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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARIES OF  
INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES

Grenada

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash ( - )	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1959/1960	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1959-1960	annual average

#### ABBREVIATIONS

UNICEF . . . . . United Nations Children's Fund  
WHO . . . . . World Health Organization

### Preface

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly, at its seventeenth session,<sup>1/</sup> a full summary of information for the year 1960 on the Territory of Grenada.

The summary is based on information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. The last volume of full summaries was incorporated in the ten year Progress Report (1947-1957).<sup>2/</sup>

Information on the Territory of Grenada for the year 1960<sup>3/</sup> was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations on 12 March 1962.

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- <sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, this information is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- <sup>2/</sup> United Nations: Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.1, vol. 5).
- <sup>3/</sup> Supplementary statistical information for the years 1958 and 1959 was issued as follows: 1958: A/4365; 1959: A/4756.

## G R E N A D A

### AREA AND POPULATION

The area is 133 square miles (344 square kilometres).

The population in 1960 was estimated at 88,677 in the island of Grenada and 6,433 in Carriacou, one of the islands of the Grenadines and a dependency of Grenada. The total population of the two islands in 1959 was estimated at 92,710. The census held in April 1960 disclosed a final count of 88,677.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total births . . . . .	4,664	4,253	4,115
Birth-rate per thousand population . . .	51.8	46.6	44.6
Deaths under one year . . . . .	229	316	277
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	49.09	70.21	67.31
Total deaths . . . . .	908	973	919
Death-rate per thousand population . . .	10.09	10.66	9.97

### GOVERNMENT

#### Public Service

The process of "localization" of the public service has reached an advanced stage; only a small number of "expatriate" officers remain.

The personnel of the main government departments is as follows:

Medical and Sanitary Department, 225; Agricultural Department, 52; Education Department, 1 inspector and 2 assistant inspectors of schools, and 19 teachers in the government secondary school; Labour Department, 6; Department of Social Welfare and Probation, 5 officers plus subordinates.

### E C O N O M I C C O N D I T I O N S

The production of the main crops, nutmeg, cocoa, bananas, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coco-nut and limes were maintained at normal levels. The Hurricane Rehabilitation Scheme, begun after the damage caused by storm in 1955, came to an end in March 1960 after having assisted in the rehabilitation of the island's agriculture.

During the years 1957-1960, a new form of land settlement was introduced for housing and subsistence garden lots. The main purpose of the scheme was to settle on the land and give security of tenure to persons who had been tenants on estates. The scheme was financed at first from local revenue but expenditures were later met under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. One of the conditions of sale of each allotment was that each approved applicant paid a deposit of 12.5 per cent of the cost of each lot, which was approximately 0.25 acres in size. The balance is to be paid over a period of fifteen years, interest free. Twelve such settlements have been established.

Progress was made in the direction of attracting external investment for the development of the tourist industry which the Territory is not yet in a position to finance. A step forward was made in setting out Government's policy in respect of the development of Morne Rouge to provide facilities for the tourist.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Following the rehabilitation of the islands' agriculture, the Agricultural Department aimed at development, with special emphasis on marketing, extension services and research. The credit facilities started during the post-hurricane period are being continued.

A staff of 27 agricultural instructors worked in the 5 extension districts of the Territory, assisting individual farmers. The organization of small farmers clubs led to an increase in the work with groups of farmers. Special emphasis has been placed on the development of a number of selected farms to serve as models of better farming in their respective areas. Five extension Programmes Planning Committees consisting of extension workers and Farmers' Clubs representatives met semi-annually to plan future programmes and review past work.

The Government Marketing Organization was reformed and some of the recommendations made by the Federal Marketing Adviser were implemented. By the end of the year a new marketing officer had been appointed and a marketing advisory board was set up.

The following are the approximate acreage under crops:

Cocoa . . . . .	17,500
Nutmeg . . . . .	6,500
Bananas . . . . .	10,000
Coco-nuts . . . . .	4,000
Sugar . . . . .	1,400
Limes . . . . .	800
Cotton . . . . .	1,500
Food crops . . . . .	7,000

Principal crops  
(production)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1960</u>
Cocoa (long tons) . . . . .	1,407	1,839	1,804
Nutmeg (1,000 pounds) . . . . .	1,458	1,168	1,362
Mace (thousand pounds) . . . . .	152	124	153
Bananas (1,000 stems) . . . . .	941	1,159	1,015
Lime juice (1,000 gallons) . . . . .	38	...	...

a/ Export, excluding cocoa.

Live-stock

The Revolving Herd Scheme, which was started in 1958, was continued in 1960 with the object of improving the quality of local cattle. A spraying scheme against ticks in cattle was continued as a free service.

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Under the Reafforestation Programme, 40 acres were replanted during the year, bringing the total area of young plantations to approximately 210 acres. Research is being carried out in the growing of Pinus Caribeae and Honduras mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla). Results with both species have been promising.

Sales of logs from Government forests have averaged 60,000 cubic feet per annum and sales of milled lumber have averaged 5,000 broad feet per month. Exploitation of forest reserves is limited to a maximum of not more than 50 acres per year.

## INDUSTRY

There are small factories producing cigarettes, soap and edible fats. A sugar factory produces unrefined sugar for local consumption. A government-operated cotton ginnery is located in Carriacou. A brewery was in course of construction.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

A total of 757 motor and steamships (738 in 1959) with a tonnage of 927,765 (928,478 in 1959), and 538 sailing and auxiliary sailing ships (526 in 1959) with a tonnage of 19,247 (18,651 tons in 1959), called at the islands.

A new automatic telephone system, covering the entire island, was installed.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (estimates)
Revenue . . . . .	4,962	6,929	7,228
Expenditure . . . . .	6,046	7,054	7,328
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs . . . . .	2,476	2,710	2,910
Taxes . . . . .	861	960	1,072
Licences and excise duties . . . . .	413	428	488
Colonial Development and Welfare grants . . . . .	412	788	241
United Kingdom grant-in-aid . . . . .	-	1,280	1,508
Main heads of expenditure:			
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes . . . . .	442	788	241
Public Works . . . . .	542	741	741
Central Road Authority . . . . .	360	565	598
Education . . . . .	948	918	938
Medical . . . . .	804	922	992

<sup>a/</sup> The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI) which equals 4s.2d. or \$US0.5833.

## BANKING AND CREDIT

Under the Local Loan Ordinance, the Government raised \$W11.5 million for the improvement and extension of the water supply system.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### Imports and exports (thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Imports . . . . .	10,332	11,189	12,505
Exports . . . . .	4,566	8,209	7,578

### Principal exports

	<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Value</u> (thousand West Indian dollars)	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Cocoa (raw) cut . . . . .	28,187	38,016	2,297	2,686
Nutmegs cut . . . . .	13,017	10,433	3,205	2,345
Mace cut . . . . .	1,806	1,106	635	481 <sup>b/</sup>
Bananas (1,000 stems). . .	941	1,159	1,906	1,797 <sup>b/</sup>
Cotton (raw) cut . . . . .	1,101	869	64	42 <sup>b/</sup>

a/ Provisional.

b/ Nine months only.

The chief imports are food, iron and steel, timber, textiles and cement.

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

No problem of race or cultural relations exist in the Territory.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

A total of 2,502 persons emigrated to the United Kingdom in 1960 seeking employment, compared with 967 in 1959 and 727 in 1958. Some 289 agricultural workers were recruited in 1960 for employment in the United States, compared with 207 in 1959 and 150 in 1958.

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Daily wage rates for agricultural workers, government daily-paid workers and water-front workers remained approximately the same as in the previous years; the wages of shop-assistants increased in Georgetown from \$WI40 to \$WI55 a month in wholesale shops. Shop-assistants in other towns received similar increases.

While the main crops - cocoa, bananas and nutmeg - provide regular employment throughout the year, seasonal under-employment occurs among those who work in the sugar industry.

The number of trade unions increased from 9 to 12, their membership rising from 1,124 to 1,491.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1960 there were 14 registered marketing societies, with a membership of 522 and a share capital of \$WI7,920. In 1959 there were 12 societies, with 720 members and a share capital of \$WI13,000, and in 1958, 11 societies, with 672 members and a share capital of \$WI12,238.

From 1959 to 1960 the number of credit unions increased from 9 to 12; their membership rose from 1,124 to 1,491 and their share capital expanded from \$WI19,250 to \$WI26,967. The corresponding figures for 1958 were 6 unions with 709 members and a share capital of \$WI12,315.

The 39 school savings unions saved a little more than \$WI5,000 during 1960.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

The revised cost-of-living-index figures for all items for the month of December 1959 was 106.39, a rise of 6.39 over the base figure (June 1957 = 100).

#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The need for more and better housing remained unsatisfied. Although plans exist for improving the situation, the Territory's financial position has, so far, prevented the introduction of remedial measures.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The sum of \$WI36,500 was provided in 1960 for the care of the aged. A public assistance officer investigated cases and administered relief to the aged and destitute. The Social Welfare and Probation Department is under the supervision of a welfare officer who also acts as a probation officer. Blind welfare therapy was introduced by the Department in 1960.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The total number of criminal cases cleared for disposition was 39, compared with 32 in 1959 and 39 in 1958.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

A WHO/UNICEF assisted programme for the improvement of environmental sanitation was launched in March 1960 after some 3 or 4 years of planning. UNICEF is to provide material for the first two years of the programme at a cost of \$US24,000, while the Government of Grenada during the first two years will furnish locally available material, labour and other facilities. The Government is expected to provide the necessary materials for the last three years of the programme. The Government's contribution over the five-year period will be \$US66,050, exclusive of the cost of personnel.

A nutrition officer, working under the provisions of a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, continued to assist in the UNICEF-sponsored Milk Feeding Programme. A nutrition committee was formed during the year with several voluntary workers.

In July 1956, a second UNICEF Milk Feeding Programme was begun and continued during 1960. The programme provided supplementary feeding for 7,000 school children, 1,200 pregnant women and nursing mothers and 3,000 pre-school children. There is still evidence of protein deficiency in the diets of children.

Gastro-enteritis remained the leading cause of mortality..

The Insect Control Programme, begun in 1953 with the aim of eradicating the yellow fever mosquito Aedes Aegypti, continued during the year; emphasis was shifted from Aedes Aegypti eradication to malaria eradication. A new programme

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is to be initiated, with the arrival of a shipment of Gammexene from WHO for the Island of Carriacou. No cases have been reported on the Island of Grenada since 1956.

The expenditure of the Medical and Central Department was estimated at \$WI992,000 compared with \$WI922,000 in 1959 and \$WI804,000 in 1958.

#### Medical and health staff

In 1960 the medical and health staff consisted of 17 physicians, 1 dentist, 162 nurses with senior qualifications, 12 dispensers, 14 sanitary inspectors and 6 laboratory technicians.

#### Institutions

In 1960, there was one general hospital with 248 beds, 28 district visiting stations and clinics, 10 government dispensaries and 5 other institutions.

### E D U C A T I O N A L   C O N D I T I O N S

An industrial training centre is being established as an integral part of the Grenada Boys' Secondary School, under an agreement between the United States International Cooperation Administration and the Government of Grenada. The centre is intended to provide a programme of industrial education compatible with the future manpower needs of the Territory.

Thirty-five scholarships for pupils under 12 years of age and 26 scholarships for pupils under 14 years of age were awarded in 1960. Courses were organized in St. George and the outlying parishes for the benefit of teachers preparing for the Cambridge School Certificate and the local Teachers' Certificate Examination. Continuation classes were given for pupil-teachers to help improve their qualifications for eventual professional certification.

During the past two years, steady progress has been made in the school building programme which aims at the gradual replacement of the old school buildings with buildings of contemporary design. The operation of such schools will remain under denominational control by written agreement.

Recurrent expenditure in 1960 was \$WI854,126 (\$WI897,524 in 1959).

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	<u>Schools</u> (1960)		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
Primary schools:			
Government . . . . .	-	-	12
Denominational . . . . .	1	1	41
Secondary schools:			
Government . . . . .	1	-	-
Denominational . . . . .	1	3	1

	<u>Teachers</u> (1960)	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary schools . . . . .	275	287
Secondary schools:		
Government . . . . .	19	-
Denominational . . . . .	15	37

	<u>Pupils</u> (1960)	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary schools . . . . .	11,733	11,456
Secondary schools . . . . .	786	901

The total average attendance in primary schools in 1960 was 18,286.

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