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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.

Summary of information transmitted by the Government  
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland 1/

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 218 (III) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review together with relevant statistics for the previous two years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1952 which is contained in document ST/TRI/SER.A/7/Add.1.<sup>2/</sup>

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Pitcairn, Singapore and British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

- 1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- 2/ United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories; Summaries and analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1952, Vol. II, 1953.

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# BRUNEI

## Area

2,226 square miles

## Population

	<u>1947</u> (census)	<u>1951</u> (estimate)	<u>1952</u> (estimate)
Indigenous (mostly Malays and Kedayans)	31,164	-	-
Chinese	8,313	-	-
Other Asians	799	-	-
Europeans and Eurasians	394	-	-
Total	<u>40,670</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>49,624</u>

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### General

A five-year Development Plan was approved in July 1953, costing \$M 100 million.<sup>1/</sup> The Plan includes projects for the improvement of agriculture, for water and electricity supplies, for the development of roads and telecommunications, and for the extension of education and social services. Schemes to the amount of approximately \$M 4,500,000 were inaugurated during 1953. After the publication of the Development Plan some increase in investment from outside sources in the territory was noted towards the end of 1953.

### Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>1951</u>	Area <u>1952</u> (acres)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	Production <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Rice	8,900	8,796	7,770	2,533,977a/	1,156,353a/	2,130,959a/
Rubber	27,718	30,194	30,575	2,405b/	1,780b/	1,169 (tons)
Vegetables	941	625	7,734	-	-	-

a/ In gantangs: one gantang equals 6 catties or one gallon.

b/ Tons of rubber sheet exported.

<sup>1/</sup> The currency of Brunei is the Malayan dollar, which is equal to 2s.4d. (sterling) or \$US 0.325.

Livestock

	Numbers			Numbers slaughtered		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Buffaloes	9,479	10,987	11,079	978	1,232	1,248
Cattle	998	1,284	1,350	-	-	626
Pigs	4,353	6,328	-	-	-	-
Poultry	49,000	54,894	59,000	-	-	-

Forestry

It was estimated that 1,602 square miles (71 per cent) of the territory is covered with forests. The present annual consumption of timber for all purposes is approximately 6,000 tons. To meet the demand the number of sawmills has increased from 10 in 1951 to 21 in 1952 and to 24 in 1953.

Fisheries

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of licensed fishing craft	239	285
Catch (piculs) <sup>1/</sup>	10,826	2,853

<sup>1/</sup> One picul equals 100 catties; one catty equals approximately 1.33 lbs..

Mining

	Number of wells operating			Production		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
				(millions of barrels)		
Crude oil	298	318	339	37.1	37.9	36.4

Power

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Installed plant capacity (kw.)	172	172	247
Units generated	397,497	729,489	817,561

Transport and communicationsTransport

Roads: The severe shortage of good roadstone and consequent high cost of construction have hampered road development, but high priority in the five-year Development Plan will be given to the construction of a network of good roads during 1954-58. About 10 miles of road were completed in 1953.

United Kingdom: Brunei

Air: There is an airfield at Anduki near Seria owned and operated by the British Malayan Petroleum Company; regular service between Labuan and Anduki is maintained.

Sea: The net registered tonnage of vessels handled alongside Brunei Town wharf was:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Ships (100 tons and over)	76,682	87,164	100,476
Launches, lighters and indigenous craft (under 100 tons)	30,000	35,000	-
Passengers to and from Labuan	5,820	12,293	22,619

#### Communications

Radio: Radio communication is maintained between Brunei station, Labuan and Jesselton in North Borneo and Kuching, Miri and Limband in Sarawak. A direct radio-telegraph service is operated between Brunei and Singapore.

#### Public finance

	<u>1951</u> \$M	<u>1952</u> \$M	<u>1953</u> (estimate) \$M
Revenue	69,390,905	75,652,619	99,367,000
Expenditure	7,488,048	13,846,239	24,051,125
Surplus	61,902,857	61,806,380	65,315,875
Principal categories of revenue:			
Duties, taxes and licences	43,016,518	44,838,286	65,293,800
Government property	24,373,811	26,983,704	25,689,000
Interest	1,164,687	2,789,253	6,642,500

#### International trade

	<u>1951</u> (thousands of Malayan dollars)	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Imports	50,359	76,720	123,322
Exports	279,642	287,478	-
Principal imports:			
Rice	1,513	2,883	2,472
Petroleum products	2,502	3,889	4,492
Iron and steel	1,743	5,729	15,492
Mining construction and other industrial machinery	4,811	11,259	14,809
Exposed cinematographic films	8,576	7,788	13,743

International trade (cont'd.)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	(thousands of Malayan dollars)		
Principal exports:			
Crude oil	262,817	270,684	-
Natural gas	1,670	442	-
Plantation rubber	8,037	3,785	-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employment

<u>Number of wage earners</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Public employment	610	855	1,261
Oil production	3,468	4,087	-
Rubber and cutch	539	584	274 (rubber only)

Town and rural planning and housing

The reconstruction of the larger centres continues in accordance with the Town Plans. The housing shortage is steadily being overcome by the building of government-owned flats. During 1953, the bazaar at Kuala Belait was completed and those at Brunei Town and Seria were approaching completion.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u>	<u>Number of persons accused</u>			<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Adult:						
Male	999	1,210	1,202	914	1,039	1,059
Female	48	31	23	37	27	23
Non-adult:						
Male	14	18	36	14	21	36
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,061	1,259	1,261	965	1,087	1,118

Treatment of offenders

	<u>Adults</u>						<u>Non-adults (male)</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Deprivation of liberty	40	21	26	3	-	-	-	-	-
Financial penalty	845	917	968	28	18	20	-	-	-
Corporal punishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	2
Other (bond over, etc.)	125	123	104	17	-	-	1	6	6

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> \$M	<u>1952</u> \$M	<u>1953</u> \$M
Recurrent expenditure	404,237	490,150	-
Capital	<u>105,167</u>	<u>249,000</u>	-
	509,404	739,250	1,096,900

Recurrent and capital  
expenditure as percentage  
of total expenditure

Expenditure by Sanitary  
Boards

5	5.3	4.6
34,000	189,423	292,200

Medical and health staff

	<u>Government</u>			<u>Private</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Registered physicians	22	3	5	4
Nurses of senior training	3	2	7	10
Certificated nurses	4	2	13	36
Partially trained nurses	3	10	37	-
Midwives of senior training	-	1	1	14
Certificated midwives	8	2	2	1
Partially trained midwives	4	6	9	-
Sanitary inspectors	2	3	2	5
Laboratory and X-Ray technicians	2	4	5	7
Pharmacists	-	1	2	-

Institutions

	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
General hospitals	3	170	3	168	2	172
Smaller hospitals	2	18	1	16	-	-
Dispensaries (out-patients)	2	-	6	-	23	-
Specialized dispensary units	6	-	7	-	7	-
Mobile dispensaries	5	-	4	-	5	-

Vital statistics  
(registered)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births	2,805	2,809	2,903
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	227	103.9	113.3
Total deaths	708	865	808
Death rate per 1,000 population	17.4	21.0	19.9

There was a further fall in the value of external trade. The proceeds of export duties on tin and rubber were over \$M 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million less than originally estimated.

In respect of certain countries, especially Japan, the sterling area's balance of payments problem eased. This enabled the Federation Government to issue licences for a wider range of goods. The greater availability of certain types of capital goods, such as mining and earth-moving equipment, from soft-currenty countries at more reasonable delivery dates made it possible to obtain greater supplies from these sources and reduced the necessity for imports of this type from hard currency sources.

#### Agriculture and livestock

The year 1953 was the fourth in the Six Year Development Plan 1950-55, which envisaged the improvement of irrigation facilities on over 300,000 acres of existing rice land and the opening of 100,000 acres of new rice land. It is estimated that, during the past four years, drainage and irrigation facilities have been improved on about 40,000 acres of new rice land and 200,000 acres of existing rice land. To cope with this expansion, the establishment of the Department of Drainage and Irrigation was increased from 40 in 1949 to 64 in 1953. Delivery of plant and equipment was satisfactory during the year; maintenance services were expanded and modernized to service this additional equipment. The Hydraulic Laboratory Research Station near Kuala Lumpur was completed in September 1953 and is now in operation.

The Rubber Industry (Replanting) Ordinance, 1952, provides for the collection of a cess on the export of rubber to provide funds for replanting. The funds allocated to smallholders are administered by a committee which organizes, finances and administers smallholders' replanting throughout the Federation.

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1/ The Malayan dollar is equal to 2s.4d. (sterling) or US\$ 0.325.

A total grant of \$M 400 an acre is available to any smallholder who replants.<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	(thousands of acres)			(thousands of tons)		
Rubber						
Estates	1,951	1,997	2,030	328	338	431
Smallholdings	1,410	1,616	1,698	276	244	232
Total	3,361	3,613	3,728	604	582	663
Rice						
Wet padi	828	790	880	685	526	684
Dry padi	47	41	44	18	15	16
Total	875	831	924	703	541	700
Copra						
Estates				39	40	40
Smallholdings				121	115	112
Coconut oil				86	81	79
Copra cake				56	52	50
Canned pineapples (exports)				17	12	17

Figures for the pan-Malayan production of rice in relation to consumption and retained imports are:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
	(thousands of tons)		
Retained imports	436	499	423
Production	436	443	341
Consumption	872	942	764
Percentage of production to consumption	50	47	45
Livestock	<u>Numbers (thousands)</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Malayan swamp buffaloes	223	233	238
Indian murreh buffaloes	5	4	5
Total buffaloes	228	237	243
Agricultural and draught oxen	194	207	210
Milking oxen	55	58	69
Total oxen	249	265	279
Goats	252	271	289
Sheep	22	25	26
Swine	280	291	306

<sup>1/</sup> Federation of Malaya: Annual Report, 1952, Kuala Lumpur, 1953, pp. 108-9.

Transport and communications (cont'd.)

Radio: During 1953 installation work continued on a wide band VHF radio system linking Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang. The southern section, between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, was opened for service in October 1953.

Public finance

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (millions of \$M)	<u>1953</u>
Revenue	733	724	714
Expenditure	534	666	692
Surplus	199	58	22
Principal categories of revenue:			
Customs and excise	527	405	317
Licences and inland revenue	155	252	195
Colonial Development and Welfare funds	2	4	4
Other sources	<u>51</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>198</u>
	735	724	714
Total income tax collected	127	217	175

International trade

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (millions of \$M)	<u>1953</u>
Imports	1,864	1,658	1,452
Exports	3,380	2,136	1,600
Principal imports			
Foods, drinks and tobacco	663	683	659
Rubber, tin ore and concentrates, and other raw materials	334	138	98
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	849	817	675
Principal exports			
Rubber, tin ore and concentrates, vegetable oils and other raw materials	2,882	1,663	1,223
Tin ingots and other articles wholly or mainly manufactured	415	380	287
Foods, drinks and tobacco	77	86	83

International trade (cont'd.)

<u>Direction of trade</u>	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
			(millions of \$M)			
United Kingdom	342	380	283	604	426	228
United States	28	32	25	403	292	232
Indonesia	196	99	106	28	13	4

Trade with Singapore continues to account for some 40 per cent of the total trade.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employmentGeneral

The new Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, which came into force early in 1953, greatly increased the amount of compensation that could be claimed and covers a larger number of workers. The Employees Provident Fund, a compulsory savings scheme, came into force on 1 July 1952, and has accumulated approximately \$M 100 million. The employee can withdraw the amount to his credit when he is 55 years old or definitively no longer in the labour market.

Average wage rates (men)	Average daily wage rates		Average cash bonus per month		Average gross cash earnings per month	
	\$M <u>1952</u>	\$M <u>1953</u>	\$M <u>1952</u>	\$M <u>1953</u>	\$M <u>1952</u>	\$M <u>1953</u>
Rubber tapping:						
Malaysians	2.24	2.12	6.05	0.37	64.72	58.07
Indians	2.39	2.22	6.30	3.24	69.24	61.39
Malaysians )	piece rates		( 3.21	2.60	73.17	56.76
Chinese )			( 3.91	3.75	97.33	70.91
Indians )			( 3.87	3.03	81.69	68.54
Rubber weeding:						
Malaysians	2.23	2.13	1.03	0.16	54.85	52.15
Indians	2.27	2.14	0.78	0.09	61.68	55.36
Tin dredging companies:						
Deck hands and other general labourers (all groups)	2.89	2.39	21.82	23.33	106.21	95.73
Road transport:						
Workers (all groups)	4.72	4.31	4.06	5.51	187.28	177.34

<u>Public health</u>						
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
			(thousands of \$M)			
Recurrent expenditure	33,470		41,663		49,057	
Capital expenditure	3,120		2,067		1,767	
Recurrent public health expenditure expressed as a percentage of total expenditure	...		9.2		9.7	
Contribution from Colonial Development and Welfare funds	57		357		134	
<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.
Registered physicians	263	374	274	357	315	354
Medical assistants	1,047	...	1,020	...	1,056	...
Nurses of senior training )	1,145	)	757	...	896	...
Partially trained nurses )			337	...	293	...
Assistant nurses )			151	...	372	...
Midwives (all categories)	390	...	501	...	492	...
Sanitary inspectors	129	...	134	...	148	...
Laboratory assistants	...	...	63	...	69	...
X-ray technicians	...	...	11	...	27	...
Pharmacists	...	...	6	...	6	...
Dentists (qualified)	36	23	44	24	46	31
Dentists (registered)	...	487	1	561	1	550
Dental nurses	...	...	44	-	43	...
Dental mechanics	...	...	14	...	16	...
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
Government general hospitals	...	...	29	8,704	30	8,537
Government district hospitals	...	...	37	3,380	37	3,393
Estate hospitals	...	5,838	133	5,768	120	5,477
Mission hospitals	...	...	1	67	1	85
Maternity hospitals (Chinese)	...	...	21	609	25	535
Government dispensaries (mainly for out-patients)	...	...	150	...	169	...
Maternity and child welfare clinics	...	...	336	-	476	-
Maternity hospital	...	...	1	120	1	120
Tuberculosis	...	...	7	767	8	637
Venereal diseases	...	...	7	-	12	-
Leprosaria	4	3,476	4	3,454	4	3,470
Mental	1	3,000	2	3,000	2	4,200
Mobile units	...	-	...	-	75	-

The emphasis on rural health work led to the establishment of a rural health training school at Jitra, Kedah, for the training of rural health teams, which in turn will teach rural folk the importance of health and hygiene.

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births	232,896	244,624	249,365
Deaths under one year	22,663	22,026	20,796
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	97.0	90.0	83.0
Total deaths	81,630	75,020	70,795
Death rate per 1,000 population	15.3	13.6	12.4

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>General</u> <u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (thousands of \$M)	<u>1953</u>
Recurrent expenditure	44,392	63,436	77,759
Special expenditure	2,911	7,635	11,120
Recurrent expenditure on education expressed as a percentage of total expenditure	-	14.0	15.4

<u>Pupils</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Malay vernacular schools (government and government-aided only)	285,864	305,000	336,311
Chinese schools (total)	211,488	229,595	239,785
Indian schools (total)	37,164	38,975	42,043
English schools (total)	110,630	123,024	141,692
New Villages schools	29,000	47,000	-
Technical and commercial schools	-	-	-
Technical college	220	239	-
Agricultural college	-	-	-
Teacher-training colleges (in Territory)	588	627	-
Teacher-training college (Kirby, England)	149	299	-
Teacher-training classes (Chinese schools)	1,157	1,189	-
Teacher-training classes (Indian schools)	423	-	-
Teacher-training classes (English schools)	-	979	-

Adult education

Grants-in-aid from the Government increased by one-third to \$M 400,000.

Cultural institutions

The temporary National Musuem was opened in Kuala Lumpur.

Mass communications

<u>Newspapers and periodicals</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Malay</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Tamil</u>	<u>Punjabi</u>
Daily	3	2	5	2	1
Weekly	2	1	1	2	-
Fortnightly	1	1	-	-	-
Monthly	4	7	2	-	-
Quarterly	3	1	-	-	-

The Malayan Film Unit made 14 film magazines with particular emphasis on activities that promote the economic, political and social life of the population. In addition, 23 short films were made on education, youth organization, rural and industrial development, local government, social welfare, agriculture and health. Almost all the films were dubbed in Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Radio broadcasting	<u>1951</u>	Number <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Licence holders	-	73,000	111,000
Schools listening to school programmes	907	1,156	1,364
Village community listening sets	700	-	1,000
New village receivers	700	-	-

# FIJI

## Area

7,036 square miles

## Population

<u>Ethnic composition</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Fijian	132,889	135,877	139,373
Indian	143,332	148,802	154,803
European	6,227	7,980	6,500
Part-European	7,083	7,298	7,496
Chinese	3,581	3,719	3,857
Others	<u>8,847</u>	<u>9,002</u>	<u>8,772</u>
	301,959	312,678	320,801

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### General

Expenditure relating to the revised Development Plan during 1953 was £F 840,000.<sup>1/</sup> Two agricultural stations were completed. The Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board, established in 1952 with an initial capital of £F 150,000 obtained further capital at loan rates to meet the demands made upon it. An airfield was built on the island of Taveuni. Four new radio telephone stations were opened, bringing the total to seventy-six. It was decided to proceed with the construction of a new wharf at Lautoka and at Suva, the latter having been seriously damaged during the hurricane of January 1952.

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<sup>1/</sup> £F 111 = £ 100.

Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>1952</u> (acres)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>1952</u> (tons)	<u>1953</u>
Sugar	44,629	-	-	72,955 <sup>a/</sup>	114,669 <sup>a/</sup>	177,870 <sup>a/</sup>
Coconuts	165,486	166,000	166,000			
Copra				32,252	12,061	6,388
Coconut oil				-	14,437	16,251
Coconut meal				-	1,548	7,451
Rice	34,353	35,607	35,607	22,902	15,000 <sup>b/</sup>	-
Bananas	4,423	4,400	4,400	169,178 <sup>b/</sup>	66,765 <sup>b/</sup>	371,156 <sup>b/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Quantity exported. In addition 22,936 tons of molasses were exported in 1952 and 39,850 tons of molasses were exported in 1953.

<sup>b/</sup> Cases.

<u>Livestock products</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Beef (lb.)	2,039,000	2,403,561 <sup>a/</sup>	3,617,108 <sup>a/</sup>
Pork (lb.)	148,000 <sup>b/</sup>	114,245 <sup>a/</sup>	147,175 <sup>a/</sup>
Goat flesh (lb.)	180,000 <sup>b/</sup>	22,223 <sup>a/</sup>	21,444 <sup>a/</sup>
Milk (lb.)	54,000,000 <sup>b/</sup>	54,000,000 <sup>b/</sup>	54,250,000 <sup>b/</sup>
Eggs (units)	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Hides (units)	9,667 <sup>c/</sup>	9,476 <sup>c/</sup>	11,910 <sup>c/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Killed by butchers.

<sup>b/</sup> Estimate.

<sup>c/</sup> Exported.

Forestry

A new Forest Ordinance was enacted and came into force on 1 October 1953.

<u>Production</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>1952</u> (1000 cu. ft.)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u> £F	<u>Value</u> <u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
Timber	400	6,038	7,000 )			
Firewood	2,500	2,786	2,753 )	3,362	241,500	306,000

Mining

<u>Production</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>£F</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>1952</u> <u>£F</u>	<u>1953</u> <u>£F</u>
Gold	oz.	95,635	78,282	76,970	1,324,567	1,193,130	1,095,079
Silver	oz.	24,869	25,928	19,328	8,429	9,042	6,765
Manganese	long tons	631	-	2,172	10,340	-	33,391

Transport and communicationsTransport

	<u>Number of planes</u> <u>alighting</u>			<u>Passengers set down</u> <u>and picked up</u>			<u>Freight and excess</u> <u>baggage</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
							(Metric tons)		
Trans-Pacific	906	980	1,017	15,053	13,524	16,013	633.67	422.57	509.81
Regional	182	239	233	5,946	6,428	6,678	40.91	86.23	162.53
Other flights	22	15	37 <sup>a/</sup>	192	31	1,787	5.01	5.93	11.59
Local	-	-	2,127 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Number of landings at five local airstrips.

<u>Sea</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of vessels arriving from overseas	157	171	200
Net registered tonnage	498,276	553,633	609,555
Tonnage of cargo landed (metric tons)	173,138	205,026	201,335
Tonnage of cargo shipped (metric tons)	151,663	223,494	332,144
Number of passengers disembarking and embarking	3,203	4,249	3,734

Communications

Radio: During the year a radio-telephone link was provided between Fiji and Australia, later extended to New Zealand.

Public finance

	<u>1951</u> £F	<u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
Revenue	3,533,225	4,036,322	3,838,482
Expenditure	3,695,162	4,129,223	4,308,283
Principal categories of revenue:			
Customs, etc.	1,630,025	1,941,525	1,818,075
Licences, excise and internal revenue	979,740	1,214,164	1,287,923

Expenditures on schemes paid for wholly or partly from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds were:

Number of schemes	Total estimated cost (£F)	From C.D. and W. funds (£F)	From local funds (£F)	Expenditure to 31Dec.1952 (£F)	Expenditure to 31Dec.1953 (£F)
15	655,942	539,519	116,423	356,554	516,073

The largest scheme is the establishment of the Suva Medical Centre. Its total estimated cost was £F 246,821 of which expenditure to 31 December 1953 was £F 194,736.

Banking and credit

<u>Trade balance</u>	<u>1951</u> £F	<u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
Favourable	-	-	2,632,071
Unfavourable	2,055,147	1,010,570	-

International trade

	<u>1951</u> £F	<u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
Imports	9,368,137	12,008,620	10,548,627
Exports	7,312,990	10,998,050	13,180,698
Principal imports			
Food, drink, tobacco	2,506,399	2,900,079	2,965,393
Metal and metal goods	2,188,140	3,373,195	2,666,156
Fibres, yarns and textiles	1,697,155	1,825,638	1,644,193

International trade (cont'd)

	<u>1951</u> £F	<u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Raw sugar	2,625,273	5,630,533	7,706,130
Gold	1,296,403	1,170,247	993,698
Coconut oil	1,033,865	1,644,801	1,947,886
Copra	907,920	854,888	457,963
<u>Direction of trade</u>			
Country of origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	3,062,511	4,125,691	3,642,752
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	4,774,889	5,599,442	5,456,223
Foreign countries	1,483,746	2,240,819	1,404,744
Country of destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	2,612,104	3,479,418	6,800,115
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	3,300,925	6,825,285	5,687,863
Foreign countries	1,196,735	441,468	339,803

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employment

<u>Number of wage earners</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Indians	9,335	9,808
Fijians and other Pacific Islanders	8,011	8,190
Chinese	566	546
Europeans	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,151</u>
Total	19,082	19,695

<u>Wages</u>	<u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
Unskilled labourers, per day	8s.	8s.
Skilled and semi-skilled workers, per hour	1s. to 6s.	1s. to 6s.

Labour disputes

There were three strikes, and 160 minor disputes not involving a work stoppage.

### Co-operative societies

The number of registered societies, primarily production, marketing and store societies, increased to 47 with a membership (partly estimated) of 2,914. There remained in addition over 100 recognized groups working on co-operative principles whose standards did not yet justify registration.

### Standard of living

<u>Cost of living</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1952</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1953</u> (1939 = 100)	<u>1 Jan. 1954</u>
Indian workers (Suva)	259	263	274
Indian workers (country)	293	305	317
European families	219	226	235

### Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of persons convicted	5,225	6,789	5,704
Non-adults found guilty	206	135	134
<u>Treatment of offenders</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Death	1	-	-
Imprisonment	708	694	522
Fine	4,167	5,575	4,706
Corporal punishment	24	16	5
Others	92	504	471

### Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> £F	<u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
Recurrent expenditure	455,307	519,558	524,581
Capital expenditure	8,907	14,651	12,845
Other items of expenditure <sup>a/</sup>	71,540	95,696	104,892
Financial assistance from metropolitan Government (approx.)	14,000	130,000	112,000

<sup>a/</sup> South Pacific Health Service, Central Medical School, Leprosy Hospital, Research Library.

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Medical officers	20	21	14 <sup>a/</sup>
Nursing sisters	43	44	60
Assistant medical practitioners	92	92	93
Nurses, locally trained	224	227	236

<sup>a/</sup> Excluding special and higher scale medical posts.

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births	11,441	12,512	12,936
Total deaths	3,150	3,606	2,926
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.43	11.73	9.12

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> £F	<u>1952</u> £F	<u>1953</u> £F
Recurrent expenditure	351,563	499,251	451,340
Capital expenditure	7,424	6,550	7,000
Proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure	9.84%	12.25%	10.53%
Expenditure from Development Funds	75,203	45,202	41,139
Precept raised by City Council of Suva and Township of Levuka	5,131	5,500	3,487
Fijian contributions to provincial schools	35,242	39,500	26,837
Estimated expenditure by voluntary agencies including Missions and Indian School committees	130,000	133,000	150,000

#### Schools, teachers and pupils

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of schools	469	476	477
Number of pupils	54,845	54,871	57,164

At the end of 1953 Suva Medical Centre was nearly completed, its estimated cost being £F 246,821 and expenditure on this scheme to 31 December 1953 being £F 194,736.

In 1953 approximately 11,683 children between the ages of 6 and 14 years were not attending any school. This figure, however, includes a large number of children who had left schools before leaving age, and therefore cannot be considered as having no education at all.

Mass communications

Newspapers and periodicals

<u>Name</u>	<u>Frequency of issue</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>Language</u>
Fiji Times and Herald	Daily	1,800	English
Fiji Guardian	Weekly	1,000	English
Shanti Dut	Weekly	1,200	Hindi
Fiji Samachar	Weekly	1,200	Hindi and English
Pacific Review	Weekly	1,700	English and Fijian
Jhankar	Monthly	1,500	Hindi and English
Volangauna	Weekly	2,400	Fijian
Jagriti	Weekly	1,800	Hindi
Na Mata	Monthly	2,300	Fijian

<u>Cinemas</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Frequency of operation</u>	<u>Annual attendance</u>
Permanent cinemas	35 mm. - 20 16 mm. - 17	6 times weekly 6 times weekly	1,800,000 1,100,000
Mobile units	1	50 times a year	5,000
Number of film projectors	35 mm. - 40 16 mm. - 34		
Filmstrip projectors for educational purposes	13		

<u>Radio broadcasting</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Wave length</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Number of broadcasting hours each week</u>
<u>Transmitters</u>	ZJV	Suva	930 kcs.	500 W.	67-1/2
	ZJV3	Suva	3,980 kcs.	500 W.	67-1/2

Number of radio broadcasting receivers 3,059.

## GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

### Area

375 square miles (approximately)

### Population

38,776 (1951 estimate)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### General

Copra production and progress in commercial development through the Co-operative Movement were satisfactorily maintained during 1953. Good rainfall and a steady price for copra ensured a relatively bright economic position. The exports of phosphate were slightly increased and a small export trade in fish and handicrafts continued.

### Agriculture and livestock

#### Principal crops

During 1953, 7,074 tons of copra were exported. The average tonnage for the last seven years is 5,854 tons per annum.

### Mining

	<u>1951</u> tons <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Production</u> <u>1952</u> tons	<u>1953</u> tons
Phosphate of lime	221,250	258,000	285,109

<sup>a/</sup> Provisional.

### Transportation and communications

Sea transport: During 1953, 81 overseas ships called at ports in the colony as compared with 73 in 1952.

	<u>Public finance</u>		
	<u>1949<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1950<sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>1951<sup>c/</sup></u>
	£	£	£
Ordinary revenue <sup>d/</sup>	222,562	263,220	251,774
Expenditure	324,496	271,972	323,751

a/ Nine months actual.

b/ Actual.

c/ Revised estimates.

d/ Ordinary revenue does not include transfers from surplus balances and grants-in-aid which made up the difference between ordinary revenue and total expenditure.

<u>Principal categories of revenue</u>	<u>1949<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1950<sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>1951<sup>c/</sup></u>
	£	£	£
Customs duties	94,999	167,285	93,977
Miscellaneous revenue from property	25,823	31,224	55,460
Direct taxation	20,492	12,990	38,371
Posts and telegraphs	43,336	7,503	8,530

a/ Nine months actual.

b/ Actual.

c/ Revised estimates.

	<u>International trade</u>	
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£
Imports (excluding Ocean Island)	121,170	255,859
Exports (excluding phosphates)	330,666	566,400

Principal imports

Tobacco (excluding cigarettes)	11,866	27,349
Flour	11,310	11,550
Rice	9,273	24,262

Principal exports

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	£	Tons	£	Tons
Copra	330,666	5,460	566,400	8,430
Phosphates	-	260,900	-	247,250

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Standard of living

The cost of living index figures for Tarawa, the Colony Headquarters, were:

	<u>Dec. 1951</u>	<u>Dec. 1952</u>	<u>Dec. 1953</u>
	(Based on June, 1950 = 100)		
Expatriate	124.57	128.04	128.92
Local	118.79	127.86	145.48

Town and rural planning and housing

A scheme for the construction of Permanent Colony Headquarters at Tarawa is now well under way. By the end of 1953 the erection of the King George V Secondary School and ancillary housing was virtually complete, and work on housing for Government staff was proceeding.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offendersCrime statisticsOffences by main categories

	Number of charges		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Codified law applied by native courts	9,622	10,417	10,087
Colony and English law applied by the High Commissioner's Court	<u>173</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>242</u>
Total	9,795	10,531	10,329

Treatment of offenders

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Imprisonment	304	359	274
Fine	7,170	8,030	8,215
Other	<u>85</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>120</u>
Total	7,559	8,535	8,609

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> £	<u>1952</u> £	<u>1953</u> £
Recurrent expenditure	38,395	43,845	54,992
Public health expenditure expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure of the Territory	16 <sup>a/</sup>	16.86 <sup>b/</sup>	15.90 <sup>b/</sup>
Financial assistance from the metropolitan government	1,450 <sup>c/</sup>	89,887 <sup>d/</sup>	-

a/ Of normal expenditure.

b/ Of recurrent expenditure.

c/ Provision also exists for the financing of Tuberculosis Survey and Central and Island Hospital construction.

d/ Total estimated grant under C.D. and W. Schemes for a tuberculosis survey, Island Hospital dispensaries and the new Central Hospital at Colony Headquarters.

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Gov.	Priv. <sup>a/</sup>	Gov.	Priv.	Gov.	Priv.
Registered physicians	2	2	2	3	2	3
Assistant medical practitioners	15	-	12	0	18	0
Nurses of senior training	1	2	2	2	2	2
Nurses trained locally	8	-	10	0	15	0
Partially trained nurses	18	10	16	10	12	0
Male medical orderlies/dressers	40	-	40	2	41	2
Partially trained dressers	18	10	8	8	16	8
Pharmacists	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others (warders, partially trained technicians, etc.)	6	-	7	-	6	-

a/ The "private" records are not necessarily complete. Those indicated in this column provide part-time service to the Government.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Number	Beds <sup>a/</sup>	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
General hospitals	5	-	2	100	2	100
Cottage hospitals	2	-	1	20	1	20
Dispensaries <u>b/</u>	27	-	31	-	31	-

a/ Figures not available.

b/ Having beds for lighter cases, but figures not available.

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total births	1,383	1,309	1,379
Deaths under 1 year	203	221	211
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	146.80	169.80	148.24
Total deaths	684	990	822
Death rate per 1,000 population	20.50	27 <u>a/</u>	22.08 <u>a/</u>

a/ Local population.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> £	<u>1952</u> £	<u>1953</u> £
Recurrent expenditure	9,506	15,327	17,061
Capital expenditure	- <u>a/</u>	200	750
Expenditure on education expressed as a percentage of total expenditure	4 <u>b/</u>	5.97 <u>c/</u>	4.06 <u>c/</u>

a/ Breakdown not available.

b/ Of normal expenditure.

c/ Proportion of recurrent expenditure on education to total expenditure.

#### Schools, teachers and pupils

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Number of primary schools</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Public schools	4	7	12
Independent schools Government assisted	230	241	243
Independent schools (other)	-	3	2
<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Number</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Public schools	19	25	26
Independent schools Government assisted	194	205	205
Independent schools (other)	-	2	10
<u>Pupils (indigenous)</u>	<u>Number</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953<sup>a/</sup></u>
Public schools	469	469	469
Independent schools Government assisted	7,631	7,615	7,615
Independent schools (other)	3	60	-

a/ Estimated figures.

Post-primary education in the Colony was recommenced during 1953 at the re-established King George V School at Tarawa, 4 students from the Territory were attending Queen Victoria Secondary School, in Fiji.

#### Adult education

Technical instruction is given in evening classes to some Government Departmental staff. Evening classes in English for clerks were begun at Tarawa, while evening classes in English and Arithmetic were instituted at Ocean Island for apprentices of the British Phosphate Commission. The number of youths at Ocean Island as apprentices was about 100.

## HONG KONG

Area

391 square miles

Population

	<u>March 1951</u>	<u>December 1952</u>	<u>December 1953</u>
Estimated total population	2,013,000	2,250,000	2,250,000

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Hong Kong's commercial and industrial interests had a difficult year in 1953 owing to the banning of all exports to North Korea and of strategic goods to the China mainland as well as to trade restrictions imposed by other countries. However, there has been a rapid expansion of local industries in recent years, and during 1953 the average monthly exports of locally manufactured products was some \$HK 60 million,<sup>1/</sup> almost one quarter of the average monthly total of all exports. Two reclamations, one off the centre of the city and the other near Causeway Bay, are in progress and will add 66 acres to a land-starved city.

Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u> (estimates)	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>
		acres			metric tons	
Rice	20,500	17,000	21,700	18,650 <sup>a/</sup>	16,718 <sup>a/</sup>	20,797 <sup>a/</sup>
Vegetables <sup>b/</sup>	4,000	3,500	2,400	36,817	41,990	46,795
Orchard	-	1,250	1,300	-	-	-
<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Numbers</u>			<u>Numbers slaughtered</u>		
	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>
Cattle (including buffalo)	13,909	11,000	11,280	25,860	3,296	4,286
Pigs	40,625	45,000	47,860	557,156	622,225	652,515
Poultry	680,000	500,000	322,800	-	5,000,000	5,000,000

a/ milled rice.

b/ Not including vegetables grown for home consumption or those grown on the island of Hong Kong.

1/ Hong Kong dollar equals \$US 0.175 or 1s.3d. (sterling).

	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	Production <u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>
Pork (lbs.)	10,000,000	11,168,000	18,853,000
Milk (lbs.)	7,000,000	8,746,000	9,183,000
Eggs	1,000,000	1,293,000	1,420,000
Beef (lbs.)	500,000	130,000	198,000
Veal	8,000	2,300	2,250
Poultry meat (lbs.)	1,250,000	1,198,000	978,000

Fisheries

	<u>1951</u>	Catch <u>1952</u> tons	<u>1953</u>
Fresh	22,138	26,380	
Salt and dried	<u>8,017</u>	<u>8,068</u>	
Total	30,155	34,448	31,439

with the mechanization of the fishing fleet \$ HK 800,000 have been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for loans to fishermen; 116 vessels were mechanized in 1953 (8 in 1952) bringing the total of mechanized vessels to 254.

Mining

	1952 Quantity	Production Quantity	1953 Value in \$HK
Clay (tons)	4,382	5,934	356,025
Iron (tons)	127,512	123,200	1,217,600
Lead (tons)	752	645	291,359
Wolfram (lbs.)	217,598	313,721	2,494,827
Molybdenum (lbs.)	736	3,317	8,824
Tin (lbs.)	1,188	156	663
Graphite (tons)	-	200	30,000

United Kingdom: Hong Kong

Power

	<u>1951</u> capacity	<u>1952</u> (maximum load)	<u>1953</u>
Installed plants (kw.)	42,000	47,000	49,000
Number of consumers	56,637	60,418	62,513

Industry

Hong Kong's growth as an industrial centre, facilitated by the flight of both capital and skilled labour from the Chinese mainland in 1949, continued during 1953 and products of local industry amounted this year to 30 per cent of the total exports. (1952: 25 per cent) During 1953, there were some 2,000 registered factories. Shipbuilding and repairing employed some 7,000 workers. The most important light industry, the textile industry, employed over 10,000 workers. Its production was:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
<u>Cotton spinning:</u>			
Number of spindles	200,000	205,000	213,000
Number of bales of 400 lbs.	142,764	150,000 <sup>a/</sup>	180,000

<sup>a/</sup> Approximate figure.Transport and communications

<u>Transport:</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Roads (miles)	426	429	432
Railways (miles, total length)	35	35	35
Goods	276,669	225,659	233,536
Passengers	3,897,032	3,554,202	3,993,002
<u>Air:</u>			
International flights	5,200	5,197	5,105
Passengers	75,000	86,775	56,401
<u>Sea:</u> <sup>a/</sup>			
Vessels	80,792	85,553	6,166
Tonnage	26,844,346	23,960,207	18,197,763
Passengers	2,320,679	1,567,070	1,060,580

<sup>a/</sup> Figures for years ending 31 March.

<u>Communications</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Postal service - letters posted	36,036,338	37,845,993	47,289,554
lines	23,198	25,147	29,779
extensions	11,430	12,743	14,550
Telegrams:			
Sent	1,649,409	1,347,778	1,384,021
Received	1,462,710	1,279,906	1,383,125
Radiophone:			
Outgoing calls	205,484	229,816	122,142
Incoming calls	188,116	293,562	196,969
<u>Public finance</u>			
	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>
	\$HK	\$HK	\$HK
Revenue	291,728,416	308,564,248	484,590,446
Expenditure	251,684,523	275,855,951	411,749,658
Surplus	40,043,893	32,708,297	72,840,788
es of revenue:			
Rates	71,653,473	77,640,725	74,209,796
Internal revenue	27,253,352	30,074,598	33,891,832
	85,552,247	99,894,644	161,284,243
<u>Banking and credit</u>			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
banks	125	111	101
flation (\$HK)	-	842,382,376	841,488,167
<u>International trade</u>			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total imports	4,870,314,536	3,779,487,484	3,872,669,640
Total exports	4,433,027,705	2,899,010,064	2,733,721,224

United Kingdom: Hong Kong

<u>Principal imports:</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Value in</u>	
Swine	37,472	97,268	69,722
Fresh vegetables	50,777	40,576	24,594
Rice	162,498	217,984	318,907
Tea	28,633	32,433	28,189
Sugar	84,464	54,705	107,462
Raw cotton	232,127	169,310	155,192
Cotton yarn and thread	77,312	114,927	41,246
Tung oil	84,817	59,108	33,127
Cotton piece goods	166,055	135,903	125,470
Artificial textiles	118,782	83,679	80,866

<u>Principal exports:</u>			
Sugar	67,106	39,352	96,716
Tea	31,131	33,826	24,886
Tung oil	101,607	50,979	33,239
Cotton yarn and thread	259,898	159,937	114,414
Cotton piece goods	296,618	239,421	213,096
Artificial textiles	69,521	29,947	15,871
Bristles	29,204	35,165	13,091

Direction of trade:  
(main sources and destinations)

<u>United Kingdom:</u>			
Imports	619,057	470,384	473,354
Exports	214,598	83,366	119,255
<u>Malaya:</u>			
Imports	394,069	163,898	177,485
Exports	740,623	417,554	337,188
<u>China (mainland):</u>			
Imports	863,100	830,266	857,136
Exports	1,603,795	520,032	540,348
<u>Japan:</u>			
Imports	392,262	482,208	384,079
Exports	192,527	123,628	221,586
<u>United States:</u>			
Imports	373,524	221,064	224,909
Exports	162,547	113,490	62,369

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### General

Excess population and the settlement of refugees remain the major social problems in Hong Kong.

### Labour and employment

The following figures show the estimated number of persons engaged in the major occupations:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Registered and recorded workshops and factories:			
Establishments	1,961	2,088	2,208
Number of workers	95,207	98,126	100,776
Workers in unregistered concerns		150,000 (approx.)	100,800 (approx.)
Workers in agriculture	-	-	150,000
Workers in fishing	-	50,000	52,000
Workers in mining	-	-	2,000
Workers in commerce	-	-	200,000

Average daily wage rates, including cost-of-living allowances, in the majority of European firms and in a few Chinese concerns were:

	<u>1951</u> \$HK	<u>1952</u> \$HK	<u>1953</u> \$HK
Skilled workmen	6.00-8.50	6.00-8.50	6.00-8.50
Semi-skilled workmen	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.50
Unskilled	3.50-5.00	3.50-5.00	3.50-5.00

### Migrant labour

Emigrants (mainly to South East Asia)	-	1,749	1,309
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### Labour organizations

Number	222	227	227
Membership	176,776	176,000 (approx.)	176,100

- United Kingdom: Hong Kong

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>Mar.1951</u>	<u>Mar.1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of strikes	13	1	3
Number of men involved	1,520	130	4,660
Man-days lost	53,436	195	148,680

Co-operative societies

Since the promulgation of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance in 1951, the main work of the Co-operative Division of the Department of Co-operatives and Marketing has been concentrated on the primary producers: the fishermen and the farmers.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number	5	12	30
Membership	678	-	2,464

Standard of living

The retail price indices from December 1951 to December 1953 on the basis March 1947 = 100 were:

	<u>Dec. 1951</u>	<u>Dec. 1952</u>	<u>Dec. 1953</u>
Food (including drink)	125	124	139
Rent	103	103	104
Clothing (including footwear)	113	101	92
Fuel, Light and Cleaning:			
(a) Fuel	139	110	102
(b) Electric Light	61	65	61
(c) Cleaning	95	93	91
General retail price index	120	118	125

A considerable portion of the increase in the index in 1953 was due to the unexpected reduction in the supplies of pork, poultry and eggs from the mainland.

Town and rural planning and housing

The serious shortage of housing is still an acute problem. During 1952, two subsidized housing schemes for the poorer sections of the population were completed, and 34,550 of a total of 300,000 persons in the squatter areas were resettled. During 1953, 793 new buildings comprising 360 European type and 240 Chinese type dwellings and 193 others were completed, and 473 plans involving the construction of 1,097 buildings were submitted to the Director of Public Works for approval. At the end of 1953, about 43,000 squatters were accommodated in houses of several approved designs. A Housing Authority is to be set up to supervise and speed up future housing schemes.

Social security and welfare

	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>
	<u>\$HK</u>	<u>\$HK</u>	<u>\$HK</u>
<u>Social welfare budget</u>			
Department's staff	666,014	949,004	938,547
Welfare work	2,740,000	3,160,967	1,836,500
Welfare organizations	<u>617,338</u>	<u>809,710</u>	<u>1,502,210</u>
Total	4,062,352	4,919,681	4,277,257

<u>Chinese Kaifong (Neighbourhood Welfare Associations)</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of approved associations	18	20	18
Membership	105,400	209,400	222,771

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total number of police reports	289,377	314,438	416,024
Total number of recorded offences	211,614	126,355	242,187
Number of serious crimes	13,903	18,306	19,053
Miscellaneous offences	197,705	169,777	174,956

There are three prisons in the Colony: (1) Stanley Prison; (2) Victoria Prison; (3) Lai Chi Kok Prison. During 1953, the daily average of occupants in these institutions were 2,692; 803; and 120 respectively. The Training Centre at Stanley established by Ordinance in February 1953 can take a maximum of 120 boys and 41 were accepted in 1953.

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1954 (estimate)</u>
	<u>\$HK</u>	<u>\$HK</u>	<u>\$HK</u>
Total:	27,165,000	31,046,845	47,327,227
Recurrent		29,988,000	42,785,604
Capital		1,058,000	4,543,623
Proportion of public health to total expenditure	11.7%	11.2%	12.6%

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total staff of Medical Department:	2,743	3,056	3,095
Medical officers	168	187	220
Nurses	584	650	586
Private employed:			
Registered medical practitioners	over 300	408	433
Registered nurses	-	-	586
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	No. Beds	No. Beds	No. Beds
Government hospitals	11 1,860	11 1,905	11 1,848
Government aided hospitals	5 1,140	5 1,494	5 1,612
Private hospitals	6 885	8 938	9 990
Public dispensaries	9 -	10 -	10 62
<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births	68,500	71,976	75,544
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	91.8	77.1	73.6
Total deaths	20,580	19,459	18,300
Death rate per 1,000 population	10.2	8.6	8.1

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

An essential part of education policy was the provision of better primary education. During the 1951-53 period 22,000 new places were provided in primary schools.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Mar. 1951</u>	<u>Mar. 1952</u>	<u>Mar. 1953</u>
	\$HK	\$HK	\$HK
Education Department only	4,739,488	6,371,260	9,125,906
Proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure	10%	10%	-
Assistance from U.K. to Hong Kong University	4,000,000	16,000,000	1,550,000

Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1951</u> (thousands of acres)	<u>1952</u> (thousands of acres)	<u>1953</u> (thousands of acres)	<u>1951</u> (thousands of tons)	<u>1952</u> (thousands of tons)	<u>1953</u> (thousands of tons)
Wet rice	45	43	44	31	24	39
Dry rice	31	28	32	8	10	10
Total rice	<u>76</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>49</u> a/
Rubber	119	119	119	22	19	17
Coconuts	46	46	46	12 b/	12 b/	13 b/

a/ Equal to 30 thousand tons of milled rice.  
b/ Copra exported.

A Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme to reclaim 2,500 acres in the Klias Peninsula was started in 1953, and will be followed by a second scheme to reclaim a further 10,000 acres.

Livestock

The following figures are based on the agricultural census of 1950. The indications are that the numbers have considerably increased since then:

	<u>1950</u> (thousands)
Buffaloes	53.2
Cattle	11.6
Pigs	62.7
Goats	7.4
Horses	2.3

The Kota Belud Local Authority started under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme at Sorob a cattle farm of over 6,000 acres of rough grazing land.

Forestry

Concessions have been granted in 1952 to four major timber concerns in addition to the British Borneo Timber Co. Ltd.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Output of timber (1,000 cu.ft.)	7,290	7,679	10,216
Value of timber exported (\$M 1,000)	10,147	8,177	12,198
Value of other forest produce exported (\$M 1,000)	4,029	5,929	4,576

Fisheries

Since the Colony could not support a separate Fisheries Department it was closed early in 1953. Between 1948 and 1952 the number of fresh water fish ponds increased from 4 to 15 and under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme a further 62 ponds were constructed in 1953. The transport of fish was facilitated by the internal airways service.

Transport and communications

<u>Sea</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (thousands of tons)	<u>1953</u>
Gross tonnage of vessels using harbours	2,488	3,041	3,342
Cargo handled	581	571	580

<u>Road</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Vehicles			
Cars	1,187	1,457	1,185
Lorries	351	443	518
Motorcycles	640	860	848
Bicycles	16,202	19,739	19,674

<u>Air</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1953</u>
Aircraft	
Arriving	3,230
Departing	3,227
Passengers	
Arriving	16,963
Departing	17,002

A regular internal air service was started in June 1953 and at the end of the year Sandakan and Jesselton were linked by air with Kudat, Ranau, Keningau and Tawan.

<u>Telephones</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Telephones in operation	659	743	965

Public finance

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (millions of \$M)	<u>1953</u>
Revenue	25	21	23
Expenditure	12	14	16
Surplus	13	7	5

Reconstruction and Development

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Revenue	11	12	11
Expenditure	18	15	16
Deficit	7	3	6

The Colonial Development and Welfare Grants for Reconstruction and Development were \$M 3.9 million in 1951, \$M 4.8 million in 1952 and \$M 5.26 million in 1953.

A sum of \$M 3.4 million was paid in 1952 in respect of compensation to the British Borneo Timber Co. Ltd. for the termination of its timber monopoly.

International trade

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (millions of \$M)	<u>1953</u>
Imports	70.2	70.3	70
Exports	113.7	64.7	60.2
Balance of trade	+ 43.5	- 5.6	- 9.8

Principal imports

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Provisions	10.6	9.5	10.0
Textiles and apparel	9.3	4.7	4.4
Rice	7.3	8.1	5.9

Principal exports

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Rubber	86.2	39.1	23.3
Timber	10.2	8.3	12.3
Copra	8.4	5.3	7.2
Copra (re-exports)	7.3	2.2	1.4

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employment

The prevailing shortage of labour has been less marked during the year. The indigenous inhabitants constituted 57.2 per cent of the labour force (1952: 56.1 per cent).

Number of workers at 31 December 1953:

Type of Employment	Places of Employment	Chinese	Indonesians	Natives	Others	Total
Estates	57	1,605	1,890	6,706	991	11,192
Industry and Commerce	105	3,665	503	4,365	943	9,476
Government Depts.	70	569	71	2,745	94	3,479
Total	232	5,839	2,464	13,816	2,028	24,147

<u>Wages</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (\$M per day)	<u>1953</u>
Unskilled workers	up to 3.00	up to 3.50	up to 3.50
Semi-skilled workers	5 to 7.00	5 to 7.00	3.50 to 7.00
Skilled workers	7 to 12.00	7 to 12.00	7 to 12.00

Migrant labour

One thousand skilled and semi-skilled workers from Hong Kong and Singapore are employed with contractors on the basis of temporary entry permits.

Standard of living

The cost of living remained comparatively steady during 1953.

Workers Monthly Budget

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Increase Decrease</u> <u>1952-1953</u>	
Indigenous					
Foodstuffs	30.84	31.64	29.70	-	6.1
Clothing and bedding	6.50	5.07	5.29	+	4.3
Miscellaneous	<u>7.23</u>	<u>11.00</u>	<u>11.02</u>	+	<u>0.2</u>
Total	44.57	47.71	46.01	+	3.6
Chinese					
Foodstuffs	35.62	37.00	35.75	+	3.4
Clothing and bedding	6.20	4.68	6.63	+	41.7
Miscellaneous	<u>12.56</u>	<u>11.80</u>	<u>11.60</u>	-	<u>1.7</u>
Total	54.38	53.48	53.98	+	0.9
Other Immigrant Workers					
Foodstuffs	25.67	25.88	25.80	-	0.3
Clothing and bedding	8.35	6.08	7.11	+	16.9
Miscellaneous	<u>9.27</u>	<u>9.49</u>	<u>9.50</u>	+	<u>0.1</u>
Total	43.29	41.45	42.41	+	2.3

Town and rural planning and housing

At the end of the year 337 buildings were under construction or completed; the works finished included a 100 bed civil hospital, a health centre, an Administration building, a post office building, and a warehouse at Sandakan; also a 32-bed civil hospital at Kudat. Under the government staff-housing programme 232 quarters were erected or under construction.

Social security and welfare

The War Victims' fund paid subsistence grants totalling \$M 25,187 to 208 persons and \$M 21,265 was spent in assisting 450 children.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offendersCrime statistics:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	
Offences against the person			
major	70	34	
minor	119	70	
Offences against property	794	674	553
Cases requiring police action			
reported	4,332	4,048	3,112
brought to court	3,096	3,006	2,301
resulting in convictions	2,644	2,710	2,083
number of persons	3,231	3,315	2,846

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
		(in thousands \$M)	
Expenditure (territorial funds)	1,099	1,881	
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	178	1,264	
Proportion of territorial health expenditure to total expenditure			

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>			
	Government			Mission					
Registered physicians	12	15	15	-	1	1	14	18	16
Nursing sisters	5	6	7	2	3	3	1	1	1
Staff nurses	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trained nurses	14	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probationer nurses	20	29	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government hospital assistants	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trained dressers	-	81	77	-	-	-	-	46	52
Probationer dressers	-	32	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificated midwives	26	27	33	2	3	3	30	31	42
Health inspectors	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
General hospitals	11	835	16	485	16	565
Dispensaries	32	-	34	-	33	-
Travelling dispensaries		-	2	-	2	-
Maternity and child welfare centres	3	-	3	-	-	-
Leprosaria	1	50	1	50	1	50
Mental hospital	1	100	1	100	1	100

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Births registered	10,554	11,486	11,155
Deaths registered	4,503	4,530	4,405
Excess of births over deaths	5,950	6,956	6,750

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (in thousands \$M)	<u>1953</u>
Expenditure (territorial funds)	710	703	693
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	1,750	1,008	284

Proportion of territorial expenditure in 1953 to total expenditure was 4%.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Government	71	73	70
Mission	58	62	68
Chinese	82	86	81
Others	8	7	14
	219	228	233

Teachers (registered)

Men	754	858	987
Women	363	445	538
	1,117	1,303	1,525

Pupils

Primary schools	20,738	21,953	22,498
Secondary	650	1,038	1,607
	21,388	22,991	24,105

There is one Government trade school (2-year course). A teacher training college was opened in 1952; at the end of 1953, 89 students were in residence.

During the year, three overseas scholarships were provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare fund and ten under the Colombo Plan for Technical Co-operation.

## PITCAIRN ISLAND

### Area

Approximately 2 square miles

### Population

138 (1948)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### Agriculture and livestock

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1953</u>
Goats	211	260	177
Poultry	1,091	617	387

### Forestry

A restricted planting campaign beside public roads and on Government school grounds was undertaken in view of the depleted timber supplies.

Parasites were introduced in 1952 to control the green vegetable bug.

### Transport and communications

#### Communications

##### Postal

British Postal Order service is about to be started locally.

##### Radio

There is now a radio service via Rarotonga to New Zealand or Fiji.

Public finance

	<u>1951</u>		
	£F		
Revenue	7,228		
Expenditure	6,723		
Principal categories of revenue:			
Sale of stamps	5,578		
Interest and dividends	1,505	1.0	1.00

1/ £F 111 equals £100.

International trade

<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1951</u>
	1b.

Flour	12,860
Meat, tinned and fresh	3,758
Sugar	4,050

Principal exports

In addition to fruit, baskets and curios sold to ships, the following quantities were exported:

	<u>1951</u>		
	cases		
Oranges	308		
Bananas	23 <sup>a/</sup>	24	1
Pineapples	30	24	5

a/ and 360 hands.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>		
Total births	3	3	3
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	0	0	0
Total deaths	2	2	1
Death rate per 1,000 population	14	14	7

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

### General

The school entry age has been lowered from 6 to 5 years and the leaving age from 16 to 15 years.

### School equipment

A film strip projector was purchased during the year.

### Youth organizations

The Church Officer has organized a St. John Ambulance Group of 20 of the younger men, many of whom have earned certificates of competency as first-aiders. He has also a section of Junior Missionary Volunteers.

# SINGAPORE

## Area

Approximately 291 square miles including dependencies

## Population<sup>a/</sup> (Singapore Island)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Chinese	806,690	830,079	859,201
Malaysians	127,063	131,664	136,887
Indians and Pakistanis	75,601	80,096	87,213
Europeans	12,785	14,565	15,811
Eurasians	10,451	10,820	11,130
Others	<u>9,343</u>	<u>9,931</u>	<u>10,535</u>
Total	1,041,933	1,077,155	1,120,777

a/ Mid-year estimate.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### General

The policy of encouraging secondary industries was continued and several new factories began operations during 1953. The development projects under the Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes amounted to \$M 49,885,480<sup>1/</sup> (\$M 34,017,450 to be met from local funds, and \$M 15,868,480 from C.D. and W. grant) of which \$M 37,710,000 is for the construction of a new airport at Paya Lebar, which is expected to be in use by early 1955.

<sup>1/</sup> The currency of Singapore is the Malayan dollar which is equal to 2s.4d. (sterling) or US\$ 0.325.

Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops:</u>	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (acres)	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (tons)	<u>1953</u>
Rubber	19,814	15,994	15,994	-	1,116	1,601
Coconut	7,950	7,800	7,800	-	-	15 million nuts
Tobacco	167	243	372	171	286	222
Mixed vegetables	3,890	3,950	3,600	-	25,800	14,500
					(vegetables and root crops together)	
Root crops:						
(tapioca, sweet potatoes)	2,880	3,000	2,600	-	-	10,000
Fruit	5,180	4,990	3,500	-	-	1,500

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Numbers</u>			<u>Numbers slaughtered</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Oxen	4,071	4,229	4,187	4,246	4,248	5,568
Buffaloes	476	489	522	2,140	2,314	1,101
Swine	195,684	212,830	218,998	238,451	320,076	328,573
Goats	1,358	1,321	816	3,159	2,288	2,022
Poultry (est.)	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-	-	-

Forestry

Timbers are imported for milling and export. Twenty-five major sawmills, a modern plywood factory, and several smaller mills and wood-working factories were in production during 1953. The production and exports of sawn timber in tons of fifty cubic feet were:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Production	179,758	180,300	170,400
Exports	33,116	21,632	-

Fisheries

During 1953, the number of licensed fishing boats increased to 3,104 (22 per cent powered and 78 per cent non-powered vessels). The number of fishermen employed in the fishing industry rose from 5,775 in 1952 to 6,672 in 1953, of whom 73 per cent were Chinese, 25 per cent Malays. A mobile fisheries

unit to instruct fishermen in the maintenance and repair of their boat engines began operations. Fresh fish handled in the market:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (tons)	<u>1953</u>
Local production	3,935.1	4,271.9	4,537.4
Imports	<u>5,951.7</u>	<u>5,381.6</u>	<u>5,506.9</u>
Total	9,886.8	9,653.5	10,044.3

### Power

The installed capacity of power stations at the end of 1953 was 87,000 kilowatts and the power supplied amounted to 237,000,000 kilowatt hours. A new power station with an eventual capacity of 150,000 kilowatts began commercial production with its first two generators.

### Industry

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Rubber milling (tons)	172,351	104,592	94,118
Coconut oil (tons)	19,700	25,620	16,463
Soap (cwts)	261,198	237,903	237,525
Bricks	54 million	55.5 million	49.6 million
Pineapple canning (cases)	228,827	238,094	306,836
Metal box (cans)	30 million	26 million	42 million
Leather footwear (pairs)	160,000	180,000	-
Rubber shoes (pairs)	-	2.7 million	2.8 million

### Transport and communications

#### Transport

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Railway traffic:			
Passengers entraining in Singapore for Federation	99,502	108,073	169,487
Freight to and from Singapore (tons)	447,469	390,351	399,191
Air:			
Number of landings	4,776	5,896	5,689
Number of passengers	135,605	over 145,000	123,956
Mail and freight average per week approx. (tons)	100	120	92

Transport (continued)

## Sea:

Number of foreign-going ships over 75 tons and native craft under 75 tons as well as powered fishing vessels, entered and cleared, and their total net tonnage:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number	50,131	65,381	64,197
Net tonnage	35,405,701	42,420,000	46,328,000

Communications

## Telephone:

Number of exchange lines  
Extensions

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of exchange lines	14,000	14,000	19,000
Extensions	8,850	8,850	13,000

## Telegraph:

From Singapore to the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Borneo, direct cable circuits supplemented by automatic high-speed wireless links are in operation; the approximate number of cable and wireless messages from and to Singapore amounted to 1,361,000 during 1953.

## Radio:

In 1953, a very-high-frequency radio trunk system providing 48 new circuits was brought into operation.

Public finance

	<u>1951</u> (£M)	<u>1952</u> (£M)	<u>1953</u> (£M)
Revenue	175,293,833	210,561,686	238,518,828
Expenditure	127,397,183	167,754,072	169,730,548
Surplus	47,898,650	42,807,614	68,788,280

## Principal categories of revenue:

Custom duties and taxes	134,951,546	164,421,064	159,849,446
Posts and telecommunications	11,463,396	12,531,184	13,582,072
Fees	14,127,734	15,647,679	11,855,101

International trade

	<u>1951</u> ( <u>\$M</u> )	<u>1952</u> ( <u>\$M</u> )	<u>1953</u> ( <u>\$M</u> )
Total imports	3,593,683,855	2,849,213,551	2,332,823,007
Total exports	4,016,008,428	2,543,431,188	1,972,239,047
<u>Principal imports (excluding those from Federation)</u>	<u>1951</u> (value in millions of Malayan dollars)	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Rubber	1,071.1	461.8	307.6
Motor spirit	181.9	272.3	-
Liquid fuel	121.6	187.0	-
Rice	159.0	172.8	164.4
Cotton textiles	268.8	149.2	179.3

Principal exports (excluding those to Federation)

Rubber	2,504.7	1,115.9	762.6
Tin	261.5	217.4	172.3
Motor spirit	139.9	200.8	-
Cotton textiles	178.2	94.2	114.2

Direction of trade

(main sources and destinations)

Indonesia:			
Imports	1,231.4	796.4	688.2
Exports	459.1	401.5	215.0
United Kingdom:			
Imports	453.3	442.7	379.8
Exports	606.1	390.3	258.0
United States:			
Imports	189.5	151.3	115.7
Exports	790.5	364.2	247.5

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employment

In 1953 there were about 425,000 gainfully employed persons in Singapore as compared with 357,000 in 1950. The figures for manual workers were:

	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	March	September	March	September	March	September
Total number	108,000	113,400	116,000	117,000	115,600	119,000
Sample hours and wage rates	Average hours worked			Average earning per week		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	(Malayan dollars)					
Shipbuilding and repairing	53.90	55.73	49.88	35.48	50.73	30.88
Building and decorating	54.65	52.21	54.39	42.80	42.82	43.77
Stone quarries and mines <u>a/</u>	49.40	55.08	50.59	36.86	43.11	44.18
Sawmilling <u>b/</u>	46.60	47.54	46.43	39.90	42.98	51.90
Rubber milling <u>b/</u>	55.35	52.47	53.01	36.62	45.93	47.49
Rubber cultivation <u>a/</u>	39.72	41.38	35.87	15.32	16.87	13.42

a/ The majority of male workers received free lodging.

b/ The majority of male workers received food and lodging.

<u>Labour organizations</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number	107	122	133
Membership	58,322	68,831	73,566
<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of disputes brought to Labour Department	-	68	88
Number of strikes	4	4	4
Man-days lost	22,570	40,105	47,361

#### Co-operative societies

	Number			Membership		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Thrift and loan, credit and similar societies	38	41	45	15,586	17,258	20,067
Consumers' societies	4	4	4	7,046	7,213	1,658
Housing	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>442</u>
Total	43	47	50	22,948	24,843	22,167

United Kingdom: Singapore

Standard of living

Annual average retail prices of certain basic commodities:

	<u>1951</u> (\$M)	<u>1952</u> (\$M)	<u>1953</u> (\$M)
Rice, white (controlled, per gantang) a/	1.65	2.04	2.13
Fresh fish, snapper (per catty) b/	1.72	1.46	0.91
Pork, first quality (per catty)	2.43	2.38	2.37
Beans, long (per catty)	0.51	0.48	0.38
Salt (per catty)	0.09	0.10	0.10

a/ One gantang equals 6 catties or one gallon.

b/ One catty equals 1 1/3 lbs.

Cost-of-living index numbers for European and Asian standards (1939 = 100)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
European	231.5	237.6	235.9
Asian	344.5	342.4	332.8

Town and rural planning and housing

The Diagnostic Survey Team of the Singapore Improvement Trust completed in 1953 a programme of surveys on general land use, industrial resources, and traffic and parking problems, to be used in the preparation of a master-plan for the whole territory.

Up to the end of 1953 the Singapore Improvement Trust had constructed some 9,652 housing units and 467 shops including its pre-war developments. The number of dwelling units built under the Trust in the past three years was:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Dwelling units	1,180	1,823	2,041
Shops	124	63	27

Social security and welfare

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> (\$M)	<u>1952</u> (\$M)	<u>1953</u> (\$M)
Department of Social Welfare	2,079,806	3,491,157	5,483,535

<u>Cases</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Average number of families receiving assistance	2,714	4,162	6,835
Sum disbursed (in \$M)	385,817	951,104	2,425,503

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u>	<u>1953</u>			
	Accused		Found guilty	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Murder	23	-	3	-
Other offences against the person	3,368	75	1,994	55
Offences against property with violence	485	9	219	5
House breaking	141	26	105	17
Other offences against property	1,068	96	670	35
Offences against revenue and municipal laws	28,632	85	25,121	80
Other seizable offences	19,209	249	16,330	219

The daily average prison population was 1,037 in 1953.

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> ( <u>\$M</u> )	<u>1952</u> ( <u>\$M</u> )	<u>1953</u> ( <u>\$M</u> )
Medical Department	12,047,616	14,972,927	16,616,731
<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951</u> Govt. Priv.	<u>1952</u> Govt. Priv.	<u>1953</u> Govt. Priv.
Doctors	79 204	163a/ 209	162a/ 249
Dentists	11 26	14 29	24a/ 29
Nurses: Female	- -	368 75	403 203
Male	- -	169 4	194 5
Midwives	- -	72 913	96 245
Pharmacists	- -	5 68	8a/ 66

<sup>a/</sup> Including University Teaching Staff.

Institutions

## Number of beds

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Government:			
General	750	750	800
Kandang Kerbau (maternity)- excluding cots	240	240	240
Tan Tock Seng (tuberculosis)	540	540	557
Orthopaedic	70	72	120
Prisons	140	140	160
Social hygiene- excluding cots	70	70	70
Infectious disease	250	250	250
Leper settlement	640	724	793
Police training school	20	20	20
Mental	<u>1,800</u>	<u>1,733</u>	<u>1,804</u>
Total	4,520	4,539	5,034

## Private:

Kwong Wai Siu Free Hospital (Chinese)	350	400	400
St. Andrew's Mission (Children)	30	30	30
Malayan Union Mission of 7th Day Adventists	24	24	68
Hainanese Hospital	20	20	-
Kheh Hospital	30	30	-
Red Cross Cripples Home	-	-	40
Total	<u>454</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>538</u>

Vital statistics

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births	48,116	51,196	54,562
Deaths under 1 year	3,616	3,582	3,658
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	75.15	69.97	67.04
Total deaths	12,381	12,060	11,556
Death rate per 1,000 population	11.88	11.20	10.31

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

In 1953 free primary education was given to pupils in the correct age-groups in the first five years of all government and government-aided English schools.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>(\$M)</u>	<u>1952</u> <u>(\$M)</u>	<u>1953</u> <u>(\$M)</u>
Recurrent	12,433,271	15,870,485	18,394,811
Capital	<u>2,326,000</u>	<u>2,377,000</u>	<u>2,541,571</u>
Total	14,759,271	18,247,485	20,936,382

The estimated expenditure on education by private agencies was \$M 7,400,000 in 1953 as compared with \$M 7,915,000 in 1952.

Schools, teachers and pupils <sup>1/</sup>

<u>Schools (registered)</u> <u>(Medium of instruction)</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>			<u>1953</u>		
	Gov. and aided	Priv.	Gov.	Aided	Priv.	Gov.	Aided	Priv.
English	105	33	72	38	38	80	42	53
Malay	43	-	48	-	-	36	1	-
Chinese	80	208	-	87	192	-	111	162
Indian (Tamil)	20	-	-	20	-	-	21	-
Junior technical	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	249	241	121	146	230	117	176	215
Other registered	42			41			51	
Total	532			538			559	

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>			<u>1953</u>		
	Gov. and aided	Priv.	Gov.	Aided	Priv.	Gov.	Aided	Priv.
English	48,349	6,296	32,170	23,579	7,337	37,556	25,536	7,732
Malay	8,505	-	8,579	-	-	9,033	203	-
Chinese	45,542	30,432	-	49,653	24,451	-	58,586	20,686
Indian	1,272	-	-	1,205	-	-	1,271	-
Junior technical	167	-	185	115	-	190	104	-
	<u>103,835</u>	<u>36,728</u>	<u>40,934</u>	<u>74,552</u>	<u>31,788</u>	<u>46,799</u>	<u>85,700</u>	<u>28,418</u>
Other registered	6,879			7,948			8,865	
Total	147,442			155,222			169,782	

<u>Teachers</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>			<u>1953</u>		
		Gov.	Aided	Priv.	Gov.	Aided	Priv.
English	-	1,561	845	253	1,527	916	312
Malay	-	316	-	-	303	-	-
Chinese	-	-	1,376	615	-	1,740	536
Indian	-	-	42	-	-	49	-
Junior technical	-	14	8	-	13	9	-
		<u>1,891</u>	<u>2,271</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>1,843</u>	<u>2,721</u>	<u>848</u>
Other registered	-		170				180
Total	4,552		5,200			5,592	

<sup>1/</sup> The majority of the registered schools are primary classes, and available information makes it impractical to classify schools by levels. By October 1953, there were 144,000 children actually in primary schools.

United Kingdom: Singapore

The number of teachers in training in 1953 was 1,156 as compared with 1,515 in 1952 and 1,502 in 1951.

University of Malaya:

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Dec. 1951</u>	<u>Dec. 1952</u>	<u>Dec. 1953</u>
Total number of students	837	859	954
Singapore students	335	322	372

Adult education

The Council of Adult Education, an independent body receiving government grants, organizes language classes in all parts of the island. 388 classes were conducted during 1953 and the total number of attendance was 10,500. Of the 388 classes, 298 gave English alone, 89 gave both English and Chinese and 1 offered English and Tamil.

Cultural institutions

About 1,550 of the total collection of some 75,500 books of Raffles Library, many of which deal with technical subjects relating to Malaya and the surrounding areas, were acquired in 1953. The library of the University of Malaya contained in 1953 some 155,000 volumes, of which about 80,000 are in Chinese and 75,000 in English. During 1953 a new library building in the University was built which cost over \$M 900,000.

Mass communications

<u>Principal newspapers</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>
	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation	Number
English	6	230,200	7	240,000	6
Chinese	5	126,000	4	118,000	4
Indian (Tamil and Malayan)	4	14,000	4	17,500	4
Malay	2	39,000	2	40,000	2

The largest of the above papers had a daily circulation of over 80,000 in 1953. During 1953 one local company was added to the existing three companies, and they produced 23 Malay language films in 1953 for distribution in Malaya and Indonesia. There are 37 licensed cinemas in Singapore in addition to 46 open-air and mobile cinemas. The number of films brought from foreign countries was:

Origin	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
United States	361	312	291
United Kingdom	41	29	54
Hong Kong (Chinese films)	233	256	237
India	121	123	118

## SOLOMON ISLANDS

Area

11,500 square miles

Population

	<u>1952</u> (Estimate)
Melanesians	94,000
Polynesians	4,350
Europeans	440
Chinese	220
Other Asians	10
Total	99,020

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Of the two community development projects started in 1952, the scheme on Ysabel has ceased to function; the other, on Malaita, is proceeding satisfactorily.

Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Production exported</u> (tons)		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Copra	12 344	12 599	16 488

A special Lands Commission is now functioning to study indigenous custom relating to land and to recommend in what way the use and ownership of such land and of land without claims can best be controlled.

### Forestry

In December 1953 a Forestry Officer assumed duty in the Territory. Balsa seed was distributed during 1953.

	<u>Sept-Dec. 1951</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>1953</u>
		<u>1952</u> (super feet)	
Timber	531,000	3,000,000	2,500,000

### Mining

During 1953, £4,788 was expended in connexion with the Colonial Development and Welfare Geological Survey Scheme. In addition to the senior Government geologist, two geologists were appointed to the staff. Little mining or prospecting took place.

### Power

Installed power in Honiara now consists of three 200 and one 60 K.V.A. plants. The average number of consumers in 1953 was 181.

### Transport and communications

<u>Air transport</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of aircraft	41	44
Inward passengers	370	586
Outward passengers	326	555
Inward freight	14,527 lb.	12,307 kilos
Outward freight	1,587 lb.	1,857 kilos
<u>Sea transport</u>		
Number of vessels	57	28
Inward passengers	88	105
Outward passengers	100	129
Inward freight	-	10,887 tons
Outward freight	-	21,346 tons

Communications

The installation of a new telephone system in Honiara progressed.

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Public finance</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (£A) <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1953</u>
Ordinary revenue	396,026	472,081	531,200
Grants-in-aid from Metropolitan Government and transfers from surplus balances	98,685	30,919	125,834
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	<u>34,497</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Total	529,208	548,000	717,034

Expenditure

Expenses of normal administration	366,747	455,440	643,984
Special rehabilitation expenditure	96,964	63,983	13,050
Colonial Development and Welfare expend.	34,497	45,000	60,000
Salaries revisions	<u>31,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	529,208	564,423 a/	717,034

a/ Further revised - £A. 548,000

Banking and credit

The local business of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia has been taken over by the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia.

	<u>International trade</u>		<u>Value</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (£A)	
Imports	801,672	1,087,329	1,055,693
Exports	916,551	1,506,343	1,577,383 a/

a/ Excludes other miscellaneous items amounting to approximately £A.28,636 on which no duty is payable.

<sup>1/</sup> The local currency is the Australian pound, which equals 16 s. (sterling) or U.S. \$2.24.

Principal imports

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	(£A)	
Rice	130,341	99,236
Meat	58,552	62,177
Biscuits	38,606	31,665

Principal exports

Copra	973,091	1,332,688
Brass and metal scrap	434,454	112,779
Timber	72,930	25,357 <sup>b/</sup>
Trocas and green snail shell	25,608	106,455

<sup>b/</sup> Excludes an additional 1,550,161 super feet the value of which is not yet known.

Direction of trade

Australia: Imports	56.3%	-
Exports	28.7%	28.0%
United Kingdom: Imports	16.8%	-
Exports	48.7%	69.8%

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Labour and employmentWage earners

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Indentured workers <sup>a/</sup> in copra industry	55	-	43
Non-indentured workers in copra industry	1,676	1,920	2,171
Share-workers in copra industry	635	245	80
Indentured workers, miscellaneous employment	27	10	-
Non-indentured workers, miscellaneous employment	1,253	944	657
Government casual workers	667	679	761
Government employees	<u>403</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>501</u>
Total	4,716	4,097	4,213

<sup>a/</sup> Workers employed under written contract.

<u>Wages</u> (indigenous workers)	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	(£A)	
Marine Government workers (per annum) <sup>a/</sup>	From 48 to 180	From 36 to 180
Artisans (per annum) <sup>b/</sup>	From 72 to 220	From 72 to 240
Unskilled workers (per month) <sup>c/</sup>	From 2 to 2/10	From 2 to 2/10
Domestic servants (per month) <sup>c/</sup>	From 2 to 2/10	From 2 to 8/10
Clerks, agricultural field assistants, medical dressers, etc. <sup>d/</sup>	From 6 to 20	From 6 to 20

a/ Plus rations, uniforms and medical care.

b/ Plus medical care and free accommodation. Cost of living allowance accorded in 1953.

c/ Plus rations, free accommodation, clothing and medical care.

d/ Plus cost of living allowance. Medical care accorded in 1953.

#### Standard of living

<u>Retail prices</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
		(£A)	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rice (lb.)	11 1/2	1 3	1 4
Sugar (lb.)	11	1 -	1 3
Meat (fresh, imported) (lb.)	7 -	7 -	7 6

#### Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics in Honiara</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of cases reported	153	223	237
Number of cases convicted	46	33	93
Number of cases acquitted	13	21	20
Number of cases closed undetected	58	50	72

#### Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
		(£A)	
Recurrent expenditure	78,094	69,012	82,317
Capital expenditure (development)	42,125	108,244	188,657
Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure	16%	32.37%	26.3%

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Doctors	6	4	4
Nursing sisters	4	4	3
Assistant medical practitioners	14	8	9
District dressers	152	83	87

<sup>a/</sup> The figures relate to the number provided for in the budget estimates.  
Due to shortage of staff not all the personnel were available.

### Institutions

The leprosarium had a daily average of in-patients of 72.6, new admissions 81, discharged 65 and deaths 2. There were 131 out-patients.

In Honiara, a Dressers' Training School providing a three-years course for the training of district dressers was commenced in 1953.

### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
		(£A)	
Recurrent expenditure	3,700	5,759	14,075
Capital expenditure	-	200	-
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	12,000	8,333	13,884
Subsidies to Chinese and Mission Schools	-	-	6,066

### Schools and pupils

Pre-primary schools exist in and near mission stations.

Primary schools are to be found in most of the more accessible villages.

In addition there are two primary schools for non-indigenous peoples, one for European children, the other for Chinese children. The enrolments in these two schools were 27 and 37 respectively in 1953.

Secondary schools include the King George VI School at Auki (Government school) and mission schools.

Adult education

In the earlier part of 1953 the professional staff of the Department of Education comprised only one Education Officer who was fully occupied in performing the duties of headmaster of the principal Government school. Because of this it was not possible to pursue with any vigour a mass education campaign during the year.

Mass communications

A short-wave transmission was inaugurated during 1953, and 149 wireless receiving licences were issued.

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