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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

Montserrat and St. Lucia

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Preface . . . . .	3
Montserrat . . . . .	4
St. Lucia . . . . .	9

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, 1/ full summaries of information for the year 1960 on the Non-Self-Governing Territories listed below.

The summaries are 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). 2/

Information for the year 1960 3/ was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations on the following dates:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of transmission</u>
Montserrat	29 March 1962
St. Lucia	26 March 1962

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1/ 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.

2/ United Nations: Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.1, vol. 5).

3/ Supplementary statistical information for the years 1958 and 1959 was issued as follows: 1958: A/4365; 1959: A/4756.

MONTSERRAT

Montserrat has an area of 32 square miles (83 square kilometres). The census of 1960, conducted in April, placed the estimated population at 12,157.

Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	26.1	26.8	29.4
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	135.3	133	114.2
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	11.9	12.6	11.6

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

The Territory lacks training facilities for members of the Public Service. During 1960, 8 members were on study leave mostly in Trinidad and Jamaica; 2 in accountancy, 2 in agriculture, 2 in nursing and public health and, one each in general education and fine arts.

Composition of the Public Service  
(31 December 1960)

	<u>Overseas Officers</u>	<u>Local</u>
Administration . . . . .	-	1
Customs and treasury . . .	-	1
Education . . . . .	-	2
Public works . . . . .	-	1
Legal . . . . .	-	1
Medical . . . . .	1	2
Nursing . . . . .	-	1
Electricity . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{-}{9}$

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Territory's economy, still largely agricultural, experienced a setback during the year owing to adverse weather conditions and the uncertainty of prices for its export crops. The market price of cotton dealing and production fell from

## MONTSERRAT

383,000 pounds of clean lint in 1959 to approximately 217,000 in 1960. A tomato canning factory financed by overseas capital went into operation and was expected further to encourage the production of tomatoes, which had been recently introduced on a commercial scale. The economy was assisted by grants-in-aid, Colonial Development and Welfare grants and remittances from workers abroad.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Cotton acreage declined, from 2,350 to 1,220 acres. Banana exports to the United Kingdom totalled 12,000 stems valued at \$WI 14,000, <sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> a decline from 1959.

Live-stock

Shipments of live-stock abroad were valued at \$WI 26,326; exports of hides and skins totalled \$WI 2,000.

Live-stock slaughtered

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle . . . . .	349	474	312
Sheep . . . . .	326	183	258
Goats . . . . .	293	158	298
Pigs . . . . .	245	42	132

## INDUSTRY

In addition to the tomato processing plant opened during the year, there are a few small factories manufacturing edible oils, sugar and rum.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Passenger arrivals and departures by air amounted to 1,609 and 1,694, respectively. The corresponding figures for arrivals in 1959 and 1958 were 1,214 and 1,299. The Federal Government of The West Indies maintained a regular service between the islands by motor vessel.

Shipping

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Ship arrivals . . . . .	466	591	595
Passenger arrivals . . . . .	1,337	1,871	1,264
Tonnage (thousands) . . . . .	7.6	9.0	9.2

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

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The Territory's system of public finance was again assisted by a grant-in-aid, a characteristic of recent years.

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	1,725	2,052	2,152
Expenditure . . . . .	1,803	2,012	2,173
Main heads of revenue:			
Internal revenue, excise . . . . .	70	68	81
Customs . . . . .	184	202	247
Grant-in-aid . . . . .	568	821	986
Main heads of expenditure:			
Public works . . . . .	159	245	281
Medical, including hospitals . . .	186	193	219
Education . . . . .	165	178	222

Development finance

For the period 1960-1964 a further allocation of £200,000 was made. It is envisaged that the development plan will include, among its aims, the improvement of vegetable production and marketing and the development of fisheries.

## BANKING AND CREDIT

The Government Savings Bank has 2,718 depositors who own shares valued at \$WL 687,000.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total imports . . . . .	772	749	...
Total exports . . . . .	352	449	...
Principal imports:			
Flour . . . . .	106	140	109
Shoes . . . . .	107	88	65
Sugar (unrefined) . . . . .	107	88	91
Principal exports:			
Vegetables . . . . .	7	29	...
Cotton . . . . .	322	416	200

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## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

Approximately 1,095 persons migrated to the United Kingdom in search of employment while 54 were recruited for agricultural work in the United States and 30 in the United States Virgin Islands. Agriculture remained the main source of employment, principally the growing of bananas and sea island cotton. However, the increasing cultivation of fruits and vegetables and the operation of the canning plant recently established are offering additional employment.

Wage rates for agricultural workers ranged from \$WI 1.06 to \$WI 1.57 in 1960, as against \$WI 1.09 to \$WI 1.30 in 1959 and \$WI 0.90 to \$WI 1.30 in 1958; the earnings of unskilled Government workers ranged from \$WI 2.15 to \$WI 2.50 in 1960, compared with \$WI 1.54 to \$WI 1.68 in 1959 and \$WI 1.42 to \$WI 1.56 in 1958.

The two trade unions have a total membership of 796 persons.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The membership of three credit unions was approximately 800, almost twice as many as their membership during 1959. Pig farmers in the southern district of the Territory organized a co-operative.

### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The completion of two aided self-help projects consisting of 25 houses was delayed by the migration of some of the participants.

### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

A Government grant of \$WI 12,500 to the Public Assistance Committee, supplemented by some voluntary contributions, provided weekly allowances to 460 aged and needy persons.

The government infirmary has 28 beds for the care of the aged and the infirm.

### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Forty-nine complaints were lodged against juveniles compared with 44 in 1959 and 50 in 1958. Convictions for years 1958, 1959 and 1960 numbered 42, 39 and 43, respectively. A home for boys was opened during the year to be used mainly as a foster home.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

The health centres distributed reconstituted milk given by UNICEF and cod liver oil and food yeast to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school and school children. Progress was made in the anti-yaws and venereal diseases control campaign. Gastro-enteritis remained the principal cause of death among infants and adults. Assisted by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds a pilot project was initiated aimed at the installation of pit latrines in the villages. By the end of 1960, 20 units had been put up in one village while progress was being made in others.

Expenditure on medical and allied services totalled \$WI 204,378, representing an increase of \$WI 56,187 over 1959. There were 69 beds available at the Glendon Hospital and in-patients totalled 999. Three health centres and 6 out-posts held ante-natal and infant welfare clinics.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The ministerial system of government was introduced in the Territory on 1 January 1960, and responsibility for educational policy was assigned to the Minister of Social Services and Public Works.

Primary education is free for all children between 5 and 15 years of age, and compulsory for children 5 to 13 years of age. Primary school enrolment fell from 3,329 in 1958 to 3,047 in 1960, mainly because of emigration. A new primary school syllabus, intended to improve the standard of education, was introduced.

One and two-year courses in teacher training are offered by the Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College, established in 1959. In-service training courses are organized regularly.

Work continued on the construction of new schools and on the rehabilitation of existing buildings.

There are 12 government primary schools, one aided denominational school, and two private elementary schools. One government secondary school prepares children up to the Higher School Certificate. Enrolment in the secondary school was 181 in 1960, compared with 190 in 1958.

Local government expenditure on education rose to \$205,000 in 1960, an increase of approximately \$48,000 over expenditure for 1958.



## ST. LUCIA

### AREA AND POPULATION

St. Lucia has an area of 238 square miles (616 square kilometres). The 1960 census held in April showed a final population figure of 86,108.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	43.1	44.2	45.0
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	115.4	111.2	107.1
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	13.9	14.0	13.6

### GOVERNMENT

#### Public Service

The process of "localization" of the Public Service is now well advanced; few expatriate officers now serve in the Territory.

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

A severe hurricane during the year had adverse effects on the economy. Despite this setback, the banana industry expanded, exports reaching 2.6 million stems. Coco-nut exports also increased but there was a decline in sugar and cocoa exports.

Investment in agriculture and the tourist trade totalled \$WI 7.5 million<sup>5/</sup> at the end of 1960. The Territory was allocated \$WI 4.3 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for a second Five-Year Development Programme. An additional sum of \$WI 1 million was allocated for economic rehabilitation necessitated by the storm.

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

A further fall in sugar production led to the closing of one of the two remaining sugar factories. Coco-nut and coco-nut products have now become the Territory's second most important export crop, next to bananas.

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<sup>5/</sup> The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI), which is equal to 4s.2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833.

The quality and quantity of beef and dairy cattle have improved and increased following the carrying out of three development schemes aimed at the improvement of live-stock and pasture land.

The acreage of fertile land available for cultivation has increased as a result of the progress made by a programme of road development started a few years ago. As this acreage increases, the Agricultural Department distributes banana, cocoa, and citrus seedlings.

Principal crops  
(exports)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Bananas (thousand stems) . . . . .	1,098	2,477	2,646
Copra (tons) . . . . .	776	450	...
Cocoa (tons) . . . . .	183	263	231
Sugar cane (tons) . . . . .	6,720	5,006	3,519

### FISHERIES

Among the measures taken to develop the fishing industry were the operation of the Fisheries Training School and the establishment of a fisheries' loan scheme.

### INDUSTRY

The principal manufactures are sugar, rum, citrus products, edible oil, cigarettes and mineral water. In order to meet the demand for handicrafts resulting from the tourist trade, a handicraft instructress was to be appointed and a training centre opened.

### POWER

Power distribution facilities in Castries were being extended to cope with the increasing demand.

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The extension of the runway at one of the two major airports has been completed. Passenger arrivals totalled 6,287, compared with 5,391 during 1959; departing passengers numbered 6,980 as against 5,073 for the previous year.

### PUBLIC FINANCE

Public revenues were again supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom. The grant was disbursed through the Federal Government of The West Indies.

ST. LUCIA

Accordingly the Territory's annual estimates approved by the local legislature required final approval by the Federal Government. In 1959, 34.6 per cent of revenues were derived from customs and excise duties, compared with 38.9 per cent for 1958.

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Revenue . . . . .	5,259	6,591
Expenditure . . . . .	5,509	6,068
Main heads of expenditure:		
Social services . . . . .	1,121	714
Administration . . . . .	153	214
Public works . . . . .	697	972
Development . . . . .	1,027	1,365

Development finance

The 1960-1964 development plans provides both for the continuation of existing projects and the introduction of a number of new ones. Projects aimed at increasing production and expanding and strengthening communications amounted to 52.27 per cent of the total allocation of \$WI 4.3 million.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	9,034	10,150	10,995
Exports . . . . .	4,335	5,953	5,431
Principal imports:			
Flour . . . . .	822	782	...
Manure chemicals . . . . .	359	623	...
Cars and lorries . . . . .	403	462	...
Fish (salted) . . . . .	199	358	...
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	366	258	...
Butter and butter substitutes . . . . .	23	256	...
Principal exports:			
Sugar . . . . .	1,122	997	690
Coco-nut and coco-nut oil . . . . .	537	499	563
Bananas . . . . .	1,906	3,993	3,842
Cocoa . . . . .	254	358	265
Copra . . . . .	233	144	259

/...

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Origin of imports:		
United Kingdom . . . . .	37.1	38.8
Other Commonwealth countries . . . . .	37.1	36.7
Other countries . . . . .	25.8	24.5
Destination of exports:		
United Kingdom . . . . .	36	87
Other Commonwealth countries . . . . .	32	12
Other countries . . . . .	32	1

S O C I A L    C O N D I T I O N S

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The attainment of "industrial self-government" and thus the preservation of industrial harmony, two of the basic aims of the Government's labour policy, were hindered by the reluctance of employers to organize into associations for the purpose of collective bargaining and by jurisdictional disputes between unions competing for rights of representation among the same workers.

Employment situation

Agriculture was again the principal source of wage employment, providing jobs for approximately 20,000 workers. Next to agriculture the skilled trades provided employment for 4,000 persons followed by domestic service in which 3,000 were engaged. Other major occupational categories were the Public Service, 1,200; commercial and retail trade, 1,700; transport and communications, 1,100. The sugar-cane harvest engaged 2,000 workers for a period of approximately sixteen weeks, after which employment dropped to about one-third. The residual problem is therefore one of under-employment. This position has given impetus to a growing number of emigrants seeking work in the United Kingdom. In 1960, emigrants totalled 2,000 as against 415 in 1959 and 1,578 in 1958. Further employment opportunities were provided to 229 in agricultural work in the United States, 111 in Antigua and 103 in the United States Virgin Islands. A shift from sugar-cane to banana cultivation resulted in a drop in the employment roll of the sugar industry. But unlike sugar, the banana industry provided year-round employment for large number of workers both on the estates and on the docks.

Vocational training

The Government and the United States International Cooperation Administration (ICA) entered into an agreement to establish a technical training centre.

ST. LUCIA

Construction was started on the building for the centre, which is to be attached to one of the Territory's secondary schools, and two instructors for the new school were sent to Puerto Rico for three-month orientation courses in wood-work, metal-work and general shop practice.

The Government continued to apprentice young boys to various tradesmen and government departments for training.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

With 1939 as the base year (= 100) the cost-of-living index stood at 332 in December 1960, compared with 313 in 1959 and 303 in 1958.

#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The housing situation was characterized once again by overcrowding and by sub-standard dwellings. The high cost of imported building material and the prior claim of other essential services on the Territory's finances have, on the whole, limited remedial steps to a slum clearance project. The Sugar Labour Welfare Fund Committee's programme to provide help for home improvement among sugar workers remained in effect, and a loan scheme for civil servants to assist them in acquiring or improving housing accommodations was continued.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Public assistance assumes two well-defined forms, outdoor relief and institutional care. Outdoor relief was provided to 1,050 recipients at a cost of \$WI 34,300 in 1960 and to about the same number in 1959 at a cost of \$WI 31,360. Institutional care was provided to 120 persons at a cost of slightly more than \$WI 35,000. Seventy friendly societies make available to their members sick, maternal and death benefits.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The number of true cases and convictions respectively for the three-year period ending 1960 were as follows: 2,585 and 1,159; 2,804 and 1,416; 2,777 and 1,336. Eighty-three juveniles, including 16 girls, were convicted of delinquency in 1960, while 77, including 9 girls, were similarly convicted in 1959. An industrial school was opened during the year with accommodations for 50 boys.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

The most prevalent diseases are those of the heart, of early infancy, tuberculosis, helminthic and venereal diseases. A five-year environmental sanitation programme, begun in 1959 and assisted by WHO and UNICEF, was continued. The objectives of the programme are the provision of safe excreta disposal systems and water supplies in all rural areas of the island.

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Under the milk distribution programme sponsored by UNICEF, reconstituted milk was distributed to pre-school and school children and to mothers as part of the ante-natal and post-natal care provided by government health clinics. Nursing and midwifery courses are conducted locally at the general hospital, while public health and sanitary officers are generally sent to Jamaica for their training.

Facilities for training in specialized areas are available at the University College of the West Indies, in the United Kingdom, and in WHO-sponsored courses in the United States.

Available hospital beds amounted to 158 general, 50 tuberculosis, 140 in the mental hospital and 120 in a home for the aged and infirm. Expenditure on public health in 1959 was \$WI 551,446.

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

Lacking training colleges in the Territory, local facilities consist almost exclusively of in-service programmes organized by the Education Department. From 1952 to 1960 two teachers have been sent each year to Erdiston Training College in Barbados for a two-year course. In 1960-1961 six teachers were enrolled at this college for an emergency training course of one year's duration.

The system of education remained almost completely denominational, government participation being directed mainly towards the payment of teachers' salaries and the maintenance of minimum standards in the secular curriculum.

During the 1959/1960 school year, 80 St. Lucia students were matriculated at universities in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and 7 at the University College of The West Indies.

A programme of replacement, improvement and extension of school buildings has been in effect since 1957. While Colonial Development and Welfare funds have provided 75 per cent of the total cost of church schools, the denomination concerned has generally provided the remaining 25 per cent. As a consequence, three new school buildings were opened in 1959 and eight in 1960.

There are two secondary schools with 875 pupils enrolled, and 52 primary schools with a total of 19,410 pupils enrolled.

The total expenditure for 1959 was \$WI 662,113.

### C U L T U R A L   I N S T I T U T I O N S   A N D   M A S S   C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

Adult education is provided principally by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of The West Indies, working mainly through special-interest groups in such fields as art, drama and languages. An adult education officer was appointed in 1960.