopheles eradication campaign. The enteric group of fevers remain a menace and their eradication depends upon improving water supplies and sanitation.

The organization of the Medical Department is based upon the devolution of authority to district medical authorities, who work on the basis of orders issued to them by the Director of Medical and Health Services.

Expenditure on the Medical Department amounted to £ 171,011. Grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government amounted to £ 84,973.

/There are

There are six hospitals with 338 beds, 39 private clinics with 194 beds. Doctors numbered 353, dentists 86, nurses 126 and midwives 599.

Facilities exist for the training of nurses, midwives, health inspectors, laboratory attendants and male hospital orderlies. The inadequacy of residential accommodation is noted.

The following vital statistics are given:

(a) Number of deaths	3,874	
Rate per 1,000 population	8.49	
(b) Number of births	15,158	
Rate per 1,000 population	33.21	
(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	65.51	
(d) Diseases causing high morbidity		
Diseases of digestive system	14 %	of hospital patients
Appendicitis	8 %	" " " "
Diseases of the urinary and genital systems	6 %	" " " "
Diseases of pregnancy and child birth	6 %	" " " "
(e) Diseases causing high mortality		
Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin	32 %	
Diphtheria	22 %	
Heart disease	15 %	
Nephritis	16 %	

The diseases causing the largest number of deaths in hospital, were as follows:

Diseases of the digestive system
Violence (injury)
Malignant disease
Nephritis

In certain rural districts, there is evidence of minor nutritional deficiencies. When compared, however, to the inhabitants of other countries, there is no major nutritional problem in Cyprus.

D. - E. Housing Conditions and Programmes; Welfare and Relief

A report is supplied from the 1946 census on the construction and services of housing in six towns. The following statements are made regarding sanitation and domestic water supplies:

/The following

The following summary of the census tables relating to sanitary facilities shows that the pit latrine is far the most common form and that water-flush sanitation is confined to some 18 per cent of dwellings. From the survey it appears that approximately three-quarters of water-flush installations are equipped with septic tanks. Dwellings with no available sanitary facilities are rare except in Famagusta, but 8,875 dwellings (36.4 per cent) are not provided with sanitary facilities for their exclusive use and these householders have to make use of facilities contained in other dwellings.

The census figures of domestic water supply show that 82.3 per cent of dwellings draw their water from a piped supply (either laid on to the dwelling or drawn by the householder from public stand-pipes) and 12.6 per cent direct from wells or open channels.

Four municipalities are about to start workers' housing schemes to house 240 families, towards which the Government is contributing by subsidies and loans.

The following information is given on public health development programmes at present in process:

1. Anopheles eradication
2. Rural health units
3. Kyperounda Sanatorium, where the new nurses home was completed.

F. - G. Crime Statistics; Description of Penal Administration

No information transmitted.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

As regards elementary education, the present system of voluntary attendance is satisfactory insofar as 95% of children aged 6 to 7 years are enrolled. The wastage in upper classes is still high, but is steadily decreasing. The aim is to increase voluntary attendance throughout the six-year course, and at the same time, to increase accommodation and the number of teachers so that compulsory education may be introduced gradually. Attention is being paid to the training of teachers, to the provision of new buildings and the repair of existing premises.

In the case of secondary education, the number of places available is adequate. The aim is to raise standards.

An apprentice training scheme is to provide for a full five-year course of training for a total of 100 students. The establishment of a

/preparatory technical

preparatory technical school for pupils aged 12 to 15 is under consideration. Evening classes in technical subjects will be introduced in 1948.

The curriculum in elementary schools is being revised to include a systematic introduction to agriculture. Three specialist teachers in agriculture will, in August 1948, complete a three-year course of training in the United Kingdom.

The Education Department is responsible for the maintenance of elementary education and agricultural and technical education. The Government directly maintains one secondary school. There are 41 secondary schools owned and maintained by local governing bodies. For schools which receive grant-in-aid (14), the Department makes regulations. Greek and Turkish boards of education, town school committees and village commissions participate in elementary educational administration. In 39 secondary schools, the governing bodies are composed mainly of Cypriots; in the others, there are Cypriots.

The following statement includes educational expenditure from all sources excepting colonial development and welfare funds:

Administration	£ 7,362
Elementary education	380,110
Secondary education	58,209
Training of teachers	20,639
Agricultural education	8,458
Technical education	2,460
Welfare services	9,584

Expenditure of education was £6.32 per capita for elementary education and £17.01 per capita for secondary education.

A total of 47 teachers, etc., have been or are being trained in the United Kingdom from United Kingdom funds. Other United Kingdom grants have been for secondary school scholarships, amounting to £4,700 in the last 5 years; for evening classes, amounting to £2,080 in the last 5 years; building grants totalling £12,000 since 1940; and a grant for school libraries.

Of all persons aged 7 and over, 64.8% are able to read and write and 2.7% to read only. The great majority of illiterates were of school age before the reorganization of education in 1930. In the lower age groups, between 10 and 24 years of age, 94% or more of males are literate, and 87% between the ages of 10 and 14. The school enrollment of the total population between 6 and 13 years of age is 82.3% in the case of males, and 71.1% in the case

71.1% in the case of females. As the age group covers 8 years, while the elementary school course is normally 6 years, the percentage of children who derive benefit from elementary education is appreciably higher than these figures. As regards secondary education, the school population is 12.5% of the total population of the age group. There are 1,375 elementary teachers, 402 secondary teachers and 9 full-time teachers in training colleges.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

Of the 3,572 square miles of Cyprus, 622 square miles are forest, 160 square miles are planted with vine and 2,181 square miles are arable lands. The remaining land is mostly used for sheep and goats. The 1946 production included:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
Wheat	197,099 acres	2,206,492 bushels
Barley	115,762 "	2,283,975 "
Citrus	6,311 "	143,431,000 fruits
Olives	1,614,947 trees	124,027 cwts.
Carobs	1,904,337 "	834,651 "
Grapes	65,606 acres	1,101,797 "
Potatoes	10,155 "	696,227 "

The main forests are managed primarily for water conservancy, the lowland scrub and village plantations as village fuel or grazing lands. The forests constitute 30% of the Island's normal timber requirements and the whole of fuel wood and charcoal requirements.

Almost all the cultivated land (65.5% of area) is held by the indigenous inhabitants.

As regards agricultural credit organizations, in 1947, there were 414 societies with 62,194 members. Total deposits with the societies were £1,265,412, and the total loans issued were £1,072,661. Long lease agricultural credit is provided by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, which has been financed by the Government to the extent of £188,000.

Marketing unions or societies exist for carobs, vine products, potatoes, lemons, cherries, apricots, pomegranates and vegetables. Five unions or societies were established in 1947.

Mineral exports for 1946 were to the value of £712,532. Iron pyrites accounted for 256,202 tons to the value of £372,406, and asbestos, 6,600 tons to the value of £182,104.

/Among the

Among the industrial establishments mentioned are two button factories, employing 1,200 workers and exporting to the value of £307,000, brick and tile works, employing 550 workers, five textile factories, four principal foundries and a number of small food and drink processing factories. Lace making is the most important cottage industry on the Island, employing some 1,200 workers.

D. Standard of Living

The retail prices of the principal food items were:

Bread	5 piastres*	per oke**
Mutton and beef (imported)	30 "	" "
Mutton and beef (local)	60 "	" "
Coconut oil	65 "	" litre
Olive oil (local)	360 "	" "
Cheese (local)	108 "	" oke
Potatoes	7 "	" "
Haricot beans	17 "	" "
Sugar	24 "	" "
Salt (ground)	7 "	" "

E. Communications and Transport

The following table summarizes the information transmitted:

<u>Type of Communications</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Shipping	1,309,823 tons steam) entered 44,381 " sailing) ports
Railway	37 miles plus 40 miles goods traffic only
Air	1 airport, 3 air services
Main roads	882 miles (725 asphalted)
Minor roads	1,791 miles
Forest roads	279 miles
Post offices and agencies	15; 641
Telephone	Serves 6 towns and 85 villages
Broadcasting	6,296 receiving licences

F. Public Finance

The Government expenditure and revenue were respectively £4,607,078 and £5,121,175.

50.2 per cent of the revenue was obtained from import duties 3.3 per cent from export duties, 8.6 per cent from excise duties, 11.7 per cent from income tax and 3.4 per cent from immovable property fees.

* Note by the Secretariat: 9 piastres = 1/-- one imperial shilling

** Note by the Secretariat: 1 oke = 2.8 lbs.

Samples of rates of income tax are:

On every £ not exceeding £250	nil
On every £ in excess of £250 but not exceeding £350	1 shilling
On every £ in excess of £350 but not exceeding £1,000	2 shillings
On every £ in excess of £1,000	15 shillings

G. Banking and Credit

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. International Trade

The value of the total civilian imports was £13,584,889, including the following:

Food	£2,951,391
Clothing	2,001,472
Machinery	2,511,829
Fuel	810,620

The most important items in food imports were wheat, barley and oils.

The total value of exports was £5,140,734, of which the most important items were:

Carobs	£719,553
Cupreous concentrates	977,335
Iron pyrites	557,775
Asbestos	260,375

The main direction of trade was as follows:

	<u>Imports from</u> £	<u>Exports to</u> £
United Kingdom	4,259,730	1,474,943
Palestine	1,101,546	571,894
Canada	1,588,463	1,553
United States of America	719,087	42,228
Germany	502	673,963

I. Development Programmes

On the strength of financial allocations made to it under the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act (1945), the Cyprus Government has drawn up a ten year programme of development for Cyprus in 1946. This plan will cost approximately £6 millions. The year 1947 has seen the completion of some schemes.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands are located near the southeastern tip of South America. They have a scattered, entirely European, population of under 2,500.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

There are no social problems of race or cultural relations; there is, therefore, no necessity for protective laws.

The population is of European derivation and predominantly British. The culture is exclusively British.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The labour policy is based on the payment of a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, with due regard to the cost of necessities. There is some competition for labour between the town (Stanley) and the country, i.e. the sheep farms.

In the town, unskilled labourers earned 1s. 2d. per hour; semi-skilled, 1s. 5d. per hour; and skilled, 1s. 7d. per hour. In all cases a cost of living bonus of 3d. per hour was added. Rates were for an 8-hour day, 45-hour week. In the country, shepherds earned £9. 12s. 9d. per month, and labourers, £8. 12s. 9d. per month, plus housing, firing, meat, cows or milk, and garden. Hours of work varied, but the average was less than 8 hours per day.

Although it has no legal status, the Sheep Owners' Association is recognized both by Government and employers; the Trades Union and Trades Disputes Ordinance of 1942 gives legal status to the Labour Federation and the union of the carpenters and tradesmen.

Disputes are usually settled by direct negotiation, but a Labour Advisory Board has statutory power to inquire into conditions of labour, and there is similar provision for a Wages Board. There were no disputes during 1947.

The following labour legislation was in force:

Shipworkers' Protection Ordinance, 1937

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1937, amended 1939

Labour Advisory Board Ordinance, 1942

Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1942

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1942

C. Public Health and Sanitation

There are no tropical diseases, and health problems are very similar to those in outlying districts of the North of Scotland. Bi-annual

/school

school medical examinations and the Infant Welfare Clinic stress the value of a mixed diet.

The revised estimate of total expenditure by the Medical Department for 1947 is £10,722.

There is one Government hospital with 17 beds in Stanley. There are 2 Government medical officers, 1 Government dentist, and 6 nurses. The only medical training afforded is for probationer nurses.

The following vital statistics are given:

(a) Number of deaths	31
Rate per 1,000 population	13.57
(b) Number of births	35
Rate per 1,000 population	15.33
(c) Infant mortality	None
(d) Diseases causing high morbidity	

There were epidemics of: Measles - 380 cases, 1 death

Rubella - 200 cases approximately

Nutrition is good. Green vegetables and fruits are sometimes in short supply.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

Stanley is inclined to be overcrowded, due chiefly to the shortage of building materials. There is no special programme at present.

E. Welfare and Relief

Government expended £725 on relief in 1947.

Apart from the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics, the problems of social welfare are dealt with by the Government medical officers in their routine contacts with the people.

A motor fishing vessel, to improve access to the country districts and transport of patients to hospital, arrived in February 1948.

F. Crime Statistics

59 minor charges were heard and 55 convictions registered. There were no serious offences.

G. Description of Penal Administration

No information transmitted.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The aim of the educational policy is to provide a good general education, with a rural basis, for all children, and to give opportunities of higher education abroad to children of outstanding ability. Education in Stanley is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16. Immediate objectives
/are the

are the improvement of secondary education in Stanley; raising of the leaving age to 15; bringing country children of senior school age to a Central School as boarders; more school buildings in country districts; and improved training for teachers. Special problems arise mainly from lack of communications, sparseness of population, and recruitment and training of teachers.

The Territorial Government contribution for education was £7,200.

Education in the greater part of the Colony is administered by Government. The Falkland Islands Company provided educational facilities, in the remaining part, on farms owned by the Company, without Government assistance or control. No formal provision is made for the participation of the inhabitants in the direction of educational activities.

Information on school buildings and other facilities, and on curriculum and language of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

Government scholarships for secondary education are offered at the British School in Montevideo. It is proposed to give financial assistance in the metropolitan country to students of outstanding ability.

Evening classes in a variety of subjects are organized in Stanley each winter.

No schools provide vocational training. The Falkland Islands Company and various Government Departments have apprenticeship schemes for training the limited number of craftsmen required.

The literacy rate is approximately 95%. The school enrolment in proportion to population of school age was 95 to 100%; enrolment in Government schools, 290; enrolment in Falkland Islands Company's schools, 60; enrolment in secondary schools in South America and United Kingdom, 12. There were 23 local teachers, and 5 non-local teachers, of which 4 were qualified and 1 unqualified. There are no generally recognized qualifications for local teachers who are trained locally by Superintendent of Education, with help of qualified non-local teachers. The pupil-teacher ratio is 13 to 1. The cost per child of education provided by Government is about £24.

Information on cultural institutions, and other information desirable transmitted but not summarized.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

There are no natural resources other than pasture, all of which is occupied by sheep, and kelp beds which have not been developed. Elephant seals are to some extent utilized for oil which is exported. There are large herds of sea lions, and whales are found in adjacent waters.

/Small quantities

Small quantities of hay are produced for fodder. There were 604,136 sheep, 2,734 horses, 11,197 cattle, and 14 swine.

The land laws are consonant with those of England. There have never been any "indigenous" inhabitants. Government holds about 40,000 acres of land; the remainder is private freehold.

D. Standard of Living

The following is a table of retail prices of principal items of consumption:

Beef	3d. - 5d. per lb.
Eggs	2s. 6d. per doz.
Butter	2s. 4d. per lb.
Milk	8d. per quart.

E. Communications and Transport

Two small steamers operate between Montevideo (Uruguay) and the Falklands, and make coastwise voyages. Stanley and Fox Bay are ports of entry. There are also numerous good harbours. Postal service is linked overseas with Montevideo and within the Island by coasting steamer or overland by horse. Daily broadcasts of meteorological conditions and forecasts are provided. Telegraph service is available overseas by daily radio service, and also between the two principal islands. Telephone service is widely spread over the country districts and is in common use in Stanley. Radio telephone service is also available. Receiving sets for overseas and local reception are widely used.

F. Public Finance

Corporations are assessed 2s. 6d. in £1. Individuals are assessed as follows: 1s. in £1 for first taxable £100; 1s. 3d. in £1 for next taxable £250; 1s. 6d. in £1 for next taxable £250; 2s. in £1 for next taxable £250.

G. Banking and Credit

Information is given on the number of banks.

H. International Trade

Total imports amounted to £206,618. The value of the four leading imports was as follows:

Provisions	£35,244
Hardware	36,057
Timber	30,043
Coal, coke and oil fuel	24,522

Total exports amounted to £258,046. The following table gives the quantities and values of these exports:

/Wool

Wool	5,117,075 lbs.	£238,550
Hides and skins	284,174 lbs.	12,821
Tallow	717 cwt.	775
	100 bbls.	900

The United Kingdom amounted to £122,324. Imports from Argentina amounted to £56,711 and £22,300 respectively. Exports to the United Kingdom were as follows: Wool £238,550; hides £12,821, and tallow £1,200. Exports of tallow to the United Kingdom amounted to £775.

Exports were principally on the following items: Spirits, 20% per gross; cigars, 6% per gross; and matches, 10% per gross boxes. Exports of spirits, cigars, tobacco and matches of British origin.

Imports were principally on the following items: Spirits, 20% per gross; cigars, 6% per gross; and matches, 10% per gross boxes. Exports of spirits, cigars, tobacco and matches of British origin.

Imports and Exports

A comprehensive programme of development in social services and communications has been initiated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The programme is being financed by the Colonial Development Fund. The programme is being financed by the Colonial Development Fund. The programme is being financed by the Colonial Development Fund. The programme is being financed by the Colonial Development Fund.

GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar forms a rocky promontory, 3-3/4 miles in length, 3/4 of a mile in breadth, near the southern extremity of Spain with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the coast of Africa. According to the latest available figure its population is 21,233 and the area is 1-7/8 square miles.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

There are no special problems of race, as the population is of European descent, excepting for a small number of Indian traders.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

A policy of full employment for Gibraltarians has been implemented by controlling recruitment of labour through a Central Employment Exchange, and during 1947 the average percentage of unemployment among adult males was less than 0.5.

The principal occupations of wage earners are provided by employment in one or other of the Service Departments, the Colonial Government or the City Council. The largest individual employer continued to be H. M. Lockyard, where the weekly wages ranged from 72s. to 100s. for men, 36s. to 58s. for women and 22s. 6d. to 58s. 3d. for juveniles.

The total registered labour force was 18,700 in December 1947. The number of trade unions registered was 11, and their membership ranged from under 50 to 5,000.

No man hours were lost owing to strikes in 1947. The legal status of employers' and workers' organizations is safeguarded by the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance. Some 7,000 Spanish men and 1,600 women workers enter the colony daily from adjacent Spanish territory and return to their homes at night. Spanish immigrants, who are being eligible for full membership of British trade unions, are not qualified to apply for the registration of a union and are excluded from participating in a vote or motion relating to the calling or financing of a strike.

The following labour legislation has been enacted:

Employment of Women, Foreign Persons and Juveniles

Ordinance, 1941

Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1935

Struck Ordinance, 1924

Employers' Liability Ordinance, 1924

Shop Hours Ordinance, 1922, as amended in 1947

Public Holidays Ordinance, 1946

C. Public Health and Sanitation

Mosquitoes have been kept under control by observing the principles of the campaign begun in 1926. Measures to consolidate the work carried out in the intensive campaign of rat destruction in 1945 and 1946 were taken throughout the year.

Expenditure on public health amounted to £79,996 from the colonial government and £50,363 from local authorities.

There are 4 hospitals with 225 public beds. Doctors numbered 17, dentists 8, nurses 24 and midwives 5.

Facilities are available for training 37 female assistant nurses and 22 male nursing orderlies.

Thirty-two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, resulting in 7 deaths. There were small outbreaks of measles and chicken pox.

The following vital statistics are given:

(a) Number deaths	148
Rate per 1,000 population	7.18
(b) Number of births	463
Rate per 1,000 population	18.75
(c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	47.24

Malnutrition was detected among children whose diet contained an excessive amount of starchy foods, a lack of green vegetables and very little protein. In adults, there was abundant evidence that the diet was ill-balanced. A number of children suffering from malnutrition were supplied with yeast food, extra milk and eggs through the Welfare Office.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

The number of dwellings provided for returned evacuees was brought during the year to a total of 201. Work continued on the permanent housing scheme for 472 flats in seven blocks; the foundations to three blocks have been completed.

E. Welfare and Relief

The Social Welfare Office assisted 137 family groups of the indigent aged, blind, and unemployed, at an annual cost of £5,000.

F. - G. Crime Statistics and Description of Penal Administration

Information submitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Government is responsible for the general direction and control of secular education in the Colony. Education is accessible to all. The two special problems are bilingualism - Spanish and English - and the fact that the population is contained within a very small area.

The 1947 budget of education was £53,847, of which £35,847 was expended in emoluments, superannuation and caretaking. Per capita expenditure on education was approximately £16. All the funds are supplied by Government, except scholarships to the United Kingdom given by the Victoria Mackintosh Trustees to the extent of £1,300. The Christian Brothers and Loreto nuns from Ireland are responsible, under Government control, for secondary education.

The medium of instruction is English, while the second language is Spanish. There is commercial training and a dockyard school.

The average annual attendance was 90.1%. The total teaching staff consisted of 93.

The Government system of education could not be developed until children began to return in large numbers from evacuation centres in Madeira, England, Northern Ireland, Jamaica and Tangier.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

There is no land suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry, and no forests, fisheries or other natural resources. Industrial production, apart from activities to satisfy purely domestic needs, is nil.

D. Standard of Living

The average per capita income of 5,000 wage and salaried employees of government departments was approximately £250 per annum. The working class cost of living index, which is based on a datum of 100 in July 1939, rose from 171 to 183 during the course of the year.

E. Communications and Transport

Type of <u>Communications</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Shipping	5,208 vessels with a net tonnage of 10,156,888 entered port
Air	1 airport 2 air services
Roads	12-1/2 miles
Telephone	800 lines
Telegraph and cable	2 offices

/F. Public Finance

F. Public Finance

The Government expenditure and revenue were respectively £945,603 and £1,304,871.

Taxation is generally indirect. There is no income tax, and there are no excise duties. The main heads of taxation were:

Customs	£ 228,000
Estate duties	14,000
Trade taxes	9,700
Stamp duties	6,500
Licences	7,500

G. Banking and Credit

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. International Trade

The value of the total imports was £3,880,900. The principal items were:

Foodstuffs	£ 1,278,900
Manufactured goods	971,000
Fuel	1,012,000
Dutiable goods	619,000

The most important items of foodstuffs were flour, coffee and meat. Dutiable goods included perfumery, tobacco and gasoline.

The total value of exports was £120,800, of which the most important items were £50,000 for wines and £51,200 for manufactured tobacco.

The United Kingdom is the main source of supply of the Colony's requirements. The re-export trade is mainly with countries in the Mediterranean area.

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is reflected in the limited range of items subject to import duty. There are preferential rates for imports of Empire origin and reduced rates for alcoholic beverages imported in bulk.

I. Development Programmes

The drafting of a comprehensive town planning scheme, of which a long term housing programme including the provision of schools, health services and social facilities forms an integral part, was completed during the year.

NIGERIA

Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa, on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It lies between the parallels of 4° and 14° north, and is thus entirely within the tropics. It is bounded on the south by the sea, on the west and north by French Territory (Dahomey and the Niger Territory), and on the east by the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The greatest length of Nigeria from east to west is over 700 miles; its greatest width from north to south is over 650 miles. The coast line is over 500 miles in length, and the total area of the territory is approximately 345,482 square miles. The total population is estimated at 21,826,389 persons (1945).

Nigeria (including the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship) is divided into four regions for Government purposes: (1) The Northern Provinces, 282,000 square miles in area, with a population of more than 11,000,000 persons; (2) the Eastern Provinces, 46,000 square miles in area, with a population of about 4,690,000; (3) the Western Provinces, 45,000 square miles in area, with a population of over 3,800,000; (4) the Colony, 1,469 square miles in area, with a population of about 325,000 persons.

The Northern, Western and Eastern Provinces constitute the Protectorate of Nigeria, while the Colony, as the name implies, has the juridical status of a Colony.

In addition to the Central Government and the four regional divisions noted above, there are the various Native Administrations or Native Authorities (these being the terms used for the Native Chiefs and the Native Councils), which carry out a great many functions of government, and which have their own budgets. Apart from the public health, educational and public works activities of the territorial government, there are other activities undertaken by the Native Administrations in the fields of health, education and public works.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

Personal relations between Europeans and Africans are cordial, and the need for taking all possible steps to maintain and improve good relations between the different races is fully recognized. The Governor re-stated Government's policy in this respect in his speech to the Legislative Council on 20 March 1947 in the following words:

/"Let me

"Let me state in the most unequivocal terms that the Nigerian Government is entirely opposed to racial discrimination in any shape or form, that in matters within its own sphere it will not countenance it, and that in public life outside of its own sphere it views racial discrimination with complete disapproval."

In accordance with legislation against discrimination in hotels, any holder of a license authorizing the sale of liquor to the public, who is convicted of discrimination against any person on grounds of race, colour or creed, is punishable by a fine and is liable to a forfeiture of the license.

In order to safeguard the position of the indigenous population, new immigration legislation provides for the exercise of control over forms of work which may be undertaken by all non-Natives entering the Territory. Generally speaking, no new immigrants are being allowed to engage in occupations which the indigenous population is fully capable of performing.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The labour policy of the Nigerian Government is guided by the Conventions of the International Labour Organization. The labour laws represent the general minimum standard of employment conditions which must prevail throughout the country. Labour policy, however, is concerned with more than the minimum laws and takes account of the worker and his family within the whole pattern of relationships created by the employment economy, his need for cash remuneration, his physical and educational fitness, and his social relations with his fellow-workers and employers. It also takes account of the permanent as well as the immediate, the communal as well as the personal consequences of the employment system.

A vital factor in the policy is the establishment of sound labour relations through the influence of employers' and workers' organizations, or the fixing of minimum wages and other employment conditions in situations where labour negotiations are impracticable owing to the weakness of negotiating machinery.

The Labour Department was established in 1942 as part of the measures taken to implement the labour policy. The Labour Department has powers to inspect work places, enforce the observation of labour laws, assist in improvement of industrial relations, guide the organization of trade unions, maintain offices for the control and registration of labour, combat unemployment, introduce labour legislation, and protect women and juvenile workers.

/Special

Special labour problems arise from the fact that in the tin mining industry of Northern Nigeria, in the timber industry, and on rubber and other plantations in the South, labour is recruited mainly from a distance and has to be provided with accommodation, and, in some cases, with food rations also. In these areas, the trade unions are weak or absent. Influx of labour into Lagos, and the employment and re-settlement of ex-servicemen are other problems which are being tackled. The steadily growing habit among young persons of roaming from place to place in search of employment is being controlled through registration and the equitable distribution of vacancies among the existing exchanges.

Particulars of wage earners given relate to unskilled, skilled and clerical workers. Unskilled workers earn on the average 7d. to 2s. 7d. per day; skilled workers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per day; and clerical workers, £5. 10s. to £7 per month. In the case of unskilled workers, the daily rates in 1939 were from 3d. to 1s.

The Trade Union Ordinance, 1938, legalizes any trade union formed and registered under its provisions. The benefits of such registration include the right to peaceful picketing, protection against civil actions for breach of contract and for tort in respect of acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

There are 28 trade unions, with a total membership of 51,212 persons; and 6 employers' organizations, with a total membership of 154 persons.

The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, 1941, provides machinery for the settlement of trade disputes. Under the provisions of the Ordinance, the Commissioner of Labour may appoint a conciliator or take such other action as may be expedient to promote settlement by conciliation. If necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute to arbitration. He may also appoint a Board of Inquiry to inquire into and report on any matter connected with or relevant to a trade dispute. Twenty-four industrial disputes are recorded for the year. Only two resulted in work stoppages for more than a few days and also affected more than a small number of workers (tin mining, 10,000 workers, 9 days, men resumed work pending negotiations; stevedoring and clerical, 1,500 workers, 3 months, workers regarded themselves as no longer in employment).

The Labour Code Ordinance, 1945, contains legislation on the following subjects:

/Forced Labour

Forced Labour*

Recruiting of Workers*

Contracts of Employment*

Employment of Women*

Employment of Children*

Employment of Young Persons*

Employment of Clerical and Domestic Workers

Apprentices

Wage Fixing and Protection*

Workmen's Compensation for Seamen

Hours and Holidays

Industrial Relations

Labour Inspection, including Accident Prevention*

Repatriation of Workers

Workmen's compensation is provided for specified classes of workers by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941.

Generally, labour is in plentiful supply. The only shortage is in regard to highly skilled labour. In 1947, there were 5 labour supply and registration centres. The total number of adult industrial workers registered in the registration offices was 16,712. Of 11,184 vacancies notified for adult workers, 9,217 persons submitted applications and 7,516 were accepted. Of 1,737 vacancies notified for juveniles, 2,201 applications were received and 1,383 places were filled.

Hausa and Pagan labour is attracted in large numbers from Sokoto and other centres to the mining areas, while the timber and plantation areas are kept fully supplied by Ibo labour from Eastern Nigeria.

In the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea, a total of 2,781 workers were recruited for service. The conditions under which the recruits are employed are governed by a Treaty concluded in 1942 between the Government of Nigeria and that of the Spanish Territories.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

The chief health problems of Nigeria include the recurrence of smallpox, cerebro-spinal fever, and relapsing fever; the prevalence of helminthic infestation; the high incidence of leprosy, especially in Southern Nigeria, of sleeping sickness, especially in Northern Nigeria, and of venereal diseases, yaws and tuberculosis; inadequacy of hospital accommodation; and the need for a higher level of personal and community hygiene and nutrition, especially among the rural population.

* Note by the Secretariat: Applying relevant International Labour Conventions.

The health policy of the Department includes the provision of mobile field units, the doubling of hospital accommodation, and the establishment of rural health centres. Measures taken to implement this policy include the organization of 2 mobile medical field units; a school for training staff at the rate of 100 per annum; the construction of 3 new hospitals and extensions to 3 others; and the posting of female medical officers to Maiduguri, Akure, Calabar and Kano for maternity and child welfare work, and the training of staff in these duties.

The health organization of the Territory includes a highly important series of Native Administration Health Services which co-operate in all medical and health services in their area. They provide and operate dispensaries and small maternity homes, and supply a subordinate inspectorate with equipment and staff for all sanitary duties in their area.

Missions of various denominations provide several hospitals and small maternity homes. By the teaching of personal and community hygiene, hundreds of mission schools make a very big contribution to medical and health work in Nigeria.

In urban areas, 15 Government and 13 Native Administration piped-water supplies provide over 9 million gallons of water to over 1,400,000 persons. In the rural areas, the Government, Native Administrations, Missions, Schools and private persons have constructed more than one thousand water supplies.

Contributions to the budget for public health came from the following sources:

Territorial government	£ 1,159,910
Native Administrations	324,392
Metropolitan government (In 1947/48)	334,511

There are, in the Territory, 119 general hospitals with 6,618 beds; 156 small maternity homes with 1,767 beds; and 510 rural dispensaries. There are 299 doctors, 6 dentists, 74 nursing sisters, 121 dispensers, 772 trained nurses, 382 nurses-in-training, 898 midwives, 701 sanitary inspectors, and 500 dispensary attendants.

Facilities for training medical and health personnel comprise a medical school at Lagos, which is accorded partial recognition by the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the Royal College of Physicians, London, and training schools for pharmacists, nurses, midwives and sanitary inspectors.

/The following

The following summary of vital statistics relates to Lagos only, the total population of which is estimated at 178,700.

(a)	Number of deaths	3,889
	Rate per 1,000 population	21.7
(b)	Number of births	8,678
	Rate per 1,000 population	48.6
(c)	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	125.7
(d)	Diseases causing high morbidity	
	Leprosy	400,000 cases
	Skin diseases	180,000 "
	Malaria	108,856 "
(e)	Diseases causing high mortality (in Lagos)	
	Pneumonia	309 cases
	Malaria	301 "
	Enteritis	283 "
	Infantile convulsions	235 "
	Tuberculosis	234 "
	Deaths from epidemic diseases in Nigeria in 1947 included:	
	Smallpox	886 cases
	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	325 "

Nutritional deficiency results largely from a lack of protein and some vitamins, which leads to leg ulcers, helminthiasis, and night blindness. The provision of midday meals containing, as far as possible, the required supplements has become standard practice in rural schools.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

In the Northern Provinces, sketch plans are being made of every plot in Zaria and Kaduna, in order to decide what buildings must be removed. In these two cities, as also in other centres, no new buildings may now be erected without the prior submission of plans to the Native Administration Health Authorities. Improvements in sanitation by cementing the 'sanitary lanes' have been effected in Kano Sabon Gari.

Many villages are clearing wide avenues on their own initiative. In one district in the Daura Emirate, every village has been so replanned, on the inspiration of the completed model villages of Kaita and Daudawa in Katsina. A new layout to relieve congestion at Minna, has evoked great demand for new plots. A new plan for Ilokoja Town is in preparation, and a complete new headquarters town for Igala Division is being drawn up. In the mining camps on the Plateau, standards of construction have been laid down by Government, and all camps are inspected periodically by labour and health officers.

/In the

In the Western Provinces, the Native Authorities have introduced simple sanitary rules and building regulations. In Abeokuta Province, Town Planning Authorities have been established under the Nigeria Town and Country Planning Ordinance.

In the Eastern Provinces, the Port Harcourt Town Planning Authority has started two planning schemes in order to alleviate the acute housing congestion. These schemes involve the provision of more properly planned building plots, sanitary services, water supplies and drainage. Grants amounting to 10% of the cost of village improvement and replanning have been made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

In the Colony, measures taken to deal with the slum in the Lagos area include definite rules governing the type of materials to be used in the construction of buildings, the minimum floor-space of a room, and the provision of wide sanitary lanes. The Lagos Executive Development Board has succeeded in clearing acres of slums, and straight, clean thoroughfares, bordered with well-built cottages, now stand on the site formerly occupied by the worst slums in the town.

During 1947, reclamation experts from Europe examined the swamps and shallow areas of the lagoon surrounding Lagos. The whole of Lagos Township has been declared a planning area, thus freezing all building operations, except those which conform to the provisions of the zoning plans. A scheme has been approved for the establishment at Apapa of a residential area capable of accommodating about 15,000 persons, together with excellent sites for light industry easily accessible to both rail and water transport and the usual amenities of a modern planned town. This project, when completed, will relieve the existing acute congestion in Lagos Island. The former town plan of Ikaja, near the main Nigerian airport, has been drastically amended to provide for the orderly future expansion of the town.

E. Welfare and Relief

There are no social insurance schemes in operation in the Colony. It is customary for aged people to be fully cared for by their relatives. In the few cases in Lagos where this is not done, accommodation is provided in the Old Peoples' Refuge, a small institution maintained by the Lagos Town Council.

In 1947, the first full year of the working of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, the Colony welfare officer and the senior service officers spent much time on planning co-ordination, supervision and training of junior staff. The officer in charge of the Juvenile Court Centre became fully responsible for organizing matrimonial conciliation

work, witnessing of refunds of dowry, collection and payment of voluntary maintenance contributions, boarding out of children, recording of corrective orders, and for the Remand Home. A proposal was submitted to Government that the Borstal (reformatory) system should be introduced into Nigeria to deal with young persons of confirmed criminal habits.

In the Probation Service, work was made difficult by the unco-operative attitude of parents, the general lack of normal, stable home life for boys of the class from which most of the probationers came, and the inexperience of the probation officers.

Progress at the Isheri Approved School is taking place in carpentry, tailoring, building construction, training of barbers, and the growing of crops. Weaving will also be introduced.

Welfare officers toured Warri Province to examine the possibility of creating an organization to stop the export of female children for the purpose of prostituting them.

Boys' Clubs and Village Institutes are being developed on the basis of partnership between the people and the Welfare Department.

Port welfare work has increased both in scope and in character by reason of the growing volume of shipping traffic at Lagos. The programme includes sport and recreation, financial assistance to distressed seamen, visits to the sick and the control of theft from seamen and of pilfering on board ships. The hostel in Lagos will be reorganized and made more attractive to seamen with a donation from the Colonial Welfare Fund. Progress has been made in the building up of the Social Welfare Training School at Yaba.

The Colony Welfare Officer has presented a report to the Government containing suggestions on the establishment of a Social Welfare organization in the Protectorate.

Members of the Colony Welfare Staff serve on the following committees: Lagos Liquor Licensing Board; Advisory Committee on Juvenile Employment, Municipal Education Committee; Scout Council; Board of Film Censors; Lagos Council of Social Service; Young Women's Christian Association; and British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

In the Northern Provinces, the care of the aged, the pauper and the infirm, except in a few areas, has always been a family concern in Moslem areas, and also, though perhaps to a lesser extent, in Pagan areas. Destitute strangers, including children, are usually repatriated at the expense of their home Native Administrations. Pauper patients are admitted to all hospitals without payment. The firms on the mine fields have voluntarily appointed a full-time European Welfare Officer who looks after 5 African clubs, and co-operates with the labour and trade union officers in settling labour questions and preventing the social evils of widespread labour unrest.

/During

During the year, many new reading rooms, debating societies and athletic clubs have been established. The Boys' Brigade and the Scout movement are encouraged. At Kaduna, a Boys' Club was started by African enthusiasts without outside assistance. At new Giwa, the new settlement in Zaria Province, an assembly room has been built by communal effort as a recreation centre and for the holding of district and village conferences.

In the Eastern Provinces, social welfare activities in Calabar have mainly been in connexion with juvenile destitution and delinquency, with their attendant evils. Other activities include supervision over the conditions of employment of child labour, the investigation of matrimonial cases, the care of discharged prisoners and females without means, the inauguration of youth clubs, and a hostel for European seamen visiting Calabar.

In the Western Provinces, where society is based mainly on family ties, the relief of the destitute and disabled devolves upon the relations of the persons concerned. Very few beggars are to be seen, except in the larger towns, and these are mostly strangers from other parts.

No organized social welfare services exist, though much is done in this way by missions. Many of the functions of a welfare officer are exercised by the Administrative Officer (the District Officer and the Assistant District Officer). Attempts are being made to increase interest in village life for the purpose of encouraging the younger generation to remain in the rural areas instead of migrating to the towns, where so often they merely swell the ranks of the unemployed.

F. - G. Crime Statistics; Description of Penal Administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A sessional paper entitled "Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria", of 61 printed pages was transmitted.

Among the points made in the Memorandum are:

1. Education policy must aim at assisting in guiding and helping peoples to achieve self-government.
2. Progress is in large measure attributable to co-operation between the Government and the Voluntary Agencies.
3. Increased facilities need the active co-operation of the communities concerned.

4. Local education authorities should be developed, and on them the Native Authorities should be represented.
5. A four-year course in junior primary schools should be provided for the great majority of children.
6. These schools should be feeder schools for senior primary schools.
7. Secondary schools should be centrally planned and evolve from a system of Government assistance for missions to the creation of autonomous foundations.
8. Higher education should contain generous provision for scholarships, and all possible steps should be taken to improve secondary school staffs.
9. Science should be given a more assured place in secondary education.
10. Rural education centres should be developed in order to train teachers and others in agricultural and rural education.
11. Technical education should aim at correcting the lack of senior artisans.
12. Adult education schemes, for which carefully selected areas should be chosen should be built round the needs of particular communities.

In earlier days, education was in the hands of missionaries and Government officers. Gradually, and at an increasing pace, responsibility is being accepted by the local population.

Except in the Moslem Provinces of the North and in a few backward areas of the South, the local population supplies all the initiative required in expanding the school system. The chief problem is to cater for the popular demand.

In the case of Voluntary Agency schools (formerly known as Mission schools), detailed organization is largely in the hands of the indigenous people. In Government schools, all headmasters are Africans.

Responsibility for school funds is largely in the hands of the local community, except in the case of Government schools. Mission funds derived from overseas were at one time a very important factor in school finance, but are now tending to decrease.

Total educational expenditure (including the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship) by the territorial government and the provinces was as follows:

Territorial government	£ 113,141
Eastern Provinces	618,610
Western Provinces	582,831
Northern Provinces	159,489
Total	<u>£1,474,071</u>

Voluntary Agencies undertake most of the work of training primary school teachers. Large grants are given to Voluntary Agency training colleges and centres, including capitation and other recurrent grants and building grants, which may be anything up to 100% of the total cost of these buildings. Grants are also received from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and from local funds provided for the Ten Year Development Plan.

Information was transmitted on school buildings and other facilities, and on curriculum and languages of instruction but is not summarized.

Higher education in the territory is carried on at the Higher College, Yaba, and at the new University College at Ibadan. The Technical Institute also intends to develop courses of a high standard in industrial and other practical subjects.

Universities in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States of America have opened their doors to Nigerian students. Scholarships are given by Government which cover the total expenses of the scholars and also provide for the subsistence of dependents in Nigeria.

The approach to mass literacy and adult education is through existing tribal organizations. Nine areas have been selected in which an attack on illiteracy is particularly necessary and in which there is likely to be a good local response, and it is hoped that work in these areas will start a "chain-reaction" which will spread the campaign wider afield. In the Northern Provinces, the Gaskiya Corporation is already producing mass education literature in Hausa, and proposes to extend its activities to Tiv and other vernaculars. In the Southern Provinces, translators are at work and it is intended to establish bureaux in the near future. Here, English and arithmetic have been introduced into the programme.

Vocational training, which forms one of the largest sections of the Education Development Plan and has received a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and votes from current revenue, is undertaken in trade centres and technical institutes. Training under Government apprenticeship schemes takes three to five years, with practical experience in actual construction and in commercial or Government workshops. In the technical institutes, apprentices receive more advanced theoretical instruction.

In the Northern Provinces, where the total population is about 11,000,000, the school enrollment is less than 70,000, and the mass education experiments affect about 16,000 adults. In the Southern Provinces, the percentage of literacy in some areas is high.

/There are

There are 656,000 pupils in primary schools, 8,750 in secondary schools, 2,500 in teacher training centres, and 108 at the Higher College, Yaba.

The duration of the basic school course is four years. The number of children in such a four-year age group is estimated at 1,700,000. Thus approximately 40% of the children of the territory could be given a four-year course if all the resources of the schools were applied to that purpose.

In the territory, there are 4,441 teachers with degrees or certificates, 25,313 uncertificated teachers, and 65 Government education officers appointed to institutions.

The qualifications of teachers include university degrees, educational diplomas, Ministry of Education certificates, Ministry of Education Domestic Science certificates, Froebel qualifications and Nigerian Higher College diplomas for secondary school teachers.

There are 18 four-year higher elementary, 22 two-year elementary, 12 one- to two-year preliminary, and 2 rural education teacher training centres. There are also 12 training classes attached to schools in the Northern Provinces. Overseas scholarships are given for candidates wishing to obtain university degrees, Ministry of Education qualifications, or the educational diplomas and certificates of the London University Institute of Education.

The ratio of students to teachers in the territory is 22 to 1.

Approximately £ 2.2s. is spent on each pupil per annum.

The Government publishes 60,000 copies of the "Nigerian Children's Own Paper" per month, and 39,000 copies of the "Nigeria Review" per week. The former contains simple articles and pictures about the people of other lands and their way of life; and the latter explains Government policy, gives short factual news items on such matters as famous institutions of other countries, and on the traditions, customs, arts and crafts, and industries of Nigeria. A highly successful series of articles giving instruction in English was also published.

In the Northern Provinces, the Government-sponsored Gaskiya Corporation publishes a weekly newspaper in Hausa and runs a literature bureau.

The showing of background films in schools is being organized by the Public Relations Department.

Small local museums, containing chiefly carvings, terra cotta and sculpture in stone, exist in various parts of the country. £ 25,000 was voted for the recovery of specimens of Nigerian works from Germany.

Information was transmitted under the heading "Specification of other information desirable" but is not summarized.

For information on development programmes, see under Section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

Of the total estimated area of 372,674 square miles,* some 25,000 square miles of the territory are under arable cultivation annually, producing mainly cocoa, oil palm products, yams, cassava, cotton, guinea-corn, millet and groundnuts. Owing to the practice of shifting cultivation, the reserve of fallow land represents about nine times the area under cultivation. The high forests, which are limited in extent, produce mahoganies, and the savannah woodlands supply small dimensional lumber and firewood for local use.

The mineral resources of Nigeria include tin, columbite, gold and coal.

Estimates of the areas of the principal crops and crop production are:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Total average production</u> (tons)
Groundnuts	2,675,000	551,000
Palm oil)	2,600,000	290,000
Palm kernels)		220,000
Yams	1,418,000	3,545,000
Guinea corn and millet	11,370,000	2,540,000
Cassava	945,000	3,000,000
Maize	750,000	134,000
Cotton	700,000	50,000
Cocoa	500,000	95,000

According to the livestock returns for 1947, there were in the territory approximately 3,731,545 cattle, 2,327,958 sheep, 5,370,880 goats, over 250,000 horses and 500,000 donkeys. These returns are considered to be underestimates, and the true figure is considered to be as great as 15% more with regard to cattle and 50% more with regard to goats.

The Guinea high forest of the South has its largest timber trees rising up to 200 feet high, and there is often an understory of low shade bearing species. To the north of the high forest lies the Guinea savannah, consisting of tall grass and scattered trees. This covers a very large part of Nigeria. With the exception of the extreme northeast corner, the Sudan zone forms the rest of the country, and is covered by drier but far from arid savannah.

* Note by the Secretariat: Including the Camercons under United Kingdom Trusteeship (27,182 square miles) /Large

Large sized timber is only produced in commercial or export quantities from the high forest zone, but a considerable volume is extracted for local use from the fringing forests. Timber exploitation on a commercial scale is controlled by concessions exclusively to exploit defined timber areas. Permit must also be obtained to fell individual trees for local use. The concessions, requiring capital to work them, are predominantly in the hands of European firms, but the felling of individual trees is a local industry entirely in the hands of Nigerian pitsawyers. Approximately twice the number of trees felled in concessions are felled each year under individual permit. The Guinea savannah and the Sudan zone are valuable sources of small dimensional timber, poles and firewood, but these forests cannot be developed commercially except by their use as raw material for a derived product of wood, such as charcoal.

Soil conservation is encouraged. In the Southern Provinces, a system of high ridges with crossbars has been most effective. In the Northern Provinces, where cattle-drawn implements are encouraged, simple systems of contour ridging and broad base terracing are employed. In the Plateau Province, the damage done by mining activities and erosion following over-farming and over-grazing is being repaired. The Agricultural and Forestry Departments are co-operating to control gully erosion in Onitsha Province.

Forest conservation legislation enforces the protection of certain listed trees, including all of economic importance. Regeneration practice is being employed to maintain in good productive order existing natural forests or woodland.

Processing machinery in the form of hand-operated palm oil presses and palm kernel crackers, simple animal-drawn sugar cane crushers, and power operated rice mills are in use. Tractors and mechanical equipment have been ordered for experimental work on a considerable scale.

Breeding and selection work on the oil palm, designed to increase both palm oil and palm kernel producing capacity, is being undertaken at the Oil Palm Research Station near Benin in Southern Nigeria, with the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Breeding and selection work is also being done on cocoa, cotton, groundnuts, cassava, pulses and sorghum.

The Agricultural Department, in collaboration with the Veterinary Department, is carrying on selective breeding of local cattle in the Northern Provinces, and is experimenting with cattle types showing resistance to trypanosome infection in the central and southern parts of the country. Pig keeping is being encouraged, and a poultry breeding and experimental centre has been established with a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

/In connexion

In connexion with the control of plant pests and disease, the botanical and entomological sections of the Department dealt with swollen shoot disease and blackpod in cocoa, the tobacco beetle as a pest of stored cocoa, and heliopeltis and bollworm as pests of cotton. Chrysops research is undertaken at the Oil Palm Research Station, and a reconnaissance of locust breeding grounds and potential outbreak centres in Bornu and Adamawa Province was also carried out.

There are in the territory 2 schools for the training of the junior staff of the Agricultural Department, 1 two-year farm school, 31 experimental stations and farm centres and 68 demonstration farms.

A long list of documents containing laws, regulation and policies affecting land tenure is given in the information transmitted.

In 1925, the Governor of the day reiterated the principles of land policy laid down by Lord Lugard. Thus he opposed the suggestion that companies should be placed by the Government in a position that would enable them to acquire, on a large scale as freehold or on very long lease, land upon which to establish estates for the production of palm oil and kernels. He explained that to accept such a proposal would mean that the Government was turning its back on a cardinal article of its policy by selling and leasing areas which do not belong to it to persons who have no claim to them. It would be allowing a thin edge of the wedge of European proprietorship in the rural districts of Nigeria. "It is my very earnest hope that the land policy of the Government which, in my judgment, is the cornerstone upon which the entire edifice of native prosperity ... depends, will never be suffered to be altered or abandoned, no matter how strongly it may be urged that such action is demanded in the name of economic expediency."

Both law and administrative practice are primarily designed to protect the interests of the indigenous population, and no discrimination against them on the grounds of race, colour, or religion can therefore be said to exist.

A great diversity of land tenure is found in Nigeria, ranging from communal tenure through variations of family tenure up to individual holdings similar to English freehold.

No large areas of land are held by non-indigenous persons, nor, with two leasehold exceptions, are non-indigenous plantations or ranches known in Nigeria.

Special credit facilities are provided by many of the Native Administrations for the purchase of stock, implements and machinery. Co-operative credit facilities have been organized under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

/Produce,

Produce, such as cocoa, palm products, rubber, groundnuts and cotton, purchased for export is subject, under Government regulation, to inspection and grading. Minimum prices according to grade are published and enforced. The Agricultural Department has provided special assistance in the initial stages of the marketing of new products, such as ginger and chillies purchased for export, and potatoes and brown sugar produced for internal trade.

The establishment of the Geological Department includes African technical and field staff.

The output of the principal minerals was as follows:

	<u>Production</u>	
Cassiterite	12,597	long tons
Columbite	1,286	" "
Galena	91.50	" "
Sphalerite	10	" "
Tantalite	3.71	" "
Wolframite	3.22	" "
Gold	2,503	ozs. troy
Coal	379,354	tons

Half the mining revenue derived inside the Niger Company zone is paid to the successors of the Royal Niger Company.

Of the 15 power stations in the territory, 11 are owned by the territorial government and 4 by Native Administrations.

It is intended to extend considerably the Dairy Scheme for the manufacture of butter for internal consumption. The expansion of the soap manufacturing industry is held up by the world shortage of caustic soda.

As for handicrafts, at the three textile centres, textile officers give instruction in spinning and weaving technique, the use of broad looms, and dyeing with synthetic dyestuffs. There is a considerable export trade in village-made raffia mats, especially those manufactured by the Ikot-Ekpene Co-operative Society.

The Nigeria Local Development Board, which has £ 250,000 per year for five years, has given assistance to a land settlement scheme, a sawmill, leather workers, woodworkers, road improvement, etc. In addition to this, grants-in-aid are made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to Town Councils and Native Authorities on a percentage basis in recognition of works carried out by them or under their own initiative and enterprise.

D. Standard of Living

The retail prices of beef and rice were:

	<u>Lagos</u>	<u>Calabar</u>	<u>Sokoto</u>	<u>Jos</u>
Beef, per lb.	1s.	10d.	6d.	8d.
Rice, per lb.	6d.	5d.	3d.	-

E. Communications and Transport

There were 126 post offices conducting money order and telegraph business, and 6,105 telephones in the territory.

1,687 wireless receiving licences were issued; by the end of the year there were 6,230 radio rediffusion subscribers.

Out of a total road mileage of 24,659, the length of all-season roads was about 18,400 miles.

There were 1,903 miles of railways in the territory.

14 aerodromes are available for scheduled aircraft. The British Overseas Airways Corporation operates five weekly services each way between Nigeria and the United Kingdom. Air France and K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Lines) operate twice weekly services. Air France also operates feeder services (which pass through Kano and Lagos) connecting the French West African territories. Several charter companies operate aircraft through Nigeria, en route to South and Central Africa. The West African Airways Corporation has initiated the connectin by air, of the main population centres in Nigeria.

Steamers of British, Dutch, French and American lines called at Nigerian ports during the year. The territory has 4,000 miles of navigable waterways.

F. Public Finance

In the information transmitted items are given of estimated revenue and expenditure. The estimated revenue amounted to £ 18,213,170, and the estimated expenditure to £ 17,908,200.

The chief sources of taxation include income tax, general tax, and profits tax.

The income tax rates are as follows:

<u>Chargeable income</u>	<u>Rate of tax</u>
	s. d.
For every pound of the first £ 200	0 4 1/2
" " " " " next 200	0 9
" " " " " " 200	1 1 1/2
" " " " " " 200	1 6
" " " " " " 400	3 0
" " " " " " 800	4 6
" " " " " " 1,000	6 0
" " " " " " 1,000	7 6
" " " " " " 1,000	9 0
" " " " " " 5,000	11 3
" " " " exceeding 10,000	15 0

or at 4 1/2d. in the pound of total income, whichever is the greater.

All companies pay tax on their profits at 7s. 6d. in the pound

G. Banking and Credit

Information is given on the number of banks. There are 120 Post Office Savings Banks in the territory, with 142,276 depositors; deposits during the year amounted to £ 1,075,736. The current minimum market rate charged by banks for discounting bills or exchange or granting short loans is 5%.

E. International Trade

The total imports amounted to £ 39,421,512. £ 1,328,094 worth of food and £ 10,204,031 worth of clothing were imported. The most important items of food imported were salt (£ 675,110), fish (£ 222,748) and biscuits (£ 201,329).

The total exports amounted to £ 38,369,076. The most important items were:

	Quantity (in tons)	Value £
Cocoa	110,793	10,650,131
Groundnuts	255,866	6,270,047
Palm kernels	316,376	6,203,944
Tin ore	14,090	4,091,149
Palm oil	125,954	3,241,936

Imports (excluding bullion, specie and currency), came

mainly from the following countries:

United Kingdom	£ 16,163,755
United States of America	5,755,062
India	2,027,116
Netherlands	1,456,832
Italy	1,259,577

Nigerian exports (excluding specie and currency), went

mainly to the following countries:

United Kingdom	£ 28,087,048
United States of America	5,972,731
Netherlands	1,176,499
Canada	497,284

The above trade statistics relate to Nigeria and the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship. It is not possible to separate the figures for Nigeria, since much of the Cameroons imports and some of the exports are cleared through Nigerian ports and cannot be identified.

The tariffs on the three most important imports were:

Provisions	1d. to 4s. 2d. per lb.
Apparel	4d. to 1s. each, or <u>ad valorem</u> 16 2/3% whichever is the higher.
Cotton piece goods	2d. to 9d. per square yard

I. Development Programmes

A memorandum entitled "A Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria, 1946", 157 printed pages long, with maps, was transmitted.

An important feature of the Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare is the fact that a great majority of its constituent schemes have a bearing on economic development. Any large-scale programme for the development of an economically backward country is bound to fail if it does not provide for economic development to furnish the funds necessary, at least in part, for the welfare schemes.

During the year 1947, 379 new wells were completed, 80 tanks erected, 58 dams and minor schemes completed; schemes were prepared for Ilorin and Iwo; and the projects for Minna, Warri, Sokoto, and extensions to the Jos waterworks are under construction.

Progress was made in the scheme for the expansion of hospital services, the mass treatment of epidemic and endemic diseases by mobile epidemic units, the setting up of rural health centres, and the training of the necessary staff. The anti-malaria drainage and swamp reclamation scheme in the Lagos area was completed. A British Empire Leprosy Relief Association Research Unit was established at Uzuakoli in the Owerri Province. Progress was also made in pathological and physiological research.

Town planning and village reconstruction schemes were carried out in the Bauchi Province, where 6 villages were established and 1,200 compounds laid out, and in Port Harcourt.

The educational development scheme provides for the development of the public educational system at a cost of approximately £ 1,900,000; for aid to Voluntary Agency educational organizations (£ 2,100,000); for Government technical education (£ 1,200,000); and for a supplementary five-year plan in the Northern Provinces, directed chiefly towards teacher training (£ 500,000). Progress is reported in the implementation of the scheme.

In the sphere of agricultural development, experimental farms were established at Yola and Maiduguri, a poultry development centre at Oyo, a drainage and irrigation scheme at Bida. Liming demonstrations and fertilizer trials were carried out in the Eastern Provinces. The Bamenda-Cross River-Calabar farm settlement scheme is progressing satisfactorily.

The veterinary programme provides for the general development of the livestock industry, and embraces research into and treatment of animal diseases, large-scale immunization, livestock improvement and the study of the types of animals best suited to the various parts of the country. Progress was made in the establishment of livestock improvement centres and immunization centres.

The Benin forests are now under complete felling control, and reserves were demarcated in Benin, Ondo and the Plateau Provinces. In the Northern Provinces, sawmills have been set up in the Jemma forest and in Esharia Province. Extensions to the Forestry School were started to cater for the training of more junior staff.

Under the development plans for mineral and industrial production, a plywood factory has been erected at Sapele, a brewery is under construction at Apapa, an orange juice factory is projected at Umuahia, new electricity supply schemes and extensions to existing power stations are being undertaken, and the development of a textile industry is under way.

Research and investigation into the mineral resources of the territory is being carried out with a free grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

The finances required for the implementation of the Development Plan will come from a grant of £ 23,000,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, £ 16,000,000 from Nigerian Government loans, and about £ 16,000,000 from the revenue of the territory.

Some of the main expenditures projected for the years 1946-47 to 1956-57 are the following:

Water supplies	£ 8,062,000
Roads	7,046,300
Electricity	1,544,200
Medical and health	6,628,287
Education	5,326,503
Agriculture, veterinary and forestry	3,229,641
Peasant textile industries	141,000
Social welfare organizations	384,000
Fisheries	157,000
Town planning and village reconstruction	332,000

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Northern Rhodesia, consisting mainly of high plateau country, covered with thin forest, lies to the north of the Zambesi River and is bounded by Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo on the north; Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east; Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa on the south and Portuguese West Africa on the west. Its area is 287,680 square miles and its population is estimated at 1,700,000.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

In most of Northern Rhodesia, with the exception of industrial areas, contacts between Africans and Europeans is limited, and the cultural and social relations between races is small.

Article 25 (I) of the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1924, provides that no discriminatory legislation (with the exception of Bills dealing with the supply of arms, ammunition, or liquor) may be enacted without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The policy of the Government aims at harmonious relations between employers and labourers and the pacific settlement of industrial disputes.

In order to help build up representative bodies of African workers, a Labour Department was organized in 1940. With the exception of a union of African shop assistants there are no African trade unions. Africans however are elected to works committees or similar bodies which are consulted by employers.

European workers in the mines and railways are fully represented by trade unions. The Mine Workers Union has recently decided to form African branches as integral parts of the Union.

In the mining industry, Europeans receive an average of £53 per month (surface worker) and £59 per month (underground workers), with living allowance, overtime pay, leave bonuses, etc., added. Africans receive from 37s. (surface workers) to 45s per month (underground workers) with free food and housing, which is estimated to bring the real wage average to about £6. 15s. (surface) and £7. 6s. (underground). In other fields of employment, Europeans receive from £38 to £78 monthly and Africans from 35s. to 75s. including food and housing. A minimum wage of 22s. 6d. exists for Africans in the building and engineering industries in certain areas.

There is no local legislation in Northern Rhodesia governing labour organization, but Acts of the Imperial Parliament have been applied to the Territory giving legal status to trade unions.

/The Chamber of

The Chamber of Mines is the only real employer's association in the Territory.

The Law relating to the settlement of industrial disputes rests on the Conciliation Act, 1896, of the Imperial Parliament. Disputes are settled by conciliation or by reference to arbitration through action of the Industrial Adviser in the case of dispute between Europeans, and through the Labour Commissioner when African employees are involved.

The principal labour laws are as follows:

Employment of Natives Ordinances.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and

Children Ordinance	1933
Apprenticeship Ordinance	1943
Minimum Wage Ordinance	1932
Workmen's Compensation Ordinance	1944
Factories Ordinance	1942
Shop Assistants Ordinance	1937
Silicosis (Temporary Arrangements) Ordinance	1945

and regulations made under these Ordinances.

The administration and enforcement of the above labour legislation is carried out through Labour Officers, Inspectors of Mines and Factories, Officers of the Provincial Administration and the Police. There is a Workmen's Compensation Commissioner to whom accident reports are submitted. The Silicosis (Temporary Arrangements) Ordinance is administered by the Silicosis Bureau and the Silicosis Compensation Board on which employers and workers are represented.

African employment at the end of 1947 included 56,000 in heavy industry, 14,000 in European farming industry, 30,000 in trade, domestic and Government Service. Shortages of labour were evidenced on farms, particularly in planting and reaping seasons.

There is no organization for the recruitment of alien labour, and migration is free. Figures for immigrant labourers include 5,000 from Portuguese West Africa, 5,500 from Nyasaland and 2,000 each from Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo.

Emigration is mostly to the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Migration to Southern Rhodesia is free; that to the Union is partly controlled, there being an agreement for recruitment of 3,500 Africans in Barotseland for a period of 12 months for work in the Witwatersrand mines.

Legislation on migrant labour and for the institution of deferred pay, under a Tri-Partite Agreement with the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is pending.

There is considerable internal movement of labour to the mines.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

In addition to strengthening the personnel of the Health Department to deal with the increase in medical and health work, the problems receiving special attention are venereal diseases, sleeping sickness, nutrition, silicosis, dental services, tuberculosis, care of lepers and mental patients and teaching of hygiene.

Expenditure on Public Health for 1947 was as follows:

Total estimated Health Department expenditure	£307,966
Total actual Health Department expenditure	£274,622 13s. 8d.
Colonial Development and Welfare grant	£ 22,836
Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure	£ 9,970 15s. 3d.

There are 12 Government and other hospitals in the Territory for Europeans, with 506 beds, and 26 hospitals for Africans, with 2,249 beds.

There are 109 registered medical practitioners, 14 dentists and 175 nurses and midwives. There are no training facilities for doctors and dentists, but training for African medical personnel is provided at one school and at private hospitals.

No detailed figures of vital statistics are available for the African population. The figures for the European population, numbering 21,919 persons, are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| (a) Number of deaths | 163 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | 7.4 |
| (b) Number of births | 692 |
| Rate per 1,000 population | 31.4 |
| (c) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 | |
| Live births | 53.6 |
- (d) No figures are available for annual number of cases of diseases causing high morbidity. Amongst Africans, in addition to those diseases listed below, relapsing fever, bilharzia, malaria, tuberculosis and sleeping sickness cause high morbidity.
- (e) Diseases causing high mortality for Europeans include those of respiratory and circulatory systems, cancer and other tumours, malaria, infective and parasitic diseases, and diseases of the digestive and nervous systems.

Malnutrition and vitamin deficiency are considered to be fairly common among Africans, but reliable data are not yet available.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

Building programmes are under way to relieve the urgent housing shortage, and African towns outside larger townships are being established under Government control.

/E. Welfare and

E. Welfare and Relief

There is no comprehensive system of social insurance but the Government does provide an old persons assistance scheme and an Old People's Home for Europeans. Ad hoc compassionate grants are made to disabled or destitute Africans. Child Welfare Clinics exist for Africans as well as a certain number of Welfare Centres.

F. - G. Crime Statistics; Description of Penal Administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

As regards education for Europeans, schools are usually established as centres where children of school age exceed 12, and aid is given to private schools where no Government school exists.

The educational policy for Africans aims at extending literacy and training people required for responsible positions, and, at the same time, at raising the standard of character and efficiency of the bulk of the people.

An Advisory Board on which there is mission and African representation advises the Department of African Education.

The estimated expenditure for European education for 1947 was £128,937. The estimated budget for African education in 1948 is given as £341,758 out of which £271,629 is to be provided from the Territory and the balance from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Missionary societies provide the staff and administration for 1,112 African educational institutions which are Government assisted.

Information on school buildings and other facilities was transmitted but not summarized.

Information on curriculum and language or languages was transmitted but not summarized.

As regards Europeans, no facilities for higher education exist in the Territory. There are Government bursaries, free grants, loans, and private scholarships for assistance towards university and vocational training outside the Territory. A special scheme exists to aid ex-service personnel to obtain higher education.

As regards Africans, matriculation standard is available in the Territory and higher education is obtainable in Uganda, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom.

There is no adult education scheme for Europeans, but there has been a mass literacy campaign for Africans since 1945.

/There is a

There is a supervisor of technical education. Government technical classes, primarily for European apprentices, are held at the chief mining centres. The training of African apprentices and industrial instructors is provided at Munali Training Centre. Teachers' training courses are also available.

Nearly all European children of school age attend school, and the enrolment was 2,821, of which 1,896 were in primary school. There were 139,000 African children enrolled in primary schools which represented 44.5% of the number of children of school age; 194 were in secondary schools representing .16% of the number of children of school age. There were 140 teachers in European schools and 4,259 in African schools, of whom 4,151 were Africans. The pupil-teacher ratio for Africans was 33 to 1. Average per capita expenditure on European children was £24. 3s. and on African children £1. 9s. 0.

As for cultural institutions, in addition to the European press, there is one African fortnightly paper, "Mutende", with an actual subscription of 18,000, but it is estimated that its readers are ten times this figure.

There are 43 commercial and privately owned 16 mm. theatres in the Territory; there are 6 Government Mobile Cinema Units, running regular schedules in 15 fixed point cinemas for Africans. The central film library has 650 films.

There are three radio transmitters broadcasting 2 hours daily; African programmes are given in four vernaculars.

There is one museum.

Other information on education has been transmitted but not summarized. For information on development programmes, see Section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

Base metal mining, chiefly copper, is the main economic activity. Lead and zinc with vanadium is also mined. Farming industry (European) takes second place and is concerned mainly with the production of foodstuffs for domestic consumption, the chief crops being maize, wheat, potatoes and groundnuts. The main export crop is tobacco. There are considerable forest resources, but fishery possibilities are unexplored. Other industrial products are furniture, plywood, flour, oils, limestone, mineral waters and cloth.

There are African assistants in the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments, and African rangers in the Forest Department.

The basic policy in regard to fisheries is to reserve fishing as an industry for the African; European enterprise is permitted only where African enterprise has proved unable to carry on.

/The Territory,

The Territory, with the exception of land alienated to European farmers or for mining or Crown land, is subject to varying forms of subsistence agriculture practiced by the African population. Most of the indigenous agriculture is of the shifting type, but better soil is used for more permanent cultivation.

Accurate figures for the areas planted to principal crops in 1947 are not available. Approximate areas were maize (European) 55,000 acres, wheat (European) 2,000 acres, tobacco (flue-cured) 8,500 acres, (Turkish) 2,500 acres and (air-cured) 900 acres.

Production of maize totalled 264,000 bags, tobacco totalled 4,207,000 lbs. and less than 5,000 bags of locally grown wheat were marketed.

There were 770,012 head of cattle, and livestock products consisted mainly of 42,000 head of beef. 20,087 pounds of butter were produced.

21,000 square miles of the Territory consists of land on which saw-timber can grow. The area of forest reserves is now 1,438 square miles, which is 0.5% of the total area of the Territory.

There are four main forest regions.

The total volume of saw-logs cut under licence in 1946 was 3,600,000 cubic feet.

It is estimated that between £200,000 and £250,000 worth of fish is marketed every year in addition to the large home consumption. This represents some 3 to 4 thousand tons of mostly dried fish, the greater part of which is marketed by Africans. There is one European fishery.

In regard to conservation practices, anti-soil erosion work has been largely confined to the construction of earth works of various types commonly known as contour ridges, and to the layout of grass strips as well as control of bush and grass burning. Fire protection for the conservation of forests is organized for both exploited and unexploited forests. The basic requirements of fisheries conservation are incorporated in regulations controlling fishing in the more important areas.

The soil resources of the Territory have been extensively studied on a pedological basis. Provision is made for the appointment of a soil chemist to undertake soil research and fertilizer trials.

The use of agricultural machinery is confined mainly to the single furrow plough drawn by 4 oxen. African cultivation is mostly confined to axe and hoe. European farmers use 3 furrow ploughs and often motor tractors are used on larger farms.

Green manuring is largely practiced by grain farmers, while native

/maize

maize growers make some use of kraal manure. Inorganic fertilizers are used by European farmers for maize, wheat and tobacco.

No plant breeding is carried out in the Territory at present, although tests for adaptation have been made in the case of wheat and tobacco. Some departmental experimental stations are doing work on selection of native food crops. Some work on selection and breeding of cattle is also being done.

There is no plant pathologist in the Territory. Intensive campaigns have been carried out against red locust, and aircraft have been effectively used in spraying the flying swarms.

There are three tsetse control schemes financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The schemes vary from a degree of control to complete elimination of the tsetse fly. "Discriminate clearing" and control of game movement are the methods used.

There is a rinderpest control campaign, and owing to the success of the pleuro-pneumonia campaign, the cattle cordon on the border of Barotseland has been withdrawn.

There are no agricultural schools, but the Department of Agriculture maintains ten agricultural stations, two of which are devoted to European agriculture.

The full time of one agricultural officer and the part time services of other agricultural staff are available for agricultural advisory services. There is one Government-paid tobacco adviser for the North Western Rhodesia Tobacco Association. Veterinary advisory services are organized by the field staff, and there is one African Veterinary Assistants training school.

English law, as it was in 1924, applies to land tenure, provided that "no Act of the Imperial Parliament passed after 1911 applies to the Territory." There are no specific laws applying to Crown land, Native Reserves, Forest Reserves, Native Trust Land and Barotseland.

Prior to 1943 Crown land was usually alienated under a lease with option to purchase. Crown land is now alienated under short term (30 years) and long-term (999 years) leases. Ownership plots and small holdings leases are for periods not longer than 99 years. Certain areas of Crown land have been declared Forest Reserves.

In general, lands reserved for Native use, whether Native Reserves or Native Trust Land, may not be alienated, and are vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the exclusive use of and development for the Natives. Barotseland is secured to the Natives by treaties.

The total area of the Territory is 184,090,000 acres; 170,218,000 acres are held by or on behalf of the indigenous inhabitants, of which 98,792,000 acres are Native Trust Land; 9,790,600 acres are held by the

/Crown,

Crown, but 7,202,940 acres have already been alienated by leasehold; 3,878,400 acres are held in Freehold and Individual Title, and 203,000 acres are township areas and are alienated for a definite period.

There is little demand for rural credit in the Territory. One European credit society, with limited liability exists at Fort Jameson, and mainly supplies loans to tobacco farmers. There are no professional money lenders, and Government policy encourages the African cultivators to form producers' marketing co-operatives through which well regulated credit on reasonable terms can be provided, particularly to the peasant farmers and small holders upon whom increased production depends.

At the end of 1947, there were seven European Producers' marketing Societies with a total of 965 members. The fields covered included livestock marketing and improvement; sales of tobacco, coffee and dairy produce; and the encouragement of better farming. There was one African Association, with about 1,000 members, which covered the production, processing and marketing of Burley tobacco and groundnuts for internal markets.

Information on Development programmes is given under Section IV, I.

Prospecting licences for mining are issued by the British South Africa Company, as holders of the mineral rights. Mining rights in respect of larger areas or in respect of minerals not specifically mentioned in the prospecting licence may be acquired by means of special grants.

Mineral production during 1947 was valued at £23,519,554 (subject to adjustment), of which £20,397,481 was made up by various forms of copper, £1,296,755 by lead and £1,301,496 by vanadium pentoxide.

Power production for 1946 was 6,904,000 units, valued at £57,000

Refineries and manufactures in the Territory include edible oil and liver oil factories, flour mills, two foundries, one essential oils factory, one lime works, a blanket factory and a clothes factory. Other industries include the Zambesi Saw Mills, two soap factories and a cement factory with an annual output of 50,000 tons, which is near completion.

Traditional village industries, mat making, hatchet making, iron working and pot making exist on an individual and unorganized basis and fulfil a very real purpose in the rural areas of the Territory. No village industries are subsidized.

D. Standard of Living

The majority of non-native unmarried persons had incomes between £300 - £700, and married persons had between £500 - £1,200. Cost of living information given includes prices of various foodstuffs: standard bread cost, 6 d. per pound and maize meal, 1 d. per pound.

/E. Communications

E. Communications and Transport

<u>Type of Communications</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Railways	642 miles approximately
Railways connect the Territory with the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa and with other ports in the Union of South Africa	
Air	17 routes; 4 main airfields
Motor traffic roads	9,910 miles
Telegraphs	36
Telephones	2,762
Cable offices	36
Radio telephone services to United Kingdom are also available	
Radio	One broadcasting station

F. Public Finance

The revenue of the Territory amounted to £4,290,000. The deficit was made up by Land Sales, and appropriations from the Northern Rhodesia Development Account and the General Revenue Balance.

The expenditure amounted to £4,534,132.

Income tax deduction for non-native* unmarried persons was £250, for married persons £500, and for children £120 each, rates vary from 1s. for every £1 of chargeable income of the first £250 to 7s. 6d. for incomes in excess of £2,500 in the case of married persons.

H. International Trade

Total imports in 1946 amounted to £8,131,273, including £444 imports from South West Africa.

This included:

Food-stuffs (excluding animals, agricultural and pastoral products with value of £120,516) £ 794,046

Clothing and textiles £1,850,406

Metals and machinery £2,115,502

Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers £ 206,203

Total exports amounted to £13,124,972, including £86 exports to South West Africa.

* Note by the Secretariat: Information not transmitted on Native Taxation.
/The main items

The main items of domestic exports were:

Metals, metal manufactures, etc.	£11,938,019
Tobacco	£ 410,081
Wood, cane, wicker products	£ 193,319
Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	£ 133,254

The main direction of trade was as follows:

	<u>Imports from</u>	<u>Exports to</u>
United Kingdom	30%	61%
Union of South Africa	22.4	10
Southern Rhodesia	18	
United States	9.8	
France		6
Belgium		5
Sweden		5

The customs tariff of Northern Rhodesia provides for two rates of duty, general rates and Empire preferential, and Congo Basin rates, which apply to the Northeastern portion of the Territory.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all food-stuffs, beer and spirits, tobacco, cement, coal and coke, candles, lubricating oils, paraffin, tyres and tubes, matches and blasting compounds. Other articles are subject to ad valorem duties, or are admitted duty free.

In November 1947, customs import duties on many items, notably food-stuffs and clothing, were suspended to provide relief against rising cost of living. Special war-time duties on tobacco and spirits were re-enacted.

Customs agreements exist with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia which provide for the inter-government transfers of customs duties on goods imported into one territory and subsequently removed to the other, and also on goods of local production which are interchanged without restriction.

Customs revenue collected during the year 1947 amounted to £863,377.

No commercial agreements were made by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in 1947.

I. Development Programmes

During the year progress was made in the field of education; new instructors and apprentices were trained and the mass literacy campaign resulted in some 600 new literates.

Progress in the groundnut project included the scientific survey of two of the proposed areas, and the establishment of 10 experimental plots. Considerable headway has been made in the tsetse control schemes, and an /experiment

experiment in spraying locusts from the air was successfully carried out.

New factories established during the year included a blanket factory and an iron foundry. Improvements and expansions in the refineries at the mines were in progress during the year, and a survey of iron occurrence was made. Possibilities of industrial development are being thoroughly investigated.

Development plans for the Territory as a whole have been published in the "Ten Year Development Plan for Northern Rhodesia." The expenditure over this period has been estimated at £13,000,000.

In the field of education, the programme of development aims at providing a full range of modern education for European children. The main projects in the development of African education include the general increase of school facilities through grants made to missions and village schools; expansion of secondary, vocational and trades schools; extension of the literacy campaign; provision of cooked meals to school children, and the development of the Barotse National School.

In the field of health, the major items in the programme were consolidation and improvement of existing services, including modernization of hospitals; development of rural dispensaries system; training of African medical personnel, including sanitary inspectors; institution of schemes for prevention and treatment of various diseases; and general improvements of health standards in the Territory.

Agricultural development will be centred on land conservation and agricultural improvements and development of agricultural industry in each of the ten development areas. Specific projects include soil conservation and development of irrigation and drainage; development of water supplies; increase of cattle population; increased tsetse fly control; conservation of fish; and development of marketing facilities.

In the field of industrial development, various surveys are being made, and the prospects of developing the hydro-electric power resources of the Kafue and Zambezi Rivers are under active consideration. Other plans include the development of existing resources and Government subsidy of new industries which will promote the development and welfare of the Territory.

Development programmes will be financed by the Territory and from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and from loans.

The distribution from these three sources is to be £5,500,000, £2,500,000, and £5,000,000 respectively.

The allocations of the total sum fall under the following main

/headings:

headings:

I.	Social Services	
A.	Health	1,598,000
B.	African Education	1,536,000
C.	European Education	250,000
II.	Economic Services	
	Agriculture, forestry, veterinary, game, and fish	2,108,000
III.	Rural Development	1,500,000
IV.	Communications	1,820,000
V.	Water Development	970,000
VI.	Economic Development	500,000
VII.	African Housing	1,000,000
	Others and unallocated balance	1,718,000

NYASALAND

The Protectorate is bounded on the north by Tanganyika Territory, on the west by Northern Rhodesia, and on the south, southwest and east by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The eastern boundary with Portuguese East Africa at Lake Nyasa is the eastern or Portuguese coast of the lake and thus the greater part of Lake Nyasa is contained within the boundary of the Protectorate. The total area of the Protectorate is 47,949 square miles of which 11,120 square miles are water. The population is estimated at 2,500 Europeans, 3,500 Asians, and 2,244,000 Africans.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

There are comparatively few points of social or cultural contact and except in village trade, in which all races engage, there is little or no competition between the races. There is no colour bar in Nyasaland, and such differential legislation as exists is intended for the protection of the indigenous population.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

Labour policy is directed to ensure proper working and living conditions for those in paid employment and harmonious relations between employer and employed, and the safeguarding of the interests of migrant labour. The two major problems are the low standard of productivity of the African worker and migrant labour.

The total number of persons in employment at one time or another in paid employment during 1947 was probably at least 80,000, of whom 25,600 were employed in tobacco production (under European management) and 30,000 in tea production. 89,000 were engaged in their own production of tobacco, and 35,000 in the production of their own cotton. 4,800 were employed on the railways.

Provincial minimum wage boards have been established, and there is a minimum wage of 12s. 6d. per month for unskilled adult male African manual labour in one province, exclusive of food allowance. Specimen wage rates, inclusive of food allowance, are: field labour, tea, 20s., tobacco, 16s.; overseers, tea, 30s., tobacco, 27s.; skilled labour, tea, 23s., tobacco, 25s.; labourers on railways 22s.; labourers in the Public Works Department 14s. to 17s.; artisans receive from 30s. to 150s. Bonuses are paid in both tea and tobacco industries and cost of living allowances are paid to railway employees. Hours worked average 30 per week in field work, 45 for labourers, and 48 to 50 for factory workers.

/Trade union

Trade union legislation exists but there are no registered trade unions. Employers have voluntary associations. There are also a Civil Servants' Association, an African Teachers' Association, and an African Drivers' Association.

In the case of disputes, official mediation is used where necessary. The following labour legislation was in force:

- Forced Labour Ordinance
- Native Labour Ordinance, 1944
- Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1939, as amended
- Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1944
- Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1944, as amended
- Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, 1944
- Factories Ordinance, 1938

Legislation exists controlling the employment of women, children and young persons. There is a Central Labour Advisory Board which includes an African member.

Labour shortage continues in the Territory, and is attributed to the absence of adequate incentives and to the increased amount of money available, due to increased prices and war service payments.

In 1947, it was estimated that 33,550 persons left the Territory, and the total number absent was 140,000, of whom some 84,000 were in Southern Rhodesia and 50,000 in South Africa. Nyasaland Government representatives are stationed in both these Territories for the protection of the interests of these workers. Migrants leaving the Territory are issued with identification certificates, and permits are granted for the recruitment of labour.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

The fundamental problem is the education of the population in hygiene. The aim of the medical services is to raise the standard of public health, particularly through preventive measures. The Medical Department staff includes 2 Asian senior sub-assistant surgeons, 8 Asian sub-assistant surgeons, and 43 African hospital assistants.

Estimated expenditure in 1947 from the budget of the Territory was £101,899. In addition, £10,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund was spent on a venereal disease campaign.

There are 7 Government and private hospitals for Europeans and Asians, and 41 for Africans (with 2,098 beds). There are also 95 rural dispensaries, in addition to a number of dispensaries maintained by industries and missionary societies.

/There are

There are 47 registered medical practitioners, 13 licenced medical practitioners, 4 registered dentists. No figures are available for the total number of qualified nurses and midwives.

There is a school for training hospital assistants and medical aides, and there are also six schools for training midwives and nurses.

Vital statistics in respect of Europeans and Asians for 1947 are not yet completed, and the collection of elementary statistics in respect of Africans was begun during the year. The commonest tropical diseases for which Africans are hospitalized are malaria, tropical ulcer, schistosomiasis and hookworm. Statistics for 1947 are not yet available. The most common diseases among Europeans are malaria, and diseases of the digestive system.

For the majority of the population the staple diet is maize. Efforts for improvement are being made. Properly balanced diets are provided for some workers - inmates of hospitals and prisons, and children in boarding schools.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

There is a Government programme to improve and replace offices and quarters, including the accommodation of the African staff in general.

E. Welfare and Relief

No organized system of social insurance has been found necessary, owing to the structure of African society. No Social Welfare Department exists. There is one approved school for delinquent and uncared-for children. Missionary societies undertake the care of orphans, lepers and other destitute persons. The Government and missions carry on ante-natal and child welfare work.

F-G. Crime Statistics; Description of Penal Administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is not compulsory for children of any race in Nyasaland. The present objective is steady progress towards the ultimate aim of free primary education for all African children. The immediate main problem is to extend the existing system so as to produce the required members of trained leaders without diminishing opportunities for primary education. Education of women and children is being given special attention.

Under the present organization of educational administration, the Governor is advised on educational matters by four separate committees composed respectively of representatives of the African, European, Asian and Eur-African communities. Primary education for Africans is mostly in the

/hands of

hands of missionary societies, while facilities are provided for the primary education of children of non-indigenous origin. All schools in the Territory are registered and subject to official inspection. There are two African secondary schools, and non-Africans are normally sent outside the Territory for secondary education. Grants-in-aid are made by Government.

In 1947, total expenditure by the Education Department was £110,190, of which £46,677 came from grants under the Colonial Department and Welfare Fund. £78,007 was spent on subventions for African education. No information is available as to expenditure on education by missionary bodies.

Information was transmitted on school buildings and other facilities, on curriculum and languages of instruction, but this information has not been summarized.

Higher education is pursued outside the Protectorate, and a number of Government scholarships are available to children of all races.

The first large-scale attack on adult illiteracy was begun in 1947 under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission. At the conclusion of the programme, 1,500 literates had been recorded. A UNESCO pilot project in mass education is being carried out in the central province, and covers about 100 square miles.

Training of artisans has been conducted by the missions, and most of the country's builders and carpenters have been locally trained. There are a few apprenticeships.

The estimated African population of school age was 558,000. 220,430 children were enrolled in 4,373 schools; of these, 83,786 attended institutions assisted from public funds. 590 children of non-indigenous origin attended 10 schools. There were 2,859 local teachers and 118 non-local ones; 1,180 of the teachers were classified as uncertificated. The pupil-teacher ratio was 74:1. Statistics of per capita expenditure on school children are not yet available, but the per capita expenditure from public funds on children attending schools in the Protectorate was: Africans, 6d.; Asians, £4. 12s.; Eur-Africans, £10. 16s. 7d.; and Europeans, £12. 10s. 4d.

The local press consists of an English paper published twice weekly and a vernacular paper published once weekly. There are four 35 mm. cinema projectors, and 7 16 mm. projectors as well as a Government mobile cinema. A radio programme in the principal vernacular, Nyanja, is recieved from Southern Rhodesia; there is no broadcasting station in the Territory.

The Nyasaland Society concerns itself with scientific and historical matters affecting the Protectorate.

/The local

The local vernaculars participate in manuscript competitions, and there is a scheme subsidized from public funds for the production of vernacular literature.

Information on textbooks, and school activities was transmitted but is not summarized.

Information on development programmes is given in Section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A-C. Natural Resources and Production

Nyasaland is primarily an agricultural country. The main economic crops are tobacco, tea, cotton, and tung; the main food crops are maize, cassava, rice, beans and groundnuts. Sisal and rubber are also produced. Fishery ranks second in potential importance; and a rare, valuable soft wood is among the timber resources of the country, which, however, are barely sufficient for its own needs. Mineral resources, including coal, gold, bauxite and corundum, are known to be present, but have not yet been exploited. Opportunities for the development of hydro-electric power also exist.

Africans are widely employed in the various departments: agriculture, 369 (instructors); forestry, 162 (field staff); veterinary, 116 (field staff).

Apart from the forest estate, the great bulk of the productive land of the Protectorate is arable and is under peasant cultivation. For the year 1947, production included:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Production</u>
Tea	20,399 acres	6,500 short tons
Tung	13,361 acres	220 short tons oil
Tobacco	120,000 acres	29 million lbs.
Cotton	63,500 acres	6,764 short tons
Maize		300,000 - 400,000 tons (estimate)

The total forest land occupies about 18.4% of the total area of the Protectorate. The current output of soft woods is about 100,000 cubic feet (round). Government felling of Widdringtonia Whytei, the valuable soft wood, was 30,000 cubic feet. State forests produced more than one million cubic feet of pole timber and firewood.

It is estimated that about 4,000 tons of fish were caught during the year, of which 3,000 tons were caught by African fishermen on Lake Nyasa.

Soil conservation is an acute problem in Nyasaland, and remedial measures taken include forestry conservation. A Natural Resources Board, established in 1946, supervises all conservation matters. Fisheries are /controlled

controlled by Fishing Rules which require non-Native commercial fishermen to be licensed.

The teaching of better agricultural practices is incorporated in the school curriculum. In courses for chiefs and headmen, emphasis is laid on land usage. There is a school to train African assistants for the Department of Agriculture.

Experimental stations for tea, tung, tobacco (all Government operated) and for cotton (privately operated) carry on research.

With the exception of Native Trust Land, which is generally occupied by Natives under customary tenure, the types of tenure can be summarized as freehold, leasehold from the Crown, and Rights of Occupancy of Native Trust Land granted by the Governor. Approximately 20,500,000 acres are occupied by the indigenous population, 1,240,000 acres by non-indigenous population, and 1,800,000 acres by Government.

Since there is no need for them, agricultural credit facilities, other than those provided in the ordinary way by the Banks, do not exist.

Marketing arrangements vary according to produce. All tobacco is required to pass over an auction floor. There are Control Boards which purchase maize, tung oil, and all tobacco produced by Africans on Native Trust Land; Government agents purchase groundnuts and cotton. Other African produce is disposed of at Government-controlled markets, while tea is sold by the producers under their own arrangements.

Legislation exists for the control of mineral rights and of their exploitation. There is also a Radio-active Minerals Ordinance. Mining production during the year was negligible.

There are power generating stations in three towns. There are no chemical or textile factories in the Protectorate, but a number of flour, maize and groundnut mills exist. There is also a tung oil extraction plant. Principal local manufactures were tobacco, cigarettes and soap for local consumption; and processing of tea is carried on in a number of factories.

The usual handicrafts play an important part in village life, but no state aid or state credit exists in this connexion.

D. Standard of Living

Estimates of the territorial income showed that the total national taxable income for 1945 lay between £8 1/2 million and £9 million, which included an estimated total income for African individuals of £6,874,000. Flour was valued at 8 1/2d. per lb. at the end of 1947, and maize at 1d. per 2 1/2 lbs.

E. Communications and Transport

<u>Type of Communications</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Shipping	1 motor vessel; 4 tugs on Lake Nyasa
Railways	289 miles, from Portuguese border to Salima
Air	3 airfields, 9 emergency landing grounds. The internal service is operated by the Central African Airways.
Main roads	3,896 miles total roads 1,856 miles all-weather roads
Telegraphs	1,096 miles
Telephones	573
Post offices	44
Radio	5 Post office radio stations; 3 private transmitters

F. Public finance

Final figures of actual revenue and expenditure for 1947 were not available at the time the Report was written. In the information transmitted, items are given of the estimated revenue and expenditure. The estimated total revenue, including £76,260 from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund was £1,371,867; the estimated total expenditure was £1,384,722.

There are two commercial banks and 35 branches of the Post Office Savings Bank.

There is a poll-tax of £1 for all non-Native males over 18, resident in the Protectorate. The Native poll-tax in 1947 varied from 9s. in the richer areas to 7s. in the poorer. The Native treasuries receive 1s. for every tax paid by a Native.

Income tax deduction for a single person is £225; for a married man it is £450, with further deductions for children. At an income of £600 per annum, the tax rate is £26 for a single person and £5. 7s. 6d. for a married man; at an income of £800, the rates are £52. 11s. 3d. and £23. 10s. for single and married persons respectively; and at £2,000, the rates are £335. 15s. 9d. and £267. 7s. 6d. respectively.

H. International Trade

Import and export restrictions are similar to those in force in other British Dependencies.

Total imports amounted to £4,042,564, which included:

Food, drink and tobacco	£ 182,902
Clothing	1,953,396
Machinery and vehicles	811,342

/Under the

Under the heading food, sugar (£49,187) and salt (£15,629) were among the most important imports.

Total exports amounted to £3,065,698, the principal items of which were:

Tea (12,939,828 lbs.)	£ 849,172
Tobacco (20,007,732 lbs.)	1,527,417
Cotton (3,704,455 lbs.)	139,733

The direction of import trade for 1947 was as follows:

<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Value of imports</u>	<u>Percentage of total import trade</u>
United Kingdom	£1,126,401	32.06
United States	1,147,057	32.65
India	424,948	12.10
South Africa	137,520	3.91
Southern Rhodesia	114,856	3.27

No information was transmitted on the direction and percentage of export trade.

I. Development Programmes

New projects started during the year included a mass education programme in co-operation with UNESCO, with an estimated cost of £17,335 over a period of five years; a new agricultural research station to deal with tobacco and other problems; a tung research station; and de-stocking for the purpose of soil conservation. Progress was made in many fields. New schools were opened; new nurseries were started as a further step in the Vipya development scheme for large-scale planting of tung trees; and minerological and fishery surveys were made in anticipation of development of these natural resources.

The development plans of the Protectorate, for a period of ten years, calls for an estimated capital and recurrent expenditure of £4,588,846. There is a territorial allocation of £2,000,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The development programme includes a Polytechnic school for vocational training; construction of grouped hospitals and the increase of treatment and training facilities; the provision of adequate water supplies; conservation and development of natural resources, including the processing of natural products, such as the manufacture of paper and plywood.

SARAWAK

The Colony of Sarawak is situated in the northwest of Borneo, bordering the South China Sea. With an area of 47,071 square miles, it is approximately 475 miles in length and, at its broadest, 150 miles in width. Many navigable rivers traverse the territory, which is mountainous in the interior and for the greater part covered by tropical jungle.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

As the population of Sarawak consists of several groups, problems of race relationship arise. Protective measures have therefore been taken:

(1) With respect to land, constituting (a) "Interior areas" for primitive peoples, wherein indigenous persons only may acquire land, (b) "Native reserves", among them being Malay reserves wherein only Moslems may hold land, and (c) "mixed zones" for other than Malay or indigenous persons.

(2) With respect to forests, constituting communal forests and allowing indigenous persons to take timber and fuel free of charge. (3) The Prohibited Areas Ordinance gives the Government authority to forbid persons considered undesirable from entering any locality declared prohibited.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The objectives of the Government are to have a Labour Protectorate and more systematic inspections of places of employment by Labour Department officers, and to collect data on wages, hours and labour conditions. There was no Labour Department during 1947, the duties of Protector of Labour being performed by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the District Officers being Deputy Protectors of Labour. A Labour Adviser for the territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei has been recently appointed.

The working indigenous population is mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits on small holdings. The principal categories of wage earners are engaged in sago production, the extraction of rubber and jungle produce, rubber packing, mineral oil production (the only industry which employs indigenous labour on a large scale for more than short periods), logging, sawmills, dock work and the distribution of imported goods.

No recent or reliable statistics of wage rates and hours of work are available. Wages, though lower than in Malaya, compare favourably. Food is more plentiful. Hours of work are in general long, especially, it is feared, in one or two sago factories.

The only real trade unions (subject to the Trade Union Ordinance,

/passed

passed in December 1947 and to come into force 1 May 1948), are the organizations of coffee shop employees, of barbers, and of mechanics and fitters of the Sarawak Oilfields Limited, each with a membership of seldom more than 200.

Industrial disputes, which occurred infrequently, were settled either by direct negotiation or with the help of the District Officer or of the Protector of Labour. The only dispute of any importance was in the Sarawak Oilfields Limited. Defects which the company admitted led to a strike, which was quickly ended by the company's yielding on the advice of the District Officer.

The Labour Protection Order provides broad protection with respect to labour agreements, dismissals, the truck system, inspection of places of employment, and health conditions. The Labour Conventions Order applies a number of International Labour Conventions dealing with child or female labour and industrial undertakings.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

The main diseases are malaria, yaws, ankylostomiasis and other helminthic infestations, dysenteric infections and tuberculosis. Owing to the Japanese occupation, there was still a shortage of equipment and trained personnel.

The policies of the Medical and Health Department are the rehabilitation of hospitals, extension of the dispensary system (including provision of 16 new travelling dispensaries on the rivers, which are the principal means of inland communication), and expansion of trained staff by obtaining from the United Kingdom an experienced health inspector to train local personnel.

The territorial budget of the Medical and Health Department for 1947 was \$970,258.38 (Malayan).^{*} In addition, a grant-in-aid by the United Kingdom (under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act) provided \$670,000 over a period of five years. (See Section IV, I).

There are 3 public hospitals with 405 beds, 2 private hospitals with 20 beds, and 75 beds in out station dispensaries.

There are 11 medical doctors, 111 registered dentists (without qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom), 149 dressers and nurses, 26 midwives and 23 medical practitioners.

Medical students are trained in Singapore (Government scholarships). Nurses, dressers and midwives are trained locally.

^{*} Note by the Secretariat: \$1.00 (Malayan) = 2s. 4d. (sterling)
= \$0.47 1/2 (U.S.)

The following summary of vital statistics must be regarded as incomplete, owing to registration difficulties:

(a) Number of deaths	3,412
Rate per 1,000 population	6.25
(b) Number of births	7,392
Rate per 1,000 population	13.5
(c) Number of deaths under 1 year	557
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	75

(d) Diseases causing high morbidity

Number of cases in 1947

Yaws	21,415*
Malaria	18,182*
Scabies	4,112
Fever	4,007

(e) Diseases causing high mortality

	<u>Number of deaths in 1947</u>	<u>Death rate per 100,000 population</u>
Pneumonia	114	20.86
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	211	38.61
Malaria	104	19.03

With the exception of those that occurred in the Government hospitals, virtually no deaths were medically certified.

Though no nutritional survey had been made, there is evidence of a measure of malnutrition. At the Government hospital, Kuching, there were 75 cases of beri-beri and a large number classified as debility. Elsewhere, wherever there were qualified medical men, there were reports of malnutrition, though not amounting to frank deficiency disease.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

Housing programmes in process included replacement of slums by new shophouses and clearance of insanitary areas.

E. Welfare and Relief

The Government maintains a Pauper Camp for the care of the aged and destitute, and a Boys' Home for juvenile delinquents.

F. - G. Crime Statistics and Description of Penal Administration

Information was transmitted but not summarized.

* Note by the Secretariat: The information submitted in 1947 stated that 10,617 cases of yaws were reported, and 30,000 of malaria.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The short-term objective, after four years of enemy occupation, is to restore schools to pre-war standards and to provide for those who were deprived of education during the war.

A long-term programme will provide for the improvement and expansion of the primary school system until such facilities are available for all boys and girls of all races, for the development of secondary, vocational and higher education, and for the organization of mass education schemes in co-operation with other Government departments and voluntary agencies.

The territorial Government contribution for education was \$428,587. Grants for education amounting to \$980,000 have been approved by the United Kingdom Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The contribution of non-governmental institutions was \$1,101,000.

Information on school buildings, curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

Scholarships enabled some students to go overseas for higher studies. 11 students attended colleges in Malaya and Singapore.

At a number of Chinese schools and at a few Government and mission schools, night classes were organized for adults to become literate. Literacy classes were also conducted in some of the prisons by voluntary workers, and preparations were being made for adult literacy campaigns.

There are apprenticeship schemes in the technical departments of Government and under the auspices of the larger commercial firms.

There are 62 Government schools, with 109 teachers, 4,416 pupils, and a pupil-teacher ratio of 40.5; 58 mission schools, with 192 teachers, 5,087 pupils, and a pupil-teacher ratio of 26.5; 192 Chinese schools, with 656 teachers, 19,522 pupils, and a pupil-teacher ratio of 29.7; and 8 private schools with 18 teachers, 591 pupils, and a pupil-teacher ratio of 32.8.

Of the 145,119 Chinese in Sarawak, 15.4% attended school; of the 97,540 Malays, 3.6%; of the 297,889 other indigenous persons, 1.2%; and of 5,121 other Asiatics, 4.4%.

Figures for the number of children of school age are not available.

About 25% of the teachers in Government schools have had some professional training. In the Chinese schools approximately 5% of the teachers were university graduates, and about 15% held professional qualifications. There are a few European and American graduates in the mission schools.

Information on other educational subjects was transmitted but is not summarized.

For information on development programmes, see Section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

The chief exports are mineral oil, rubber and sago. There are extensive stands of valuable timber, and deposits of coal and gold whose full extent is not known.

The Department of Agriculture consists of 4 European agricultural officers, an Asiatic field staff of 63 (of whom 10 possessed a recognized qualification in agriculture), and a clerical staff of 12.

The estimate of expenditure for 1947 on agriculture and animal husbandry was \$217,176. On forestry, expenditure totalled \$75,116.23.

Of the total area of 47,071 square miles, only about 11% is regularly used for agricultural purposes, the remainder being covered by hill and swamp jungle. As no land inventory has been made, little accurate information is available regarding land utilization. On the hill land the main crops are dry rice and rubber, and on the low land wet rice, rubber sago and coconuts.

There were, in 1947, 250,000 acres of rice, 239,557 of rubber, 150,000 of sago, and 21,000 of coconuts.

Buffaloes, used for cultivating rice fields as well as a source of meat, numbered 7,000. Pigs, goats and poultry were kept by the population for home use.

The evergreen rain forests of Sarawak consist of (a) mangrove forest, in the deltas of the main rivers, producing firewood, charcoal and tannin extract, (b) inland swamp (fresh water) forest, producing good quality timber and jelutong (base of chewing gum), and (c) dry or hill forest, producing valuable hardwoods and softwoods, rattans and resins. Production of timber in 1947 was 1,116,850 cubic feet.

Experimental measures were being taken, aiming at the introduction of agricultural systems likely to conserve the fertility of the soil more effectively than the existing indigenous techniques based on shifting cultivation/long fallow systems.

It is likely that much of the soil is poor, though belts of good land lie along the banks of the lower reaches of the main rivers, between the water's edge and the deep peat swamps of the deltas.

Though the average annual rainfall is about 160 inches, droughts of two to three week occur, producing far more serious effects than the rainfall figures would suggest.

Projects are being considered for increasing wet rice yield by controlled drainage, for countering droughts by providing water from canals or rivers, and for large-scale drainage of peat land for wet rice cultivation.

/Experimental

Experimental use is being made of small tractors for wet rice cultivation.

The Department of Agriculture is encouraging the use of bat guano deposits, and experiments are being made with imported fertilizers.

Preliminary selection work on local wet rice varieties has begun, and buffalo selection work is projected.

Defence against foreign plant and animal pests and diseases is achieved by Government inspection of plant and animal imports. It is expected that damage by local pests (mainly birds, rats, pigs and deer), will be reduced by the co-operation of cultivators in the large rice schemes that are projected.

A school for agricultural refresher courses is being built at Kuching.

There are two agricultural stations which do experimental work with rice, and two which deal with crops other than rice.

Agricultural advisory services are performed by the staff of the Department of Agriculture.

The Land Ordinance, 1931, provides for the control and alienation of Crown land, the registration of title and transactions in land, and the conditions under which land may be alienated or held; safeguards mineral rights to the Crown; provides for the creation of reserves, Native holdings and communal reserves, the collection of land revenue, and penalties for infringement or default. The Land Settlement Ordinance, 1933, provides for the settlement of rights to land and for the creation of a new land register based on a cadastral survey.

The policy of land administration is to encourage the small holder or peasant farmer, especially when the type of crop suits indigenous or immigrant economy. A few large alien holdings exist, but their total area is negligible when compared with the area of land alienated under title. Farming lands not near the main centres of trade and the plantation industry - and they form by far the greater part of the agricultural area - are reserved entirely for the indigenous inhabitants thereof, with only general administrative control over their use. These lands are known as "interior areas", as distinct from the "mixed zones", where alienation under title takes place.

All land is Crown land, except where portions are alienated under the Land Ordinance or are claimed by customary Native use. The alien holders of land are, with a few exceptions, Chinese. The usual form of alienation is by lease of Crown land for a term not exceeding 99 years.

/Agricultural

Agricultural land is alienated on direct application and free of all charges excepting an annual rent of \$1.00.

Private loans only are available, at a high rate of interest and requiring ample security.

Produce is handled by private dealers, barter sometimes entering into the transactions. After leaving the first dealer, the produce almost invariably passes through a chain of commission-taking middlemen before reaching the exporter-dealer at the port. A large proportion of the dealers and exporters are Chinese, though a few large European firms are operating in Sarawak.

A General Prospecting Licence is issued for prospecting in a stipulated district, and an Exclusive Prospecting Licence for investigating a specific surveyed area for a limited period, during which the holder has first option to take out a Mining Lease (issued for a period of 21 years under the conditions laid down in the Mining Ordinance).

Considerable quantities of mineral oil are produced by the Sarawak Oilfields. Other minerals extracted are gold, antimony and silver.

Eight diesel-engine generating stations produced a total of 1,477 K.V.A. and 444 K.W.

There are several rice mills, the largest with a daily output of 4 tons (working one shift), a few small coconut oil mills, and a petroleum refinery.

Rattan weaving, pottery production, boat building and carpentry are the principal village industries.

D. Standard of Living

	<u>Average price per pound</u>
Rice	\$0.26
Vegetables	0.23

E. Communications and Transport

Type of Communication

Extent

Sea

Regular steamship service with Singapore

Inland waterways

Rivers: (a) 231 miles navigable by steamers.

(b) the upper reaches of the rivers, navigable by boats, form the principal means of communication in the interior.

Railways

10 miles

/Air

<u>Type of Communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Air	1 aerodrome 1 weekly service with Singapore
Main roads	146 miles
Minor roads	116 miles
Paths	195 miles
Telegraphs	19 stations
Telephones	2,167 miles of wire
Radio	1 station

F. Public Finance

The Government revenue and expenditure for 1947 totalled \$12,318,383 and \$11,312,961 respectively.

Import duties were levied on several articles, including tobacco, liquor, textiles and petroleum products. Export duties were payable on the main exports.

Other sources of revenue were the Head Tax, applicable mainly to Malays and only to adult males, and the Dayak Door Tax. The "door" is the apartment in a Dayak long-house occupied by a single family. Where Native treasuries had been established, funds derived from these sources were handed over to them in full.

G. Banking and Credit

Information given on number of banks.

H. International Trade

The total value of imports was \$72,254,507, and that of exports \$103,138,575.

With the exception of the petroleum exports, almost the entire trade of the country is with Singapore. Petroleum is shipped mainly to Australia and Netherlands Borneo.

Exports were subject to control in order to prevent export of rice and other essential commodities. Imports from "hard currency" countries were confined to necessities not elsewhere procurable.

I. Development Programmes

The various development programmes may be summarized as follows:

Plans for a socio-economic survey had been made in connexion with a grant of \$670,000 by the United Kingdom Government, to be applied to development and welfare over a period of five years.

A Government teacher-training centre and a secondary school were being established, and a rural improvement school was to be opened in 1948.

The main points of the provisional agricultural programmes are (a) the development of agriculture for the benefit of the indigenous cultivators,

/(b) the encouragement

- (b) the encouragement of the small farmer, tilling his own land with a system of mixed farming, rather than the larger specialized plantation,
- (c) a vigorous search for cash crops alternative to rubber, and
- (d) increase in rice production.

"Agricultural soil survey" and "rubber development" schemes have been approved, and a programme for developing "the cultivation of alternative cash crops to rubber" was under consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These schemes are to be financed from local revenue and from funds provided by the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Other measures being taken toward the execution of development programmes are a fisheries survey and the training of staff for a Co-operative Department.

SEYCHELLES

Seychelles and its dependencies consist of 92 islands which are situated between the parallels of south latitude 4 and 10. Mahé is the largest and most populous of the islands. It is 17 miles long and 3 to 7 miles broad; it is distant 934 miles from Mauritius, 600 from Madagascar, and 970 from Zanzibar. The total population is estimated to be 36,000, and the area at 156 1/4 square miles.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

The population is made up of descendants of the early French settlers, Africans, the bulk of whom are descended from liberated slaves, a Creole class, a relatively small number of British Europeans, and a group of Swiss Capuchin Roman Catholic clergy.

There are no laws discriminating either in favour of or against any section of the community.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The labour policy is to promote fair wages together with good employment and living conditions.

Agricultural workers, who form the majority of wage earners, receive a minimum legal wage of Rs. 16* per month for men, and Rs. 8 for women, for a 5 1/2 hour working day. As the day's task does not occupy more than four hours, labourers are encouraged to work a second shift for double pay. In general, free quarters and a plot of land are also provided.

Skilled artisans receive wages varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 per month for a 50 hour week, and unskilled labourers Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per month; but as in the case of agricultural labour the day's task can be finished in four hours so that a second task at double pay can easily be completed.

Casual labour is paid Rs. 3 per diem.

The following labour legislation was in force:

Recruitment of Workers Ordinance, 1945

Employment of Servants Ordinance, 1945

Outlying Islands (Employment of Servants) Ordinance, 1945

Trade Union and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1943

Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Enquiry) Ordinance, 1943

* Note by the Secretariat: 1 rupee (100 cents) = 1s. 6d. (sterling)
= \$0.30 (U.S.)

There were no trade unions or employers' organizations, nor were there any trade disputes in 1947. There was no seasonal unemployment, or migratory labour.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

Seychelles is free from most infections usually associated with the tropics. There is no malaria. Bowel diseases including amoebic dysentery, and venereal disease are the most prevalent.

Policy has been to provide hospital establishments on the three most populous islands (Mahé, Praslin and La Digue), with Seychelles Hospital, Victoria, Mahé, as the parent institution, and dispensaries for the other outlying islands, many of which have small labour forces for only part of the year. A small leper colony exists on the island of Curieuse.

The most pressing problem is the reorganization of the Medical and Health Departments. The preventive side of medicine has not advanced with the curative side, and with the diminution of staff during the war years, the senior staff have had little time to devote to campaigns of any sort outside the curative establishments. Revision of the public health and quarantine legislation, housing surveys of municipal and rural populations, education of the public in all matters to do with food and drinking water, the proper treatment of bodily and household wastes, are all problems awaiting organized treatment. Frequent broadcasts over the local radio have been given by the senior staff, and on such matters as venereal disease; those concerned in the actual treatment have spread propaganda on this subject.

Estimated expenditure on medical and health services totalled Rs. 389,608, with a grant-in-aid under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of £2,235 (Rs. 29,800) for the construction of a small hospital at La Digue.

There were three hospitals with 146 beds and two private clinics with 12 beds. Doctors numbered 8, dentists 2, nurses 36 and midwives 10.

Training facilities existed for the training of nurses and midwives at the Seychelles Hospital.

The following vital statistics were given:

(a)	Number of deaths	355
	Rate per 1,000 population	10
(b)	Number of births	949
	Rate per 1,000 population	26.6

/(c) Number of deaths

(c) Number of deaths under 1 year 76
Infant mortality rate per
1,000 live births 80

(d) Diseases causing high morbidity

	Total	<u>Morbidity rate</u> per 1,000 population
Bronchitis	1,021	29.48
Enteritis	627	18.16
Syphilis	592	17
Anaemias	517	14.93
Gonorrhoea and complications	507	14.63
Fibrositis	466	13.45
Hepatitis	401	11.58
Tonsillitis	372	10.74

(e) Diseases causing high mortality

	Total	<u>Death rate</u> per 100,000 population
Senility	46	131.43
Diseases of the nervous system	33	94.29
Tuberculosis	28	80.00
Cancer and other tumours	17	48.57
Broncho-pneumonia	14	40.00
Heart disease	25	71.43
Syphilis	11	31.43
Premature birth	17	48.57

There is little frank malnutrition, but the high incidence of helminthiasis and dysentery undoubtedly has a debilitating effect.

D. - E. Housing Conditions and Programmes; Welfare and Relief

Shortage of imported materials has handicapped construction programmes. Government has built some masonry cottages for the labour on its estates and married quarters for the police in Port Victoria and Anse Boileau.

There is no system of social insurance, but accommodation for the aged and infirm is provided at public expense at the Fiennes Institute, whose inmates numbered 80. Grants are made to institutions willing and fit to take charge of orphaned children.

F. - G. Crime Statistics and Description of Penal Administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

Extensive improvements to Seychelles Hospital, Victoria, were made, including a maternity block, a new laboratory and a new dispensary.

/In preparation

In preparation for the provision of modern water supply for Port Victoria, those parts of the catchment area in private hands were brought under public ownership.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Ten Year Educational Development Plan aims at providing the mass of the population with the knowledge and will to improve their general standard of living and to establish a stable home and family economy, with particular emphasis on moral and character training, so that they may become useful and contented members of an agricultural and fishing community. Opportunities will also be provided for those who wish to enter the professions, the local civil service, and technical and commercial employment.

The plan aims at providing school places for 80% of 6 to 12 year age groups and for 50% of the 12 to 15 year age groups by 1956. The approved expenditure totals £ 78,140 in capital expenditure and £ 163,360 in recurrent expenditure; grants totalling £ 68,285 have already been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to cover a number of new services, including the staff and equipment for a technical centre; a domestic science centre and for teacher training; the purchase of film projectors, films, textbooks, and new buildings for King's College.

There is an Advisory Council for Education composed of local citizens, two of the twelve members of which are women.

The total estimated expenditure was Rs. 264,481, of which Rs. 122,951 was contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and Rs. 141,530 from local revenue.

There were 6 Church of England and 17 Roman Catholic aided primary schools, in addition to the primary schools attached to King's College and to St. Joseph's Convent. There were also two Roman Catholic, one Church of England, and 6 private unaided primary schools. Secondary education is provided at King's College and at a school managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny, which receives a Government grant of Rs. 9,600 per annum.

The British Council assists with a number of functional activities, such as the gift of books, gramophone records, pictures and films.

Information on school buildings and other facilities, and on the curriculum and languages of instruction, including the place of indigenous culture, was transmitted but is not summarized.

/There are no

There are no institutions for higher education. One Government scholar was in his second year at the London School of Economics. £ 3,000 was allotted by the metropolitan government to the Colony for the training overseas of local civil servants. Four scholarships for training teachers overseas are approved in the Ten Year Plan.

Community education was carried out by regular broadcasts, cinema shows and distribution of literature to reading rooms, clubs and individuals, while continuation classes were held periodically.

Vocational training was provided at the Education Department Technical Centre, and a small number of learners were employed in the Public Works and Printing Departments.

According to the census held in December 1947, 25.9% of the population is literate, and it was estimated that 55% of children between the ages of 6 and 15 are enrolled in schools.

Only registered teachers may be employed. Three-year bursaries in secondary schools and two-year student teacherships are available. The pupil teacher ratio was 11.9 pupils per teacher in secondary schools and 33.8 pupils per teacher in primary schools. The per capita expenditure* was Rs. 63, or £ 4. 14s. 6d., or \$18.90 (U.S.) per pupil.

The newspapers published locally were:

Seychelles Government Bulletin, a daily newsheet;

"The Clarion", a weekly, with a circulation of 350;

"Le Seychellois", the fortnightly organ of the Seychelles

Taxpayers and Producers Association, with a circulation of 300;

Two parish magazines and Education Department and Boy Scout periodicals.

There is no regular commercial cinema. The Education Department has two 16 mm. sound projectors and 4 film strip projectors. Free open air cinema shows are given in Victoria about three nights a month, the average attendance being 2,000 a night. A mobile cinema van has been ordered.

Broadcasting was started in 1945, and two one-hour broadcasts are given weekly.

There is a Carnegie Library, which receives a Government grant of £ 150 per annum, and a teachers' lending library at the Education Department.

* Note by the Secretariat: The per capita expenditure was calculated by dividing the total expenditure on education, Rs. 264,481, by the total number of pupils, 4,210.

Information on types of schools, text books, school libraries, canteens, youth organizations, physical education, school certificates and inspection, music and art in schools, scientific research and the development of indigenous culture, was transmitted but is not summarized.

For information on development programmes, see Section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

Agriculture is the economic foundation of the Colony, the principal products being copra and cinnamon leaf oil, with cinnamon bark, vanilla and patchouli oil products of lesser importance. There are no exploitable minerals, except phosphatic guano, obtained from the outlying coral islands. Fishery, a most important natural resource, is capable of considerable development.

The Agriculture Department staff consisted of 3 overseas and 9 locally appointed officers, together with 3 managers attached to Government plantations. The estimated expenditure under the budget heading of agriculture was Rs. 135,576.

Most of the land is under coconuts, the premier crop, while cinnamon and forest trees occupy the middle and higher slopes of the granitic islands. Pasture land is estimated at 1,000 acres.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Production, 1947</u>
Coconut (copra)	30,000	6,000 tons
Cinnamon leaf oil	4,000	57 "
Patchouli oil	200	9 "
Cinnamon bark	4,000	261 "
Vanilla	250	516 kilos

There were 3,277 cattle, 8,353 pigs, together with goats and poultry.

The area under commercial timber is approximately 1,500 acres, and Government reserves comprise some 4,000 acres.

There is a fishable area of 10,000 square miles around the Seychelles and a further 15,000 square miles within reach. The local market, estimated at 1,000 to 1,500 tons per annum, is supplied by local fishermen, while an export trade in dry salt fish to East Africa is beginning.

Terracing, contour planting and strip cropping are used to prevent soil erosion, while forests and fisheries are protected by a series of ordinances.

/Although the

Although the rainfall is heavy, conservation is poor, and irrigation is necessary to make the best use of the land. There is little or no use of agricultural machinery. Farmyard manure and other locally available materials of manurial value are mostly used, with a small amount of sulphate of ammonia.

Cattle breeding policy consists of grading up native stock by the use of imported pedigree bulls of Friesian and Sindhi breeds.

An intensive extermination drive was carried out against rats, which are a serious menace to the coconut crop.

All land, other than Crown land, is held in freehold, and figures of distribution show:

Holdings of 5 acres and under	1,312
" between 5 and 10 acres	103
" " 10 " 20 "	147
" " 30 " 50 "	119
" " 50 " 100 "	61
" " 100 " 200 "	42
" over 200 acres	56
" over 1,000 acres	7

Government owns 9,000 acres and 9 coral islands, which are leased; the Roman Catholic Mission possesses a total of 1,300 acres.

There are no agricultural associations or co-operative societies. The Agricultural Bank, a Government undertaking, provides credit at low interest rates. All exports are handled by a small number of shippers, who buy produce from the planters.

The Colony is almost completely non-industrial. The larger estates have copra-drying plants and distilleries for preparing cinnamon leaf oil. Government operates a Central Distillery for producing other essential oils.

Tortoise-shell articles, straw hats, basket work, crochet and embroidery work are the principal handicrafts, and are mostly sold locally to visitors.

D. Standard of Living

Cost of living index figures for a small salary earner's family are indicated in the following table:

September 1939	100
September 1943	215
September 1946	212
September 1947	218

/Retail prices of

Retail prices of clothing (drill) rose from 90 cents per ell in 1939 to Rs. 2-29 cents in 1947; of food, rice rose from 8 cents per pound to 28 cents; flour from 12 cents per pound to 27 cents; and coffee from 10 cents per pound to 40 cents per pound in 1947.

E. Communications and Transport

Type of communication

Extent

Sea

Victoria, the only port, is visited once a month each way by steamers on the Durban-Bombay run.

Inland waterways

Nil

Railways

Nil

Air

Nil

Main roads

65 1/2 miles, all in Mahé

Minor roads and paths

Numerous

Posts

A service covers Mahé, Praslin and La Digue

Telegraphs and cable

Exists with outside world

Telephone

Only in Port Victoria

Radio

One station operating twice weekly

F. Public Finance

In the information transmitted tables are given showing items of estimated revenue and expenditure. Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,631,059; expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,267,831.

The main heads of taxation were:

Income tax Rs. 120,000

Land tax, 40 cents per acre 19,573

Property tax in Port Victoria,
1% of valuation 19,100

Licences (liquor, vehicle, trade,
radio, arms and dogs) 128,000

There is no poll or hut tax.

The income tax rate on incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 is 1%, subject to a minimum of Rs. 4, provided that no tax is payable on the first Rs. 500 of such income. When the income amounts to Rs. 1,000 or more, rates are charged ranging from 2% on the first Rs. 1,000, 10% on incomes between Rs. 5,000 to 6,000, 20% between Rs. 9,000 to 10,000, up to 50% on any excess over Rs. 16,000.

G. Banking and Credit

Banking and credit facilities are provided by Government as there is no bank operating in the Colony.

H. International Trade

The total value of imports amounted to Rs. 5,087,106. Principal items were:

Articles of food, drink and tobacco	Rs. 2,571,123
Articles of clothing	860,667
Machinery and manufactured articles	1,422,754

The principal items of food imported were rice (Rs. 996,494), flour wheat (Rs. 372,451), sugar (Rs. 352,595) and maize (Rs. 241,121).

The total value of exports amounted to Rs. 4,163,626. The principal items exported were:

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Copra	4,862 1/2 tons	Rs. 2,625,763
Patchouli oil	9,005 1/4 kilos	630,715
Cinnamon leaf oil	57,357 kilos	418,291
Guano	14,287 tons	307,970
Cinnamon bark	261 tons	71,002

Out of a total value of Rs. 5,087,106, goods valued at Rs. 1,528,394 were imported from the United Kingdom, and Rs. 2,371,105 from countries within the sterling area. Cotton piece goods are in the main imported from India, flour and maize from East Africa, and sugar from either Mauritius, South Africa or Mozambique.

Exports valued at Rs. 3,033,433 out of a total of Rs. 4,163,626 went to the United Kingdom, the remainder going to the United States of America (essential oils and vanilla) and South Africa (guano).

A licensing system is in operation, the object of which is to guide exports as far as possible to territories whose balance of trade is unfavourable to the sterling group and to restrict imports from "hard currency" areas to essentials.

The United Kingdom Ministry of Food bought the whole of the copra production for the year.

I. Development Programmes

A programme for educational advancement was evolved at the end of 1946 and has been accepted as a general basis for development, subject to greater emphasis being laid on economic development.

Plans for an extensive programme of reafforestation, for agricultural research, for irrigation schemes, terracing, and for large-scale fishing
/operations

operations are gradually maturing. £ 9,100 was granted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for terracing and irrigation on Government estates, and £ 11,000 for importing pedigree cattle. A motor fishery research vessel, financed by a further grant, is now on a two-year cruise of investigation in Mauritius-Seychelles waters. In all, £ 250,000 was allocated for development during the ten-year period 1946-1955, while a works-programme costing some £ 35,000 a year is being financed annually from the Colony's revenue.

SIERRA LEONE

The British West African Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is bounded on the northwest, north and northeast by French Guinea, and on the east and southeast by Liberia.

The Colony portion of the territory consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Sherbro Island, several small islets, and a few narrow strips of territory in the hinterland. The Crown has also acquired a strip of land, varying in depth from a quarter of a mile to one mile throughout the whole coastline not included in the areas specified above. The remainder of the territory, which comprises more than nine-tenths of the whole, constitutes the Protectorate.

Freetown with a population of 86,000 (1944) is the only town of importance.

The total area of the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is 27,925 square miles. The estimated population is slightly under 2 million.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

Apart from the legislation for the imposition of a poll-tax (which discriminates in favour of Africans) and the ordinances governing pensions (which are based on conditions of service for British West Africa as a whole and are now to be amended in the direction of equality), the laws of Sierra Leone do not discriminate between Europeans and Africans. Discrimination in almost all cases is between Natives and non-Natives. Except for the specialized definitions for the purposes of the non-Native Poll-Tax Ordinance and of Part IV of the Employers and Employed Ordinance, the somewhat various definitions of Native in the legislation noted below have the general effect of differentiating between the indigenous inhabitants of the Protectorate on the one hand and all other persons on the other. Most of the latter category in Sierra Leone are, like the Natives, of African descent but differ from them in their social system and culture. In general, therefore, the laws of the territory discriminate, not between races, but between sections of the community living under widely varying social conditions.

As regards matters outside the legislative field, the general political, social and economic policy of the Government is directed towards the elimination of any form of undesirable discrimination between different races or sections of the community.

The legislation is analysed and the following conclusions are drawn:

/The only

The only ordinances affecting land which might be regarded as discriminating between different races are the Concession Ordinance (No. 29 of 1931), which regulates the concession of land rights by Natives (defined as "all persons of African birth who are entitled by Native customs to rights in land in the Colony or Protectorate"), and the Protectorate Land Ordinance (No. 16 of 1937), which prescribes the conditions under which persons other than Natives (for the purpose of this ordinance a Native is defined as any member of the aboriginal races or tribes of Africa ordinarily resident within the Protectorate or in the territories, other than the Colony, adjacent thereto) can hold land in the Protectorate. The purpose of such discrimination is the protection of Native rights in land, and the denial of freehold tenure to non-Natives in the Protectorate cannot be considered unreasonable in view of the fact that the Natives themselves do not enjoy freehold rights. In fact at the present stage the British conception of freehold is alien to the Native law of the territory.

There is no discriminatory legislation on the rights of residence, and there are no segregated Native townships. Government has made it clear that with regard to the Hill Station, near Freetown, originally established to protect European officials from the endemic diseases to which they are regarded as especially susceptible, there is now no objection in principle to the residence there of Africans.

There is no discriminatory legislation as regards trade unions or as regards education. The only discriminating circumstance affecting education is the wealth or poverty of the parents, which largely determines whether, and to what extent, their children can be educated.

Under Section 29 of the Summary Conviction Offences Ordinance, 1924 (Cap. 201 of the Laws), a Native (defined as any member of the aboriginal races or tribes of Africa ordinarily resident within the Protectorate or in the territories other than the Colony adjacent thereto and not employed in the service of His Majesty (Protectorate Ordinance, 1924, Section 2)), who has been unemployed for more than 21 days, may be repatriated from the Colony. Action is usually taken only when the circumstances or behaviour of the person concerned attract the attention of the police.

The recent revision of the conditions of service in the Civil Service has consolidated a process of equalization of the conditions under which African and European civil servants are employed. Differentiation between European (or "expatriate") officers and others exists only to the extent that expatriate officers are regarded as entitled to special conditions (e.g., expatriation pay and periods of leave) in consideration of the fact that they are serving in an alien climate, away from their own country.

There is no provision for the widows and orphans of non-European civil servants similar to the provision made for the widows and orphans of European civil servants in the Pensions (Widows and Orphans) Ordinance, 1924 (Cap. 148 of the Laws). The setting up of a Widows and Orphans Pension Fund for African Civil Servants is under active consideration.

Amending legislation is at present in preparation to give effect to the decision to equalize the pension constant for expatriate and non-expatriate civil servants.

There has been at least one exceptional case of a non-European officer who has been granted conditions of service normally given to the class of officers now described as "expatriates" and who benefited accordingly under Cap. 146 and Cap. 148 of the Laws.

The law does not prescribe whether the elected members of Legislative Council should be Europeans or non-Europeans, though in practice only Africans have been elected. Three of the nominated unofficial members (numbering not more than seven) must, under Section 4 of the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, be paramount chiefs of the Protectorate, i.e., Africans. The other nominated unofficial members may be of any race.

Section 12 of the Employers and Employed Ordinance, 1934 (No. 30 of 1934), makes it a criminal offence for employers to fail in certain of their obligations, while Sections 34, 57 and 69 impose a criminal liability for serious ill-treatment or neglect of employees. Sections 35 and 37 create offences in relation to the recruitment of Native labour for foreign service (Natives being defined as "Natives of West Africa not being of European or Asiatic race or origin"). Under Sections 56 and 70, breach of contract by an employee in certain circumstances is made a criminal offence.

It is felt that penal sanction on employers should be retained until legal aid for civil actions is both speedier and within the means of the lower paid workers.

In order to protect the Natives and to restrain local authorities in the Protectorate from a form of activity which is open to serious abuse, Section 5 of the Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1941 (No. 22 of 1941), prohibits any native authority, paramount chief, chief or headman from engaging in the recruitment of workers

The Forced Labour Ordinance, 1932 (No. 50 of 1932), imposes certain obligations on Natives of the Protectorate and defines and restricts within very small limits the field within which forced labour is now permitted.

/The retention

The retention of the provisions which still authorize the employment of unpaid labour for certain defined purposes is under constant review. The Registration of Employees Ordinance, 1947 (No. 8 of 1947), is intended solely to assist control of employment and involves no racial discrimination.

Marriage by dowry is recognized where both parties are Natives. Mixed marriages are rare but there is no legal prohibition.

In the Protectorate, owing to the fact that the people are not sufficiently advanced, there is no trial by jury, and the unanimous opinion of assessors is not, as in the Colony, binding on the judge. All cases in which non-Natives are accused of murdering Natives (or vice versa) must be heard in the Colony in order to reduce the possibility of prejudice.

Civil matters and minor criminal cases in which Natives of the Protectorate are involved are subject to the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. This is intended to ensure that matters of Native law and custom which are not recognized in English law are dealt with by the appropriate tribunals.

There is no racial discrimination in the legislation for the registration of medical practitioners.

The ordinances which prohibit (except on prescribed conditions more stringent in respect of Natives) the importation or sale of spirits in certain areas of the Protectorate have fallen into disuse.

The Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1946 (No. 34 of 1946), provides for the issue of alluvial gold mining licences to "Native persons" with the proviso that the consent of the tribal authority shall be required where such persons are not domiciled in the "licenced mining area" concerned. This special licence is to enable Natives with little or no capital to engage in small scale mining activities for alluvial gold.

There is no racial discrimination in the income tax legislation of Sierra Leone, although in practice income tax affects Europeans and Asiatics in a greater degree than Africans.

There is no discriminatory bar to prevent the members of any race from engaging in any form of economic activity; any discriminatory factors which exist arise from the dependence of Sierra Leone on external capital for the exploitation of its natural resources, on external markets for its raw produce and on external industry for its imports. Policy is directed to securing for all races and sections of the community in general, and for the more backward sections in particular, fair opportunities and incentives for economic progress.

There is no discrimination in the use of public services or in social rights generally. The degree to which social intercourse and friendship
/exists

exists between persons of different races depends very largely on the individuals concerned and on the degree to which they share common interests and are free from self-consciousness and excessive social sensitiveness. The Freetown Dinner Club and the British Council also bring together on common ground educated persons from the European and African communities.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

Labour policy aims at (a) the improvement of the standard of living and conditions of employment of wage earners; (b) the development of collective bargaining and joint consultation between employers and workers; (c) the encouragement of greater skill and productive output and efficiency in management; and (d) the reduction of unemployment by redistribution of labour.

During the year, Joint Industrial Councils and statutory Wages Boards were set up and a port labour pool was established.

Special labour problems arise from (a) the wide differences in standards of living in a community of various races at varying stages of development; and (b) the continuous influx into the more developed areas of poorer people from the much larger and relatively undeveloped areas of the interior.

The biggest category of wage labour is engaged in mining (6,446 persons); the next is in building and construction including Public Works Department employees (5,961 persons), followed by labour engaged in transport (2,793 persons).

Wages in agriculture, forestry, building construction and transport range from 2s3d to 5s - per day for unskilled workers, and from 5s - to 7s6d per day for skilled workers. Mine workers earn from 1s6d to 11s - per day.

Legal recognition is given to organizations which register under the Trade Unions Ordinance.

There are seven registered trade unions with a total membership of 12,821, and paid-up membership recorded being 5,496.

There are no employers organizations.

Wage negotiating machinery has been established and agreements or wages orders resulting therefrom are set out in various statutory notices. Legislation provides for the settlement of disputes where no negotiating machinery exists or where such machinery has failed to produce a settlement.

The following labour legislation is in force:

Forced Labour Ordinance, 1932

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance, 1941

Registration of Employces Ordinance, 1947

/Employers

Employers and Employed Ordinance, 1934
Fair Wages Clause inserted in all Government contracts
Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1939
Machinery (Safeworking and Inspection) Ordinance, 1941
Regulation of Docks Ordinance, 1938

Returns from employers of 6 or more persons showed that in 1947, 17,055 persons were employed in the Colony area and 15,695 in the Protectorate. The total number of wage-earners may be estimated at 60,000.

Labour supply is plentiful, and there is a constant pressure from peasant farmers seeking wage-earning employment in urban centres. The supply of educated or highly skilled workers is very limited.

As regards migrant labour, nearly 2,000 Liberian citizens are resident in Freetown. A small number of tribesmen also enter the country individually from French Guinea either to settle or to work for a period.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

The main health problems arise from poverty, lack of education, and the incidence of a moderate degree of malnutrition in urban areas, malaria, yaws, sleeping sickness, tuberculosis and leprosy. Special services are contemplated for combatting tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

The Health Department maintains a mobile organization which is conducting a campaign against malaria, yaws and sleeping sickness. Mobile anti-smallpox vaccination teams are also employed in the more remote parts of the Protectorate.

The territorial budget of the Medical Department was £192,126, and the grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government amounted to £32,363.

There are 21 hospitals and 2 infirmaries in the territory with 941 beds and 35 children's cots. There is also one mental hospital accommodating 112 inmates.

The health staff consists of 30 Government doctors, 2 Government dentists, 27 medical practitioners, 84 nurses, 74 student nurses, 12 midwives and 14 student midwives.

Facilities for training nurses and midwives exist at 3 Government hospitals. Dispensers and sanitary inspectors are trained in Freetown.

The following summary of vital statistics relates to the Colony only:

(a) Death rate	per thousand	16.7
(b) Birth rate	per thousand	25.16
(c) Infant mortality rate	per thousand live births	182

(d) and (e) Diseases causing high morbidity and mortality are:

/Diseases

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion	17,287	21
Yaws	13,220	-
Malaria	13,134	14
Rheumatic conditions	7,612	2
Other diseases of the digestive system	7,395	16
Venereal diseases	4,960	9
Diseases of the respiratory system	4,847	15
Bronchitis	4,521	3
Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	2,780	15
Diarrhoea	2,298	13
Other diseases - nutritional, etc.	2,163	17
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state	2,019	27
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1,268	36
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1,264	25
Other diseases of the nervous system	1,160	21
Dysentary	814	23
Diseases of the circulatory system	717	53
Pneumonia	573	57
Tuberculosis	294	44
Cancer and other tumours	236	9

Malnutrition is common but except in the case of certain groups in the urban areas is nowhere really severe.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

The city area of Freetown has been brought under planning control, and it is proposed to carry out a pilot scheme comprising the construction of different types of quarters of modern design and good construction for different income groups.

E. Welfare and Relief

The Port Welfare Committee is considering a scheme for the provision of a hostel and a club for visiting and local seamen. The Freetown City Council provides relief for paupers.

There is no social insurance system. In the Protectorate members of the extended family, which is the normal social unit, recognize responsibility for mutual support and self-help among themselves.

/The territorial

The territorial welfare organization has a community centre and runs the Community Association, the Citizens Advice Bureau, youth clubs, a probation service, an approved school and a remand home.

F. Crime Statistics

Information transmitted but not summarized.

G. Description of Penal Administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Policy is directed to increasing literacy, especially in the Protectorate, and to the training of more teachers. Special problems facing the Education Department are inadequacy of trained staff, limited financial resources, and high rate of wastage in schools before the top forms are reached.

In the Colony, primary education is provided by two Government-owned schools, 50 amalgamated schools (for which Government engages and pays all staff and supplies all equipment and for which missionary bodies provide and maintain the school buildings), and 16 private schools.

In the Protectorate, primary education is provided by 3 Government schools, 18 Native administration schools, 167 mission schools and 3 private schools.

Government grants in respect of salaries, equipment and buildings were made to all except the private schools and 77 of the mission schools.

Secondary education is provided in the Colony by 1 Government boys' school and 8 assisted schools (4 for boys and 4 for girls).

In the Protectorate, secondary education is provided by 1 Government boys' school and 1 girls' primary school with a junior secondary top.

The expenditure on education was made up of contributions from the following sources:

Territorial Government	£88,605
Local administrations	6,478
Metropolitan government	14,679
Total non-governmental contributions	52,173

Missionary societies contributed £46,605, and the Protectorate Mining Benefits Fund £5,568 for education.

Information on school buildings, curriculum and language or languages of instruction was transmitted but not summarized.

/During the

During the year, 5 scholarship students were pursuing degree courses at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; 25 were at institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom, and 3 at Achimota College, Gold Coast. Their courses included medicine, engineering, agricultural economics, education and honours degree courses in arts and sciences.

During the year, 12 scholarships for higher education were awarded by Government for medicine (2), science (3), arts (2), engineering (3), agricultural economy (1) and social science (1); of these, one arts scholarship was tenable at Fourah Bay College, and all the rest in the United Kingdom.

The British Council awarded one scholarship for social science work tenable in the United Kingdom.

The Director of Colonial Scholars assists qualified private students to gain admission into institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom. During the year, about 35 private students proceeded to the United Kingdom and 10 to the United States of America for studies.

Under the auspices of the Protectorate Literacy Bureau, 851 persons were taught to read and write in their own languages, mainly Mende. The Bureau published 5 booklets in Mende during the year, and 24,424 primers were sold. Protectorate women initiates were given elementary training in hygiene, child welfare, and homecraft.

Partly qualified artisans were given "finishing" courses in fitting, carpentry, motor engineering, riveting, bricklaying and masonry at the Government Technical Training Centre.

Under a trade testing scheme, 1,012 fully qualified artisans and 3,275 partly qualified artisans passed their examination out of a total entry of 6,104 men.

The steady increase in school enrollment indicates a steady rise in literacy.

School enrollment in proportion to population of school age was approximately 55% in the Colony and 4% in the Protectorate.

Of a total enrollment of 28,609 in educational institutions, there were 26,124 in primary schools, 2,224 in secondary schools, 186 in teacher training colleges and 75 in Fourah Bay College.

In 1947, there were 186 teachers in training, mainly for primary schools.

In the schools of the Territory, there were approximately 25.5 pupils to 1 teacher.

The per capita expenditure on education for all students, from the Kindergarten to the University, was about £3. 6s. per year.

/The following

The following newspapers, with their approximate circulation, are owned and edited by Africans:

	Daily Mail	2,000
	Daily Guardian	1,500
E	Evening Dispatch	800
	Weekly News	800
	African Standard	1,500
	Renascent African	800

A Government Weekly Bulletin with a weekly circulation of 3,600 is published mainly for the Protectorate.

A commercial cinema in Freetown shows British and American films, and also documentary films and news reels obtained from the Government Public Relations Office.

A mobile cinema is operated by the Public Relations Office, and the British Council also runs regular cinema shows.

Under the monuments and Relics Ordinance, 1946, Bunce Island (in Rockel River near Freetown), has been declared a national monument.

The British Council organizes regular art, music and play reading classes and lectures. Moreover, literature and cultural subjects are encouraged by various local clubs.

Information on scholastic and other cultural aspects was transmitted but not summarized.

For information on development programmes see under Section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A-C. Natural Resources and Production

Apart from a little mining, there is no industry excepting handicrafts and the basis of local economic life rests on self-subsistence agriculture.

The principal agricultural products are rice, cassava, palm oil, fundi (*digitaria exilis*), sweet potatoes and groundnuts for local consumption; and palm kernels, piassava, kola, ginger, cocoa and coffee for export. Livestock and poultry are also reared.

TT The Territory has approximately 1,000 square miles of high forest.

Iron ore, diamonds, chromite, gold, platinum, ilmenite and other titanium bearing minerals are found.

The high grade iron ore deposits of Marampa are being worked by the Sierra Leone Development Company, which also holds a lease of approximately 164 square miles in the Tonkolili area. About 2,300 men are employed, and 642,300 tons of ore were exported in 1947.

The Sierra Leone Selection Trust employed 2,600 men and produced 605,553.9 carats of alluvial diamonds in the Yengema area in 1947.

/The Sierra

The Sierra Leone Chrome Mines Company employed about 1,050 men and exported 22,687 tons of chromite from the Kenema District.

Alluvial platinum is produced in the Colony Peninsula.

The traditional farming system on the uplands is shifting cultivation, with primary or secondary bush being cleared for farming once in five to seven years. The coastal belt is covered by virgin mangroves and grasslands; the southeast high forest area produces wild oil palms and has farms of cocoa and coffee; the Scarries area in the west is being extensively developed for rice; and the northern and central areas, which vary from savannah to medium bush country interspersed with small inland swamps, produces the bulk of the country's rice.

The principal crops are as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area (in thousand acres)</u>	<u>Total Production (in tons)</u>
Rice	780	270,000 paddy
Cassava	35	100,000
Palm kernels	widespread	62,000
Palm oil	"	30,000
Piassava	raphia palms occur naturally in swamps	3,000

There are 100,000 head of cattle, 50,000 sheep and 140,000 goats.

There are 830 square miles of forest reserves and 79 square miles of protected forests. The Forestry Department cut 422,000 cubic feet of timber, and a further 93,064,000 cubic feet is estimated to have been consumed by the Native population.

Approximately 5,000 tons of fish are landed per year. The Government trawler caught 71 tons of fish valued at £ 2,980 in 1947, compared with 26 tons valued at £ 850 in 1946. The Government is carrying out research for developing the fishing industry.

Soil conservation and anti-erosion measures are being pursued.

In the Colony, the basis of land tenure is freehold, with its subsidiary system of leases and tenancies, similar to that in the United Kingdom.

In the Protectorate, all land is vested in the tribal authorities who are declared "to hold such land for and on behalf of the Native communities concerned", but under the Concessions Ordinance, no grant or other disposition may be made without the consent of the Governor. The land interests of non-Natives in the Protectorate are limited to concessions and leasehold from the tribal authorities.

/In the Colony,

In the Colony, the indigenous inhabitants hold 20 square miles of plots in the towns and villages and 134 square miles of farming land and bush. There are 12 square miles of land in use for Government buildings and other purposes and 88 square miles of mountain forest reserve. Land held by non-indigenous inhabitants covers 2 square miles, being mostly trading and housing sites for European and Syrian traders and mission sites.

In the Protectorate, the indigenous inhabitants hold 26,877 square miles of town, forest and agricultural land; Government stations and forest reserves occupy 780 square miles; and non-indigenous inhabitants occupy 10 square miles of mining camps and establishments and 2 square miles of leasehold trading sites in various towns and villages.

No organized system for providing long-or-short-term loans to farmers yet exists.

Palm kernels, benniseed, wild oil beans, coffee and cocoa are purchased by traders on behalf of Government, which arranges their sale in the export markets.

Internal marketing of food crops, with the exception of rice, is carried out by petty traders. Traders retail rice in the larger towns and to mine workers.

The information transmitted contains a long list of regulations relating to mineral exploitation, covering the year 1927 to 1947. These regulations cover minerals in general, explosives, forestry, public health, the Protectorate Mining Benefits Trust Fund, employers and employed, water rights, safety controls in mines, prospecting for radio-active minerals, machinery inspection and customs.

The output of minerals is as follows:

Platinum	431.02 oz.
Gold	2,511.96 oz.
Diamond	605,553.9 carats
Iron ore	840,636 tons
Chromite	16,504 tons

The Government operates 6 power stations.

There is a Government rice mill employing 77 persons. The three mineral water factories, including the Freetown Cold Storage Company, employ 224 persons. Four companies engaged in furniture production and woodworking employ 55 persons. The building contractors employ 793 persons. The Freetown Soap Company has 13 workers. A banana plantation employs 49 occasional workers. The Elder Dempster Lines employs 271 persons, and the Sierra Leone Coaling Company employs 640 persons in their engineering workshops.

/The chief

The chief handicrafts and village industries are cloth-weaving, carpentry, rope and basket-making, wood-carving, boatbuilding and palm oil extraction.

A Government co-operative officer has been appointed to organize credit societies and co-operatives.

D. Standard of Living

The great majority of the population are subsistence farmers growing their own food, building their own houses, and to some extent making their own clothing from locally produced material.

The retail prices of the principal items of consumption were:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>
Cotton prints	1 yd.	2 s. 4 d. to 5 s. 3 d.
Rice	84 lbs.	14 s. 3 d. to 15 s.
Fresh meat	1 lb.	1 s. 3 d. to 1 s. 4 1/2 d.
Fresh fish	1 lb.	7 1/2 d. to 1 s. 4 d.
Firewood	60 lbs.	10 d. to 1 s. 2 d.

E. Communications and Transport

There are 79 post offices, 24 of which transact postal order, money order and savings bank business.

The telegraph and telephone systems extend over 1,638 miles.

Commercial cable services connect Freetown with French Guinea, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Gambia, Ascension and St. Vincent (for onward transmission to other parts of the world).

Commercial radio communications are operated with ships and with Liberia. The Territorial Government maintains aeradio navigational aids and point to point contacts with the Gold Coast and Gambia.

There are 311 miles of Government railways (excluding sidings), and 57 1/2 miles of private railway (for the transport of iron-ore).

There is one airport at Lungi, 12 miles northeast of Freetown, and a number of emergency landing grounds. West African Airways provides weekly services to Dakar and Lagos, and Air France a weekly service to Dakar and a twice-weekly service to Abidjan.

In the Protectorate, there are 1,120 miles of first class roads, and in the Colony, there are 160 miles of first class roads, of which 78 miles are bitumen surfaced.

F. Public Finance

The total Government expenditure for the year was £ 2,119,500*, and the total revenue was £ 2,109,500.**

* Excluding charges payable by the railway.

** Including the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote of £ 117,000.

The chief sources of taxation and yields were:

Customs duties	£ 955,550
Income tax	244,273
Poll-tax and house tax	90,032
Profits tax	221,763

The following are sample income tax rates:*

<u>Chargeable income</u>	<u>Rate of tax</u>	
	s.	d.
For every pound of the first £ 200		3
" " " " " next £ 200		6
" " " " " " £ 200		9
" " " " " " £ 200	1	
" " " " " " £ 400	2	
" " " " " " £ 800	3	
" " " " " " £ 1,000	4	

G. Banking and Credit

Information given on number of banks.

H. International Trade

The total value of imports was £ 4,586,922. £ 685,699 worth of food,** £ 1,463,596 worth of clothing, £ 117,476 worth of machinery, and £ 36 worth of fertilizer were imported.

The total value of exports (excluding diamonds), was £ 2,801,727.

The most important items of export are:

<u>Article</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Palm kernels	61,241 tons	£ 1,301,742
Diamonds	574,336 carats	1,117,153
Iron ore	642,300 tons	567,484
Kola nuts	51,525 centels of 100 lbs.	229,099
Piassava	2,958 tons	150,313

The direction of trade was as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>Countries of origin</u>	<u>Percentage Proportion</u>
	United Kingdom	46.54
	British Possessions	27.43
	United States of America	13.86
	Belgium	1.26
	Netherlands	1.05

* Various allowances are made.

** The most important items of food imported were wheaten flour (£ 168,520), sugar (£ 84,697), and vegetables (£ 60,737).

Exports

<u>Countries of final destination</u>	<u>Percentage Proportion</u>
United Kingdom	77.05
British Possessions	14.87
United States of America	6.57
Foreign West African Possessions	.45
Netherlands	.19

I. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1946-56

The object of the Development Programme is to improve the material welfare of the people in the widest sense along balanced lines, and its various aspects are co-related and designed to be of mutual assistance. One of Government's main objects is to raise the standards of welfare in the Protectorate, particularly in regard to medicine, health and education, to a much higher level than that which they have so far reached.

The development schemes embrace the improvement of transport, communications and port facilities; the development of natural resources and the establishment of secondary industries; and the improvement of public health, the standard of living and educational facilities in both the Colony and the Protectorate. The road system will be extended; the important ferries will be replaced by bridges; a deep water quay at Clive Town to accommodate the largest ships likely to use the port, will be constructed; posts and telegraphs will link up stations on the railway line between Freetown and Kinema; the radio rediffusion system will be extended; and detailed and accurate surveys of the natural resources will be made as a basis for development.

The scheme for irrigation and drainage of the littoral areas and the drainage and water control in the inland swamps is under execution with substantial grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; production of fruits, vegetables and foodstuffs for the Freetown markets will be stimulated and land settlement and soil conservation projects put into operation. Government will undertake sawmilling; livestock diseases and the import and export of cattle will be cared for jointly with the Gambia. Co-operative societies will be built up, and the training of African staff will also receive attention.

Under the Mangrove Clearance Scheme, 5,467 acres have been cleared and 3,288 acres planted with rice, and other areas have been cleared and planted.

/Improved rice seed,

Improved rice seed, mosaic-resistant cassava, improved sweet potatoes and other planting material were distributed to farmers.

The marketing and produce inspection branches of the administration have investigated possibilities of developing internal and external markets and have tried out fruit juice, coffee and oil palm processing machinery. Orders were made for two large palm oil mills, several hand and power nutcrackers and a large rice mill for establishment in the Scarcies.

Under the Pig Breeding Scheme, animals were distributed to local farmers for breeding purposes and pork and bacon production has been started.

Schemes financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds include a Livestock Research Station at Musaia, mechanical cultivation in reclaimed rice swamp area in the Scarcies, and research into the soil problems which have been holding up the development of riverain and mangrove swamps for rice production.

Other schemes propose the establishment of a rice research station, a horticultural station and a poultry station; the appointment of an agricultural engineer and the increased training of and appointment of Africans to the senior staff.

The Board set up under the Development of Industries (Assistance) Ordinance, 1946, approved a loan of £ 3,000 for working capital to the Freetown Soap Company and a loan of £ 800 to Mr. A. G. Demby of Gerihun, Sierra Leone Protectorate for a rice mill and nut cracking machine; but no loans were actually made during 1947.

Seventy-two other applications for assistance were received.

The total cost of the development schemes is estimated at £ 5,506,575. The schemes will be financed by loans amounting to £ 1,624,000; by self-balancing items, paying for themselves by revenue earned (e.g. forest industries, rice mills, revolving fund for stimulating exports) to the extent of £ 145,000; from centrally held funds (for geological surveys, agricultural research, fisheries research) amounting to £ 311,500; and from the Colonial Development Fund and local resources amounting to £ 3,426,075.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

The island of Zanzibar is separated from the main land of Tanganyika by a channel 22 1/2 miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad. To the northeast, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, which forms part of the Zanzibar Protectorate. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by 14 broad. The total population of the Protectorate is estimated to number 250,000, and the area is 1,020 square miles.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social Problems of Race and Cultural Relations

The population is composed of Africans, estimated at 199,750, some of whom are more or less indigenous and claim to have a trace of Persian blood from Persian immigrants prior to the 16th century, while the rest are of diverse mainland origin; some 34,000 Arabs mainly of Omani, Hadhrami and Shihiri origin; about 16,000 Indians, predominantly Ismailia, Khoja, Ithnasheri Khoja, Bohora, Sunni, Hindu, Goan, and Parsee; and 250 Europeans.

Despite the diversity of race and culture, there are no major problems resulting therefrom and harmonious relations are assisted by representation of the various communities in the public life of the Protectorate. Moreover, all the leading communities have formed their own racial associations to represent their interests generally.

Under the Land Alienation Decree, 1939, permanent alienation, a lease for a term of two years, and mortgage, where the alienor, lessor or mortgagor, is an African or an Arab, are invalid without the prior consent of the Land Alienation Board.

The Nationality and Naturalization Decree, declares what persons are Zanzibar nationals (i.e. subjects of His Highness the Sultan), and provides for the naturalization of aliens.

The Immigration Decree, 1947, applies without discrimination to all races and nationalities, other than Africans belonging to East African tribes. The main reason for the Decree was to relate immigration to the absorptive capacity of the Protectorate and to regulate it in the interests of the local population.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

The policy is to reduce casual labour as far as possible and to replace it by permanent employment, and to encourage the unemployed or partially employed urban population to settle on the land, where the
/demand

demand exceeds supply and where the labourer can supplement his wages from the cultivation of his own fields.

In the clove industry, the seasonal and sporadic nature of the crop has given rise to highly casual labour conditions, so traditional as to be very difficult to change. Furthermore, efforts to achieve a degree of permanence of employment are largely frustrated at present by the reluctance of labourers to accept written contracts, despite the provision of adequate legal protection. Another difficulty is the workers' lack of ability to organize and conduct trade unions in accordance with the requirements of the law. Due to their present immaturity, such unions as exist render small value to the workers they represent.

The majority of workers are employed in agriculture, principally in clove and coconut cultivation.

Under the Trade Unions Decree, 1941, the following unions were registered:

The Porters and Hamali Cart Drivers' Association, 170 members

The European Servants' Unions, 250 members

The Shop Assistants' Association, 60 members

The Carpenters' Association, 36 members

The settlement of disputes is achieved by administrative officers who are appointed Labour Officers for the purpose of the Labour Decree, 1946. Disputes have been few and simple in nature; in 1947, the biggest dispute, involving some 300 daily paid agricultural workers who stopped work for one day was due to the differentiation between the wages of urban and rural daily paid labour.

The following labour legislation was in force:

Forced Labour Decree

Native Seamen Engagement Decree

Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons
(Restriction) Decree, 1932

Apprentices Decree

Minimum Wages Decree, 1935

Trade Unions Decree, 1941

Factories (Supervision and Safety) Decree, 1943

Labour Decree, 1946

There is a constant ebb and flow of cultivation labour from the East African territories, particularly Tanganyika, and between the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba during the clove picking season. Protection
/of migrant labour

of migrant labour is provided in the relevant sections of the Labour Decree, 1946.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

Policy includes measures such as ante, and post-natal care, child welfare, control of endemic, prevention of epidemic diseases, sanitation and hygiene, health education, nutrition and the training of local personnel. Lectures on public health, including nutrition, are regularly given, and health education plays a large part in the mass education scheme.

The main diseases are malaria, ancylostomiasis, tropical ulcer and lobar pneumonia. Tuberculosis is common, and there are some cases of leprosy.

The Medical Service consists of 18 British Medical and Assistant Medical Officers, 11 British Nursing Sisters and 295 local staff. The Public Health Service consists of one British Medical Officer of Health and one Sanitary Inspector and 25 Zanzibari Sanitary Inspectors.

The total territorial expenditure was £ 74,129 plus grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds amounting to £ 196,400 over the 10 year period 1946-55.

There were 11 hospitals with 667 beds. Doctors numbered 39, dentists 3, nurses 77, midwives 24, and one veterinary practitioner.

Training existed for nurses, midwives and minor medical staff.

Since the exact population is not known, the following summary of vital statistics must be regarded as approximate only:

(a) Number of deaths	4,812
Rate per 1,000 population	19.24
(b) Number of births	5,621
Rate per 1,000 population	22.48
(c) Number of deaths under one year	282
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	50.1
(d) Diseases causing high morbidity	
malaria	6,995
pneumonia	342
(e) Diseases causing high mortality	
tuberculosis	49
pneumonia	42
ancylostomiasis	20

It is not possible to calculate the death rate since only those which die in hospitals are reported accurately.

/D. Housing

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

The progressive reconstruction of Ngambo, the most congested part of Zanzibar Town, was carried a stage further.

E. Welfare and Relief

The Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society was formed to relieve distress and poverty whenever it may be found, in conjunction with the staff of the Social Welfare Section of the Administration.

F. - G. Crime Statistics and Description of Penal Administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The objectives are to improve primary education and increase the percentage at school from 15% to 40% in 1955, with a corresponding increase in the number and quality of teachers. Also, an increase in the efficiency of secondary education so that the educated are fitted for posts of responsibility within the Protectorate, and that, by placing the emphasis on agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts, those who do not proceed to higher education may return to their homes adequately fitted for useful rural occupations.

The cosmopolitan nature of the population and the conservative attitude towards female education are the main problems confronting the educational authorities.

There were 6 British, 1 Zanzibari, and 1 India, Education Officers and 6 women Education Officers.

The expenditure was £ 72,981 plus a grant from the British Government of £ 7,108.

Information on school buildings, curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but not summarized.

There were no opportunities for higher education in the Protectorate, but four scholarships existed, normally tenable at British Universities or in Arabic-speaking countries, while entry to Makerere College, Uganda is available, based on a competitive examination. A bursary of £ 150 annually is offered by the Zanzibar Government to Indian students to proceed either to Indian or United Kingdom Universities.

Evening classes in English, Swahili, arithmetic and typing were held as well as adult classes for women in cooking and needlework.

Vocational training was given in commercial classes, woodwork and metal-work, handicrafts, agricultural courses for "Young Farmers",

/tailoring and

tailoring and carpentry classes at mainland centres, and engineering courses with the Public Works Department, Uganda.

The literacy rate was estimated to be 20% of the child population; school enrolment numbered 9,413. Teachers, exclusive of Education Officers, numbered 156 Zanzibaris and 4 Indians. The pupil-teacher ratio was 18 to 1 in Boys' and 16 to 1 in Girls' Secondary Schools; 24 to 1 in Boys' and 18 to 1 in Girls' Government Primary Schools. The per capita expenditure in Government schools was £ 12. 1s.

Information on other scholastic and cultural activities was transmitted but not summarized.

For information on development programmes, see Section IV.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. - C. Natural Resources and Production

The principal natural resources are almost exclusively limited to agriculture. There are no known mineral or power resources and such forest land as exists is of little economic value, except for the mangrove areas. Fisheries are potentially the richest natural resource, and, though comparatively undeveloped by scientific production standards, plans are in hand to conduct a survey for development on proper scientific lines.

The expenditure on agriculture was £ 48,973 plus grants totalling £ 127,695 which were allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the 10-year period 1946-55.

Out of a total area of 652,800 acres for the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, some 400,000 acres are planted with various crops. Cloves are estimated to occupy 50,000 acres, coconuts, 70,000, food-crops, mainly rice and cassava, 275,000. A large area consists of coral rag. No records of production were available. A recent census showed a total of 21,028 cattle on Pemba and 15,000 on Zanzibar Island.

Soil erosion is not yet a very serious problem. Much of the land on the eastern side of Zanzibar and Pemba, outside the clove belts, is farmed by the inhabitants of nearby villages and the land is regarded as communal. The majority of this type of land is flat coral rag, with shallow soil. In other areas, where deeper soils permitted the cultivation of cloves and coconuts, the land passed into the control of early immigrants and a freehold system was established. Land occupied by the indigenous population in accordance with local or tribal custom is safeguarded by the provisions of the Public Land Decree, and by the Land Alienation Decree of 1939.

/The Clove Growers

The Clove Growers Association and the Copra Cess Board are the two bodies dealing with the two main products of the islands. The former body deals with all aspects of clove cultivation including assistance to clove growers with both practical and financial help, fixes prices and markets the cloves. The latter body is responsible for the administration of a levy on exports of copra, coconut oil and oil.

With the exception of distilleries connected with the clove and coconut cultivation, and 4 small soaperies, there were no industrial undertakings.

D. Standard of Living

No territorial income or cost of living index figures are available. Tea cost 2 shillings per lb., bread 3 cents per lb., maize 21 cents and wheat flour 37 cents per lb.

E. Communications and Transport

The Government steamers maintain a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam, and a monthly service between Zanzibar and Mombasa calling at Pemba each way. East African Airways Corporation run daily flights to the mainland; there is an airfield on Zanzibar and on Pemba. There are no railways or inland waterways. There are adequate postal, telephone, telegraph and cable services. There is no broadcasting station. The road system of both islands consists of a main road running the length of the island with feeder roads to various points on the coast.

F. Public Finance

The information transmitted on revenue and expenditure referred to 1946 as full information for 1947 was not available. Revenue amounted to £ 718,239 and expenditure to £ 740,939.

G. Banking and Credit

There are 3 banks, and the Government Savings Bank.

H. International Trade

The total value of imports amounted to £ 2,012,432. The principal items were:

Food, drink and tobacco	£ 832,894
Clothing	347,765
Machinery, motors and parts	129,037

The principal articles of food imported were wheat flour (£ 153,021), pulse (£ 104,413), and sugar (£ 73,293).

/The total

The total value of exports amounted to £ 1,077,493. The principal items exported were:

Cloves (150,688 cwt.)	£ 555,106
Copra (7,823 tons)	234,675
Clove oil (385,905 lbs.)	72,361
Coconut oil (2,394,676 lbs.)	53,667
Mangrove bark (4,823 tons)	50,662

Goods valued at £ 455,556 were imported from the United Kingdom; £ 883,172 from other sterling areas and £ 596,525 from non-sterling countries.

Exports valued at £ 95,387 went to the United Kingdom; £ 795,391 to other sterling areas, and £ 185,176 to non-sterling countries.

No commercial agreements were entered into during 1947.

I. Development Programmes

The programme of medical development, costing £ 336,400, includes the construction of a new hospital in Zanzibar and in Pemba, a new Mental Hospital, an Isolation Hospital, and twenty-one dispensaries.

The development programme for education, costing in all £ 500,000, includes the expansion of existing services, together with the building of a new Men's Teacher Training Centre, teachers' houses and new schools in both islands.

The 10-year agricultural development programme involves the expenditure of £ 127,000.

Other programmes include the improvement of Zanzibar Town (£ 245,000) and of its drainage system (£ 45,000). In all, the 10-year development programme on all schemes is estimated to cost £ 1,436,400.
