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

Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories

JAMAICA^{1/}

^{1/} In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash (-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Jamaica, an island of the Greater Antilles, is situated in the Caribbean Sea about ninety miles south of Cuba. It has an area of 4,677 square miles (12,118 square kilometres), including Pedro and Morant Cays, Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. With a mild warm climate, considerable underground water resources, a wide range in both altitude and rainfall, the land potential is favourable to the production of an unusual variety of crops. The economy is predominantly agricultural, almost all of its exports consisting of raw or processed agricultural products. Kingston is the capital. The estimated population at 31 December 1957 was 1,610,573 - an increase of 30.19 per cent since the 1943 census. The great majority consists of persons of the Negro race or of Negro-European stock, with minority groups of Europeans, East Indians and Chinese.

Population

(excluding dependencies)

<u>December 1947</u> (estimate)	<u>December 1953</u> (estimate)	<u>December 1957</u> (estimate)
1,340,392	1,503,030	1,610,573

Vital statistics

(excluding dependencies)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population	32.59	34.40	37.48
Death rate per 1,000 population	14.14	10.39	9.05
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	92.19	63.34	54.93

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ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In spite of the fact that agriculture no longer retains the position it held through the early post-war years in so far as its proportionate contribution to the national income of the country is concerned (its contribution to gross domestic product at factor cost was 36 per cent in 1938, 31 per cent in 1950, and 19 per cent in 1955 and 16 per cent in 1956), nevertheless it still remains the basis of the island's economic life. It is, in fact, the greatest employer of labour in the country, providing a livelihood for the majority of the population, and producing the major portion of their food supplies either directly or by way of the manufacturing and processing sector of the economy. The gross domestic product from agriculture increased from £21.6 million in 1950 to £25.8 million in 1956.^{2/}

During the period under review, increasing emphasis has been placed on diversification of agricultural production and the promotion of industrial development. The Agricultural Development Corporation, established in 1952 to stimulate, facilitate, and undertake the development of agriculture in the Territory, has made satisfactory progress. Other institutions, for example, the Banana Board, the Cocoa Board, the Farm Development Scheme, the Yallahs Valley Land Authority, the Lucky Hill Farming Co-operative and the Fisheries Loan Board, have been set up and have also helped to increase agricultural production.

The mainspring of the industrial programme lies in the generous incentive legislation which was extended and further amplified during 1956. It has apparently convinced many investors of the sincerity of the Government's declaration that industrialization is one of its chief aims; the result has been an ever-increasing annual rate of investment: from £6.2 million in 1948 to £11.4 million in 1951, and an estimated amount of over £25 million in 1956. The Industrial Development Corporation, established in 1952, has also helped to develop industry. The extractive, processing and manufacturing industries have had the greatest effect on the economy. Chief among these are bauxite, cement, citrus and copra derivatives, textiles and the manufacture of shoes. The tourist trade, one of the Territory's major industries, increased from £2.7 million in 1949 to approximately £8 million in 1956.

^{2/} The local currency is the Jamaican pound which is equal to the pound sterling or US\$2.80.

The success of the industrial development programme has been largely due to the availability of abundant labour and markets for the finished products. The increasing interdependence of industries has created new industrial markets in the Territory. Thus, the local market has expanded with the increase in local purchasing power. The location of Jamaica has also favoured the expansion of the local market overseas, to regional markets in the British Caribbean, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Canada.

Estimates of national income for the years 1950 to 1956 show the rapid rise in income and output which has taken place. National income at current prices more than doubled over this period, from £66.3 million in 1950 to £148 million in 1956, while per capita income increased from £47.4 to £95. Real per capita income, that is, income adjusted to constant prices, is estimated to have increased at an average rate of 5 to 6 per cent per annum. The estimates also show the significant changes which have been taking place in the structure of the economy, particularly the increasing importance of the bauxite industry, manufacturing industry and construction. The upward trend in economic activity continued during 1957, although there is still an uncomfortable gap in the balance of payments. To effect a rise in production corresponding to the increase in population is one of the main problems with which the Territory has been struggling during the past decade.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The practice of shifting cultivation, bad systems of land tenure, excessive pressure of population on the land, inadequate provisions for agricultural education and the virtual domination of agriculture by the mono-culture of bananas, had been listed as agricultural problems demanding urgent attention in the report of the Royal Commission (1938-1939).

The Economic Policy Committee Report (1945) focussed public attention on the vital importance of increasing the efficiency of the main industry, agriculture. It also provided a sound basis for assessment of priorities in the drawing up of a ten-year development plan. The data made available by the census of 1943 was utilized by the Agricultural Policy Committee Report (1945) to emphasize the need

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for accepting as a basic objective of agricultural policy "the achievement and maintenance of a reasonable standard of living for all the people with the possibility of providing for a progressive increase in that standard". It also provided a generally accepted blueprint for agricultural expansion and development.

The ten-year development plan (1945-1955) created conditions which facilitated the expansion of agricultural production, the growth of agricultural processing industries and a significant rise in the standard of living. The highly destructive hurricane of 1951 produced a need for much rehabilitation work. Assistance was sought from various quarters, including the United Nations. A Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development investigated the situation in 1952 and recommended that certain basic considerations be taken into account by the Government in formulating a new five-year agricultural development programme (1955-1960). This new plan recommended a bold, well-balanced programme with emphasis on comprehensive agricultural expansion and a goal within the next ten years of reducing unemployment from 18 per cent to 5 per cent of the total labour force.

Local demand for consumer goods has been increasing rapidly in recent years, especially the demand for higher quality and more nutritive foods. This is exemplified in the increased consumption of such commodities as citrus fruits, coffee, tomatoes and other vegetables, beef, poultry, pork, milk and eggs. The growing tourist industry has also increased this demand. To meet this challenge to agriculture there is need for the utilization of cultivable land now idle, and better use of farm lands. Under the Land Authorities Law of 1951, two projects were set up: the Yallahs Valley Land Authority, comprising some 44,000 acres, and the Christiana Area Land Authority, with properties totalling 5,968 acres. These Authorities follow a policy of conserving all natural resources, increasing agricultural production and developing community activity among the residents. In addition, under the farm development scheme, loans have been provided for the development of some 1,616 acres under land settlement. The Clarendon irrigation scheme was revived in 1947 and by 1956, nearly 4,850 acres had been cleared, and 2,261 acres were under cultivation, a sum of £80,000 having been made available for farm development.

Principal crops

	Production (tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Sugar	170,254	330,237	356,309
Copra	...	5,294	10,731
Coffee	...	3,875 a/	4,968 a/
Pimento	...	3,039	2,250
Bananas (thousand stems)	...	10,216	11,216

a/ Export figures.

Livestock

Since 1949, the livestock industry has been put on a sounder basis by the establishment of a condensery; improvement projects, such as livestock improvement centres, subsidized sires, loan of bulls and artificial insemination; assistance to small farmers to enable them to acquire cattle; development of breeds of cattle adapted to tropical conditions; improvement in pastures, feed and veterinary and livestock services. Two breeds of cattle, the Jamaica Hope and the Jamaica Red, adapted to tropical conditions have been developed. These cattle, 192 of which were exported from the Territory in 1956, have earned a high reputation in other Caribbean islands and in Central and South America. With certain exceptions, however, the efficiency of the industry as a whole has not kept pace with scientific development, resulting in widespread disparity between earnings on cattle farms. In addition, prevailing prices do not prove as attractive to the less efficient producers as prices obtaining in other forms of agriculture.

Animal products

	<u>1943 a/</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Cattle slaughtered	229,773	47,163	45,096
Goats slaughtered	305,875	250,000	210,000
Pigs slaughtered	218,053	46,000	59,300
Sheep slaughtered	12,708	3,000	3,000
Milk received at the Condensery (thousand qts.)	7,261	11,591	9,660
Eggs marketed (thousand doz.)	...	132	270

a/ 1943 census, livestock population.

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FORESTRY

Forest policy seeks to establish adequate forest reserves under public ownership and management on the basis of conservation and development, afforestation of suitable accessible areas to augment the natural forest reserves, the encouragement of sound forest management on private lands and the development of silviculture and the use of native-grown timbers and other forest products. This policy has been implemented in so far as personnel and funds have permitted. The total area of government forest lands is 430 square miles, of which 377 square miles are forest reserves. The gross acreage planted under the afforestation scheme was 8,421 acres by the end of 1956, the average planting being 500 acres. In 1956 alone, some 181,577 plants were replanted to fill gaps in existing plantations. A scheme for planting fruit trees has recently been introduced. A Two Million Tree Planting Campaign was launched and some 1,411,000 plants were distributed to private individuals to cover an area of 2,352 acres.

Production (thousand cubic feet)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sawn timber	56.5	30.9	67.7
Sleepers	3.7	2.3	11.1
Shingles	11.2	1.9	1.7
Roundwood	31.5	30.8	56.8
Firewood	49.4	56.0	43.0

FISHERIES

Because of the relatively low level of development in the industry, catches are not high and fluctuate in response to weather conditions and phases of the moon.

Since the establishment, in 1949, of a Fisheries Division and the provision of additional staff and facilities, new fishing methods have been introduced, outboard engines are being provided under hire-purchase terms through a Fisheries Loan Board, and the mechanization of the industry is being greatly encouraged. A revised marine fishing programme was initiated in 1956 and £7,896 was made

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available to fishermen during that year for the purchase of outboard engines. Linked with this scheme is the supply of duty-free gasoline and oil. Credit facilities are also available to fishermen's co-operative groups and societies to increase production or to facilitate marketing.

By the end of November 1956, there were eleven registered societies with 1,050 members and sixty unregistered groups with 2,000 members; most of these are consolidated in the All-Island Fishermen's Co-operative Society. The acquisition by the Government of an ice factory located in the area for fisheries development will provide quick freezing and low temperature storage space. The establishment of a Beach Control Authority and the Prescription (Amendment) Law, 1955, provide permanent beach facilities for fishermen and established beaches are further safeguarded. The introduction in 1954 of a new freshwater fish culture technique known as "monosex" culture has made gratifying progress with consistent yields of large fish from several fish ponds.

MINING

Since 1949, following the establishment of the Geological Survey Department under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, mining has become one of the major industries in the Territory, the chief minerals so far exploited being bauxite and gypsum. Limestone and clay are mined for the manufacture of cement and cave phosphates for the production of fertilizers. Since 1952, prospecting for oil has been in progress. Although commercial bauxite was discovered in 1942, the actual mining operations and export of ore by two United States companies was begun only in 1952-1953, about the same time an alumina plant was put into operation by a Canadian company. It is estimated that by 1958 the total bauxite output will be about 6 million tons per annum, that is, twice the 1956 production. Capital investment will amount to some £50 million. Large deposits of high-quality gypsum revealed by the geological survey have been the subject of steadily growing development since 1949. In 1954, the gypsum mining concession was transferred to Jamaica Gypsum, Limited, a subsidiary of a United States concern. Since 1952 "carib cement" a local manufacture has been produced in a modern 100,000 tons capacity plant. Cement output in 1955 was 107,000 tons. Total labour employed in mining and prospecting was approximately 2,963 in 1956.

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Principal mineral production
(thousand long tons)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Bauxite and alumina:			
Kiln-dried bauxite	-	1,156	4,596
Alumina	-	29	436
Gypsum, crushed rock:			
Sold locally	12	7	189
Exported	-	75)
Cement	7	-	107 ^{a/}

a/ For 1956.

POWER

In 1945, the private company which formerly supplied electric light and power to Kingston embarked on a programme of expansion. By 1956, it was supplying electricity to twelve of the fourteen parishes in the Territory with a total of 39,811 customers. The expanding demand for electricity, especially in the industrial sector of the economy with over 50 per cent of total sales, has called for an increase in the over-all supply. Although demand continues to exceed supply, the extent of development in the production of electric light and power may be noted in the following statistics:

Electricity generated and distributed
(thousand kwh)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Domestic use	6,056	16,885	32,134
Agricultural use	11,863	25,674	43,339
Commercial use	10,101	18,601	35,912
Industrial use	8,414	21,763	37,675
Street lighting and other uses	<u>4,027</u>	<u>6,246</u>	<u>10,669</u>
Total	40,461	89,169	159,729

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INDUSTRY

Before the Second World War, manufacture in the Territory consisted chiefly of the processing of agricultural products, for example, the production of sugar, rum, edible oil, cigarettes and cigars. Since 1945, many and varied industries, some with pioneer status, have come into being. These fall broadly into three classes: the extractive industries such as bauxite, the processing of agricultural by-products and the manufacture of such articles as boots and shoes and textiles. There were 527 registered factories in 1945 with a total employment of 17,500 persons, which had risen to 800 and 27,000, respectively, by 1954. Industrial production has also risen. For example, bauxite production, which started in 1952 with an output of some 265 thousand tons, rose by the end of 1956 to a total of 3.5 million tons; the production of one textile mill with a capacity of 12 million yards rose by 1956 to 4.5 million yards in twenty different fabrics for local consumption and 2 million yards for export; eleven major shoe factories more than doubled their output of shoes for men, women and children in the period 1953-1956, reaching an estimated total of 825,000 pairs. The appointment of a canning officer in 1947 led to the erection of a pilot plant by the Government and the subsequent setting up of canneries by commercial concerns. The Government promotes handicrafts in factories or as cottage industries as part of its industrial development policy. This industry, which is largely dependent on the tourist trade, produces a wide range of straw and sisal products for sale locally or for export to Nassau, Bermuda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Additional concessions for new factories are available under the amended Pioneer Industries Law, and also under the Industrial Incentives Law. The former allows the investor to write off his capital expenditure against profits at the rate of 20 per cent per annum in any five out of eight years from the commencement of operations; and profits may be distributed as tax free dividends or as interest up to the extent of the amounts written off each year. Under the Industrial Incentives Law, two tax relief options are available. The first is a straight seven-year tax holiday with a notional depreciation of assets during those seven years; the second consists of a tax holiday of four years followed by total tax relief of two-thirds and one-third of the taxable income in the fifth and sixth years, respectively, with the write-off of the investment (valued at original cost) beginning at the end of the tax holiday - that is, at the beginning of the fifth year. Additional benefits are provided for manufacturers producing solely for export.

The Industrial Development Corporation gives financial and technical assistance to a wide range of industries, including prospective investors. An office in New York was opened by the Corporation in October 1956, and an encouraging volume of inquiries has been received.

There is an industrial estate in the environs of Kingston, the main shipping port, easily accessible by road and rail to all parts of the island. In this area it is possible to obtain sites by lease or purchase, and its development has been planned to include all modern industrial amenities. Electric power and oil fuel are already available on the estate, and there is a dual carriage-way leading straight to the docks. Labour is available in abundance.

Registered factories operating, industrial classification and employment^{a/}

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1955</u>	
	Number <u>Factories</u>	<u>Employed</u>	Number <u>Factories</u>	<u>Employed</u>	Number <u>Factories</u>	<u>Employed</u>
Electricity, Gas and Water	16	319	22	268	19	258
Mining	-	-	3	794	3	1,319
Manufacturing:						
Vegetable products	379	14,451	383	15,665	386	15,164
Animal products	12	142	7	193	7	202
Leather products	23	385	22	664	19	869
Textiles	18	873	27	1,633	28	1,840
Wood and paper products	115	1,437	118	2,121	117	2,347
Iron products and repairs	28	704	34	1,449	42	1,849
Chemical products	10	839	16	1,219	15	1,109
Miscellaneous products	14	349	33	917	41	1,207
Transportation and communication	3	...	6	53	7	191
Distribution trade Gas and oil	2	227	4	248	4	241
Construction	...	...	2	422	2	403
Personal services	27	188	38	349	441	403
ALL INDUSTRIES	652	19,934	715	25,995	732	27,402

^{a/} Derived only from returns of establishments defined as "factories" by law.
Figures for employed refer exclusively to factory workers.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

Reporting in 1952, the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development stated that the Territory, with 1.08 miles of motor road for every square mile, appeared, on the whole, to be served by a better network of roads than most comparable countries. The report added that the existing network, in conjunction with the railway in operation, should be adequate and that the need at that time was not for building new roads but for improvement and better maintenance of the existing road system. For the five-year period ending 31 March 1951, the cost of building new roads and bridges, including overhead, was approximately £50,000 per mile. The long-term road programme recommended by the Mission envisaged 270 miles of new and improved roads at an approximate cost of £700 million. By the end of 1956, work on this programme was in progress, expenditure in that year alone amounting to £277,000. It has been noted, however, that great waste is involved because of the intermittent way in which the work has been executed, mainly because of insufficient allocations.

Roads

	<u>1946/1947</u>	<u>1952/1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Main roads (miles)	2,544	2,618	2,642
Secondary roads (miles)	2,137	...	2,603
Motor cars (licensed)	10,902	14,092	21,534
Motor trucks and buses (licensed)	1,557	...	7,138

Rail transport in the Territory, which has a greater call for freight than for passenger services, is a government undertaking. Within recent years, a committee appointed by the Government has recommended the transfer of the management of the railway to a statutory board, and the necessary legislation is being prepared. Raily development is directed by a policy of dieselization of the motive power, and workshops are in transition from "steam" to "diesel" maintenance.

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Mileage, passengers, freight and revenues

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Mileage	210	207.25	245
Passengers carried (thousands)	613	1,053	1,107
Tonnage of goods carried (thousand tons)	...	537	764
			<u>1956</u>
Revenue (thousand pounds sterling):			
from freight	214	436	493
from passengers	73	124	145
from rents etc.	...	...	85
Total revenue	345	560	723
Total expenditure	581	919	1,142

Air transport during the years 1947-1956 has been one of increased traffic and expansion of services to aircraft. In 1947, special arrangements were made to open the Montego Bay Airport. Construction of the Cayman Island airstrip was completed during 1953.

Plans have been prepared, and are under study, to ensure that the new airport at Palisadoes can provide adequate facilities for the latest large and heavy commercial jet aircraft. Considerable work has also been done on the development plan for a new aircraft apron and terminal building for the Montego Bay Airport.

In the first eleven months of 1956, the number of passengers landed and embarked at Palisadoes Airport exceeded that for the whole of 1955, and non-scheduled aircraft landings were 30 per cent higher. At Montego Bay Airport 10,000 more passengers were handled during the first eleven months in 1956 than for the whole of 1955.

The Territory is well provided with ports and harbour facilities. The harbour of Kingston, the main port, covers an area of about eight square miles of navigable water; it is landlocked and therefore is an excellent harbour for shipping of all kinds. Following the Second World War, the volume of shipping took an upward trend and by 1947, cargoes were in excess of pre-war tonnage. Up to 1956, regular passenger service was limited to the United Kingdom. In 1955, the Regional Economic Committee with a Colonial Development and Welfare grant started an inter-island shipping service for the British Caribbean Territories.

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Ships, tonnage and cargo

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of sailing vessels	21	1
Registered tonnage (tons)	5,534	55
Number of steam and motor ships	621	1,043
Registered tonnage (thousand tons)	1,493	2,852
Total cargo discharged (thousand tons)	451	627
Total cargo loaded (thousand tons)	323	1,186

Communications

At the close of 1956, there were 308 post offices and 173 postal agencies, twenty-one new postal agencies and eight other offices having been added during the year. Progress has been made by expediting and expanding mail deliveries and by providing motor transport on internal mail routes to replace foot couriers. On all overseas services, the traffic handled has improved considerably. More than £3.5 million was sent to the Territory during 1956 by way of remittances through the postal services.

Technical improvements to, and expansion of, the telegraph system were greater in 1956 than in any other year during the past decade. It has not been possible to obtain the full benefits of these improvements, however, principally because of the shortage of trained staff.

When the All-Island Telephone System was purchased from the Government in 1945, there were 7,700 telephones and seven trunk lines. By the beginning of 1956, these had been increased to 22,922 telephones and ninety-six trunk lines. During 1956, work on the long-term development programme was continued and a heavy capital expenditure of £500,000 was completed. It included the opening of new main exchanges and the extension of existing ones in Kingston and in rural areas.

A private company operates a commercial broadcasting station which has now become an integral part of community life in the Territory. In addition, the company operates an extensive rediffusion (wired broadcasting) network. The estimated total audience, including privately-owned radios, communal receivers and rediffusion, is 600,000. Significant developments in broadcasting within recent years are government broadcasting for cultural and educational purposes, including school broadcasts.

PUBLIC FINANCE

In 1954, United Kingdom economists were invited by the Government of Jamaica "to report on the existing system of government finance, having regard to: (a) social and economic conditions, and (b) existing government policy, and to make recommendations as may be necessary to enable the Government to make the most effective use of the sources of revenue on which it can draw". It was suggested in the experts' report that, with the establishment of responsible ministerial government it had become necessary to take an entirely different view of the budget, considering it above all as a unity, to be used as an instrument of policy to promote internal economic stability and also, in principle, to further development. This has been accepted by the Government and action has been taken to ensure a smooth transition from the old to the new method of preparing the budget as an instrument of policy appropriate to the Government's new tasks.

Income tax, deductible from emoluments under the pay-as-you-earn system, has been introduced during the last ten years.

A major development was the revision in 1957 of the agreement with the bauxite companies concerning the basis for payment of taxes and royalties. The result is an expected increase in revenue from £352,000 in 1956/1957, to £1 million in 1957/1958, £4 million in 1958/1959, and to £7 million by 1960/1961. This increase will provide the Government with much needed development capital.

Revenue and expenditure
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Ordinary revenue	7,846	13,127	15,630 ^{a/}
Other revenue	<u>543</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>1,103^{b/}</u>
Total general revenue	8,389	13,925	16,733 ^{c/}
Ordinary expenditure	7,370	12,473	18,076
Other expenditure	<u>479</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>443</u>
Total general expenditure	7,849	14,153	18,519 ^{c/}
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise	4,500	7,344	10,691
Direct taxation	1,998	2,966	4,665
From Colonial Development and Welfare funds	287	798	...
Metropolitan grants	179	608	245

Revenue and expenditure (cont'd)
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Main heads of expenditure:			
Public works: recurrent	633	750	1,179
extraordinary	164	544	742
Education	686	1,467	2,118
Medical	614	1,231	1,884
Public debt	493	891	1,374
Subventions	480	949	...

a/ Estimate.

b/ Estimate; extraordinary only.

c/ As at 31 March 1956.

An increasing share of development funds is derived from general revenue. Formerly all loans were raised on the open London market; a substantial amount of loan funds is now being raised locally (£1 million in 1956). Generally, deficits have been met from surpluses or from reserves.

Development finance
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1947</u>		
Receipts:		Expenditure:	
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	286	Price stabilization	407
Metropolitan grants	179	Rehabilitation and hurricane damage	50
Colonial Development and Welfare loans	<u>51</u>	Agricultural credit	...
Total receipts	516	Total expenditure	<u>457</u>
	<u>1953</u>		
Ten-year development plan revenue:		Ten-year development plan expenditure:	
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	626	Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	1,214
Miscellaneous development receipts	170	Other schemes	466
Colonial Development and Welfare loan	<u>2</u>		
Total development revenue	798	Total development expenditure	1,680
	<u>1956</u>		
Development fund receipts:		Development fund expenditure:	
General revenue contributions	596	Agriculture	599
Loan funds	295	Education	137
Miscellaneous contributions	9	Public health	328
Interest on balances	5	Communications	115
Advances on accounts of loans	500	Industrial and trade development	211
		Miscellaneous	<u>105</u>
Total development revenue	1,405	Total development expenditure	1,495

BANKING AND CREDIT

There is a government savings bank, which has many small depositors, and four commercial banks; the branches and agencies of three of these banks have doubled. A private Development Finance Corporation by 1956 had provided medium-term finance, amounting to more than £2 million, to sound development projects.

	<u>1947</u> (thousand pounds sterling)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Government Savings Bank:			
Private accounts	...	2,736	3,421
Government accounts	<u>...</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>354</u>
Total amount to credit of depositors	2,914	3,038	3,775
Excess of deposits over withdrawals during year		198	296
Interest to depositors accounts	...	...	64
Number of bank branches	179	182	199
Private commercial banks:			
Number	4	4	4
Branches	21	35	42

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A Regional Economic Committee was established in 1951 with the objective of promoting the overseas trade of the British Caribbean Territories. Trade Commissioner services were instituted in Canada and the United Kingdom; the two Trade Commissioners serve as trade representatives of the British Caribbean Territories.

Import control has largely been influenced by the need to conserve foreign exchange. In order to make the best economic use of the dollar allocations of the Territory, the licences issued on hard currency sources gave priority to necessities, items strongly affecting the cost of living and commodities required for industrial and agricultural development. Later, controls were eased and import quotas abolished to permit additional items to be imported from non-dollar sources.

The unfavourable balance of payments is being gradually corrected through the invisible exports derived from the expanding tourist trade. The important

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features of the direction of Jamaica's trade are the gradual decline in the proportion of imports coming from the sterling area (from 51 per cent in 1955 to 47 per cent in 1957), and the increasing trade with the dollar area, which in 1957 supplied imports valued at £24 million, or 36 per cent of the total. In 1957, nearly £27 million worth of exports went to the dollar area, which now accounts for 54 per cent of the export trade as against 36 per cent in 1955 and 44 per cent in 1956. This is due mainly to bauxite and alumina, the major portion of which, amounting to £20 million in value, went to the United States and Canada in 1957.

<u>Imports and exports</u> (thousand Jamaican pounds)			
	<u>Value</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Imports	18,943	35,524	58,312
Exports (domestic)	9,939	24,535	36,906
Re-exports	232	725	1,150
<u>Balance of visible trade</u>			
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Total trade	31,068	60,784	97,196
Balance of trade	- 8,294	-10,364	-19,428
Principal imports:			
Food, beverages and tobacco	...	8,418	19,000
Manufactured goods, including textiles	...	9,646)	
Machinery and transport equipment	1,310	7,377)	
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	196	3,233)	31,000 ^{a/}
Chemicals	155	2,309)	

^{a/} All other imports.

<u>Quantity</u> (thousand Jamaican pounds)						
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Principal exports:						
Sugar (long tons)	...	275	372	2,776	10,576	11,898
Alumina (long tons)	-	29	207	-	660	5,803
Bananas (stems)	...	10,217	11,218	2,088	4,583	5,277
Bauxite (long tons)	-	1,054	2,575	-	1,846	4,600
Coffee (pounds)	...	4,618	5,355	101	601	1,066
Rum (gallons)	...	947	1,590	2,560	917	1,302
Pimento (pounds)	...	6,844	5,145	118	633	1,225

Direction of trade
(percentage of value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	19.3	42.8	37.9
United States of America	34.6	16.5	24.6
Canada	28.0	14.4	12.2
British West Indies	2.3	3.0	3.8
Other countries	15.8	23.3	21.5
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	78.9	57.7	48.2
Canada	13.6	17.0	26.2
United States of America	2.9	13.4	17.0
British West Indies	-	2.6	1.5
Other countries	4.6	9.3	7.1

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There are no minority problems or social discrimination. Women enjoy the same status as men. The introduction of the ministerial system in 1953 and the cabinet system in 1957 has provided for more effective participation by the inhabitants in the government of the Territory. Jamaica Welfare, Limited, which was established in 1937 as a voluntary non-profit company, was put under the control of a statutory board and financed entirely from government funds; it was retitled the Jamaica Welfare Commission. The progress of social welfare services, especially in the rural areas, has been largely due to the policy of this organization in encouraging self-help and mutual aid among all sections of the population. In March 1953, the Commission was taken over by the Government under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The policy of encouraging free negotiation between management and labour through their respective organizations has become well established. A trend towards more stable relations in industry between employers and employees has developed.

Employment situation

Wages reached the highest level yet known in the Territory; additional jobs were provided by the various development schemes and through the establishment of a number of new industries and the expansion of existing ones, however, some seasonal unemployment continues. Compensation of employees (mainly wages and salaries) rose from £57.5 million in 1953 to £72.8 million in 1955, an increase of 26 per cent. Over the period, this type of income retained a share of about 58 per cent of total national income. While a part of this increase is due to a rise in wage rates, it also reflects an increase in the number of wage earners. There has been a wave of migration to the United Kingdom of both men and women in search of employment. Employment of farm workers in the United States, under the West Indian Labour Programme, was also initiated and increasing numbers of Jamaican workers are contracting for work on United States farms.

Wage earners

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>
Electricity, gas and water	...	248 ^{a/}	502
Mining	...	1,689	1,564
Manufacturing	...	24,090	25,206
Transportation and communication	...	57	205
Construction	...	382	307
All industries	...	26,521	28,135

a/ Electric light and power only.

Workers' and employers' organizations

A number of new labour laws were enacted and improvements were made in others. Under the provisions of the Trade Unions Law, both employers' and workers' organizations have been registered and developed. The larger unions in the Territory are of a general character, covering a broad cross-section of workers. This type of "general union" has produced a number of jurisdictional disputes. In 1954, the practice of settling these disputes by conducting representational polls was established. The increase in the number of polls reflects the expansion of the trade union movement, in keeping with increasing industrial activity.

There has been a significant rise in the membership of trade unions and a trend towards amalgamation of small unions. The consolidation of the trade union movement has placed greater stress on the economic aspects of labour.

The practice of settling disputes other than by strikes has developed (e.g., through boards of inquiry and voluntary arbitration). Collective bargaining is now accepted by both employers and trade unions as the principal instrument of negotiation of wages and conditions of labour, as a result of increased training facilities for trade union leaders and growing willingness on the part of employers to negotiate. Between 1949 and 1954, approximately 100 agreements were negotiated, the length of which range from one to two years. In 1957 alone, forty-three collective agreements were finalized, covering increased wages, payment for statutory public holidays, vacations with pay, reduction in working hours and sickness and maternity benefits. A further

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development in industrial relations is the establishment of joint industrial councils. The first of these, for the port of Kingston, was established in 1952. Since then, others have been set up for tally clerks and other wharf owners and operators. Through the councils, union leaders and employers come together to discuss matters of common interest. They also serve as a meeting place for union representatives.

During the post-war years, the University College of the West Indies, the Ministry of Labour, the British Trades Union Congress, the International Labour Organisation and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions have all played a part in the training of trade union leaders. In consequence, the movement has gained in stature and the influence of its leaders had extended into the community.

Workers' organizations

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Number of unions	23	15	18
Reported membership	64,200	98,566 ^{a/}	122,526

^{a/} Refers to only twelve unions.

Industrial disputes

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Number of disputes	27	118	139
Number of strikes	25	18	15
Workers involved	13,414	4,641	5,680
Man days lost	258,700	71,035	49,900

Vocational education

Two practical training centres for boys and one for girls aged fifteen to seventeen are in operation. Total enrolment has reached about 400. These centres were recently reorganized and upgraded to provide general and technical education to the level of the General Certificate of Education.

The Kingston Technical School, with an enrolment of 550 full-time and 650 part-time students has become overcrowded and ill-equipped. The Government

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has agreed in principle to the establishment of a technical college as well as the expansion and re-equipment of the Kingston Technical School. A private company has offered £25,000 towards the cost of the technical college.

The statutory Apprenticeship Board has accepted the report and recommendations of a technical adviser from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on proposals for establishing an apprenticeship system.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative development passed through the stage of voluntary participation and experimentation during the years 1940-1950. In 1950, the Co-operative Department was established, under a Commissioner, and, by the end of that year, 169 societies were registered. At the end of 1956, membership in registered co-operatives was estimated at 24,000 persons and total assets were in the region of £700,000. The co-operatives have now embarked on business promotion.

Number and membership of co-operative societies

	Number			Membership		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Credit unions	40	59	82	3,670	7,864	14,111
Marketing	19	33	34	5,403	3,238	6,068
Consumer	21	16	19	3,044	2,336	2,751
Peoples co-op banks	114	112	115	73,279	80,055	87,287
Other	1	10	29	25	679	2,800
Total	195	230	279	85,421	94,172	113,017

Share capital (Jamaican pounds)

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Credit unions	40,007	121,976	312,766
Marketing	1,801	2,584	7,319
Consumer	14,980	9,470	12,593
Peoples co-op banks	140,014	176,095	232,969
Other	3,500	18,972	35,952
Total	200,302	329,097	601,599

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An index based on a survey made in 1939 was established in August of that year. This "cost-of-living index" was superseded by a retail price index in 1955, as the weighting of items under the former had changed materially and the principles governing the collection of prices under the old index were not well defined. With the aid of a United Nations statistical consultant, a new household expenditure survey in the Kingston area was undertaken (1952-1954) which provided the basis for the new index.

<u>Cost-of-living index</u>		
Base year 1955 = 100		
<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1955</u>
206.29	323.5	103.5

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The administration of the government housing programme during the period 1937 to 1956 was entrusted to the Central Housing Authority, a corporate body, which came into existence following enactment of the Slum Clearance Law in 1937.

After the hurricane of 1951, which destroyed or damaged 75,000 houses, the Hurricane Housing Organization was established to purchase materials, and to construct or rebuild the homes of hurricane victims. Several experts, including those provided under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme and the United States Point Four Technical Assistance Program gave help and advice on aided-self-help schemes. In 1953, a Town and Country Planning Department was established which has since been engaged in framing planning legislation and preparing town planning and community lay-out schemes throughout the Territory. The development of an industrial estate in Kingston has also been undertaken. In 1956, the Hurricane Housing Organization was absorbed by the Department of Housing. Total expenditure for the period 1946 to 1956 was \$1,462,533, of which Colonial Development and Welfare schemes amounted to \$867,106.

Central Housing Authority Housing Schemes: Capital Expenditure
(Jamaican pounds)

	<u>1946/1947</u>	<u>1952/1953</u>	<u>1955/1956</u>
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	89,331	83,009	183,472
Other undertakings	<u>50,336</u>	<u>37,974</u>	<u>28,423</u>
Total	139,667	120,983	211,895

Houses built by the Government or with government aid by the
Central Housing Authority

	<u>1946/1947</u>	<u>1952/1953</u>	<u>1955/1956</u>
Tenements (multiple room units for rental)	19	3	25
Cottages	<u>70</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>1,101</u>
Total	89	274	1,126
Persons housed (estimate)	945	1,487	4,509

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Social welfare services have been expanded and are now carried out by seven government departments and statutory bodies, and a number of voluntary organizations. The work of the voluntary organizations is co-ordinated in a Council of Voluntary Social Services, which acts as liaison between the Government and these bodies, several of which receive government subsidies through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Among the official agencies concerned with social welfare are: the Jamaica Welfare Commission; the Juvenile Authority, which was set up in 1951; the Probation Department; the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board and the Jamaica Youth Corps. The Adoption of Children Law, introduced in 1956, provided, for the first time, for the legal adoption of children.

With the progress of industrial development in the Territory, there is a growing trend towards replacement of old and obsolete factories by new modern factories which are examples of good safety practice and up-to-date welfare

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amenities. In the majority of the older factories there has also been a rise in the level of compliance with the provisions of the labour laws.

Community development

Community development in its early stages revolved around the establishment of two well-equipped community centres, in 1938, with paid officers serving at the centres and in the neighbouring villages. The idea behind these centres was they would set the pace for villages in the development of community spirit with self-help, study and action as the main features. These initial attempts were not quite successful, and in 1941, the Better Village Approach was adopted. The basis of this approach is to survey the field, assess the needs, and stimulate group action. Since 1941, there has been marked progress in the establishment of village committees and district community councils. By 1946, the changeover from the community centre to the community association or council was well established.

Villagers have come to regard themselves as being responsible for community development. Community organization and development, including co-operatives, home economics and handicrafts, figure prominently in the programme of the Jamaica Welfare Commission. Its policy of organizing community projects in each village through community councils or village committees continues. The projects undertaken include clean-up campaigns, vegetable and flower gardens, tree planting, literary efforts, village halls and playing fields, drama and other cultural groups. Leadership training is also undertaken as a means of recruiting voluntary welfare workers. The cost of camps being run in eight districts is shared by eighty-eight villages.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Figures for the years 1947 to 1953 show a steady increase in the prison population. However, from 1954 to 1956, the decline in the number of prisoners has been most encouraging and has appreciably eased the overcrowding problem which had persisted in spite of the increased accommodation provided by new prisons. The recent fall in the prison population also reflects a decrease in

the number of crimes committed. For example, main preventable crimes committed in the corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrews in 1956 showed a 48.19 per cent decrease over those of 1953. In the rural areas, the decrease was 43 per cent.

Some prison reforms have been effected, especially with respect to young offenders. Included among the prison institutions are the "open" farm-type prison. In these, the accent is placed on methods of reformatory training and programmes are pursued to this end.

In 1954, a Prisons Commission was appointed; its report was considered by the Government in 1956 and certain of its recommendations have been implemented. Among these were the setting up of an after-care organization for prisoners and the installation of earning schemes for certain prisoners.

Crime statistics in corporate area of
Kingston and St. Andrew

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Main preventable crimes:		
Burglary	529	173
Other breaking offences	846	426
Larceny/dwelling	725	289
Larceny/persons and robbery	826	431
Larceny/vehicles	340	225
Cycle stealing	751	437
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4,017	1,981

In country parishes

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Main preventable crimes:		
Burglary	367	305
Other breaking offences	1,720	1,191
Larceny/dwelling	556	327
Larceny/persons and robbery	196	156
Larceny/vehicles	156	92
Cycle stealing	387	417
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3,382	2,488

From 6,446 in 1952/1953, the prison population fell to 5,227 in 1953/1954 and to 5,073 in 1956.

Sentences

	<u>1953</u>		<u>1956</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non- adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non- adults</u>
Death penalty	5	-	17	-
Imprisonment	6,733	253	4,001	135
Corporal punishment	206	-	98	11
Fine	22,087	175	4,912	120

PUBLIC HEALTH

The amalgamation of the Medical Department with the Ministry of Health came into effect in January 1956. Thus, the administration of the medical services became the direct responsibility of the Minister of Health. Local boards of health also have statutory responsibilities under the Public Health Law.

A special survey, made in 1956, indicates that cardio-vascular diseases and tumours are the most frequent causes of death. These are followed by tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid, pneumonia and enteritis. Morbidity statistics derived from hospital records show that motor vehicle accidents and gastro-intestinal infections, together with the acute infectious diseases, are among the most frequent causes for hospitalization. The study concludes that more emphasis should be given to the prevention of disease, through improvement of environmental conditions and mass vaccinations.

Since the creation of a Bureau of Health Education in 1946, better co-operation has been established between the patient, the family physician and the Medical Department of the Government. The School Health Planning Committee, set up in 1946, has also been successful in primary schools. In addition, school children are given medical and dental examinations and treatment. Maternal and infant care receive special attention by the public health staff throughout the Territory. Attendance at maternity and child health clinics increased from 15,704 in 1947 to 29,412 in 1953. On the whole, the health of the population has been good, although the nutrition status of children has been fairly low. In 1954, there were two outbreaks of communicable

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diseases, each reaching epidemic proportions; 6,127 cases of measles and 759 cases of poliomyelitis were recorded in that year. In 1956, there were 2,369 cases of mumps but only fourteen known cases of poliomyelitis.

There is a generalized Public Health Nursing Service in addition to a specialized service for venereal diseases and tuberculosis control in urban areas. Public health nurses assisted in the distribution of dried skimmed milk, provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as in the carrying out of the programme of tuberculin testing and BCG vaccination, instituted in 1955. The number of tuberculin tests and of BCG vaccinations were 3,239 and 1,979, respectively, in 1955, while in 1956, these numbers were increased about sevenfold. A programme of immunization against typhoid was also undertaken and carried out with the assistance of public health nurses. In 1956, some 127,000 inoculations against typhoid were administered.

The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and the United States International Cooperation Administration have rendered valuable assistance to the Government by providing expert advice on ad hoc as well as long-term problems such as malaria control and also by the grant of fellowships to enable local personnel to qualify for higher responsibility. Assistance has also been forthcoming from the United Nations, the World Health Organization and UNICEF. The Regional School of Public Health in Jamaica has trained, since its inception in 1943, 188 public health nurses and 296 public health inspectors, a large number of whom are Jamaicans.

Hospital accommodation in all parts of the Territory was unsatisfactory in 1947 and the demand for available beds was great. By 1952, construction of new hospitals and of additional wings as well as of new dispensaries helped to alleviate this condition. However, the limiting factor in the extension of hospital services is the number of qualified medical and nursing personnel available, which is still below the required level.

The Medical Faculty established by the University College Hospital Law, 1948, was designed to meet the shortage of medical personnel in the West Indies. In May 1957, the Standing Federation Committee agreed to request £750,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the enlargement of the University

College Hospital. This will increase the annual output from the Medical School to about forty-five qualified doctors and also provide an increase in hospital beds from 200 to 454.

The medical faculty of the University College of the West Indies has become the regional academic centre for professional training in medicine. The University College Hospital also provides facilities for the training of a wide variety of ancillary and auxiliary medical staff, such as nurses, midwives, laboratory technicians, radiographers, pharmacists and hospital administrators. The standard of efficiency attained by this training is reflected in the recognition, by the General Nursing Council of England and Wales, of the training and qualifications of Jamaica-trained nurses.

Expenditure
(thousand Jamaican pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Capital expenditure	...	224	250
Medical Department	754	1,991	2,452

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1956</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	127	160	165	220	166	317
Dentists	8	...	6	111	21	72
Nurses of senior training) and certificated)	553	...	1,364	334	1,187	877
Partially trained nurses)						
Midwives of senior training) and certificated)	370	1,280	319	1,041	224	1,989
Partially trained midwives)						
Public health inspectors	149	...	263	-	322	3
Laboratory and x-ray technicians	121	-	143	-
Pharmacists	73	490	77	509

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	<u>Institutions</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
General hospitals	21	26	26	2,549	{ 5,596 }	2,668
Cottage hospitals	17	...		...
Dispensaries	...	116	128			
Maternity and child welfare centres	...	9	377			
Mobile units	...	2	7			

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Before 1937, education was entirely dependent on funds voted by the local government and on the contributions, both in money and services, of the churches. Between 1937 and 1947, local resources were supplemented by grants from the British Treasury to meet the heavy increases in educational expenditure. While annual education expenditure has risen (for example, from £283,000 in 1938/1939 to £891,000 in 1946/1947), it has been reported that the available funds are still inadequate to provide for the normal educational needs of the 361,700 children of school age (four to fifteen) and for specialized forms of education offered to those above school age.

Before the creation of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, in 1953, the Education Authority was responsible for education policy. It now assists the Minister, as an advisory body, in arriving at policy decisions. Education policy gives priority to expansion of elementary education, and seeks to maintain and improve the existing standard. It also promotes the expansion of secondary education by grants-in-aid to recognized schools, and of such facilities for technical education as are essential to the development of industry. To effect this policy, additional facilities for teacher training have become necessary. The implementation of this policy has been handicapped by financial considerations. Even with the change of the statutory school age from four to fifteen years to seven to fourteen years, inclusive, except in some urban centres, there was not sufficient accommodation to make attendance compulsory. The situation worsened following the 1951 hurricane which destroyed thirty-five schools and damaged 119 others. Thus, allocations of £3,302,000 for education.

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in the original plan (1945-1955) were reduced to £2,093,000 in the revised plan, which gave priority to productive schemes. With the election of a new Government in 1955, the development programme was again revised with new emphasis on educational provisions. In 1956, the amount spent on education was in the neighbourhood of £3,500,000, about 19 per cent of the total government expenditure for the Territory.

In 1955, with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, an old hotel building was adapted and equipped to supplement the four regular teacher-training colleges with an annual output of forty men and fifty women, as an emergency training college. In July 1956, it was opened to its first group of 100 untrained men and women teachers for an intensive one-year course of in-service training to raise their status to that of fully qualified teachers. In addition, the Mico Training College continued to conduct special training courses for probationers.

The main school for technical education, in Kingston, is ill-equipped and overcrowded. Efforts are being made to provide additional accommodation and facilities in keeping with the industrial requirements of the Territory. The Government has accepted the principle of establishing a technical college and also of extending the present technical school in Kingston.

In 1947 and the years immediately following, an intensive literacy campaign was undertaken by the Education Department. Later, it was turned over to the Jamaican Welfare Commission. In view of the success of this campaign, literacy work, as such, was discontinued in 1953 and the emphasis transferred to the promotion of the "Better Home" and "Better Village" as an adult education project.

One of the most important developments during the period under review was the establishment of the University College of the West Indies in 1948. This institution is supported by the British Caribbean Territories and provides higher education to many students of these Territories. An increasing number of scholarships has been granted by the Government.

Expenditure
(thousand Jamaican pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Capital expenditure	251	224	248
Recurrent expenditure	993	1,898	3,352
By local authorities	...	58	49

Schools

	<u>1953</u>			<u>1956</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
Primary	3	3	685	3	3	699
Secondary	8	10	9	7	10	11
Vocational	7	1	2	4	1	2
Teacher training	1	3	-	-	3	2
Higher education	-	-	1	-	-	1

Pupils

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1956</u>	
<u>Schools</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	185,653		103,300	111,200	113,900	119,000
Secondary	4,541		3,527	4,273	4,000	5,000
Vocational	3,562		1,360	900	1,007	648
Teacher training)			109	209	115	340
Higher education			211	90	325	160

Teachers

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1956</u>	
<u>Schools</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	3,601		777	3,427	850	3,650
Secondary			168	216	203	285
Vocational			43	21	48	23
Teacher training)			10	13	15	23
Higher education)			96	12	122	18

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Since 1948, the Jamaica Library Service, operating under the Jamaica Library Service Law, has been engaged in setting up an island-wide free public library service in the Territory. During the initial period, governmental

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contributions have been supplemented by an annual British Council grant which expires in March 1960. To ensure the continuity of this service the Government assumed full responsibility for its maintenance on the expiration of the British Council grant-in-aid. It is intended that from a central headquarters in the capital city, through regional branch libraries, book centres and book mobiles, a library service will be made available to every individual in the community who is able to make use of it.

In 1956, there were thirteen parish libraries, three of which operate on a part-time basis. There are also two branch libraries and seventy-one book centres. Public demand continues to grow, so much so that restriction on membership has had to be imposed twice at the Kingston and St. Andrews Parish Library.

In 1956, there were two daily papers (one morning and one afternoon), eight weeklies and two fortnightlies. Two of these publications, a daily and a weekly, have been in circulation since 1834 and 1898, respectively. In addition, there are three montly periodicals, three quarterlies, and six annuals. The press continues to exert a great deal of influence in shaping public opinion. The Jamaica Press Association speaks and makes representations to the Government and government agencies on behalf of the press and is consulted in return.

The progress of broadcasting in the Territory must be judged not in terms of the number of broadcasting stations but in the improved quality and coverage of the programmes (including school broadcasting) and the increase in the hours of broadcasting. Radio Jamaica, the only broadcasting station owned and operated by a limited liability company, after a decade (1947-1956) of useful service has now established itself as an integral part of community life. Although a commercial concern, a considerable amount of broadcasting is done (including government broadcasting) in the public interest for cultural and educational purposes. The estimated total audience, including those reached by privately-owned radios, communal receivers and rediffusion, has risen from 250,000 in 1953 to 600,000 in 1956.

Interest in the presentation of ideas through audio-visual aids has steadily increased as a result of an increasing output of educational and informational films, as well as filmstrips and photographs. In keeping with this development, personnel has been trained abroad with the assistance of fellowships provided by UNESCO and other agencies. The highlight of achievement was reached in 1956 when two films produced by the Jamaica film unit entitled "Historic Jamaica" and "It Can Happen to You" received high commendation at the Berlin International Film Festival and the Festival of Health Films in Rome. The latter shared the 1956 International Trophy cup for the best films on health education.
