



Fourteenth session

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

East African Territories

BRITISH SOMALILAND^{1/}

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

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	information not available
Dash (-)	information negligible or non-existent
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Territory, with an area of approximately 68,000 square miles (176,120 square kilometres), extends along part of the southern shore of the Gulf of Aden.

The population, almost entirely Somali, is for the most part nomadic. Before 1940, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 350,000. Since 1945, estimates have ranged from 500,000 to 700,000. A survey made in 1951 placed the estimate at 640,000. The capital is Hargeisa, with about 45,000 inhabitants. There are no reliable vital statistics.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Natural conditions have led to an economy based on nomadic pastoralism, but interest in agriculture is slowly growing. In the eastern part of the Territory the inhabitants derive some income from gum arabic, incense and myrrh trees. Small deposits of minerals have been found, but opportunities for economic development appear restricted. Two oil companies have for some years been engaged in survey work.

Government expenditure consistently exceeds ordinary revenue and the Territory relies on annual grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to balance the budget.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Apart from a small number of old freehold and Waqf titles, land in the towns is held on lease from the Government. Outside the towns, nearly all land is used for nomadic pastoralism and is held in accordance with tribal custom; there is, however, a trend towards enclosure of land for agricultural purposes. Gum arabic and incense trees are owned by individuals, family groups or sections of a tribe.

The number of persons engaged in agriculture, although small, is increasing; it is estimated that there are some 12,000 farms, most of them less than ten acres in extent. Land under cultivation was variously estimated in 1946 from 28,000 to 50,850 acres compared with some 190,000 acres in 1957; soil and water conservation

measures have been taken in about one-tenth of the area under cultivation. Sorghum is the most important crop; yields are not believed to exceed 800 pounds per acre, although in favourable years yields of 2,000 pounds per acre have been obtained on experimental plots. Some maize, millet and vegetables are grown.

The importance to the economy of increased agricultural production is recognized and the Department of Agriculture has, particularly since 1950, initiated a number of soil and water conservation, irrigation and research and investigation projects, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Since 1953, the Department has helped farmers directly by providing tractor hire service and initiating a limited agricultural credit scheme.

Livestock

The camel provides inhabitants with transport and with meat, milk and hides. The camel remains also the standard method of assessment and the means of exchange or payment in the discharge of obligations under customary law. Sheep and goats provide milk, meat and ghee, and are exported on the hoof to neighbouring countries; their skins are among the principal exports of the Territory. Cattle are not numerous because they have to remain near water.

Since practically all domestic stock is owned by nomads, many of whom spend only part of the year in the Territory, it has not been possible to take a stock census. Estimates vary widely as follows: camels, 1.2 million to 4 million; sheep, and goats, 4 million to 8 million; cattle, 225,000 to 250,000. Partial failure of the rains and consequent shortage of grazing occasionally cause heavy losses to livestock.

A grazing control scheme administered by a Pasture Officer was one of the earliest development projects, since it was found that the pastures of the Territory were deteriorating as a result of indiscriminate grazing. The scheme in its original form met opposition and efforts are now concentrated on persuading local authorities and tribal elders to undertake the voluntary closure of small areas. Closely linked with the control of grazing is the construction of ballehs (water reservoirs) with the object of spreading livestock over a wider area to enable land around existing wells to be rested; by the end of 1954, nineteen such reservoirs had been constructed with development funds.

Development funds have also been used to appoint a hides and skins expert to demonstrate better methods of flaying, drying and storing skins.

The Veterinary Section of the Department of Agriculture organizes campaigns to control epidemic diseases of livestock; stock-owners are taking an increasing interest in the work of the veterinary staff and are making greater use of their services.

FORESTRY

A Forestry Division financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds has been established as part of the Department of Agriculture with the primary object of watershed protection and range management. Up to the end of 1956, 797 square miles of forest reserves had been constituted and some additional areas have been closed to grazing for some months. The Forestry Division has laid down plantations for township fuel supplies and effectively controls the manufacture of charcoal and lime in some districts. Forest products include charcoal and honey, almost the entire production of which is used locally, and gums and resins (about 1,150 long tons exported in 1956) which are exported.

Timber production is believed to be growing: in 1956, 3,800 cubic feet of logs were exported.

FISHERIES

Fishing does not play an important part in the economy of the Territory, although it is believed that the coastal waters are potentially rich fishing areas. Fishing is mainly coastal and is often undertaken by unlicensed non-Somali fishermen who take their catches to Aden for disposal. There is little local consumption of fish.

Colonial Development and Welfare funds were allocated in 1951 for investigations into the potentialities of local fisheries and a Fisheries Officer was appointed. Efforts were made to find new export markets for salted fish and in 1953 the Fisheries Regulations were amended to require licensing of non-Somali vessels fishing in coastal waters.

In 1956 the Fisheries Section was temporarily closed down. Declared exports of fish, mainly shark, tunny and barracuda, were 860 long tons in 1955. A fish-canning factory has been operating since 1947 in the eastern part of the Territory.

MINING, POWER AND INDUSTRY

Mining rights are vested in the Crown by virtue of the Mining Ordinance, 1928. No mining activities existed in 1946. In 1952 a geological survey was initiated financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A new Mining Ordinance was enacted in 1953. Prospecting and mining leases which have been granted for gypsum, beryl, columbite, mica and cassiterite have either lapsed or been withdrawn. In 1957, oil exploration licences were held by two companies, one of which has started drilling. Small quantities of beryl, columbite, cassiterite and mica are exported from time to time.

Electricity supplies are publicly owned. In 1946 there were two thermal power stations which by 1957 had increased to seven with a total installed capacity of 1,380 kilowatts. Private consumers are supplied with electricity only in the two main towns.

There has been no industrial development beyond the establishment of a fish-canning factory. Village industries include weaving and the making of household goods and ornaments for family use. Leather and iron-working are the traditional occupations of two tribes.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are no railways, inland waterways or regular internal air services. Internal transport is chiefly by motor lorries on the roads and by camel off the roads.

In 1957, there were some 550 miles of trunk and main roads and some 2,700 miles of district roads; 507 light and 670 heavy motor vehicles were licensed.

Sea communications are largely by dhow; in 1957 a weekly steamer service was operating between Aden and Berbera and during six months of the year there was a monthly service to the United Kingdom. The number of vessels entered and cleared was 1,148 in 1946 and 1,197 in 1957.

In 1957, work was started on a £300,000 port modernization scheme.

Air services connect the Territory with Aden, Mogadiscio and Nairobi. There are two airfields and four landing grounds. In 1957, a new air terminal building was under construction at the main airport.

/...

There are eight post-offices and two postal agencies, as in 1951. The number of telephones in 1957 was 380 in three towns, compared with 170 in two towns in 1951. A telephone expansion scheme was started in 1953.

Considerable work in constructing or reconditioning post-office buildings has been carried out. A mobile radio workshop was brought into use in 1952.

PUBLIC FINANCE

A central (territorial) budget covers all expenditure. The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March; previous to 15 November 1948, the financial year ran from 1 July to 30 June. The rupee currency of India was replaced in 1951 as legal tender by the East African shilling^{2/} which is interchangeable with sterling at par.

In the financial year 1956/1957 a divided budget system was introduced by which half the heads of expenditure are financed from local revenue (Unaided Services) and the remainder (Aided Services) are dependent on United Kingdom grants-in-aid. The Unaided Services are within the financial competence of the Legislative Council subject to certain safeguards. There is no public debt.

^{2/} The East African shilling (Sh.E.A.) is divided into 100 cents: 20 shillings are equal to £1 sterling or US\$2.80.

Revenue and expenditure
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1946/47</u>	<u>1952/53^{a/}</u>	<u>1956/57</u>
Revenue			
Territorial	403.9	580.3	794.0
Metropolitan grant-in-aid	193.6	580.0	701.8
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	<u>38.2</u>	<u>161.2</u>	<u>117.5</u>
Total	635.7	1,321.5	1,613.3
Expenditure			
Territorial (ordinary)	594.1	905.0	609.2 ^{b/}
Territorial (extraordinary)	80.2	130.3	886.6 ^{c/}
Colonial Development and Welfare	<u>38.2</u>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>139.3</u>
Total	712.5	1,185.3	1,635.1
Main heads of territorial revenue			
Customs and excise	197.9	445.7	636.7
Licences, taxes, etc.	54.3	57.4	63.0
Fees of Court or Office	8.8	31.1	47.0
Main heads of expenditure			
Public works (recurrent and non-recurrent)	214.5	342.2	445.0 ^{c/}
Police and prisons	92.9	140.8	184.3 ^{c/}
Medical	46.0	84.4	114.9 ^{b/}
Local government	-	57.0	73.9 ^{b/}
Education	14.7	48.4	64.9 ^{b/}
Agriculture and veterinary	3.5	23.8	35.5 ^{b/}
Relief and settlement	2.8	9.4	126.7 ^{b/}

^{a/} Not including revenue and expenditure in respect of currency conversion loan.

^{b/} Unaided services.

^{c/} Aided services.

The bulk of territorial revenue is derived from import and export duties. A house tax on permanent buildings at 10 per cent of assessed annual value was introduced in 1952 and a business profits tax in 1955. No income tax or estate duties are levied.

/...

Development finance

Up to the end of 1955 the Territory had received £917,232 in allocations for development under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945. Of the total allocations, £722,000 were expended as follows:

	(thousand pounds sterling)
Basic services	300.8
Social services	210.5
Productive services	210.8

The development plans drafted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, provide for a target expenditure during the period 1956 to 1960 of £2.5 million approximately, distributed as follows:

	(thousand pounds sterling)
Basic services	554.9
Social services	888.4
Productive services	950.1
Unallocated	80.0

Colonial Development and Welfare allocations under the 1955 Act amounted in 1957 to £2.2 million, to which has been added the unexpended balance (about £195,000) of the allocations provided under the 1940 and 1945 Acts. These figures do not include grants for research and centrally administered schemes, on which expenditure under the 1940 and 1945 Acts totalled £92,685: similar grants approved under the 1955 Act amount to £77,814.

BANKING AND CREDIT

The Government Savings Bank, opened in 1930, was the only bank until 1952, when a private bank was established in Hargeisa. Deposits in the Savings Bank amounted to £6,774 at the end of 1946 and to £27,903 on 31 March 1957: the number of depositors increased during the same period from 197 to 603.

The control of foreign exchange is exercised by the Exchange Controller at Aden except that the Chief Secretary is empowered to grant permits for imports from "Scheduled Territories".

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
(thousand pounds sterling)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General imports	1,184.5	1,904.0	4,015.5
Domestic exports	710.3	1,064.0	1,355.4
Principal imports			
Food	433.4	738.9	1,241.0
Manufactured goods	...	759.0	1,367.2
Machinery and transport equipment	...	111.5	783.4
Principal domestic exports			
Live animals (camels, goats, sheep and cattle)	136.6 ^{a/}	515.9	919.7
Hides and skins	299.7 ^{a/}	497.9	356.9
Gums and resins	15.6 ^{a/}	17.0	54.0

a/ 1947/1948.

Trade is almost entirely confined to exporting a few primary products and to importing nearly all food (except meat), consumer goods and materials for construction work.

Direction of trade

Principal sources of imports are the United Kingdom and India, which together account for between 50 and 60 per cent of all imports. The main destination of exports is Aden.

Transit trade, which amounted to £171,900 in 1957, is principally with Ethiopia and the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population is homogeneous as to race, language and religion with the exception of a limited number of government officials and of Indian and Arab traders.

/...

There is no legislative or economic discrimination against women and the purdah system has not been generally adopted. There is no prostitution except in the larger towns where it exists on a small scale. A start was made with the formal education of girls in 1947, when grants were given to two primary schools.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The bulk of the population is employed in stock-raising and to a lesser degree in subsistence agriculture. The Government, particularly the Public Works Department, is the main employer of labour. There is no shortage of unskilled labour but skilled artisans are rare. A considerable number of men obtain employment as seamen and in other capacities outside the Territory. There is no Labour Department, employment exchange or trade union, but staff committees exist in all major government departments to deal with possible trade disputes. Thirty-five International Labour Organisation conventions had been made applicable in the Territory by the end of 1957. In 1953, penal sanctions against workers were repealed under the Contracts of Employment Ordinance.

Rates of pay and number of workers employed by the Public Works Department

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Gross wages</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Gross wages</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Gross wages</u>	<u>Number</u>
	<u>per day</u>	<u>employed</u>	<u>per day</u>	<u>employed</u>	<u>per day</u>	<u>employed</u>
	<u>Shs.c.</u> <u>Shs.c.</u>		<u>Shs.c.</u> <u>Shs.c.</u>		<u>Shs.c.</u> <u>Shs.c.</u>	
Headmen	2.25 - 7.50	10	4.10 - 5.65	28	5.40 - 7.30	48
Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers	2.60 - 6.75	330	4.85 - 8.75	268	6.60 - 10.70	584
Painters	1.70 - 2.20	60	3.40 - 4.50	37	6.60 - 10.70	35
Labourers	1.70 - 2.00	1,500	2.75	932	4.25	1,092

There has been little change since 1946 in the length of the working day which does not exceed eight-and-a-half hours.

It has not yet been possible to calculate an accurate cost of living index: the urban cost of living tends to follow the prices of imports.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Most of the population, being nomadic, live in portable shelters, known as "aqals". Since 1946 there has been a pronounced drift of population to the towns, particularly to the capital, but the majority of new town dwellers have tended to continue living in aqals, which are unsanitary in urban conditions. In 1950, it was estimated that in the capital, out of a population of 32,000, at least 26,000 were living in aqals and one or two thousand in "arish" (wattle and daub structures with flat roofs). The unsatisfactory housing conditions led to the creation in 1952 of a Central Town Planning Board under the 1947 Town Planning Ordinance. Each town now has a Town Planning Board responsible to the Central Board; town plans have been approved for three towns.

The construction of stone houses is encouraged, and all permanent houses are subject to the approval of the health authorities and of the Public Works Department. In 1955, a government housing loan scheme was made available to officials. Skilled artisans are trained by the Public Works Department and at the Trade School; outstanding students are sent to the United Kingdom for further training.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

No district organization exists for social security and welfare: these functions are carried out by the Health Department, the information officer and the district commissioners. In an emergency, as during the 1950/1951 famine, emergency relief measures are adopted by the Government.

Since 1950, pensionable government officials have been required to contribute to a Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund and non-pensionable government employees are required to contribute to a provident Fund. A Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was enacted in 1953.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

There has been some decrease in offences against the person and a considerable increase in offences against property, particularly theft. The

decrease in minor offences since 1947 is largely accounted for by the abolition or relaxation of the Defence Regulations.

There is now one central prison for offenders with sentences of more than six months and a prison in each district for short-term prisoners; all prisons have been modernized. Prison administration came under the control of the Commissioner of Prisons in 1950. Legislation dealing with the treatment of offenders has been progressively changed; in 1948, a uniform remission rate of one-sixth of sentences for prisoners was introduced; in 1949, a Children and Young Persons Ordinance providing machinery for special treatment was enacted and the Courts' power to order corporal punishment was reduced; at the end of 1949, school instruction was introduced for juvenile prisoners and shortly afterwards, education for adult prisoners. In 1953, a new Prison Ordinance came into force. The daily average prison population declined from 536 in 1947 to 426 in 1955, thereafter rising again to 645 in 1957; the number of juveniles committed to prison has declined from 178 in 1947 to seven in 1957. There is no after-care.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Health Department has inspectorial and advisory functions in sanitation matters, although actual sanitation measures are the responsibility of township committees and councils. There are no private practitioners, missions or philanthropic organizations of a medical nature.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Registered physicians)		11	12
Licensed physicians)	12	1	1
Medical assistants	12	13	8
Nurses of senior training)		6 a/	6 a/
Certificated nurses and dressers)	142	...	44
Partially trained nurses and)			
dressers)		92	194
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	...	1	4
Pharmacists	2	1	1
Sanitary inspectors	10

a/ Also midwives of senior training.

/...

Institutions

In 1947, there were seven medical institutions with a total of 625 beds, compared with 1957, when medical institutions were as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>
General hospitals	3	424
Cottage hospitals	3	146
Dispensaries:		
outpatients only	14	-
with beds	2	20
Specialized units:		
T.B. units in general hospitals	1	37
T.B. clinic	1	145
Mental institutions	1	65
Maternity and child welfare centres	1	-
Venereal disease clinics	3	-

The main developments in the past ten years have been the construction of a new hospital, the expansion and modernization of some other medical institutions and the initiation of maternity and child welfare services.

The facilities which existed for the training within the Territory of dressers, nurses, midwives, sanitary assistants, laboratory assistants and dispensers have recently been organized into a Medical Training School. Simple courses of medical instruction have also been instituted for selected tribesmen, who are expected to serve the nomadic population by moving with the tribes. They are unpaid, but medicines for distribution are supplied free of charge. In 1957, three Somalis were in the United Kingdom training to be physicians, one to be a dentist, two to be male nurses and three girls were training to be nurses.

A campaign to eradicate tick-borne relapsing fever from the towns has been waged with success since 1950, the number of cases reported dropping from 318 in 1948 to three in 1957. A large-scale malaria control project utilizing UNICEF supplies was started in 1956 in the grazing areas, whilst, in the towns, public buildings have for some years been sprayed with residual insecticides. In 1957, a scheme for the control of tuberculosis was approved.

The diseases which most seriously affect the nomads are pneumonia and malaria, whilst in urban areas venereal disease, tuberculosis, tropical ulcer, conjunctivitis and under-nutrition are common.

There are no vital statistics; a 1950 inquiry among school children indicated a fertility rate of 6.9 children per mother; about 32.5 per cent die in childhood or adolescence.

There is no sewage system. Piped water supplies are available in six towns; the smaller centres are supplied by carriers or cart. Nearly all supplies have a high mineral content and most are from shallow wells with a varying degree of contamination.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The present aim is to provide an adequate number of well-educated boys and girls who are capable of filling posts in the Government and in commerce, and to train skilled artisans and technicians.

Prior to the Second World War government responsibility for education was confined to paying small grants-in-aid to a few Koranic schools and to providing a limited number of scholarships to be held in the Sudan or Aden. A Director of Education was appointed in 1943. After a few primary and one intermediate school had been established, an Education Ordinance was passed in 1948 and the following year a plan for the expansion of education services was drafted; a trade school and a training centre for clerks and primary school teachers were established in 1952, and in 1953 the first secondary school and the first government school for girls were opened. Rapid expansion of the educational system, made possible by a £619,700 allocation from Colonial Welfare and Development funds, is planned for the years 1957 to 1960. There are no statistics of literacy; the number of adult literates has increased considerably since 1946, when it was estimated at about 1,000.

Education is not compulsory and fees are payable in both primary and secondary schools but free places are available to 20 per cent of pupils. With the exception of Koranic schools, all educational institutions are controlled and administered by the Education Department or by local authorities.

There is a district education committee in each district, while at Education Department headquarters there is a Scholarship Committee for the award of overseas scholarships and a Staff Committee (including two elected Somalis) which makes

recommendations for the promotion of teachers. In 1954, a Standing Committee composed of the Director of Education and six leading Somalis was established to recommend the broad lines of future educational policy. A Trade Training Board was set up in 1956 to advise on technical education.

With few exceptions for specialized subjects, all teachers recruited are now Somali, as are the principals of all primary and intermediate schools.

Aided Koranic schools, which are regarded as pre-primary, exist in all towns and most rural communities. The age of entry is five to nine years. Government primary schools offer a three-year course followed, for those who qualify by competitive examination, either by a four-year course at the Trades School or by a four-year intermediate school course. At the end of the intermediate course boys may enter either the Vocational Training Centre, offering two-year courses for training primary school teachers or clerks, or a four-year residential secondary school course leading to the General Certificate of Education. The medium of instruction is Arabic in the primary schools, since Somali has not been developed into a written language; in post-primary schools the medium of instruction is English, Arabic continuing as a subject of study. The syllabus in primary and intermediate schools is based on that used in corresponding schools in the Sudan.

In 1955 a pilot scheme for the education of nomads was started.

	<u>Schools^{a/}</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Primary		11	19	26
Intermediate		1	2	9
Secondary		-	1	1
Technical and Vocational		-	2	2
Teacher training		-	1	1

a/ Not including Koranic schools.

Teachers^{a/}

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Primary)			62	3	57	5
Intermediate)		40			34	2
Secondary	-	-	5	-	8	-
Technical and vocational)					5	-
Teacher training)	-	-	2	-	2	-

a/ Not including teachers in Koranic schools.

Pupils^{a/}

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	418 ^{b/}	24	1,040	29	1,342	97
Intermediate	107	-	326	-	595	38
Secondary	-	-	16	-	68	-
Technical and Vocational	-	-	18	-	86	-
Teacher training	-	-	15	-	27	-

a/ Not including pupils in Koranic schools.

b/ Including 45 pupils following vocational courses.

Koranic schools are envisaged as a vital link between government schools and the traditional culture and religion of the people. The number of grant-aided Koranic schools rose from thirty-one in 1947 to 120 in 1957 and present policy is not to admit to government primary schools children who have not attended Koranic schools for at least two years.

With the opening of the Vocational Training Centre in 1953, the policy of training primary school teachers in the Sudan was abandoned and replaced by the grant of two scholarships a year, tenable in the Sudan or the United Kingdom, for the training of intermediate and secondary school teachers; in 1957, the number of scholarships was raised to five a year. Since 1956, voluntary courses for Koranic school teachers have been organized by the Education Department.

A great expansion in the adult evening classes for men which had been conducted on a limited scale throughout the period under review took place in 1957

/...

and attendance increased from 300 in 1956 to 1,000 in 1957. A resident centre for adult education was under construction in 1957. Some government departments organize training courses for their employees.

In the period under review, forty-two scholarships, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, have been awarded to Somalis in government service for post-secondary academic, professional or technical training abroad.

Cultural institutions and mass communications

In 1945 there were a central teachers' library and a small library at the intermediate school. Since then, community centres where books and periodicals are available for consultation have been built at all district headquarters. Small libraries have also been provided at the new intermediate, secondary and trade schools; a teachers' reference library was opened in 1957.

There is an Information Department, responsible for the publication of a fortnightly news sheet in English and one in Arabic, broadcasting services, film production and cinema shows. No ordinary newspapers or periodicals are yet published. There are three cinemas and the Information Department mobile cinema van tours the country. Some 250 saucepan radio sets have been distributed to villages and it is estimated that 1,500 radio sets are in use with the general public. There is a broadcasting station; a new 5 kilowatt transmitter was installed in 1957.
