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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

Pacific Territories

FIJI 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.

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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

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Fiji islands are situated in the South Pacific, north of New Zealand. The International Date Line passes through the group. It comprises more than 322 islands scattered over 90,000 square miles of sea and of these about one hundred are inhabited. The total land area is 7,040 square miles (18,233 square kilometres). The two main islands are Viti Levu (4,311 square miles) and Vanua Levu (2,137 square miles).

Suva, the capital, is situated on Viti Levu, the most densely populated island. The larger islands are mountainous, with sharp ranges and narrow valleys, but wide areas of rich alluvial land have been formed in the delta of rivers.

Natural resources include forests and mineral ores, several of which have proved to be commercially exploitable. Commercial timbers grow naturally. Tracts of mangrove exist on the coast, particularly near river mouths.

The climate is tropical, but without extremes of heat. Severe droughts are uncommon. Some of the islands are affected by tropical hurricanes nearly every year.

The main population groups are Fijian and Indian, the latter being the largest. The average population density of the group as a whole was estimated in 1956, at 19 per square kilometre (48 per square mile).

Population

	<u>1946 (Census)</u>	<u>1953 (Estimates)</u>	<u>1956 (Census)</u>
	(October)	(December)	(September)
Total	259,638 (100%)	320,801 (100%)	345,737 (100%)
Fijians	117,488 (45.2%)	139,373 (43.4%)	148,134 (42.9%)
Indians	120,063 (46.2%)	154,803 (48.2%)	169,403 (49.0%)
Europeans	4,594 (1.8%)	6,500 (2.0%)	6,402 (1.9%)
Part-Europeans	6,142 (2.4%)	7,496 (2.3%)	7,810 (2.2%)
Chinese	2,105 (0.8%)	3,857 (1.2%)	4,155 (1.2%)
Others	9,246 (3.6%)	8,772 (2.7%)	9,833 (2.8%)

Vital statistics

Birth rate per 1,000	40.1	40.8	40.0
Death rate per 1,000	12.9	9.2	7.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	63.9	51.3	46.1

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Territory depends on agricultural production for food as well as for export. Although sugar still heads the list of exports, the production of cocoa, the processing of its oil and the mining of manganese have become prominent during the past decade. The increasing revenues resulting from this development have helped to make possible an extension of public works, education, sanitation and medical services. The central position of Fiji in the South Pacific has been accentuated by the growth of regional and international air communication.

The years from 1946 to 1950 were years of transition from a war-time economy. In 1946, the Legislative Council adopted a ten-year development and welfare plan which envisaged a total capital expenditure of nearly £F4,500,000.^{2/} On the recommendation of the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies, the plan was revised in 1948. The revised plan, which gave more emphasis to schemes of productive value, was approved in 1949. A decision by the Government of the United Kingdom to convert into a grant the advances made during 1943 to 1946, amounting to £F2,200,000, as well as a settlement reached with the Government of New Zealand in respect of war debts alleviated certain financial complications facing the operation of the revised plan. The plan proposed the expenditures of £F4,250,000. In October 1952, an Economic Review Committee recommended modification and expansion of the economic projects and, in consequence further impetus was given to basic surveys such as a soil survey, a geological survey, an aerial survey and others relating to drainage and irrigation.

Outside the framework of the development plans, other measures were taken. The Fijian Development Fund Ordinance, enacted in 1951, provided a scheme for compulsory savings by Fijians out of the proceeds received from the sale of copra. In 1952, an Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board was established with an initial capital of £F150,000. In 1955, a Commerce and Industries Office was opened, which combined the functions of the former Economic Control Office and the statistical office of the territorial Secretariat and which was charged with additional duties relating to the encouragement of new industries and the expansion of existing ones.

^{2/} The local currency is the Fijian pound (£F), which is equal to 18s.2ld. sterling or \$US2.52.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agricultural production in 1957 was responsible for more than 88 per cent of the total value of exports, sugar cane products constituted 61 per cent of the total, coconut products 22 per cent and bananas about 3 per cent.

Approximately three-sevenths of the land area of Fiji is unsuitable for cultivation because of its mountainous nature, two-seventh consist of hillside suitable only for grazing, and the remaining two-sevenths can be used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Over 377,800 acres were under cultivation in 1957, about 35,800 acres were permanent pastures and 125,000 acres were permanent meadows.

Four types of land tenure exist: (a) land belonging to the Fijians, owned in accordance with Fijian customs; (b) freehold land, alienated before 1909; (c) leasehold titles on both Crown and Fijian land for specified periods; and (d) annual tenancy. The sale of Fijian land is prohibited except when it is required for public purposes. Of the total area of approximately 4.5 million acres, the area of land owned by Fijians is 3,756,000 acres. About 200,000 acres are Crown lands and the total area of freehold land is approximately 534,000 acres, of which 75,000 acres are the property of the Crown and some 5,000 acres are owned by Fijians.

All Fijian land is administered by a Native Land Trust Board for and on behalf of the Fijians. The Board is authorized to make reservations for the present and future needs of the Fijians and to lease unreserved land to non-Fijians for terms of not more than ninety-nine years and for the benefit of the owners. About 285,000 acres were thus leased in 1956 to Europeans, including the sugar company, and to Indians and others. In addition, 27,000 acres were leased to the Crown.

Principal crops

	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	(in thousand acres)			(in thousand long tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sugar cane	41.8	60.9	63.5	823.1	1,444.3	1,487.8
Coconuts	120.0	166.0	165.0	34.3	33.0	38.3
Rice (padi)	25.4	25.5	34.7	16.7	24.6	20.0
Bananas	1.7	4.4	4.5	129.8	371.1	309.1

Sugar cane is grown mainly on Viti Levu. Rice is mostly cultivated by Indian growers on low-lying lands. There are two pastoral and dairying districts in the the southern part of Viti Levu. Coconut palms grow in the lower coastal areas of all the islands. Although the sugar-cane area increased from 41,800 acres in 1947 to 63,500 acres in 1957, further expansion of the sugar acreage is unlikely because Fiji is indirectly through the United Kingdom a party to the International Sugar Agreement and its exports are therefore limited to certain maxima.

Copra is produced on an estate basis and as a smallholders' crop, more than half of the production coming from Fijian growers. Since many trees are over fifty years old, the rehabilitation of the industry has become a necessity and several ways have been explored to achieve this. Prior to 1958, the Copra Board, a statutory body, purchased all copra for export to the United Kingdom or for sale to local mills. However, with the lapsing of a British Ministry of Food contract on 31 December 1957, the Copra Board ceased to function and copra marketing was taken over by local commercial firms. The production of copra has given rise to a number of local industries, such as oil factories, a refinery, a margarine factory and a soap industry.

Bananas are grown by Fijians for the New Zealand market. Production is not yet large enough to fill the available shipping space. Several measures have been taken to encourage the industry; these have included efforts to expand banana growing in areas outside Viti Levu in order to make the crop less vulnerable to hurricanes and floods; the building of an additional wharf with an area of approximately 5,000 square feet; the opening of an experimental cool store in 1956; and the establishment in the same year of a Banana Committee to review and recommend other methods of expanding the industry.

Prior to 1955, pineapples were harvested from approximately 750 acres and the annual export of canned pineapples and juice averaged 700 tons. At the end of the 1955 harvesting season, the pineapple cannery, belonging to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, was closed since it was found uneconomic to continue its operation.

Subsistence agriculture produces such root crops as dalo, cassava, kumala and yams in the food gardens of the Fijian households. Green crops, corn and rice are also grown; these crops are a new development, and for nutritional purposes it is considered desirable that more green vegetables and fresh fruits should be

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grown. Although the majority of Indian farmers are engaged in sugar-cane growing, subsistence farming is also undertaken by them on small mixed farms. Crops grown on these farms also include tobacco, maize and rice.

A certain amount of mechanization of agriculture has taken place. Tractors are used for the cultivation of sugar-cane, on coconut estates, and by dairy farmers and general farmers. The number of tractors at the end of 1957 was 900, compared with 180 at the end of 1951. The harvesting of the sugar, copra, rice and banana crops, however, depended mainly on manual labour.

As the lack of capital has been one of the obstacles to agricultural development, several credit schemes have been brought into operation, in addition to the regular commercial banking system. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company gives advances to cane-growers for purchases of fertilizers and the hiring of implements. Fijian provincial treasuries give limited advances for approved projects. The Fijian Banana Venture, a Fijian marketing organization, instituted a voluntary scheme for savings to finance new projects. A Rehabilitation Board provides credit to returned soldiers to establish themselves in farming. An Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board has granted loans to the farmers totalling £F606,000 by the end of 1957.

Although soil conservation programmes have been carried out and many Indian and Fijian farmers are ready to have conservation measures applied, it has been found difficult to convince cultivators on lease or communal tenures to meet the initial costs of conservation.

Two agricultural stations exist, one at Koronivia and the other at Sigatoka. The establishment of a Coconut Station, proposed by the Economic Review Committee in 1954, was for reasons of economy rejected by the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council in 1957.

A Farm Institute with a two-year curriculum has been maintained since 1954 at Koronivia, the principal agricultural station. Courses are also given in cane cultivation by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. A Farm School of the Methodist Mission has been assisted by capital grants from the Government.

The rhinoceros beetle, which caused extensive damage on coconut plantations in other Pacific Territories, was also discovered in Fiji. The pest spread and it became necessary in 1953 to establish an Eradication Board, its work being financed by a special tax on the export of copra. Control of the pest has proved possible but it has not been eradicated.

Livestock

A dairying industry, served by two butter factories, has been established with some success but the production of meat does not yet fill the domestic demand. Although the number of cattle slaughtered increased from 6,267 head in 1948 to 7,030 in 1953 and to 8,379 in 1957, the growing demand for fresh meat and other meat products required a continuous increase in imports. The imports, valued at £F71,778 in 1948, rose to £F304,674 in 1953 and to £F400,000 in 1957. In 1953, the Economic Review Committee considering that at least 60 per cent of the local beef was supplied by small farmers, recommended that cattle raising should be undertaken on a semi-intensive basis on properties of 500 to 2,000 acres of hill grazing. Cattle raising was also encouraged as a side-line on coconut estates. Other measures taken in an attempt to solve the problem of livestock and grassland management, included the distribution of seed for grazing and fodder grasses, the control of disease and parasites and the introduction of new breeds of cattle.

Livestock (number in thousands)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Cattle	84.0	84.0	112.9
Horses	16.0	17.0	16.2
Pigs	10.0	27.0	21.3
Goats	27.1	24.0	23.8

FORESTRY

The total area under forest was estimated at over 3,500 square miles. The northern slopes of the larger islands, which were once heavily forested, have become denuded because of the practices of shifting cultivation and of burning scrub to secure grazing areas. For this reason and because of the local demand for timber and the need to implement a definite forest policy, a new Forest Ordinance was passed in 1953 and a Forestry Board was established immediately thereafter. The Board has approved the reservation of over 70,000 acres, and approximately 20,000 acres had, by the end of 1957, become reserved forests. During 1956, the

first nature reserve was created, consisting of 230 acres, and six additional areas were recommended for designation as nature reserves, chiefly for scenic purposes.

Plans for improvement of the forest stand have also been made. A scheme approved in 1953 is in operation under which 200 acres are planted each year for five years in mahogany and other valuable timber. The scheme envisaged that of each 200 acres, 115 acres were to be selectively felled and re-planted, and the remaining eighty-five acres were to be developed on a plantation basis.

Lumber is imported from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Canadian imports exceed those from other countries and are mainly used for the making of banana cases.

Production and consumption of sawn timber
(In thousands super feet)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Production	3,305.1	6,897.7	7,821.2
Imports	1,925.2	3,831.7	10,739.8
Exports	-	130.7	89.4
Apparent consumption	5,230.2	10,598.8	18,471.6

FISHERIES

Fishing is widely undertaken by Fijians for family and village consumption. The urban fish markets are dependent on a number of casual fishermen operating small boats and on imported supplies.

An attempt to establish a large-scale tuna fishing industry, based near Suva with a cannery in American Samoa was organized with foreign capital in 1950 following three years of research. Because the method of catching failed, supplies were inadequate and after operating at a loss for two successive years the company was discontinued.

The establishment of a government fisheries service was recommended in 1947 following a survey of the fishing resources in the archipelago. In 1956 another survey was made, conducted by a South Pacific Commission expert, and the appointment of a fisheries officer was again suggested. This suggestion found support from a Fisheries Committee established in 1957, which recommended the appointment of a Fisheries Officer and a Fisheries Advisory Council. It

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recommended further that commercial fishing enterprises should be assisted by the removal or reduction of customs duties on the importation of equipment. It also warned that the fish population of accessible areas was becoming seriously depleted as a result of the uncontrolled use of fine-gauge nets.

The collection of trochus shell by Fijians was revived in 1950 following the recovery of the price of this product. The value of exports was £F6,525 in 1947; it rose to £F30,199 in 1953 and to £F91,219 in 1956.

Mining

Gold and silver prospecting and mining have been carried out for the past sixty years. During the last ten years, however, the annual production of these metals, and especially of gold has shown a gradual decrease.

Production of gold and silver

	1948		1953		1957	
	<u>Fine oz.</u>	<u>Fijian pounds</u>	<u>Fine oz.</u>	<u>Fijian pounds</u>	<u>Fine oz.</u>	<u>Fijian pounds</u>
Gold	93,059	893,439	76,970	1,095,079	73,629	1,017,808
Silver	29,187	5,819	19,328	6,765	24,426	8,858

Six gold mines operated during 1948, four in 1953 and one in 1957. Although the decrease is partly due to the gradual exhaustion of payable ores, the increasing cost of labour and supplies considered especially in relation to the fixed value of gold, has become the greatest problem confronting the industry. In 1957, the one remaining company embarked on an underground exploration programme at Vatukoula at an estimated cost of three quarters of a million pounds. It was exempted from income tax and royalty payments for a period of two years from mid-1957.

Manganese mining is an industry of recent establishment. It began to yield a return in 1952. From three mines and eleven prospectings during 1953 the industry developed into more than fifty operating mines at the end of 1957. It is reported that the more recently discovered deposits do not appear to have the potentialities of earlier discoveries and that some of the older mines will soon be worked out and abandoned.

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Indian residents own the majority of the manganese mines; the largest company is owned by American and Australian interests. Fijians are taking a greater interest in manganese ore mining and, at the end of 1957, seven mines were owned by Fijians, usually associated with European, Chinese or Indian capital.

Production of manganese ore
(in long tons)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Produced	9,619	17,681	22,381	34,694
Exported	5,838	7,542	18,262	24,379

Iron ore production was expected to commence in 1957 at Tuvariki. The only copper mine in operation covers about one hundred acres. A discovery of copper ore on Vanua Levu was reported in mid-1957 and preliminary prospecting indicated that the working of the deposits was likely to be a commercial proposition.

Also in 1957, a grant for prospecting was made to a Canadian firm whose geologists have located minerals with high alumina potential. Some radioactive ore was found on Vanua Levu. Samples were collected and dispatched overseas for testing.

A geological map of Vanua Levu on a reconnaissance scale was compiled and produced by the Geological Survey which was established in 1952.

POWER

Electricity supplies are derived from diesel generating plants. In Suva, the capacity of the installation has been increased from about 1,700 k.w. in 1947 to 4,250 k.w. at the end of 1957. In Lautoka, generating equipment was placed in service in 1949; the installed capacity of 250 k.w. was increased by the end of 1957 to 750 k.w. The largest industries - sugar milling and mining - operate their own generating plants.

In 1946, hydrological information was collected on the Navua River some thirty-five miles from Suva and a project was submitted by consulting engineers for the construction of a dam and power station with an initial installed capacity of 12,000 k.w. Investigations by the Colonial Development Corporation indicated that it would not be an economic proposition and the plan was dropped. In 1953,

the Economic Review Committee made a provision for an expert to advise on areas with potential power resources. It was not until 1957 that a hydrologist could be recruited.

INDUSTRY

The main secondary industries are associated with the Territory's agricultural products. Sugar cane is milled at five mills of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and exported as raw sugar.

Copra is crushed at two mills at Suva. Most of the oil and cake or meal is exported.

	<u>Exports of raw sugar, coconut oil and cake</u> (in long tons)		
	<u>1947/1948</u>	<u>1953/1954</u>	<u>1957/1958</u>
Raw sugar (per sugar harvest year)	135,314	179,024	173,603
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Coconut oil and cake	9,180	27,702	36,524

Several other industries have been established, such as a biscuit factory, a brewery, two cigarette factories, two butter factories, and the manufacture of buttons, aerated water and similar undertakings. Handicrafts include the making of tortoise shell articles, tapa cloth, mats and baskets and filigree work, done by Indian gold and silversmiths. Small vessels of shallow draught for inter-island transport are built by local craftsmen.

Customs duty concessions, as well as the remission of income tax and depreciation allowances are normally granted to new industries.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Aircraft of three airlines land at Nandi airport, some 135 miles west of Suva, on trans-Pacific flights linking Australia and New Zealand with North America.

International air traffic (At Nandi airport)

	<u>Arrivals</u>			<u>Departures</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Number of aircraft	655	1,017	1,576	650	1,014	1,579
Passengers <u>a/</u>	3,073	7,953	13,660	3,240	8,060	13,567
Cargoes (lbs.) <u>b/</u>	144,299	670,155	1,039,961	100,373	455,154	582,082

a/ Those in transit not included.

b/ Cargoes exclude mail.

Nandi airport was constructed during the Second World War and at the end of 1946 was taken over by the South Pacific Air Transport Council, of which Fiji is a member. Since 1948, the Territory has made an annual contribution in respect of the facilities at Nandi used for regional and internal services. A programme of expansion of the airport was decided on recently.

Regional services connect Nandi with Auckland (New Zealand) and with Samoa, the Cook Islands and Tahiti. The total number of regional service aircraft arriving at Nandi in 1951 was 182; this number had nearly doubled, to 356 (with 10,465 passengers), in 1957. In addition to Nandi airport, there were in 1957 four smaller airports and three flying-boat bases.

Early in 1948 a local air service was operated by a New Zealand corporation. In September 1951, Fiji Airways, a local company, inaugurated a twice-daily return service between three townships; the service was extended in the following years and, by 1953, regular services were provided between the five existing airports in the Territory.

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International shipping

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of vessels arriving	176	200	281
Net registered tonnage	523,169	609,555	1,037,195
Cargoes landed (in metric tons)	150,927	201,335	250,090
Cargoes shipped (in metric tons)	197,778	332,144	344,936

Inter-island transport services are provided by three commercial concerns and by several owners of small vessels operating between Suva and the production centres on other islands.

Roads

Expansion of feeder and main roads was provided for under the revised development plan of 1949. Including £F140,000 allocated for the surfacing of existing roads, the cost amounted to £F710,000 out of the total estimated cost of the plan of £F4,250,000. One half the cost of any road is provided by the local communities which are served by it. There were 926 miles of public roads at the end of 1949, as compared with 1,250 miles at the end of 1957. The principal highway is a 317-mile road around the island of Viti Levu.

Four hundred and forty miles of narrow gauge railway, owned by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, are mainly used for the transport of sugar-cane.

Communications

Telegraph and telephone facilities are available at all centres. An automatic exchange has been installed in Suva. In 1957, it had 2,164 direct lines and 985 extensions. All islands are linked by radio telegraph or telephone. The number of stations, including ships, operating in the inter-island service, increased from twenty-one at the end of 1948 to 111 in 1957.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Two separate budgets are drawn up each year. The Colony Estimates, covering revenue and expenditure of the normal services of the Administration as well as certain capital items; and the Development Estimates, covering revenue and expenditure under the development plan.

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Colony estimatesRevenue and expenditure^{a/}
(in £Fl,000)

	<u>1947</u> (actual)	<u>1953</u> (actual)	<u>1957</u> (actual)
Revenue:			
Ordinary	2,714.1	4,109.2	5,738.9
Extraordinary	14.2	-	-
Expenditure:			
Ordinary	1,879.5	3,950.7	5,837.2
Extraordinary	449.8	356.8	665.7
<u>Main heads of revenue</u>			
Customs	1,476.9	1,984.9	2,559.4
Licences, taxes and internal revenue	823.1	1,336.1	1,814.9
Fees of court or office, and royalties	127.0	363.7	753.3
<u>Main heads of expenditure^{b/}</u>			
Public debt charges	89.2	199.9	167.8
Public works	356.2	963.3	1,334.0
Agriculture	50.8	117.4	202.4
Education	161.3	465.3	815.8
Medical service	311.9	655.6	852.1

a/ The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

b/ Including special expenditure.

In monetary terms, revenue in 1957 more than doubled that of 1947; however, when adjusted to take account of both population increase and price changes, the net increase in the period was less than 13 per cent. Recurrent expenditure in 1957 was almost two and a half times that of 1947 in monetary terms; when adjusted for population and price movements, it shows an increase of approximately 40 per cent.

The principal direct tax is an income tax for persons and for companies; it affects primarily Europeans, Indians and companies.

A residential tax was abolished in January 1956 and replaced by a secondary income tax, a flat tax of four pounds (plus certain increases and allowances) imposed on all individuals of taxable income. The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance

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of 1957 provided for taxation relief over a maximum period of five years to any gold- or silver-mining company where it was expedient for the economic development of the Territory. New companies are exempted from income tax for a maximum period of five years on the first £F5,000 of net profits. Depreciation allowances are also granted. Under the provisions of the Fijian Affairs Ordinance, each Fijian province controls its own budget. The principal source of revenue of the provinces are rates payable by all male Fijians between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. Each province has its own provincial rate, the average figure for the fourteen provinces in 1956 was £F4. 8s. 2d. per person.

The public debt on 31 December 1947 was £F3,655,000.

The revised development plan of 1949 envisaged an expenditure of four and a quarter million Fijian pounds in ten years, beginning in 1950. Of this amount, 36 per cent was earmarked for the development of natural resources, 25 per cent for social services and 34 per cent for communications and other expenditure.

The sources of revenue for the plan included Colonial Development and Welfare grants, appropriations from internal revenue and loans. Actual expenditure during the period 1950-1957 totalled £F5,459,000 divided as follows: 16.1 per cent for development of natural resources, 30.7 per cent for social services, and 53.2 per cent for communications and other expenditure.

Revised Colonial Development Plan

Revenue and expenditure
(in £F1,000)

	<u>Pre-1950</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1945/1957</u>
<u>Revenue</u>										
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	29	40	87	108	104	248	176	229	56	1,077
Appropriation from revenue	109	791	267	267	50	50	657	317	235	2,743
Loan funds	-	-	-	-	1,065	238	-	-	1,225	2,528
Miscellaneous credits	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total revenue	138	831	354	375	1,219	538	833	546	1,516	6,350
<u>Expenditure^{a/}</u>										
Development of natural resources		49	52	217	78	105	75	110	195	881
Social services		118	127	159	203	266	216	321	264	1,674
Communication and General		97	266	416	284	304	272	270	995	2,904
Total expenditure		264	445	792	565	675	563	701	1,454	5,459 ^{a/}

a/ An expenditure of £F138,000 prior to 1950 is not included in the table as details of the expenditure classification are not available.

Banking and credit

In 1957 there were three branches of banks in operation and in 1957 seven branches and seven agencies. In addition to the savings facilities of these banks, branches of the Government Savings Bank operate on most of the islands. The 1947 year-end balance of the Government Savings Bank of £F1,255,184 increased to £F2,008,613 in 1956. During 1957, withdrawals exceeded deposits and at the end of the year the balance was £F1,583,760. The withdrawals, it was reported, were mainly for reinvestment purposes or for transfer to commercial banks.

One of the main private sources of credit is the small money-lender, who operates primarily among the Indian population group. The usual interest charged approximates to the legal maximum of 12 1/2 per cent. Money-lending to Fijians, except under special conditions, is prohibited.

Credit unions were started among Fijians in Viti Levu in 1954. Each union is controlled by a board of directors elected by members from among themselves. At the close of 1956, these unions numbered 189, with a total membership of 21,586 and assets of £F111,761. The effectiveness of these institutions is hampered by the fact that they cannot provide long-term capital in any reasonable amount. The co-operative societies in Fiji usually do not provide credit facilities. The Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board, established with an initial capital of £F150,000 from territorial funds, grants loans to farmers and to small and medium-size businesses. The Fijian Development Fund operates with a capital raised from a £F10 cess on each ton of copra produced. The Fund has collected about £F200,000 annually during the past few years and most of this sum has been devoted to financing the building and repair of houses. At the end of 1956, the Fund stood at over £F600,000.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The trade of the Territory during the past ten years followed a rather consistent pattern in that more than 90 per cent of the exports were of raw materials, while the majority of the imports were manufactured or capital goods. Prosperity largely depended upon the price received for the main export crops and products: a study of the national income and the balance of payments indicated that the exports in 1953 were responsible for more than 52 per cent of the gross domestic product.

Imports and exports^{a/}
(in £Fl,000)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General imports	5,116.4	10,548.6	16,430.7
General exports ^{b/}	6,142.8	13,180.7	11,264.5
<u>Principal imports</u>			
Manufactured goods	1,586.7	1,772.7	4,124.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,519.9	1,997.6	4,166.7
Machinery and transport equipment	730.2	528.3	2,901.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	345.9	983.1	1,724.6
Miscellaneous manufactured materials	735.5	315.3	1,296.8
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Sugar and sugar preparations	2,862.3	7,751.9	5,032.4
Bananas and plantains	72.9	332.9	213.8
Copra	966.3	457.9	266.9
Coconut oil	440.2	1,947.9	2,160.8
Unrefined gold	1,288.8	993.7	937.8
Manganese ore and concentrates	-	33.4	280.4

^{a/} Since 1955, imports and exports in Fiji have been classified in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification. The figures for 1947 and 1953 are therefore reconstructed.

^{b/} Including re-exports and gold.

The bulk of the sugar has in some years been shipped to the United Kingdom, as in 1953, but more frequently to New Zealand and Canada. Gold has sometimes been shipped to the United States, as in 1947 and 1950. Imports showed a fairly set regional pattern.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In 1945 the Indian population group for the first time outnumbered the Fijian, and since then its numerical superiority has become more prominent. During the last decade the Indian population increased by nearly 50,000. The main factors in the rapid increase of the Indian group are a higher fertility rate, a lower mortality rate, a higher proportion of women and the habit of marrying at a younger

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age. At the current rate of increase, the total population is estimated to exceed half a million by the end of 1970.

The three main population groups, Fijians, Indians and Europeans, each have a different language and a separate culture. Fiji has also experienced problems associated with urbanization in recent years. Fijian families may become detached, either temporarily or permanently, from their villages and, in most cases, are poorly accommodated in the urban areas. Urban life has affected the younger age groups especially. A private organization in Suva has taken the initiative in organizing an appeal for funds to build a youth centre in Suva which will cater to youths of all races. The Government has made a grant of £F5,000 towards the £F22,000 required to provide this centre. The appointment of a Secretary for Urban Affairs to co-ordinate all aspects of urban development, including town planning and housing, was recommended by the Town Planning Board, at the end of 1957.

Women in Fiji have not yet been given the vote in elections to the Legislative Council. They do, however, have voting rights in elections held under the Local Government (Towns) Ordinance. Women play a part in public life through membership of boards and committees, for example the Board of Education.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

According to the 1956 census, 92,077 persons could be considered working mainly for money returns, 48,682 were salary and wage-earners and 43,395 were occupied as proprietors or in a managerial or an executive capacity.

The majority of the population, both Fijian and Indian, is engaged in cultivating the land. A number of them supplement their living by obtaining paid employment for part of the year. The body of workers dependent on paid employment has been growing in recent years. There is a shortage of tradesmen and technicians owing mainly to the lack of a sufficient number of industrial training programmes.

A Labour Ordinance enacted in 1947 established the terms for recruiting indigenous workers, written contracts of employment, women and child labour, apprenticeships and minimum wages. An employment exchange in Suva is provided by the Labour Department. A Wage Council Ordinance was passed in 1957 providing for the establishment of wages councils in cases where no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of remuneration.

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Employment situation

While the population increased by 32 per cent over the period 1947-1956, the total number of manual wage-earners rose by 60 per cent.

Wage-earners

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Number of wage-earners	15,530	17,497	19,695	23,107

During 1947, more than 65 per cent of all wage-earners were paid between 4s. and 8s. per day. In 1953, nearly 50 per cent fell in the bracket between 6s. and 10s. per day and by 1957, the same percentage earned 10s. to 14s. per day. The most common working week is one of five and a half days, and varies between forty-two and forty-eight hours per week. The Government and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company are the two largest employers. Their wage scales move with the movements in the cost-of-living index.

Number of wage-earners classified by daily wage-groups^{a/}

	<u>1947</u>			<u>1953</u>			<u>1957</u>		
Field of employment	0/-to 8/-	8/1- 16/1-	Over 16/1	0/-to 8/-	8/1- 16/-	Over 16/1	0/-to 8/-	8/1- 16/-	Over 16/-
Government departments	1,859	742	271	1,472	1,722	727	87	2,878	1,554
Gold mining	990	228	91	9	955	184	3	1,008	278
Sugar manufacture and transport ^{b/}	2,100	411	138	409	1,675	348	25	1,728	745
Copra	1,142	89	3	412	924	102	275	1,121	99
Air transport	339	222	17	142	657	282	1	473	494
Building and allied trades	673	250	47	456	678	237	108	985	622
Wholesale and retail trade	683	161	26	630	595	185	184	1,441	545

^{a/} Including value of rations and quarters where supplied at employers' expense.

^{b/} Figures for crushing season.

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Workers and employers' organization

Trade unionism is growing on an industrial rather than on a craft basis. The number of unions increased from seventeen at the end of 1947 to twenty-seven in 1953 and to forty by the end of 1957. All important groups except agricultural labour and domestic service were organized by the end of 1957. The Stevedores' Union is the largest, with a nominal strength of about 4,000 members. The Sugar Industry Employees' Association had 1,500 members at the end of 1957.

The Territory has been relatively free from labour disputes. Under a 1954 Ordinance, strikes and lock-outs in essential services are prohibited provided arbitration machinery is set up within stipulated time-limits. Only 1,378 lost man-days were recorded in the sugar industry because of strikes during the period 1947 to 1956. During 1957, however, three strikes in the sugar industry resulted in a total loss of 20,825 man-days.

Vocational training

The Colonial Sugar Refining Company has provided instruction, both theoretical and practical, to engineering apprentices. There was one apprentice in 1947. During 1957, six completed their training, leaving thirty in training at the end of the year. In addition, twenty trainees were serving a probationary period. The Public Works Department has given training in several trades. The number of apprentices trained rose from thirty-three in 1947 to 193 in 1957; there were also 198 under training in schools and institutions, and 642 under extension classes on a part-time training basis in 1957. A committee was set up by the Government in 1956 to consider the question of in-service training for government officers. It recommended the appointment of a staff training officer and various in-service training programmes for all levels of government employees. The existing schemes, however, do not as yet produce in sufficient numbers the skilled workers and technicians Fiji could use.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Co-operative Societies Ordinance came into force in 1947.

Registered co-operative societies

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number	25	55	76
Membership	1,402	2,840	3,776
Subscribed capital (in £F)	10,876	43,482	84,359

Out of the seventy-six societies existing in 1957, forty-three were Fijian, eleven Indian, two European, six of mixed racial membership, nine Rotuman and five Gilbertese.

The majority of the Fijian societies are producers' marketing societies, handling mostly copra. There were twenty-five consumers' societies. Some of their co-operative stores are in direct competition with privately-owned stores and face problems of credit extension as they usually lack sufficient working capital. The Registry of Co-operative Societies initiated training programmes for society secretaries and other employees. During 1957, four bookkeeping courses were held and nearly ninety students passed the courses in business records.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Three cost-of-living indices are maintained, two for the Indian group and one for the European. All three are based on family budget surveys. The two Indian surveys each covered 100 workers' families and the European survey twenty-three families. The Indian surveys related to family incomes in 1943 of £F2.10s. or less per week, while the European sample comprised families on salaries in 1939 of £F400/600 per annum. No Fijian cost-of-living index has been compiled.

A study of the national income and balance of payments was made for the years 1950-1953. It was calculated that the gross domestic product during the four years rose from £F17.9 million to £F25.4 million, representing a rise of 42 per cent. However, as prices rose steeply in the same period, it was estimated that just under half the increase was due to higher real output. The study also gave the per capita incomes for the different racial groups living in Fiji, but warned

that comparisons were of dubious value because the subsistence component in the income of Fijians was greater than for any other group. Taking into account subsistence as well as cash income, the figures arrived at for 1953 were as follows: Indians, £F64.2; Fijians, £F60.5; Europeans and part-Europeans, £F233.9; and Chinese, £F151.0. The average of all groups was £F73.27. The same study showed that in 1953 more than 57.5 per cent of the expenditure of seventy-one families among the poorer Indian wage-earners in Suva was on food and 13.4 per cent on clothing. A comparable family budget study of 1943 showed that the expenditure on food then accounted for 68 per cent of total expenditure.

Cost-of-living indices for Indian workmen and
for European families

1939 = 100

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Indian workers (Suva)	186	256	284
Indian workers (excluding Suva)	207	291	321
European families	163	226	254

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

With £ 1,200 sterling made available by the South Pacific Commission, a community development project was started in 1950 among close to 600 Fijians on Moturiki island on an experimental basis. A locally trained Fijian team consisting of a nurse, a sanitary inspector, a filariasis inspector, agriculture and forestry officers and a handicrafts teacher were instructed first to undertake a survey of the conditions existing on the island. On the basis of this survey the team led the people in a project comprising programmes in agriculture and forestry, a copra scheme, a workshop, boys' and girls' training and the forming of women's groups. Regular visits by the heads of the various departments were paid to the island. After one year's work, a considerable improvement in the standard of health and welfare was reported. However, the project was discontinued after some time for lack of funds and a scarcity of personnel elsewhere.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Housing in towns and the city of Suva is governed by the Local Government (Towns) Ordinance. In townships, house building is controlled by township boards. In rural areas, building is subject to the authorization of local authorities on the advice of health officers. Housing provided by the employers for about one quarter of wage-employees is regularly inspected by government, labour and other officers.

As the population particularly in Suva, had outgrown available accommodation, the need to provide low income housing was recognized in 1954. Although some experiments in cheap housing have been carried out by the Government in various parts of the Territory, the effect on the shortage of urban housing for the low income group has been considered negligible. In 1952, the Suva City Council embarked on a programme of demolition of unhealthy and deficient buildings; 269 buildings housing 448 families or 2,300 persons were demolished; however, since few replacements were built, the net result of this action was a reduction in the number of dwellings. The programme was severely curtailed in 1954. At the end of 1957, about 300 houses in Suva were considered unfit for human habitation. To eliminate overcrowding in the city, it was estimated in 1957 that housing will be required within the next decade for some 9,000 to 10,000 persons comprising 1,500 to 1,600 families.

In November 1955, a Low-Cost Housing Committee proposed that legislation be introduced to create a Housing Authority charged with the task of providing houses at reasonable cost to the low income group. In December 1955, a Housing Ordinance was enacted to make provision to enable workers to purchase or lease dwelling houses at a cost commensurate with their incomes. A Housing Authority was established in January 1957. In November 1957, the Governor informed the Authority that he was prepared to recommend to the Legislature a free capital grant to the Authority of £F200,000 either in cash or partly in cash and partly in real estate. It would be the first instalment of a total capital of £F500,000 provided for this purpose in the current development plan.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The Workman's Compensation Ordinance provides for compensation for accident and occupational disease. Pension and provident schemes are provided by the Government for civil servants and by certain undertakings for staff employees. No social insurance of general application nor old age pensions are in force. For the Indian and European group, destitution among the aged or infirm, and of widows and children, is met from funds made available by the Legislative Council. The Fijian community has been protected against want by its own communal system, and although this system is beginning to break down in urban and semi-urban areas, the community has not faced serious problems of destitution.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The records of the Prisons Department indicate that the number of prisoners committed annually to the gaols during the ten-year period remained relatively constant.

Crime statistics (number of cases known or reported)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Offences against the person	1,041	1,271	1,455
Offences against property	3,760	4,165	6,346
Other offences	2,087	8,674	13,065

The rise in the total number of cases in 1957 was primarily a result of the increase in the number of traffic offences. Records of juvenile delinquency indicate that the majority of the offences were against property. The number of juvenile offenders in general did not exceed 200 per year.

The Education Department is responsible for the organization of a juvenile probation system and for the administration of an Approved School for Boys.

PUBLIC HEALTH

A Central Board of Health holds executive powers in the areas where there are no local health authorities. A Public Health Ordinance has constituted twenty-two such authorities, which are concerned with the implementation of the

health ordinances and regulations. These authorities also take charge of the public health aspects of town planning and subdivision of lands in their areas.

Improvements in the medical field result mainly from schemes financed by the revised development plan, such as the Central Medical Research Library (instituted in 1949 by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant), the construction of new buildings for the Central Medical School (1954) and for the Central Nursing School (1955), and a tuberculosis survey commenced in 1949 with Colonial Development and Welfare funds and continued after 1953 with territorial funds. Per capita expenditure on medical and health services by the Government amounted to 20s.8d. in 1947, 38s.8d. in 1953 and 40s.2d. in 1956.

In 1955 new hospital and dispensary regulations provided that all outpatient treatments and all drugs and dressings should be free of charge.

	<u>Medical expenditure</u> (£F)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Gross expenditure	311,982	655,575	852,119
Recurrent expenditure	262,775	539,042	718,966
Capital expenditure	14,054	10,937	9,952

The number of private practitioners was twelve in 1951 and twenty-two by the end of 1957.

	<u>Established positions for medical and health staff</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Medical officers (including administrative and specialists)	27	32	33
Dental officers	1	3	3
Matrons, sister tutors, nursing and health sisters	69	73	84
Assistant medical practitioners	82	98	120
Nurses	194	319	368

	<u>Institutions</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals:			
Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva	274	275	360
District hospitals (3)	182	224	312
Rural hospitals (13 in 1947; 14 for 1953/1957)	282	304	384
Special hospitals:			
Tamavua TB Hospital, Suva	162	300	321
Fiji Leprosy Hospital, Makogai	703	750	622
Mental Hospital, Suva	92	100	164
Non-Government institutions:			
Methodist Mission Hospital, Ba	17 a/	24	41
Cottage Hospital, Ba	5 a/	3	6
Private Hospital, C.S.R. Co.	-	6	12
Maternity Hospital, Suva	4	8	- b/

a/ 1946 figures.

b/ No longer operating.

The Central Medical School for Medical Practitioners in Suva occupied a new school and hospital buildings in 1954; during 1957, 126 medical and dental students were enrolled, sixty-five from territories other than Fiji. The school offered until 1951 a four-year course which has been extended to five years. Nurses are trained locally.

Since 1932, five surveys have been conducted to determine the prevalence of tuberculosis and to assess the morbidity rate. The latest survey commenced in 1950 and was completed in 1953. Immediately thereafter, a B.C.G. vaccination campaign for the age group from six months to twenty years was started. In August 1954 a Radiography Mobile Unit was put into operation. From 1954 to the end of 1956, the Unit took more than 60,000 radiograms, primarily of school children. Tamavua Tuberculosis Hospital established in 1946 is the main tuberculosis centre. During 1956, 2,790 patients were fully reviewed at the out-patients department, as compared with 832 in 1951.

A territory-wide yaws control programme was begun in December 1954 with assistance from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund and was completed by the end of 1957. The total number of persons surveyed was 247,610, and 45,842 were treated. The incidence of the disease was about 28 per cent, which was reduced to less than 5 per cent by the campaign.

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The Fiji Leprosy Hospital at Makogai, which receives patients from other Pacific Islands as well had a daily average number of 576.9 patients during 1956 as compared with 655.8 in 1947. As a result of the introduction of new drugs, several territories are now establishing their own leprosaria.

Many Fijian village women's committees have been formed which are the basic units of the Fijian child welfare system, functioning in co-operation with travelling Health Sisters. On Viti Levu, two mobile child welfare clinics take medical and health care to the homes of the people.

A sewerage system is in use in the centre of Suva; other towns use septic tanks, while country districts use borehole and pit latrines. The water supplies are piped in all urban areas; many villages also have piped water.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The administration of education is complicated by several factors. As the Territory has 106 inhabited islands not all of them with good roads many of the 540 schools can be reached by officials only by sea and on horseback. Secondly, the multi-racial nature of the population presents difficulties regarding the medium of instruction. English is taught in all schools, orally in the first year, generally becoming the medium of instruction in the fifth year. In some multi-racial schools in urban areas, English is the medium from the start.

Except on the island of Rotuma, education is not yet compulsory for Fijians. It is required, however, that every child between the ages of six and fourteen attend school if one exists within three miles. The fact that the schools are scattered has led to a low enrolment; there is, moreover, a shortage of qualified teachers. As a result, out of 326 schools, only fifty-three take children up to the highest grade (class 8). Corresponding figures for Indian schools show that out of 155 schools, more than 100 provide the eight-year primary course. However, there is a problem of a different kind in Indian education. While the Fijian administration has promoted the establishment of Fijian schools, no similar organization exists to encourage school building amongst the scattered Indian communities. The 1956 census indicated that some 27 per cent of Indian children

in the six-to-fourteen-year range had not attended school whereas 92 per cent of Fijian children in the same age range were at school. On the other hand, there is still a reluctance on the part of Indian parents to send their daughters to school.

During 1946, the Board of Education drew up a plan of development for the educational system. Although the plan was not implemented in its original form, several projects were either completed or were under way by 1955. In 1947 the Teachers' Training College was opened at Nasinu, and district education offices were established in each of the three administrative districts. On 1 January 1948, all registered teachers became civil servants, with the exception of those who preferred to remain with the particular mission which employed them. Four Fijian provincial schools were consolidated as an intermediate school, where post-primary agricultural and technical courses were begun. The adaptation of another provincial school as an intermediate and secondary school for Fijian girls began in 1948. Queen Victoria School was rebuilt and opened in 1953 on a site of some 200 acres.

Up to 1955, the quality of applicants for teacher training failed to improve and governmental assistance for post-primary education remained insufficient. Missions and independent bodies endeavoured to fill the gap. In April 1955, a development plan was proposed to cover the five-year period, 1956 to 1960. The plan envisaged the provision of a series of post-primary courses, and a two-year interracial higher education course, and the improvement of the quality of local primary school teachers.

The results in the years 1956 and 1957 were: the extension of the capital and recurrent grant-in-aid system to mission and independent post-primary schools, the development of post-primary agricultural and trade schools, the commencement of multiracial higher education courses for both boys and girls, and the institution of a school broadcasting service. In 1956, the Board of Education was replaced by a larger body, the Education Advisory Council, whose members include experienced teachers, educationalists, and members of the Legislative Council.

Teacher training is currently provided in a two-year course at the Nasinu Training College, which had a student body of 180 at the end of 1957. The college is residential and co-educational.

The Department of Agriculture provides a two-year training course for ten students per year, and the Methodist Agricultural School at Navuso has been training agricultural students with funds subsidized by the Government.

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There are no institutions of university level. Students desiring higher education go to New Zealand, Australia or to the United Kingdom. Prior to 1957 government scholarships were awarded only for teacher training (primary, secondary and technical) and for studies at an Agricultural College in Queensland (Australia). As from the beginning of 1957, the bursaries were made available for any approved course of study overseas including dentistry, engineering, medicine and science.

Education is not free. Fees in government schools are designed to recover 25 per cent of tuition costs. Fees in non-governmental schools tend to be higher. Prior to 1957, no tuition fees were charged in Fijian district schools, the 25 per cent salary contributions being met from provincial funds. At the beginning of 1957, the Fijian school committees became responsible for these salary contributions, and some of them have now instituted a system of fees.

Adult education is conducted through extension classes. In 1957, classes were held at eleven centres and a total of 1,503 students were registered.

Number of Institutions

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>1948 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1953 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1957 (31 July)</u>		
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Fijian:									
Primary	4	215	57	5	250	32	10	285	21
Secondary and post- primary	5	1	2	5	2	1	2	3	1
Technical and vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Indian:									
Primary	8	94	10	9	118	10	9	133	5
Secondary and post- primary	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	3	4
European:									
Primary	5	8	4	2	12	3	6	12	3
Secondary and post- primary	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-

Number of Institutions (cont.)

<u>Types of School</u>	<u>1948 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1953 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1957 (31 July)</u>		
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Mixed or others:									
Primary	3	12	-	3	8	2	1	18	5
Secondary and post- primary	-	2	1	2	-	2	1	3	3
Post-secondary	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Technical and vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total:	<u>29</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>42</u>
	437			477			540		

<u>Type of school</u>	<u>Teachers</u>								
	<u>1948 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1953 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1957 (31 July)</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	1,021	319	1,340	962	427	1,389	1,205	672	1,877
Secondary and post- primary	66	61	127	76	33	109	100	89	189
Post-secondary	5	2	7	3	1	4	16	8	24
Technical and vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	15
	<u>1,092</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>1,502</u>	<u>1,331</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>2,105</u>

School enrolment

<u>Type of school</u>	<u>1948 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1953 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1957 (31 July)</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>

Fijian:

Primary	12,442	11,648	24,090	13,091	11,815	24,906	15,530	13,952	29,482
Secondary and post- primary	733	345	1,078	636	402	1,038	288	159	447
Technical and Vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	19	272

Indian:

Primary	10,781	6,461	17,242	14,351	10,059	24,410	16,271	12,071	28,342
Secondary and post- primary	98	48	146	683	169	852	1,136	438	1,574

School enrolment

<u>Type of school</u>	<u>1948 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1953 (31 Dec.)</u>			<u>1957 (31 July)</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
European:									
Primary	866	802	1,668	1,206	1,086	2,292	1,374	1,305	2,679
Secondary and post-primary	118	73	191	71	104	175	125	186	311
Mixed or others:									
Primary	2,199	937	3,136	2,131	919	3,050	3,279	1,863	5,142
Secondary and post-primary	219	27	246	229	18	247	569	236	805
Post-secondary	207	84	291	101	93	194	106	74	180
Technical and vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	16	71
Total:	27,663	20,425	48,088	32,499	24,665	57,164	38,986	30,319	69,305

Expenditure
(in £F)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Capital expenditure	32,642	11,163	106,895
Recurrent expenditure	220,873	464,078	774,076
Primary education	132,999	329,445	547,406
Secondary education	17,926	22,554	153,263
Teacher training	10,344	7,789	28,635
Technical, vocational education	4,520	7,570	12,846

Expenditure by the Public Works Department on education projects are included in these figures.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Three principal libraries are maintained. In addition, there are several general libraries at clubs and social centres. In late 1957, a committee was established to review existing and proposed library facilities.

Broadcasting is conducted by a statutory body, the Fiji Broadcasting Commission, which was created in 1952 and took over broadcasting on July 1954 from the Fiji Broadcasting Company. The number of radio broadcasting receivers

increased from 1,874 in 1948 to 16,708 at the end of 1957. At the end of 1957, there were four broadcasting transmitters, three of which were broadcasting nearly 100 hours per week.

There is one daily newspaper printed in English, with a circulation of approximately 4,000. The rest are all either weekly or monthly publications printed in Fijian and Hindi.

A government information service is provided by the Public Relations Office established in 1946. The office passes on news releases to the local press, and broadcasts in English, Fijian and Hindustani for the Fiji Broadcasting Commission. It also publishes a weekly bulletin and a quarterly leaflet.
