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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

The permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations forwarded information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the following Non-Self-Governing Territories:

Bahamas	
Barbados	Jamaica
Basutoland	Malaya
Bechuanaland	Mauritius
Bermuda	North Borneo
British Honduras	Singapore
Brunei	Swaziland
Gambia	Trinidad

Summaries of the information follow in the above alphabetical order. They are classified under the main headings which are contained in Parts II to IV of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of the information. They are preceded by brief secretarial notes on the geographical location and population of the territories. Unless otherwise stated the information relates to the calendar year 1947.

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BAHAMAS

The Bahamas comprise nearly 700 islands and over 2,000 cays and rocks, separated from Florida to the west by the Straits of Florida, and from Cuba to the south by the old Bahamas and Nicholas Channels. The estimated total population is 81,000.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

It is stated that there are no social problems of race or cultural relations.

B. Labour and employment conditions

The labour policy is to foster employment in the United States. The labour office disburses remittances to dependent relatives.

Unskilled labourers earn 8s. to 10s.; and skilled, 20s. to 40s. per day. Craftswomen earn 6s. to 16s. per day. The working week varies, but does not exceed 48 hours.

There are two workers' organizations, the larger having 155 members. They are regulated by the Trades Union Act, 1943.

A Labour Board conciliates labour disputes. However, there were no disputes in 1947.

The following labour legislation is in force:

- Recruiting of Workers, 1939
- Employment of Children, 1938 and 1947
- Employment of Young Persons, 1939 and 1947
- Minimum Wages, 1936
- Workmen's Compensation, 1943
- Trades Unions, 1943

4,500 agricultural workers were employed in the United States during 1947.

C. Public health and sanitation

The main public health problems are venereal disease, tuberculosis, and nutrition. Funds are inadequate for intensive control of these problems.

The total estimated expenditure of the Medical Department for 1947 was £106,231, of which £42,386 were for public health and relief.

There is one Government hospital with 352 beds. There are 9 Government doctors, 13 private practitioners, 8 dentists, 214 nurses and midwives, and 1 veterinary surgeon.

No facilities exist for training doctors and dentists. Training for nurses, midwives, and missionaries is undertaken at the hospital.

The following vital statistics are given:

a) Number of deaths	987
Rate per 1,000 population	13.2
b) Number of births	2,523
Rate per 1,000 population	33.36
c) Number of deaths under 1 year	221
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	91.5

The principal diseases causing high morbidity are venereal diseases, which affect over 20% of the population, tuberculosis and intestinal conditions.

Diseases causing high morbidity are:

Tuberculosis	57
Pneumonia	30
Diarrhoea and enteritis	20

D. Housing conditions and programmes

Migration from the Out Islands to Nassau has created the housing problem which exists. The expansion of the town has been to the south where there is no water supply and no adequate sanitation. Advice and a certain amount of supervision regarding sanitation and use of water are given.

E. Welfare and relief

There is no social insurance. Poor relief is administered to the destitute. Friendly societies⁽¹⁾ assist members in case of

(1) Note by the Secretariat: Voluntary mutual aid associations.

illness or death. There is an Infant Welfare Department. A milk distribution scheme assists undernourished school children. 66 hospital beds are reserved for the aged and infirm.

F. - G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information was transmitted but is not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

The educational policy is to provide free, as far as funds available will permit, undenominational education for all children between 6 and 14, irrespective of race. The aim of the English model curriculum is to train useful citizens. The scattered settlements and islands create special problems of administration and teacher-recruitment. Pupils pay fees in the public secondary schools, and the balance of expenditure is met by the Government.

Expenditure on education from local revenue was £89,923. 6s. 9d.

Four denominational and ten private organizations operate 53 schools for 3,814 pupils without Government aid.

Information on school buildings, curriculum and language of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

Under a scholarship scheme of the House of Assembly, civil servants are sent abroad to qualify for senior positions in the service.

Classes have been started to improve the assistant and student teachers.

There is a vocational school for training domestic servants. £3,000 have been voted to establish a technical school.

It was estimated in 1943 that 31% of the population of 68,846 could neither read nor write. 16,287 pupils are enrolled in primary schools and 804 in secondary schools. Of 694 teachers, 310 are local, 30 are non-local and 354 are pupil teachers. The per capita expenditure in primary schools, including the cost of new buildings, was £6.5s.,
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and administration costs, £4. 12s. per pupil.

A school circulating library has been provided from a British Council grant of £1,000. A film and film strip library, 4 film projectors, and 1 sound projector are available. One primary school teacher is undergoing training abroad in visual and radio education. Educational broadcasts have been introduced.

Information on other educational subjects was transmitted but is not summarized.

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

Marine and agricultural products are the principal bases of the economy. Farming is a peasant industry. There is very little arable land. Exploitation of forest resources is limited. There are no known mineral resources.

The major crops and areas in production are, in acres: peas, beans, and corn, 10,500; coconuts, 4,086; sisal, 2,248; tomatoes, 1,800; and citrus, 1,000.

About one-fourth of the Territory, or 1,100 square miles, is forest, of which 4,000 acres were exploited in 1947 for sawn lumber. A small quantity of cascarilla bark was also produced.

The actual fisheries resources have never been fully investigated. In 1947, crawfish exports amounted to £57,562, the third highest item.

Marketing of agricultural products is handled by the Marketing Board, the Bahamas Produce Exchange and commission merchants.

D. Standard of living

Retail prices of certain basic commodities were, in pence per pound: flour, 7; sugar, 6; rice, $9\frac{1}{2}$.

E. Communications and transport

There are 14 ports of entry. In 1947, the tonnage of shipping which entered was 373,787. There are five schedule and five non-

schedule airlines; one airport and 6 seaplane ports of entry. Of 157,415 miles of public roads, 138,464 miles are surfaced. There are 84 post offices and 16,000 telephones. Radio-telegraph services are provided by two companies.

F. Public finance

Total expenditure was £1,112,520. 12s. 10d., total revenue was £1,352,782. 2s. 1d.

Revenue is obtained mainly from customs duties. There is no income tax.

G. Banking and credit

Information was given on the number of banks.

H. International trade

Imports for 1947 totalled £4,202,404; exports, £721,615. Exports of crawfish totalled £57,672, and exports of salt £65,961.

Imports from the United Kingdom were £361,026; from Canada, £999,128; from the United States of America, £2,302,438; from Aruba, £157,269.

Exports to the United Kingdom were £109,850; to Canada, £133,913; to the United States of America, £410,587.

Staple foodstuffs pay a low specific duty but are exempted from the Emergency Tax. A sliding tariff is provided to preclude the importation of any items produced in sufficient quantity to meet local requirements.

All imports and exports are subject to licences which are issued by the Import Control Authorities.

I. Development programmes

No information was transmitted.

BARBADOS

Barbados is an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 300 miles north of Venezuela and British Guiana. Its area is 166 square miles. The population is 195,398.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

Social problems of race are not acute and there is no legal discrimination between ethnic groups. Most private and all public activities are open to the public.

In 1938, it was estimated that 93% of the population were of African, and 7% of European descent.

B. Labour and employment conditions

Unemployment is a special problem. The territorial government has voted £ 75,000 to finance public works to relieve the situation. Employment in the sugar industry is seasonal. This industry did not use as much labour in 1947 as in 1946. There was also less opportunity for employment overseas. In 1946, large numbers of workers migrated to Curacao and the United States, but in 1947, only 516 workers migrated, under organised schemes, to Aruba, Curacao, and Bermuda. Of these, the skilled workers were principally carpenters. Practically all workers returned from the United States, and this, together with the demobilised service personnel, re-emphasised the unemployment problem.

Workers employed at the beginning of 1947 totalled 32,860; of this number, 20,500 were agricultural workers. Wages for cultivation were 7½d. per hour for men and 5¼d. for women; for reaping canes, £ 2. ls. per ton for men and women; for sugar factory workers, 10½d. to ls. per hour. A 20% increase in wages was awarded by conciliation in 1947.

There are four trade unions, the largest with a membership of over 5,000. There are three employers' unions. The Labour Department, established in 1943, handled 32 meetings of conciliation boards which settled the disputes of 13 categories of workers. A number of industrial

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agreements were reached by collective bargaining.

The following labour legislation is in force:

Recruiting of Workers, 1938
Employment of Women, 1938
Employment of Young Persons, 1938
Employment of Children, 1938
Wages Fixing, 1943
Workmen's Compensation, 1943
Hours and Holidays, 1945
Industrial Organisation, 1939
Factories, 1947
Trade Disputes, 1939

C. Public health and sanitation

The main public health problem is the lack of any organisation, e.g., absence of health centres or other training facilities. The incidence of venereal disease is high; so also is the infant mortality rate. Tuberculosis is increasing. Sanitation, especially in the rural areas, is primitive. The incidence of enteric fever is much too high. During the year, a modern public health bill was introduced to provide health centres and public health nurses. Other important health legislation established the Barbados General Hospital as a Government institution, and created a Department of Medical Services and a Maternity Training Hospital. Quarantine and vaccination laws were also enacted. Free distribution of privies was started to improve rural sanitation.

The total expenditure for public health was £ 218,409.

There is one general hospital with 306 beds, and a mental hospital with 750 beds:

There are 48 doctors; 12 dentists, 98 nurses, 140 midwives, 91 nurses-midwives, and 5 veterinary surgeons.

There are no facilities for training doctors or dentists; a five-year course in nursing is given at the Barbados General Hospital. Although no training was available to midwives in 1947, courses are now being offered at the Maternity Training Hospital.

The following vital statistics are given:

a) Number of deaths	3,204
Rate per 1,000 population	16.1
b) Number of births	6,425
Rate per 1,000 population	32.28

c) Number of deaths under 1 year 1,050
Rate per 1,000 live births 163.

d) Diseases causing high morbidity (1946):

	<u>Number of cases</u>
Appendicitis.	465
Abscesses	323
Pneumonia	295

d) Diseases causing high mortality (1946):

	<u>Number of deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000 Population</u>
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	217	
Pneumonia	208	104.5
Syphilis	204	102.5
Tuberculosis	114	57.2

Nutrition is fairly satisfactory. Among the poorer classes there is some deficiency in Vitamin B complex. A nutritionist is doing excellent work in nutritional education.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

Supplemental information referred to has not been received.

E. Welfare and relief

There is no social insurance program. There are 160 Friendly Societies,⁽¹⁾ with a total membership of 81,584.

During the year, Government grants-in-aid amounting to £ 9,384 were given to voluntary services, including a nursing aid society, a children's home, two infant welfare classes, and a day nursery.

A maximum of 2s. 6d. per week is given for outdoor relief. 6,170 aged persons over 68 years receive a maximum of 3s. each per week. Expenditures for this assistance were £ 51,456 in 1946. The destitute blind over 40 years receive a maximum of 3s. per week.

F. - G. Crime statistics and penal administration

Supplemental information referred to has not been received.

H. Development programmes

See section IV, I.

(1) Note by the Secretariat: A voluntary mutual aid association.

III. Educational Conditions

There is no compulsory education. Reference is made to "A Policy for Education," a memorandum by the Director of Education, which has not been received.

The total amount voted for education in 1947 was £ 219,309. Grants to primary schools were £ 1,025. Secondary schools also receive grants-in-aid, but the majority of pupils pay fees.

Religious instruction is permitted.

Information on school buildings and other facilities, and on curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

Scholarships to secondary schools are granted by the vestries (£ 1,650), the territorial government (£ 800), and private sources (£ 1,115).

Evening courses are given in motor mechanics, electricity, domestic science and housecraft. There are day classes in housecraft and domestic science.

Twenty-four bursaries are awarded annually by the Board of Industrial Training under certain conditions to boys over 14 years of age. Those selected are apprenticed to master workmen in various trades. 212 apprentices completed their training between 1929 and 1947.

The estimated school population (5 to 14) is 36,000. An estimated 2,000 pupils attend private schools. The total number of pupils in elementary schools is 28,128; in secondary schools, 2,726; in institutions of higher learning, 25. There are 803 elementary school teachers and 125 secondary school teachers. The minimum qualification for teachers in second grade secondary schools is the Cambridge School Certificate; for those in the first grade schools, a degree. A lower qualification for the junior forms is now accepted.

There are three daily newspapers, the largest with a circulation of about 36,000. The Department of Education operates a mobile cinema unit in the rural districts which shows documentary and health films.

Other information was transmitted but is not summarized:

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

Barbados is almost entirely sugar producing. The only minerals are undeveloped petroleum sources.

The total agricultural territorial budget for 1948-49 is £ 47,366.

Plantation areas amount to 77,063 acres, and peasant areas to 17,283 acres.

The crop production figures are: 41,466 acres, of which 8,000 are peasant cultivation, yielded 975,886 tons of sugar cane or 111,232 tons of sugar; 5,664 acres yielded an estimated 17,000 tons of yams; and 6,497 acres yielded an estimated 19,490 tons of sweet potatoes.

In 1946, there were 33,444 sheep, 15,050 cattle, 16,099 goats, 9,971 pigs, and 240,715 poultry.

Fisheries provide employment for about 2,500 persons, including vendors. The estimated value of fish production in the 1947-48 fiscal year is £ 160,000.

A central livestock station and six district stud centres have been set up by the Department of Agriculture under Colonial Development and Welfare. A foundation has been laid for livestock as an ancillary of the sugar industry, and a veterinary research officer has recently been appointed. The British West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station employs a geneticist.

There are no agricultural schools. One scholarship to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad is available annually. At the Central Livestock and Sugar Cane Station, there are mixed farming demonstration centres. There are 7 specialist officers who deal with plantation agriculture and 12 peasant agricultural instructors.

The Peasants' Loan Bank, using Government funds, supplies credit. During the 1946-47 fiscal year, 746 peasants received loans totalling £ 6,000. Some credit is also supplied to peasants by the sugar factories. There are no co-operative credit societies.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank, with £ 280,000 capital, supplies credit to the sugar estates.

The marketing of the chief exports (sugar, molasses and rum) is very highly organised. Two marketing boards regulate exports of sugar and molasses, while exporters handle the shipment of rum. The Food Ministry buys all of the exportable sugar at an agreed price.

Production of crude petroleum in 1946 was 1,278 barrels, or 44,730 imperial gallons.

The manufacture of sugar and molasses is the main industry. In addition, there are 3 rum distilleries, 2 iron works, 2 ice factories, 1 bay rum factory, 1 steam cooperage, and 6 bottling factories.

D. Standard of living

Reference is made to the study, "National Income of Barbados, 1942" by Dr. Benham.

The following are 1947 retail food prices of principal items, in cents per pound: rice, 6; cornmeal, 9; flour, 7; saltfish, 18. In 1947, the price of khaki cloth increased from 72¢ to \$1.10 per yard; khaki shirts from \$1.92 to \$2.30.

E. Communications and transport

Supplemental information referred to has not been received.

F. Public finance

Supplemental information referred to has not been received.

G. Banking and credit

Supplemental information referred to has not been received.

H. International trade

An Oil and Fats Agreement and a Rice Agreement were entered into during the year.

I. Development programmes

A comprehensive programme of agricultural development has been undertaken as part of the Ten Year Development Plan. The proposals embrace: the development of mixed farming; irrigation; extension services for peasants; control of soil erosion; improvement of fishing fleets and markets.

The Legislature has appropriated £ 24,460 to meet capital costs of the fisheries development programme.

The sources of funds available for financing the Ten Year Development Plan are:

Colonial Development and Welfare Act	£ 800,000
Surplus balances	600,000
Revenue during the Ten Year Period	1,000,000
To be raised by loan.	<u>1,000,000</u>

£ 3,400,000

Of this total, £ 486,806 will be used for the agricultural proposals. A recent agreement with the British Government provides that part of the increase in the sugar price shall be placed in a reserve fund to be administered by the sugar industry for approved private development schemes.

BASUTOLAND

Basutoland is an enclave within the territory of the Union of South Africa. It is bordered on the east by the province of Natal, on the south by Cape Province and on the north and northeast by the Orange Free State. According to the preliminary figures of the census held in May 1946 the population consists of 1,224 Europeans, 553,827 Basutos, 545 Coloureds and 340 Asians. The area is 11,716 square miles.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

With the African population homogeneous and the Europeans, Asians and coloured people only very small minorities Basutoland has no serious race problems. The Asians and Coloureds may in general be classed with the small minority of non-peasant Basutos engaged in trade or employed as skilled labourers. The Europeans are all concerned in one way or another with the social and economic development of the territory. No European is allowed to own land or to occupy any site except for the purposes of residence and the pursuit of his occupation. There is strict control and limitation of the granting of trading sites to Europeans, and European officials must leave the Territory on retirement.

The Europeans thus form a separate social community without permanent roots in the country, to which they are admitted only to provide specific services. Their cultural influence on the indigenous population has been very great. About half the Basutos are professing Christians and few are unaffected by Mission influence, while the great majority of children attend schools providing education on European lines. There are however no great inequalities, and the small professional and commercial class is not widely separated in outlook and

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interest from the peasant majority. There are no serious social or cultural stresses either between educated Africans and Europeans on the one hand or between educated and uneducated Africans on the other.

B. Labour and employment conditions

Wage earners may be classified as skilled artisans receiving from £8 to £17 a month; foremen, from £5 to £8 a month; trading store employees, from £3 to £7 a month; domestic servants, from £1.10 shillings to £5 a month including the value of food and lodging if provided, and unskilled labourers at rates of from 1s.9d. to 2s. a day and working a 54 hour week.

All the above rates include any cost of living allowances paid, while every married man employed is entitled to land on which to grow food, free occupation of a site for his house and communal grazing rights for his cattle.

There are no employers' or workers' organisations. Employer/employee relations are governed by common law. There were no labour disputes in 1947.

The following labour legislation is in force:-

Native Labour Proclamation, 1942.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Proclamation, 1937.

Fixation of Wages Proclamation, 1936.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation, 1942.

Cape Province Masters and Servants Acts, 1856 to 1875, as amended by Basutoland Proclamation, 1943.

No migratory labourers enter the territory and there is no movement of labour within the territory. Many Basutos, however, leave the Territory to take up or seek employment in the Union of South Africa. In 1947, 35,138 Basutos left, of whom 23,188 went to work in the mines, 10,262 in miscellaneous labour and 1,688 in agricultural work. The total of £128,989 was remitted by the Basutos to their families and £136,287 was paid out as deferred wages.

C. Public health and sanitation

Three quarters of Basutoland is mountainous and originally only the lowlands were inhabited, but during the last few decades much of the population has migrated to the highlands on account of lack of pasture and arable land. The greater proportion of medical services have, therefore, been supplied to lowland areas, and it is necessary to expand into the highland areas and to increase the present services in the lowlands.

There are no tropical diseases nor are there any endemic diseases. Mild outbreaks of typhoid fever occur after summer rains, and typhus fever sporadically. Tuberculosis is on the increase, the incidence of pellagra particularly in the lowlands has risen and venereal diseases are prevalent.

The European staff of the Medical Services includes 14 medical officers, 6 matrons, 12 nursing sisters and 9 other staff, and the Basuto staff includes 24 dispensers, 7 leprosy inspectors, 9 certified nurses, 59 probationer nurses, 8 attendants of the Mental Centre and 97 other staff.

The expenditure totalled £87,397.12s.8d.

There are 9 Government hospitals with 342 beds and 3 Mission hospitals with 86 beds; a maternity ward with 14 beds, an ante-natal clinic, and 12 dispensaries.

There are 21 medical doctors, no dentists, 31 qualified nurses and 1 Veterinary Officer.

Training facilities exist for nurses and midwives, while doctors can qualify in Johannesburg.

There are no vital statistics of morbidity, mortality rates, annual number of births and deaths of children.

Diseases causing the highest rates of morbidity are those of the digestive system, while the principal diseases causing mortality are those of the enteric group, 53 deaths out of 556 cases, diseases of the

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circulatory system, 55 deaths out of 1,523 cases, and tuberculosis, 34 deaths out of 877 cases.

Nutrition of the population is good though pellagra and avitaminosis have greatly increased during the last 13 years. This greatly depends on crop supply and diminishes markedly after a good rainy season.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

There are no factories or industrial undertakings, and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has therefore not arisen. The Basutos live in small, scattered villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy if primitive. The more wealthy Basutos build stone or brick houses, purchasing stock-size glazed windows and doors, and roofing the dwelling with corrugated iron.

E. Welfare and relief

There are no social services for people in their homes. The family in Basuto life is a large well-knit organisation and the individual paupers who have no relatives to support them, are extremely few, only some £213 having to be expended on them in 1947.

There is a Basuto Soldiers' Benefit Fund which provides assistance, mainly in the form of grants for education bursaries and family allowances, for those needing help out of the 20,000 Basuto ex-soldiers.

F-G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See section IV. I.

III. Educational Conditions

The policy is to improve the standard of education in the schools, which, because it was so widespread, tended at the same time to be thinly-spread.

The immediate objectives therefore are the improvement of the teacher training institutions, the more even distribution of the present qualified staff, the replacement of unqualified by qualified staff, the ensuring of a more regular attendance at school, and the more rapid passing of the pupils through the lower classes.

The most important problem is to convince the Basutos that the development of character, of health and of the natural resources of their country through improved methods of agriculture and stock raising are all an integral part of education which does not consist of only "book" education.

A special problem is the education of the herdboys, many of whom share the herding of a flock with another herdboy and attend school on alternate days.

Further problems are the preponderance of girls in schools (about two to one boy), the wastage which takes place in the primary schools, barely one per cent completing the full eight-year course, and the drift of teachers away from the teaching profession to the better paid posts in Government service, in business or in the Union of South Africa.

There are Basuto majorities of members on both the Central Advisory Board for African Education and on the District Advisory Committees on Education.

The total expenditure on education was £165,154 including £7,500 for higher cost of living allowances for teachers and £121,500 as grants-in-aid to Missions, which spent approximately £8,000 from their own funds.

There are 5 Primary Schools, one High School, one Technical School, and 2 small schools for leper children directly under Government control, and 924 other schools run by the Missions. Government makes full salary grants for 664 of the Mission schools and partially aids 147 more, the remaining 113 schools are unaided.

All primary education is free while fees just covering boarding costs are paid in secondary and teacher training schools. In technical schools small fees are paid but after the first year apprentices receive pay which, by the end of the course, equals the cost of fees paid.

Information on school buildings, curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

Opportunities for higher education are provided by a private University College maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, and by the South African Native College, Fort Hare, to which the Basutoland Government pays an annual grant of £300. Bursaries are provided to enable selected Basuto students to take courses at Fort Hare, and for secondary and teacher-training courses. In addition, two Basutos were sent to take the Professional Teachers' Certificate at the Institute of Education, London University, all expenses being paid by Government.

The need for adult education is not so pressing as in some African territories as a large proportion of Basuto adult population is literate. Mass literacy schemes are however being considered for adolescent and adult herdboys, and night schools are run in three centres. A promising movement started by Basutos and run entirely by them is the Home Improvement Association, dealing primarily with married women who are taught improved methods of cookery, housewifery and so on.

There are two technical schools, one Government and the other Mission run, which provide 4 year courses in carpentry, masonry, leather-work, mechanics, smithing, clerical training and practical farming. There are two printing presses at which a number of Basutos are given training, and two girls' schools where instruction in housecraft is given.

14.7 per cent of the population is attending school; on the basis that 25 per cent is of school-going age, the percentage of

literacy would be 59; and if 20 per cent only are considered to be of school-going age, the percentage would be over 73.

The ratio of pupils to teachers in aided primary schools is 48 to 1; in secondary schools 15 to 1, and in private schools about 33 to 1.

The per capita expenditure on education is £2.0s.7d.

There are four vernacular newspapers, and a mobile cinema van.

For information on development programmes see section IV.I.

IV. Economic Conditions

A-C. Natural resources and production

Basutoland is a pastoral country without factories or industrial undertakings.

There are 4 European officers dealing respectively with agriculture, veterinary, forestry and anti-erosion and 12 European agricultural and veterinary officers while the Basuto staff comprises 6 anti-erosion foremen, 1 mechanic, 2 veterinary assistants, 44 agricultural and veterinary demonstrators and 67 assistant demonstrators.

The territorial expenditure was £79,394 plus a grant of £30,000 for anti-erosion measures from the metropolitan government.

Of a total of 7½ million acres, 1,100,000 acres are cultivated. About one-fifth of the territory is known as lowland, the remainder being steeply mountainous and difficult of access.

The following table shows the production and value of the principal crops.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Value</u>
Maize	540,000	715,000 bags of 220 lbs.	£1.1s.6d. per bag
Sorghums	135,000	490,000 " " " "	" " " "
Wheat	337,000	350,000 " " " "	£1.7s.3d. " "
Other Crops	68,000	36,000 " " " "	" " " "
Not Ploughed	20,000		

The livestock census showed that there were 1,702,977 sheep, 647,013 goats, 429,158 cattle, 108,284 horses, 51,920 donkeys, 21,438 pigs and 1,946 mules.

Neither forestry nor fisheries are of any commercial value.

Soil conservation both in the lowlands and the arable land in the mountain area is extensively practised.

No agricultural schools or experimental stations exist in Basutoland. The training of demonstrators is carried out at schools of agriculture in the Union of South Africa.

With the exception of Government reserves and land provided for the various missions, all land is held by the Paramount Chief in trust for the Basuto Nation. All grazing land is strictly communal and the cultivated land while remaining the property of the nation, is granted to family heads for working. The Government has the right to enter any land for the purpose of constructing anti-erosion works.

The Basutos occupy the bulk of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of the territory; Government reserves, where over 5,000 Basutos are resident, cover some 22,000 acres, while the European and Asian traders use about 10,000 acres. No form of ownership of land as such has been granted either to Government or to the trading community.

There are no credit societies and debt among the Basutos is practically non-existent.

The marketing and export of the major products, wheat and wool, are done by the traders; both products are subject to grading to a standard before they may be exported.

Spinning and weaving are the principal handicrafts and a Home Industries Organisation has a centre with a trained instructor in every administrative district, with a Basuto woman as Organising Assistant.

D. Standard of living

No figures are available to show national income or its distribution.
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Retail price of bread was 7d. per loaf; of flour 3d. per pound; of sugar, 4d. per pound; of meat 1s. per pound.

E. Communications and transport

There are no airfields or inland waterways. The territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa, one mile of which is in Basutoland. The Road Motor Transport Department of the South African Railways maintains regular services within the territory. The greater part of Basutoland is very mountainous and in this area all transport is effected by the use of pack animals. A fairly good road system serves the lowland area. There are 247 miles of telegraph lines; 309 miles of telephone wires with 343 circuits; one radio station and 10 main post offices with 10 branch post offices.

F. Public finance

The totals of revenue and expenditure were £863,304 and £834,437 respectively. There is no public debt.

The rate of Native tax is 34s. for each adult male domiciled in Basutoland; the more wealthy people pay 40s. In addition, a tax of 25s. is payable for each wife after the first, but no one is liable to pay for more than two additional wives. Poll tax at the rate of 60s. per annum is payable by all adult males who do not pay Native tax.

Public companies are taxed 4s. for each pound of taxable income. Persons are taxed 1s.6d. for each pound of taxable income, increased by one one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound subject to a maximum rate of 3s.3d. in every pound. Other sources of taxation are Customs and Excise, Trading licences, Excess Profits Duty and Trades Profits Special Levy, Stamp Duties, Estate Duty, and Wool and Mohair Export Duty.

G. Banking and credit

With the exception of a branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa there are no banking facilities. Credit is restricted by law to those who are able to fulfill the prescribed conditions.

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H. International trade

The total value of imports was £1,628,521, of which £1,516,530 was for merchandise; £72,232 for grain, and £39,759 for livestock.

The total value of exports was £887,773, of which £503,235 was for wool and mohair; £302,670 for grain; £57,444 for livestock; £21,760 for hides and skins, and £2,664 miscellaneous. In addition, £7,887.15s. worth of livestock was sold to Union buyers at Government auction sales.

The direction of trade is mainly to and from the Union of South Africa, with which a customs agreement exists. The import and export restrictions comply in main with those laid down by the Union. No commercial agreements were entered into during the year.

I. Development programmes

The development plans of the Territory are divided into annual programmes financed from revenue and a ten-year programme financed from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

In 1947, under the first programme £90,945 was expended on the establishment of the Home Industries Organisation; roads; European and Basuto staff quarters; buildings such as offices, schools, post offices; training of Public Health assistants and probationer nurses.

Under the ten year programme £830,000 has been allocated as follows:-

£282,000 to agriculture, or more specifically, to anti-erosion measures.
£333,625 to public works, such as communications, water and electricity supplies and public buildings, and
£214,375 to the medical, health and education services.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

Bechuanaland lies to the north of the Union of South Africa. It is bordered on the west by the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa; on the north by Angola and Northern Rhodesia and on the east by Southern Rhodesia. The area is about 275,000 square miles, and the population is estimated to be 292,000.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

For generations the people have been pastoralists judging their wealth by the size of their herds. The coming of the European has not created any major problems. Such racially discriminatory legislation as has been introduced has been aimed at protecting the African people from exploitation by unscrupulous Europeans and by their own more astute compatriots. Rigid laws are in force regarding the alienation of land and the recruitment of Native labour. A measure of self-government has been entrusted to the people by the establishment of Native Administrations with wide powers in local matters.

B. Labour and employment conditions

The number of persons in paid employment is extremely small. Ninety-five per cent of the population is engaged in stock raising, and, except on European farms, the cattle are normally herded by the owners. No special problems have arisen and there is no need for a clear-cut labour policy.

The average numbers employed and average wages paid per month are as follows: 2,000 in agriculture, receiving £2.5s; 600 in mining, receiving £3.10s; 1,500 in domestic service, receiving £2.10s; 250 in building (skilled workers), receiving £10; and 550 in trade, receiving £3.10s. In most cases food is provided by the employer with a corresponding deduction from wages.

The normal working week consists of 45 hours but there is some variation particularly in the case of agricultural workers.

Few Europeans, apart from Government officials, are employed.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation, 1942, provides for the registration and regulation of trade unions and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes. There are as yet no employers' or workers' organisations.

The following is the principal labour legislation in force:

Native Labour Proclamation, 1941;

Cape Masters and Servants Acts, which apply in a modified form to the Territory;

Proclamation of 1936 prohibiting the employment of women and boys underground;

Proclamation of 1937 regulating the employment of women, young persons and children;

Proclamation of 1936 concerning the fixing of minimum wages;

Proclamation of 1936 providing for the protection of Native labour;

Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, 1936;

Registration of Trade Unions and Trades Disputes Proclamation, 1942.

The number of migratory labourers entering the Territory is negligible. Between 9,000 and 10,000 leave the Territory each year for employment on the mines in the Union of South Africa. This form of employment is regulated by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Labour Proclamation, 1941, which provides for the registration of labour recruiters, the conditions of registration, the maximum numbers to be recruited, the entering into a written contract with each employee specifying the condition of employment, the wages, the nature of the work, the period of the contract and the conditions of repatriation and the medical examination of recruits.

The conditions under which these employees work are governed by the laws in force in the Union of South Africa. All receive free
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food, housing and medical attention.

There is no movement of labour within the Territory.

C. Public health and sanitation

Among the main health problems are the adequate control and treatment of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, plague, bilharzia and yellow fever; steps to counteract the effect of malnutrition, and the provision of adequate water supplies. The latter is the outstanding need of the Territory.

One of the main concerns is the determination of the extent to which yellow fever is prevalent. While no confirmed clinical cases have been encountered, positive mouse protection tests have been established. Another survey for which a great need exists is to establish the true extent of tuberculosis.

Expenditure on public health was £50,090; there was no grant in aid from the metropolitan government.

There are 10 hospitals with 345 beds, 14 doctors, 1 dentist, 15 nurses, 3 midwives, 6 qualified veterinary practitioners. There are facilities for the training of African sanitary inspectors, dispensers, nurses and midwives on a limited scale.

No vital statistics in respect of Africans are available.

Diseases causing high morbidity were:

	<u>Cases</u>
Venereal diseases	10,651
Pneumonia and bronchial infections	2,360
Deficiency diseases	1,181
Rheumatism (acute and chronic)	597
Diseases of the eye	1,600
Tuberculosis	384

No figures were given for mortality rates.

Malnutrition is prevalent, but the degree varies from year to year, depending on the rainfall. The main difficulty has been the failure

of the African to appreciate the benefits of a well-balanced diet, with a good proportion of fresh fruit and vegetables. During the past few years money has been fairly plentiful and the effect has been to reduce to a marked extent the degree of malnutrition, as purchases from the stores were possible when crops were poor.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

The great majority of the people live in the traditional type of hut with mud walls and thatched roof. There are no slums and no overcrowding. A few of the chiefs and wealthier Africans have built themselves European-type houses of brick or stone.

E. Welfare and relief

The tribal social system is large communal and there is little destitution. An annual vote of £500 is available for the relief of destitution if needed. There is a benefit fund operated for the rehabilitation of African ex-servicemen, and a total of £2,603.15s.10d. has been disbursed in assisting 80 cases.

A mobile cinema unit is available for entertainment and educational purposes. The Youth Movements have a total membership of approximately 4,600. There are no hostels, remand homes or approved schools.

F. and G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See section IV, I.

III. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The accepted educational policy is to equip all who are educable for the changing life of society, and through the growth of socially desirable knowledge, attitudes and skills, to secure full and balanced development for them and for the community to which they belong. Among the difficulties are the following: because the background of the country is desert and the Territory largely unproductive, there is a

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wide gap between needs and resources; special problems attend the administration of education in a country of vast distances, sparse population and primitive communications; owing to seasonal absences at the lands and cattle posts, there is a fluctuating school population; and, finally, the neighbouring territories on which at present the Protectorate depends for higher and technical education, differ educationally and in political control.

The Protectorate has adopted a system of indirect rule, in consequence of which African primary education has been largely devolved to eight tribal central school committees and two committees for non-tribal polyglot areas.

The central committees consist of the District Commissioner as chairman, the chiefs and representative of the tribe, and, where missions operate, of such missions.

A Board of Advice for African education meets under the chairmanship of the Resident Commissioner and includes, in addition to the representatives of all the tribes and of the African Teachers' Association, missionaries and European officials and unofficials.

With the development of indirect rule the majority of mission schools were ^{re}constituted as tribal schools.

The detailed analysis of expenditure for education is not yet available for 1947. The following figures refer to the period 1946-47:

Expenditure from Protectorate funds £19,089

Expenditure from Colonial Development Funds
(all African) £ 9,739

Expenditure by Native treasuries £21,202

Total expenditure on education from all sources £50,030.

Of the total £6,358 was for European education, £709 for coloured education, and £42,963 for African education.

Information on school buildings and other facilities, as well as on curriculum and languages of instruction, was transmitted but is not summarized.

There are no facilities for higher education in the Territory. A bursary system makes it possible for many Africans to proceed to secondary schools and vocational training in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and for a few to read for degrees at Fort Hare or the University of Witwatersrand in the Union.

Owing to the prior claims of juveniles, little work has been done among adults.

Vocational education is restricted at present to teacher-training, homecraft training at one centre, training of African nurses, and departmental training of recruits for the police, public works and the Department of Agriculture.

Literacy data are not yet available. In 1947 school enrolment amounted to 29% of the potential African school population, against 37% in 1946, there being marked differences due to seasonal migration of pupils to the lands and cattle posts according to rainfall and crop and grazing prospects. 17,507 African children were enrolled in 1947 and 85 attended extra-territorial post-primary institutions as bursars. There were 444 African teachers, of whom 184 were qualified. In addition 5 European qualified teachers were engaged in African schools and 13 teachers in European schools. A 3-year post-primary course of training for African primary teachers was inaugurated. At present 43 students are enrolled; the number is to be raised to 100 when accommodation permits. In 1947 there were 39 pupils to each teacher. Disregarding capital expenditure and taking into account revenue from all sources, the per capita expenditure was £2.4s.5d. for African pupils and £23.8s.11d. for European pupils.

There is a vernacular paper, which reserves a page in each weekly issue for Government use. The Department of Education possesses a modern cinema unit and a growing film library.

For information on development programmes see under section IV, I.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A-C. Natural resources and production

The main product is livestock; animals (principally cattle) and animal products provide employment for 95% of the population. Food crops are cultivated, but not on a large scale, and large quantities of grain are imported annually. The total area of forests is 269,000 square miles (estimated). The total area of agricultural land is 530 square miles (estimated); the total area of other land is 7,000 square miles. A great part of the Territory is forest land but only a small proportion is commercially exploitable. There are no commercial fisheries. With a view to determining the occurrence of minerals, a geological survey is about to be undertaken. The only mineral which is worked at present is gold.

The staff of the agricultural administrative organization includes numerous Africans employed as field officers, clerks and cattle guards.

Kaffir corn constitutes the major grain crop in the Territory.

Maize, cowpeas, millet and peanuts are grown to a much smaller extent.

Generally the season 1946-47 was exceptionally poor and yields were low. The pasture lands of the Territory are its greatest assets.

The various classes of livestock in 1947 were: 996,940 cattle; 187,728 sheep; 426,738 goats; 3,998 horses, 139 mules, 21,157 donkeys; 3,140 pigs; 84,765 poultry. Approximately 96% of the cattle production is undertaken by the Natives. The natural conditions of the country are not conducive to the production of high quality cattle. Apart from meat for local consumption, the chief animal products are hides and skins, butter and cream, and poultry.

Fresh water fish of several varieties, suitable for human consumption, are abundant, contributing to the diet of those sections of the African population whose superstitions do not prohibit the eating of fish. There is no legislation in force to control the conservation of fish, but it will be promulgated in the near future.

No soil conservation policies have so far been defined.

The timber forests on Crown lands are being exploited by a concessionary company under strict conditions and supervision. Regeneration is safeguarded by fire-protection measures. Forests (savanna woodland) in the Native Reserves are under the control of the Native Authorities.

Water supplies are obtained in the main from sand rivers, but auxiliary supplies are pumped from wells and boreholes. Two dam irrigation schemes are in operation in the Southern Protectorate, irrigation water being stored in large dams. Implements, such as planters, cultivators, harrows and power thrashing equipment are used to some extent on European farms, the supervised Tribal Irrigation Scheme, tribal lands supervised by Demonstrators, and on Government experimental stations. The application of fertilizers is confined to European farms. Experimental work to determine the manurial and fertilizer requirements of the soils has been started. The selection and breeding of improved varieties of maize, grain and sweet sorghums, millets, groundnuts, etc., is receiving attention. Propaganda is being disseminated through the Agricultural Demonstrators regarding the prevention of seed diseases. The occurrence of locusts is dealt with on a regional basis in Southern Africa.

For cattle raising the watering factor is far more important than the grazing factor. In the past four years the Government has been able to augment the water available to the cattle industry through borehole supplies, and in this period additional water for some 70,000 head of cattle have been provided. Careless methods of breeding and herding contribute, together with natural conditions, to the production of a low quality animal. The animal husbandry is fortunate in having markets provided for such inferior cattle by the mining industries of Southern Africa. The cattle is free from rinderpest, east coast fever and bovine pleuropneumonia, but trypanosomiasis is endemic. Measures to control the tsetse fly have been taken. The greatest single source of ill-health and mortality among animals is drought.

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Agricultural Demonstrators lecture in African schools. There are two experimental stations, and advisory services are undertaken by the field staff.

The land consists of: Crown lands (approximate area, 165,175 square miles), Native reserves (approximate area, 104,864 square miles), European farms (approximate area, 2,404 square miles), and the Tati District (approximate area, 2,074 square miles). Crown lands are unalienated with the exception of a few farms which have been granted or leased for short terms. All land in the Native reserves is vested in the Chief and tribe and is allocated by the former at his discretion, though it may not be alienated by him or the tribe. Land does not pass automatically from father to son, though in practice the heirs usually continue to occupy the same area. Certain areas of land occupied by European farmers were granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company with power to sell or lease the land. The Tati district is owned by the Tati Company Ltd., which has full power to sell or lease any portion. The Government has the right to acquire sites for public buildings. Within the Tati District an area of approximately 323 square miles is set aside as a Native reserve.

A Land and Agricultural Loan Fund was established in 1929. Agricultural marketing facilities are limited, the bulk of animal and plant produce being handled by traders. Control measures have been applied in respect of commodities in short supply. Government sponsored cooperative dairies are in operation in certain localities. There are no meat processing works, no tanneries, and livestock and hides and skins are exported mostly by rail. In 1947, 53,983 cattle were exported at an estimated value of £661,219. The Union of South Africa was the chief buyer (£477,245) followed by the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. The percentage of the cattle population exported annually was 5.5 in 1947, as against 4.9 in 1946, and 3.6 in 1939. The total estimated value of exports of the livestock industry increased dd.

from £22,545 in 1939 to £802,908 in 1947, the 1939 figure representing 54% of the total value of all exports, and the 1947 figure 93%.

Public prospecting and mining is permitted under the Mines and Minerals Proclamation of 1932, subject to the exclusion of the Tati District. Only two mining districts have been declared open to public prospecting for minerals, excluding diamonds. Where a mining concession is sought in one of the Native reserves, the prior approval is required of the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State. The mineral rights throughout the Territory, except the Tati District, were formerly owned by the British South Africa Company which has now abandoned its rights in the Crown lands in favour of the Government and rights in the Native reserves in favour of the tribal authorities, retaining however its rights in the European blocks. The mineral rights in the Tati District are owned by the Tati Company Ltd.

Mineral production is confined to gold (7,381.26 fine ounces in 1947) and silver (1,085.82 fine ounces in 1947).

There are one steam generated electricity supply plant and a few oil-driven plants. There are no industrial plants except one saw mill.

The chief handicrafts are useful rather than ornamental: pots, baskets, sandals, etc.

D. Standard of Living.

There is no information available regarding the territorial income or per capita income figures.

Commodity prices were: maize £1.17s per 200 lbs.; Kaffir corn £2.10s per 200 lbs.; beef 7d per lb.; milk 3d per pint.

E. Communications and Transport

<u>Type of Communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Railways	394 miles
Air	1 airline (Central African Airways - 1 weekly); 4 aerodromes, 9 landing grounds.
Main roads	1490 miles

<u>Type of Communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Telegraph	Connection with South African and Southern Rhodesian telegraph system.

F. Public finance

Revenue amounted to £515,153, and expenditure to £464,877. These figures cover ordinary revenue and expenditure, as well as receipts and expenses of the Development and Welfare Schemes. The chief taxes are: the Native Tax, the Income Tax and the Super Tax. The Native Tax is £1.5s per annum for each male Native aged 18 years or over, with £1.5s for each wife in excess of one, up to a maximum of £3.15s. Income Tax for private companies and unmarried persons is 18 pence for each pound of the taxable income, with a proportional increase for each pound in excess, subject to a maximum of 3s.3d. Married persons pay 15 pence for each pound of taxable income. For public companies the rate is 4s. 6d. in the pound. The Super Tax is levied at 2s in the pound on incomes in excess of £1,775.

G. Banking and Credit

No information was transmitted.

H. International Trade

The total principal exports amounted to £889,878. The most important commodities exported were cattle (£661,219), hides, skins and karosses (£91,273), gold (£68,685).

The total principal imports amounted to £1,433,984, of which £380,606 was for food, £46,235 for animals, £47,147 for vehicles and spares, and £944,916 for general merchandise.

The great bulk of the trade is with the Union of South Africa. A moderate volume is exchanged with Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and a considerable number of cattle are exported to the Belgian Congo.

Agreements on tariffs exist with the Governments of the Union of South Africa and of Southern Rhodesia, and the tariffs in force in those

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countries apply to the Territory. There are no export duties. There are no restrictions on the export of merchandise; import permits are required. Imports and exports of livestock are restricted, mainly for veterinary reasons.

I. Development programmes

Special application has been made for grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to finance schemes to deal with the problems of adequate potable water supplies and of counteracting the effect of malnutrition. Funds are also being sought from the same source for public health propaganda, to be directed mainly through the schools. It is hoped to carry out a survey in the near future to determine the extent to which yellow fever is prevalent in the Territory.

In education a 3-year post-primary course of training for African teachers was inaugurated and further development is awaiting the provision of funds. An interim 2-year scheme subsidized from funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act has permitted the appointment of two European technical officers (agriculture and home-crafts); for the building and equipment of middle schools the appointment of a few Africans as supervisors and members of the staff of the Teacher Training Centre and other institutions, provision for bursars and the improvement of the cadre of African teachers. The extension of this scheme for the next eight years is under consideration.

In regard to agricultural and industrial development, progress is proceeding with the assistance of grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund on the following: geological and mineral survey, water development, extension of livestock and agricultural services, development and experiments in connection with African agriculture, including anti-soil erosion and anti-tsetse fly measures.

BERMUDA

Bermuda is an island about 700 miles southeast of New York. It has an estimated area of 21 square miles and an estimated population of 40,000.

II. Social ConditionsA. Social problems of race and cultural relations

No information was transmitted.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions.

About 1,500 housemaids earned £3 to £5 for a 40-54 hour week. An estimated 750 masons, carpenters, plumbers, and painters earned between 2s.11d. to 5s.9d. per hour for 50 to 54 hours per week. About 1,150 clerks and shop assistants earned from £250 to £900 per annum for a 34 to 50 hour work week. Wages of young persons are graded according to age; their average work week was 44 to 48 hours.

The Labour Board has powers to arbitrate labour disputes. Its chairman is a member of the legislature. It comprises white and coloured members. Trade unions were legalised in August 1946. There are two registered trade unions, one of teachers with a membership of 50 to 250, the other, an industrial union with a membership of 250 to 1,000 persons.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

Total expenditure for public health was £46,997. A grant-in-aid by the territorial Government amounting to £50,000 was made to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. There is a mental hospital and an isolation hospital. There are 0.45 doctors and 3.43 beds per 1,000 population.

Vital Statistics

The following vital statistics were given:

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
<u>Birth rate per 1,000</u>	24.2	25.1	26.3
White	15.3	20.4	19.3
Coloured	29.4	27.8	30.3
<u>Death rate per 1,000</u>	10.4	10.3	10.1
White	11.4	10.6	9.2
Coloured	9.8	10.1	10.6
<u>Infant mortality rate under 1 year of age per 1,000</u>	53.04	51.2	39.3
White	44.4	30.3	27.9
Coloured	56.3	60.2	45.3

There were 24 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 430 cases of syphilis.

E. Welfare and Relief

The Government made a grant of £635 to the Council of Social Welfare. There is a remand home managed by the Salvation Army with accommodation for nine delinquent girls; a home for 37 delinquent boys is under the Board of Education. There are two separate homes for white and coloured children.

F. - G. Crime Statistics and Description of Penal Administration

No information was transmitted.

III. Educational Conditions.

Total educational expenditure, including administration, scholarships, teachers' pensions and school buildings was £138,994. There are no mission schools. All schools charge fees which vary from 6d. a week in primary schools to about £30 per annum in one secondary school. 5,398 pupils were enrolled in primary and post-primary Government aided schools. Attendance between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory. 28 student nurses received training. About 250 students were studying in secondary and university schools in the

United Kingdom, Canada, West Indies and the United States. There are few illiterate persons in the territory.

IV. Economic Conditions.

A. - C. Natural resources and production

The following estimated crop production statistics were given: 270 acres of potatoes yielded 2,160,000 lbs., 90 acres of bananas yielded 1,440,000 lbs., 40 acres of carrots yielded 480,000 lbs., 30 acres yielded 350,700 lily bulbs and 300,000 flower buds. The estimated livestock was 2,065 swine, 1,370 cattle, 500 horses and 500 goats. The estimated catch of fish was 875,000 lbs. valued at £54,700. Catches were consumed locally.

D. Standard of Living

The following cost of living figures for 1 December were given, 1 June 1939 = 100.

Year	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Index	158.39	187.06	197.1

Price movements of major staple foodstuffs over a three-year period were:

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Flour per 7 lbs.	2s 4d.	2s.11d.	4s. 1d.
Sugar per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5d.	6d.
Fish per lb.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	2s. 2d.
Rice per lb.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11d.	1s. 1d.

E. Communications and Transport

There are 22 miles of railway and 109 miles of roads. 442 vessels of 1,420,011 tons entered the ports. There is one airfield and one seaplane facility. There are 14 post offices; 4 money order offices, 1 telegraph office and 1 radio station.

F. Public Finance.

Total revenue was £1,455,440; total expenditure £1,187,512.

G. Banking and Credit

Information was given on the number of banks.

H. International Trade

The total value of imports was £6,004,840, of which the principal items in terms of cost were motor vehicles £301,881, electrical supplies £239,208, woollen clothing £222,277 and fresh beef £141,832.

The total value of exports was £780,467. Of this the main item listed was cut flowers valued at £34,987.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras is the most westerly colony in the Caribbean. Its mainland boundaries adjoin Guatemala and the peninsula of Yucatan. Its area is 8,867 square miles, of which 8,239 square miles are forest. In 1946, the total population was 59,149.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

There are no laws safeguarding the indigenous population from discrimination, as the necessity does not arise. In addition to the Creoles who form the bulk of the population, there are Mayan and Carib Indians who reside in certain districts and have their own languages. The Caribs are clannish people who practise a primitive form of agriculture. They are expert fishermen but have made no effort to develop a fishing industry.

B. Labour and Employment conditions

The labour policy is 1) to improve the employment and living standards of the working class through the introduction of protective legislation and the establishment of machinery to secure their enforcement, and 2) to promote trade unionism and the principle of voluntary negotiation in industrial disputes. The major labour problems are unemployment, underemployment, and decentralisation of the large percentage of the total population located in the capital, Belize. The labour supply is more than adequate for present requirements.

Monthly wage rates for 4,329 workers engaged in the primary industries vary between \$20 (1) for labourers to \$75 for truck drivers. Their average work week is 50 hours. Employment is seasonal. There are 1,589 workers engaged in secondary industries. Their wage rates range from

(1) Note by the Secretariat: \$1.00 British Honduras = \$1.00 U.S. = 5s. Sterling.

H. Information on development programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

The educational policy is to improve the literacy standards of the total population, and to develop vocational and agricultural training. Special problems result from a scattered population, cultural diversity, and the existence of six basic languages in a population of about 60,000.

The control of education is in the hands of a Board of Education. Secondary education is managed and financed wholly by the religious denominations. Primary education is largely denominational; 75 of the 78 schools are owned by the churches but the territorial government pays all salaries and 25% of other costs.

The total expenditure on education for 1947 was \$201,164.59. The contribution from the metropolitan government is not known, since it is included in the grant for the total budget deficit.

Information on school buildings and facilities, curriculum and languages of instruction, was transmitted but is not summarized.

There are no opportunities for higher education in the Territory. Scholarships for study in the United Kingdom are granted by the local and metropolitan governments. The local Roman Catholic Mission provides scholarships for universities in the United States.

There are no technical schools, and, except for the handicraft, agriculture, or domestic science classes in the larger primary schools, vocational training opportunities are non-existent.

About 82% of the population over 10 years of age are literate. 12,000 children are enrolled in school. There are 10,707 children in primary schools, 818 in secondary schools, and the remainder in private schools. Of the total number of qualified teachers, 181 are Natives, 70 are imported; most of the latter were trained in the United States. Teachers are trained in the Territory by the pupil-teacher system. Annual

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\$1.20 per day in the canning factory to \$3.80 per day for carpenters, and their average work week is 45 hours. There are 695 workers in service industries, whose average work week is 45 hours. Wages for stevedores range from 35¢ to 75¢ per hour.

There are three registered unions, with a total membership of 2,446. Labour disputes are settled by the Labour Department, with resort to an Arbitration Tribunal in the event of failure. There were three trade disputes during 1947, two involving non-union members. A total of 397 workers were involved, and more than 3,159 man days of employment were lost.

The principal laws for the protection of workers cover the following subjects:

- Recruiting of workers
- Penal sanctions
- Employment of women and children
- Wage fixing
- Workmen's compensation
- Hours of work
- Industrial organisation
- Industrial relations
- Labour inspection

During 1947, about 750 chicle and mahogany workers migrated to Guatemala and Mexico. Such migration is allowed only with the written permission of the Colonial Secretary, and if employers furnish bonds to ensure that all the laws for the protection of workers are observed.

C. Public health and sanitation

The principal health problems arise from poor housing conditions, deficient water supply, and unsatisfactory sewage disposal system.

In the chief towns, raw water, stored in wooden vats, is the principal drinking water supply. In the rural areas, this supply is augmented by water drawn from the rivers and from shallow wells.

The total expenditure for public health, amounting to \$221,618.45, was provided by the territorial government.

There are six public hospitals, one in each administrative district, with a total of 163 beds. There is no private hospital or nursing home.

There are 13 doctors, 5 dentists, about 70 nurses, and 1 veterinary surgeon. No facilities exist for training doctors or dentists. Nurses and midwives are trained at the Belize Hospital.

Vital statistics for the past three years are given:

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
(a) Death rate per 1,000 population	18.7	16.9	-
(b) Birth rate per 1,000 population	33.2	34.3	-
(c) Annual number of deaths under 1 year	300	-	297
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	140	105	120

Diseases causing high mortality in 1945:

	<u>Percentage of death rate</u>
Malaria	10.0
Tuberculosis	7.5
Dysentery	4.0
Diseases of the Respiratory System	11.5

D. Housing conditions and programmes

Housing conditions are very poor. There are 7 Government-owned houses in Belize which accommodate 7 families of the poorer type working class.

E. Welfare and relief

There are no provisions for social insurance or old age pensions. There is a poorhouse and a mental institution in the Territory. The only form of public assistance is outdoor relief. The basic rate of relief is 75¢ per week in Belize, and 50¢ per week in the rural areas. Expenditures for relief during 1947 amounted to \$29,996.93, distributed among 583 persons in Belize and 200 in the districts. There is an approved school for boys. The Salvation Army manages a Government institution with 58 boys, to which \$15,170.20 were contributed by the Government in 1947 of a total expenditure of \$18,190.77

F. - G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

-Information was transmitted but is not summarized.

examinations are given for the two grades of pupil-teachers, and three grades of other teachers. Outstanding teachers are selected annually, by examination, for further training in Jamaica and in the United Kingdom. In the primary schools, there are 70 pupil-teachers and 210 other teachers. In 1947, the educational expenditure per primary school pupil was \$23.16 (£5.15s.) computed on the average attendance.

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

Logwood forests are the mainstay of British Honduras. Chicle extraction and timber are the most important industries.

The 1947 budget for agriculture (exclusive of special expenditure) was \$46,315. Most of the farming is of the shifting cultivation type. Most crops are grown to meet immediate domestic requirements; only small surpluses are available for sale. It is difficult to gauge production. The principal crops and acreage planted are: maize, 12,454; rice, 2,460; coconuts, 6,565; plantains and bananas, 3,386; and pasture and fodder crops, 13,313. Prices were those guaranteed by the Board of Agriculture to enable growers with any surplus to dispose of it without difficulty.

There were 16,658 cattle, 11,316 pigs, 454 goats, 1,336 sheep, and 68,737 poultry.

There are 8,331 square miles of forest land (93.6% of the total land of the Territory; of this, 9.5% is in forest reserve). Private forests total 3,525 square miles, and state forests, 4,806. The types of forests are: mangrove, 2.8%; savannah, 2.7%; pine forest and dry savannah, 15.4%; high forest, 79.1%. Both crown and private forest lands come under Government control as far as the exploitation of mahogany is concerned. Conservation practices adopted are: control by girth limit, fire protection, improvement of forest by removal of unwanted trees and creepers, and formation of plantations of mahogany and pine.

The use of agricultural machinery is extremely limited as cultivation

is on a small holding basis. Four experiment and demonstration stations were maintained during the year. Work done was principally in connection with improved livestock. There are no agricultural schools.

525 Indians and their families hold 65,190 acres of land. The total number of Creole and Indian occupants of all the land reserves in the Territory is 1,149.

For several years, the Department of Agriculture has issued a very limited number of short-term loans, generally in the form of seed paddy and seed maize to selected farmers, but, in special circumstances, cash loans have also been given. In the past, these loans have never exceeded a total value of \$1,000 in any one year. With the drive for increased production of foodstuffs which has been undertaken this year, it is anticipated that the amount likely to be advanced in cash and seed in 1948 will exceed \$10,000. A Co-operative Ordinance was recently passed which will establish an Agricultural Loan Bank. The Board of Agriculture is the only organisation which afforded any organised marketing. It guaranteed to purchase all surplus produce.

There are seven rum distilleries, several sugar mills, and two rice mills which also grind corn.

D. Standard of living

Average retail prices of principal articles of food in Belize were, in cents per pound:

	<u>September 1939</u>	<u>December 1947</u>
Flour	4	9
Rice	3	10
Fish, fresh	5	11
Salted meats	14	30

E. Communications and transport

Belize has 369 telephones. In the districts, there are 27 official, 52 private, and 35 public telephones. There is one telegraph system. One internal air service operated five months during the year 1947. Three international airlines maintain service. There is one civil airfield. There are 226 miles of main roads, 39½ miles of feeder roads, and 208

miles of cart roads and bush trails. 935 ships, with a total tonnage of 189,905; entered the ports. All external communications are by wireless telegraphy through Belize; there is no cable connection. Commercial service is provided through circuits with Jamaica, the United States, Mexico and Guatemala. There are 30 post offices.

F. Public finance

In 1947, the total revenue was \$2,941,157.67, of which the metropolitan government contributed \$435,360.37; total expenditure was \$2,909,965.21, of which \$433,401.03 were from the metropolitan government's contributions.

The principal sources of revenue were customs, \$1,227,026.38, and internal taxation, \$639,149.34. The income tax rate begins with a minimum tax of 50¢ and graduates from 5% on the first \$500 to 35% on all amounts above \$19,000.

G. Banking and credit

Information given on the number of banks.

H. International trade

The total value of imports for 1947 was \$8,656,252, as against \$6,782,516 in 1946, an increase of \$1,873,736. Principal imports were:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Rice	22,293 cwt.	\$217,506
Flour	36,868 bags of 196 lbs.	510,051
Mahogany logs	250,402 cu. ft.	548,090
Cotton piece goods	1,425,740 lin. yds.	539,297
Trucks and parts for mahogany or agricultural operations	-	282,899

The total value of exports was \$6,142,601, or \$920,573 more than the total of \$5,222,028 in 1946. Principal exports were:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Wood and timber unmanufactured	1,748,145 cu. ft.; and 320½ tons rosewood	\$2,949,661
Chicle	1,780,109 lbs.	1,669,674
Grapefruit juice	5,940,464 lbs.	416,904

The direction of the import trade is shown in the following table:

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
United Kingdom	\$ 331,519	\$ 614,827	\$ 831,450
Canada	1,005,145	1,434,597	1,229,320
United States	3,730,569	3,507,276	4,847,666
Mexico	1,679,879	493,970	760,529

The following table gives the distribution of the exports:

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
United Kingdom	\$ 550	\$ 580,516	\$ 896,005
Canada	177,173	1,004,280	670,024
United States	4,006,119	2,385,493	3,553,839
Mexico	506,688	706,006	440,713

There are specific duties on wines, spirits and tobacco. The general and valorem rate is 12½% and 25% under the British preferential and general tariffs respectively. A package tax at the rate of 15¢ is levied on each package imported. Duties are collected on timber and wood exports. The Import Control Department approves requests for imports from all sources. No goods may be exported without an export licence.

I. Development programmes

The following development programmes are under consideration:

Housing: construction in Belize of 14 blocks of 4 dwellings each, to accommodate 56 families;

Public Health: construction of ten rural dispensaries or small health centres along motorable roads and the main rivers of the Territory; installation of a potable water supply for Belize;

Education: revision of training programmes for pupil-teachers; training in the United Kingdom of teachers and supervisors; revision of the syllabus for Indian villages to preserve Mayan culture has begun; plans for a Government technical school are at an advanced stage;

Agriculture: the agricultural development programme has been in connection with increased food production so as to make the Territory less dependent on imported foodstuffs.

BRUNEI

Brunei is situated on the northwest coast of Borneo. It covers an area of 2,226 square miles and consists of two separate parts bounded on land by Sarawak. In 1947, the population was estimated at 40,670.

II. Social ConditionsA. Social problems of race and cultural relations.

The population comprises seven indigenous Malaysian groups and four others (Chinese, Indians, Europeans and Eurasians). Complete harmony exists between the various races. The indigenous population is not subject to discrimination or exploitation. It has not been necessary to enact laws to safeguard it.

B. Labour and employment conditions

Labour questions are assuming an increasing importance with the expansion of the British Malayan Petroleum Company's activities.

Principal categories of wage earners and average daily wages are:

Public Works labour	60¢ to 90¢, plus 40¢ allowance, plus 30% basic wage (cost of living allowance)
Rubber estate labour	\$1.00 to \$2.00
Oil fields	
Unskilled labour	80¢ to \$1.00, plus 35% basic wage (cost of living allowance)
Artisans	\$1.70 daily to \$185 monthly, plus 35% basic wage
Apprentices	80¢ to \$1.50, plus 35% basic wage

Hours of work are 8 per day.

There are no employers' or workers' organisations. At the end of 1947 trades union legislation was in course of preparation. No conciliation machinery exists at present. There were no labour disputes during 1947.

(1) Note by the Secretariat: \$1.00 (Malayan) = \$0.47½ (U.S.)
= 2s.4d. (sterling)

The Labour Code governs conditions of labour. The employment of women and young persons on night work or on underground work in mines is prohibited. Maternity benefits are paid. There is no factory legislation, workmen's compensation, or legislative provision for sickness or old age. However, some companies operate schemes of their own in this respect.

There is a shortage of artisans in the oil industry, and, to some extent, of manual labour.

There is some seasonal employment among peasant proprietors who wish to supplement their ordinary means of livelihood.

There is no appreciable volume of migratory labour.

C. Public health and sanitation

The major health problem has been one of providing adequate health services in the face of shortages of medical supplies and facilities brought about by the war.

Public health expenditure for 1947, exclusive of building costs, totalled \$96,564. There are no grants-in-aid furnished.

There are 1 Government hospital (60 beds), 1 private hospital (48 beds), and 4 dispensaries (12 beds).

There are 7 medical doctors, 6 dentists (without qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom), 55 dressers and nurses, and 8 midwives. There are no veterinary practitioners. Limited facilities for training nurses, midwives and dressers exist in the two hospitals.

The following is a summary of vital statistics:

(a)	Number of deaths	816
	Rate per 1,000 population	20.0
(b)	Number of births	1,854
	Rate per 1,000 population	45.59
(c)	Number of deaths under 1 year	247
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	133

(d) Diseases causing high morbidity

Number of cases recorded in 1947
(approximate figures)

Malaria	3,900
Helminths (worms)	590
Tuberculosis	240
Venereal disease	140

(e) Diseases causing high mortality

Pulmonary tuberculosis and anaemia are considered to be most important. No accurate figures are available.

Nutrition has greatly improved in the last 18 months, particularly in the two main urban centres, but malnutrition is frequent in more remote areas. Ignorance of dietary requirements rather than food shortage is the principal cause.

The principal problems are pulmonary tuberculosis and the triad of chronic malaria, malnutrition and hookworm. Owing to war damage, including destruction of the Government hospital, plans for attacking these problems are in preliminary stages only.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

Temporary buildings have been erected in the three principal towns, which were virtually destroyed during the war. A shortage of labour and materials hampers reconstruction and replacement of temporary buildings. A large building programme has accompanied the rapid expansion of the British Malayan Petroleum Company's operations.

E. Welfare and relief

There is no Social Welfare Department, and no programmes exist other than one for food distribution to children from the International Children's Emergency Fund.

F.-G. Crime statistics and penal administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

There are no programmes.

III. Educational Conditions

Special problems include the inadequacy of many schools, shortage of schools in some areas, and the need for secondary and trade schools.

Expenditure on education in 1947 amounted to \$56,448. The Territory receives no grants-in-aid. There are two private schools directed by a Roman Catholic Mission.

Information on school buildings, curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

There are no facilities for higher education. Teachers selected for training attend a 3-year course in Malaya. Scholarships abroad are provided for from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

It is proposed to establish a trade school.

There are 32 primary schools (24 Malay, 5 Chinese, 3 English) but no secondary schools. Malay schools are State operated, the others privately operated. School attendance is mandatory for all male Malaysians between 7 and 14 years of age. In 1947, enrolment in Malay schools was 1,892 and in Chinese schools, 947. There are no indigenous pupils in English schools.

The teaching staff of the Education Department (Malay schools) consists of 4 trained, 61 untrained and 3 religious teachers, as well as a physical training instructor. Pupil-teacher ratio in Malay schools is 28 to 1. Per capita expenditure on education was \$1.83.

Information on other educational subjects was transmitted but is not summarized.

For information on development programmes, see section IV,I.

IV. Economic Conditions

A.-C. Natural resources and production

Principal natural resources are oil (contributing over three-quarters of the State's revenue), rubber, rice sago and forest produce.

There is an Agricultural Department and a Forestry Department.

Most of the cultivated land is devoted to rubber and rice. Forest reserves comprise 635 square miles (28% of the total land area).

Production of principal crops:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>	<u>Production (tons)</u>
Rubber	19,346	2,000
Rice	8,475	1,000
Sago	2,022	540

Livestock totals 5,493 buffaloes, 2,185 cattle, 1,990 pigs, 997 goats and 25,522 head of poultry. The principal livestock product is meat.

There are three main groups of forests: mangrove forests, producing tannin extract; freshwater swamp forests, producing jelutong (base for chewing gum); and hill forests, producing hard and soft woods. Timber and other wood production on which royalty was collected during 1947 amounted to 719,000 cubic feet.

Annual fisheries production is 368 tons. The 500 fishermen are indigenous. Financing of the industry and marketing operations are in the hands of Chinese.

Soil is conserved by terracing, by planting cover crops and by controlled drainage. Forests are protected by reservation and by discouraging shifting cultivation. Fisheries are protected by legislation prohibiting the use of stupeficients or explosives.

In all agricultural areas, there is an ample water supply.

The State has no agricultural school. There are 3 experimental and demonstration stations, and the Agricultural Department maintains agricultural advisory services.

Land not already held under title or under a recognised concession is designated State land to be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Land Code. Agricultural land holdings are divided as follows:

Held individually by indigenous inhabitants	19,699 acres
Held by Europeans	7,554 "
Held by other non-indigenous inhabitants, mainly Chinese	4,600 "
Held by the Government	110 "

Petroleum production is regulated by the Oil Mining Enactment. In 1947 production totalled 1,700,231 tons and natural gas 8,933,448,730 cubic feet. There was no production of other minerals.

The chief handicrafts are silverware, brassware, palm leaf matting and weaving. There is an annual grant of about \$1,000 for the encouragement of handicrafts.

D. Standard of living

Territorial income figures are not available.

Retail prices are : rice, 25¢ per lb.; fresh fish, 22¢ to 60¢ per lb.; cloth, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard.

E. Communications and transport

<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Sea	Limited shipping facilities; tonnage figures not furnished
Inland waterways	Several navigable rivers
Railways	8 miles
Air	Irregular flying boat service
Roads	Approximately 122 miles
Telegraph	Brunei-Singapore radio-telegraph service; 4 internal communication stations
Telephone	Serves 3 towns and neighbouring estates
Radio	Brunei wireless station

F. Public finance

Government revenue and expenditure for 1947 totalled \$4,389,974 and \$1,793,823 respectively.

There is no direct taxation. Revenue is derived principally from customs duties, Government undertakings (e.g. posts and telegraphs) and property.

G. Banking and credit

Information given on banks.

H. International trade

The value of principal imports totalled \$6,260,498, and of principal exports \$31,079,709 in 1947.

The value of imported food was \$1,981,132; of cotton goods and sarongs, \$486,444; and of machinery \$510,734.

Principal exports were crude oil (\$29,540,995), plantation rubber (\$1,282,214) and natural gas (\$256,500).

Almost all of Brunei's trade is initially directed towards Singapore.

Provision for customs regulations and tariffs is made under the Customs Duties Enactment.

I. Development programmes

Development programmes may be summarized as follows:

Plans have been made for the provision of primary English education in State schools, and for the institution of secondary English education and a trade school.

A programme of reconstruction of urban areas damaged or destroyed during the war will be undertaken.

GAMBIA

The Colony and Protectorate of the Gambia is situated on the extreme west of the African continent and lies approximately between meridians 16° and 13° west longitude. It consists of a strip of land on each bank of the lower Gambia river, and extends eastward from the sea to a point on the river some 190 miles inland. It forms an enclave in the French territory of Senegal.

The Colony, 69 square miles in area, consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river; the rest of the Territory, 3,999 square miles in area, constitutes the Protectorate.

The total population of the Territory in 1946 was estimated at 249,000.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

No social problems of race and cultural relations of any importance exist in the Territory.

B. Labour and employment conditions

The aim of labour policy is to assist the workers to achieve a higher standard of living and better conditions of employment; to increase the output and efficiency of all workers through adequate training; to develop trade unions; to establish wage-fixing machinery; and to encourage good relations between employers and workers.

The number of wage earners in the Territory is small. Clerks earn £ 5 to £ 25 per month; craftsmen 4s.6d. to 8s. per day; and labourers 2s.3d. to 2s.6d. per day.

There are 3 registered trade unions with a total membership
dd

of 530 persons. There are Chambers of Commerce on which employers are represented.

The Labour Ordinance provides for voluntary arbitration to settle disputes. The Labour Advisory Board is a joint body of representative of both employers and workers and all matters affecting labour are submitted to the Board before being referred to Government.

The Trade Union Ordinance legalises trade unions and provides that unions, among other things, submit an annual statement of their accounts.

Labour legislation on the following subjects is in force:

- Recruiting of Workers
- Employment of Women
- Employment of Children
- Employment of Young Persons
- Wage Fixing
- Workmen's Compensation

There is an ample supply of labour except during the trade season when additional Protectorate labour is employed for loading groundnuts.

Temporary immigrant farmers enter the Gambia during the farming season from the surrounding territories in order to cultivate groundnuts. A few other migrant workers from French territory come to work on the discharging of lighters and loading of ships with groundnuts.

C. Public health and sanitation

Future policy is directed chiefly to prophylaxis, as nearly all the diseases of the Territory, e.g. malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, smallpox, leprosy, tuberculosis, are preventable. In general, the problems are largely those of health education, and improvements in housing and sanitation.

Both Government and Voluntary Welfare Visitors visit the mothers of young children in their homes to give advice on hygiene and upbringing and to encourage resort to proper medical assistance.

In the Protectorate, Native Authorities are responsible for maintenance of cleanliness in streets and markets, and they work in cooperation with Government sanitary staff.

Expenditure on public health was made up of £ 50,000 from the territorial government and £ 17,582 from the metropolitan government.

There are in the Territory 2 hospitals with 156 beds (excluding some 30 minor curative units in the Protectorate).

The Government health staff comprises 7 doctors, 8 nursing sisters, 45 locally trained nurses, 30 midwives, 4 sanitary superintendents and 26 sanitary inspectors. There is also one non-Government medical practitioner.

Training of subordinate medical and health staff is undertaken by the senior staff.

The following summary of vital statistics relates to Bathurst (population 21,152 in 1944):

a) Number of deaths	437
Rate per 1,000 population	21
b) Number of births	701
Rate per 1,000 population	34
c) Number of deaths under 1 year	84
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	120

d) Diseases causing high morbidity:

	<u>Number of cases</u>
Malaria	7,000
Trypanosomiasis	2,225
Intestinal infections	9,841
Lung infections	6,005
Yaws	5,792
Syphilis	662
Gonococca infections	1,895
Eye diseases	3,539
Ulcer of skin	4,011

c) Diseases causing high mortality:

	<u>Number of deaths</u>
Malaria	75
Bronchitis and pneumonia	106
Diarrhoea	36
Premature birth and diseases of early infancy	32
Tuberculosis of the lungs	26
Tuberculosis (all forms)	28
Myocardial degeneration	26
Whooping cough	13

Malnutrition is widely prevalent; the chief deficiencies noted are those of the A and B vitamin groups. Gambia has been selected for intensive study and research by teams of the Human Nutrition Research Unit of the Medical Research Council.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

As for housing conditions, in the Protectorate houses are constructed of mud with grass roofs. In Bathurst, a population of 20,000 is crowded into the few hundred acres of land on the Island of St. Mary which are fit for houses, the remainder of the Island being swamp. A Bathurst land reclamation scheme was begun in 1947 and is expected to be completed in 1949. About 450 acres of swamp land will be reclaimed, and land will be available for playing fields, open spaces and gardens, and new houses.

The Government's present policy is to encourage the more well-to-do townspeople to take out leases in an area about 8 miles from Bathurst in order to relieve congestion in the capital.

E. Welfare and relief

There is no social insurance scheme, but there is a home for the infirm in Bathurst provided by the Government. The Social Welfare Officer is at present engaged in a mass literacy campaign.

F.- G. Crime statistics and penal administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

Educational policy aims at the extension of primary education in the Protectorate, the improvement of existing schools and the training of teachers. The lack of teachers and funds is a problem.

In Bathurst and the Colony, primary education is conducted by the Government. In the Protectorate, it is run by the Native Authorities, with teachers' salaries paid by the Government, and by missions, which receive grants-in-aid from the Government. Secondary education is also provided by missionary societies with the aid of Government grants for teachers' salaries.

Information was transmitted on school buildings and on curriculum and languages of instruction but is not summarized.

Opportunities for higher education are provided through Gambian Government Open Scholarships, British Council Scholarships, Teacher Training Scholarships to West African Colleges and scholarships financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

In the Colony, adult education for over-age boys and girls is carried on in Bathurst. In the Protectorate, adult literacy classes are held in some villages by the Social Welfare Officer and the Nutrition Field Working Party.

In the sphere of vocational training, clerks are trained at the Government Clerical School; artisans at the Public Utilities Department; agricultural assistants at the Agricultural Department; and nurses and dispensers at the Medical Department. Plans are under consideration for the establishment of a teacher training school.

In the Gambia, there are 44,033 children of school age, of whom 3,220 or 7.2% are at school. In Bathurst, 66% of the children of school age go to school; but in the Protectorate only

pupils in primary schools and 338 pupils in secondary schools. The ratio of teachers to pupils in the primary schools is 1 to 23, and in secondary schools, 1 to 15.

The expenditure on education is approximately £ 7 per pupil.

Of the 148 teachers in the Territory, 82 are untrained; 42 were trained locally or in Sierra Leone or the Gold Coast; 7 are post school certificate with a two-year training in West Africa; 13 are post school certificate with training in the United Kingdom; and 4 are graduates with or without a Diploma in Education.

The British Council operates a lending and reference library and conducts cinema shows, lectures, play reading etc. The Public Relations Officer also organises cinema shows and radio broadcasts.

Other information on educational matters was transmitted but is not summarized.

For information on development programmes see section IV, I.

IV. Economic Conditions

A.- C. Natural resources and production

The Gambia is essentially an agricultural country. Apart from subsistence crops, groundnuts are grown for export. Cattle, sheep and goats are kept, and some fishing is also carried on.

There are 5 European agricultural officers in the Department of Agriculture and 5 African agricultural assistants, 11 instructors and 2 clerks.

The Territory has a few areas of savannah forest; salt flats by the river, which produce pasture grass during the dry season; and agricultural land on which subsistence crops of cereal and leguminous crops are grown in relation with groundnuts.

The yields of the principal crops were:

	<u>Average yield per acre</u>
Groundnuts	1,120 lbs. in shell
Guineacorn	580 " dry grain
Millet	490 " " "
Rice	1,000 " paddy
Maize	1,500 " cobs
Digitaria (Findo)	580 " dry grain
Casavea	4,630 " fresh roots
Cotton	200 " in seed cotton

There are approximately 80,000 head of cattle and an unknown number of sheep and goats. The Department of Agriculture runs a small dairy industry.

A master fisherman has been engaged to improve the methods of catching fish and thereby to increase production.

An agricultural experimental station is maintained, at which junior agricultural staff is trained.

All agricultural land in the Protectorate is vested in the Native Authorities and is held by cultivators on a basis of temporary occupation. Leases to Gambians and non-Gambians are at present largely confined to trading plots. In the Colony, the use of land is increasingly governed by the grant of leases by the Crown.

The marketing of export crops, viz. oilseeds, is controlled by the Government under a system of authorized purchases at fixed prices to the producers.

The electricity undertakings are all owned by the Government. The 3 power stations in the Colony generated 733,809 units and sold 442,520 units. There are 3 principal power stations in the Protectorate.

50 to 60 thousand gallons of groundnut oil and some palm oil were produced by hand operated presses. Some 5,386 bottles of tomato puree were also produced.

The chief local handicrafts are spinning and weaving, pottery, bamboo work, and mat making.

D. Standard of living

Control retail prices of selected articles are:

Meat	6d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.
Sugar	6d. to 8d. per lb.
Flour	1s. 2 1/2d. to 1s. 3d. per 2 lbs.
Cassava (roots)	1 1/2d. per lb.

E. Communications and transport

British (345,789 tons) and foreign (70,938 tons) merchant ships and 2 British warships called at the Gambia. Two ships made a total of 41 trips over the inland waterways.

There are 364 subscribers to the telephone system.

4 radio telegraph stations are in operation.

There are 30 miles of tarmac roads and 2 1/3 miles of laterite road in the territory. Work on a trans-Gambian road connecting the neighbouring French Colony of the Senegal with its Province of Cassamance is in progress.

There is 1 airfield at Yundum.

F. Public Finance

The total Government revenue for the year 1947 was £ 680,840. 5s. 4d. (including £ 76,643. 8s. 2d. grant-in-aid) and the total expenditure was £ 638,986. 15s. 11d.

The following are sample income tax rates, various allowances being made:

Tax payable

On every £ of the first	£ 200	@	6d.
" " " " next	£ 300	@	1s.
" " " " next	£ 400	@	3s.
" " " " next	£ 1,100	@	5s.
" " " " next	£ 3,000	@	10s.
" " " " next	£ 5,000	@	14s. 6d.
On every £ exceeding	£ 10,000	@	17s.
Companies every £		@	10s. 6d.

G. Banking and credit

The Government Savings Bank had 6,000 depositors with total deposits amounting to £ 124,000 at 31 December 1947. The rate of interest per annum is 2 1/2%. The Bank of British West Africa also operates in the territory.

H. International trade

The total value of imports (excluding specio) was £ 1,653,390, and the total value of exports (including re-reports which amounted to £ 56,924 but not including specio) was £ 1,163,294.

The most important items of export were:

<u>Article</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Groundnuts (decorticated and undecorticated)	54,245 tons	£ 1,066,127
Palm kernels	1,159 "	24,482
Oils (edible and other)	21,633 gals.	9,891
Beeswax	30,252 lbs.	2,670
Feeding stuffs for animals (groundnut cake)	157 tons	1,165

I. Development programmes

Provisional consent has been received for the expenditure of some £ 88,000 for the first phase of reconstruction of the Victoria Hospital at Bathurst, and three health centres in the Protectorate. Bansang Hospital expansion and improvements are almost complete.

Extra health staff recruited and trained are being drafted into the Protectorate.

The programme of the Human Nutrition Unit is being carried on energetically. Working buildings and staff have been provided, technical materials assembled, farming areas selected, and mechanical cultivation of land introduced.

The Bathurst Surface Drainage Scheme, estimated to cost £ 118,000, is progressing steadily and better sanitary facilities are contemplated.

In Bathurst, the territorial government undertook responsibility for primary education, with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the first ten years.

JAMAICA

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea. It lies south of Cuba and southwest of Haiti. The estimated population is 1,273,000.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

The majority of the population consists of persons of Negro race, or of Negro-European stock, with minority groups of Europeans, East Indian, and Chinese. Race relations do not present any social problems. There are no discriminatory laws, nor laws safeguarding against discrimination.

B. Labour and employment conditions

The labour policy is directed toward the encouragement of trade unionism and harmonious industrial relations, the promotion of safety, health, and welfare of the workers, the maintenance of International Labour Convention standards, and the establishment of new industries. Seasonal employment on the sugar estates is a problem. Relations between employers and workers need much improvement. Encouragement is given to formation of labour-management committees. Specially trained safety inspectors have been appointed in certain industries to ensure enforcement of legislation.

No reliable statistics on the extent of employment and unemployment for 1947 is available. It is known that several thousand workers were unemployed. 35,962 workers were employed in the sugar industry during the "crop" season from January to June. For the rest of the year employment on sugar estates is generally casual.

Minimum rates for field operations for male agricultural sugar workers is 5s. 3d. to 6s. per day; female, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per day. Employees in garage and machine shops receive the highest weekly wages of 94s. and 73s. 9d. for a 48 and 45 hour week, respectively. General

domestics work 71 hours for 11s; cooks, 75 hours for 15s. 6d.; and gardeners, 71 hours for 15s. 10d. The Government is the largest employer of construction workers, paying 60s. a week to the skilled, and 6d. per day to the unskilled workers.

The Trade Union law requires compulsory registration. Employers' and workers' organisations so registered are immune from liability in tort.

There are 14 unions affiliated with the Trade Union Congress of Jamaica. Three unions are not affiliated, the largest being the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union with a membership of 52,331 workers. There are 15 principal employers' associations, the 3 largest being 18,555 banana farmers, 10,767 sugar cane farmers, and 15,181 citrus growers.

Since 1939, the Labour Department has assisted in the settlement of trade disputes. However, during the last two years, employers and workers settled many differences without third-party intervention. In December 1947, one firm set up a labour-management committee. The Labour Department is encouraging this procedure.

30 industrial disputes were reported during 1947. Two disputes were submitted to arbitration tribunals. 28 strikes involving 13,744 workers resulted in a loss of 259,782 man-days, mostly in agriculture. 16 were settled in favour of the workers, 6 against, 1 by compromise, and 4 were indeterminate. One dispute involving 427 workers remained to be settled by the end of the year.

The following labour legislation is in force:

- Employment of Women, 1941, 1942
- Employment of Children, 1941
- Minimum Wages, 1938
- Workmen's Compensation, 1939, 1941, 1942
- Hours of Work, 1938
- Factories Law, 1940, 1942, 1943
- Protection Against Accidents, 1941

Arrangements with the United States Government for employment of agricultural workers terminated in 1947, but American farmers were permitted to import labourers under certain conditions. 4,769 agricultural workers were employed in the United States, of which 1,438 were recruited in 1947. Contracts were prepared in conformity with International Labour Conventions. The Government appointed a liaison officer and staff to supervise the welfare of these workers.

C. Public health and sanitation

Tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and malaria were the chief health problems during 1947. The policy is to improve control measures and increase staff by additional expenditure, and to eradicate the causes wherever possible. Failure of the population to make full use of available treatment and educational facilities constitutes a problem. A Bureau of Health Education was set up in 1946. It uses exhibits, cinema, posters and the press to disseminate information.

Medical expenditure for the year ending 31 March 1947 was £ 613,729.19s.5d.

Medical facilities include 26 Government hospitals with 5,699 beds, 34 private hospitals and nursing homes with 279 beds. There are 127 doctors, 4 full-time and 4 part-time dentists, and 553 nurses in the Government service. Of 1,280 midwives, 370 are employed by the Government. The total number of doctors on the medical register is 287: dentists, 86. There are no facilities for training doctors or dentists. However, a Medical School will open in October 1948, as part of the University of the West Indies, which is located in Jamaica. Nurses and midwives are trained locally.

The following vital statistics are given:

a) Number of deaths	18,756
Rate per 1,000 population	14.13
b) Number of births	43,256
Rate per 1,000 population	32.59
c) Number of deaths under 1 year	3,976
Rate per 1,000 live births	91.92

Several investigations have been made of the state of nutrition. These showed that in 1945 the workers' general diet contained an excess of carbohydrates and lacked the protective elements, especially protein and Vitamin B complex. The state of nutrition for adults fluctuates with the season of the year, being somewhat better in the mango, avocado pear, and citrus season. In 1946, malnutrition was common among babies and young children. The increase of school meals and milk for infants has improved the nutrition of the youth.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

There is a Rehabilitation Housing Programme, to finance which, £ 117,923 were obtained from the Agricultural Loan Societies Board. The Government granted subsidies amounting to £ 51,054. 9s. 7d. to meet the high cost of construction, provided the cost of the buildings did not exceed £ 200. These grants are applied in reduction of the loans. Subsidies are also granted to ex-servicemen. In Western Kingston where an acute housing shortage exists, an Emergency Housing Programme was begun.

E. Welfare and relief

There are no social insurance or old age pension schemes. Expenditure in 1947 for social welfare was £ 798,218. Relief projects provided short-term employment for more than 41,550 persons at a cost of £ 501,476. Poor relief amounted to £ 200,648. On 31 March 1947, there were 14,405 registered paupers, of whom 11,802 received weekly allowances, 2,603 were inmates of almshouses (one in each parish), and 1,291 were children in charitable homes or Government industrial schools. £ 40,870 were spent by 20 to 30 charitable agencies which are supported through endowment and/or public funds.

F. - G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information was transmitted but is not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

The educational policy is to provide and staff all the primary schools needed; to provide infant schools and centres, secondary education for selected children over 11, specialised vocational training, higher education by means of scholarships to a limited group, mass education, and, eventually, compulsory education.

The basic problem is to provide education for the ever-increasing child population with the funds available, in the face of rising unit costs and pressure for better facilities.

Under the 1944 Constitution, one of the five popularly elected members of the Executive Council is known as the Minister for Education. He is of African descent. The staff of the Department of Education, both administrative and clerical, is Native, with few exceptions.

A Board of Education, with church representation, is concerned with elementary education; the Jamaica Schools Commission, with secondary education; separate Advisory Committees with technical and vocational schools. These groups are predominantly Jamaican in character.

The total cost of education was £ 1,114,227. Aid from the metropolitan government was £ 129,332. Educational contributions of the churches are in services (management) rather than in finance.

Information on school buildings and curriculum and language of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

Opportunities for higher education will be available in October 1948, when the University of the West Indies will begin classes for a limited number of students in its Medical School. The Faculties for Arts and Sciences are to open in 1950. This University and grant-aided St. George's College make it possible for a small number of students to take the External Examinations of the University of London.

Other students are receiving university training in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. A limited number of scholarships are available.

Facilities for formal adult education are severely limited. 750 students are enrolled in evening classes at the Technical School, Kingston. The Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies is providing lecture courses in several towns. The Institute of Jamaica offers lectures and concerts.

Jamaica Welfare (1943) Ltd., largely maintained by the Government, is the chief agency for adult education in the rural areas. Its program for better methods of cultivation, better housing, health diet, co-operation, thrift, and literacy has been considerably successful. The Lands Department conducts a similar program on a smaller scale.

About 1,500 students attend the Government Kingston Technical School where day and evening instruction in engineering, building construction, domestic science, and commercial subjects are given. There are three Government Practical Training Centres for boys and one for girls, located in rural areas. Training is mainly agricultural with allied crafts. About 300 boys and 60 girls between 15 and 20 are enrolled for 2 to 3 year courses. Outstanding students may enter the Jamaica School of Agriculture or the Technical School. Trade and agricultural scholarships are awarded annually. The Government offers a limited number of vocational scholarships. Apprentices on Student Farmers Settlements study practical agriculture, communal farming and citizenship for two years.

The 1943 census showed 26% of the adult population was illiterate. Approximately 74% of the children are enrolled in school. There are 185,653 children enrolled in primary schools, 4,541 in secondary schools, and 3,567 in other institutions. There are 3,477 local and 124 imported teachers. Teachers in primary schools must pass certain training college examinations. Most secondary school teachers have university

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degrees and some a teaching diploma. A number of Juniors have only the Higher School Certificate or Matriculation. The pupil-teacher ratio is 53 to 1. The per capita expenditure on education from colonial revenue and local funds was 13s. 11d.

Information on cultural and other educational institutions was transmitted but is not summarized.

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

The territory is divided into three topographical regions: coastal plain, central plateau, and interior mountain region. Crop diversification is greater than in the majority of other West Indian islands. The most important enterprises are food crops, sugar and rum, livestock, bananas, coconut, citrus, and tobacco. There are 409 square miles of forest; 348 square miles being forest reserves. Only 10% of forest land is productive. This portion has been overworked, and very little mature timber remains. 3,000 acres of young timber plantations are being cultivated.

The Department of Agriculture expenditure was £ 89,870. The area of the Territory is 2,819,000 acres. Of this, 383,000 acres are cultivated, 312,000 are cultivable but not in use, 595,000 are in pasture, 308,000 are in woodland, and 195,000 are used for other purposes.

During 1947, an estimated 66,042 acres of sugar cane yielded 1,629,189 tons of cane and 170,254 tons of sugar; 93,594 acres of banana trees yielded 11,728,000 bunches; 132,500 acres of coconut trees yielded 140,065,000 nuts in 1942.

There were 225,736 cattle, 25,462 mules, 51,241 donkeys, 217,985 swine, and 261,817 goats in 1942. About 30,000 cattle hides are available a year.

The Territory has modern sugar factories, and processing plants for milk, coffee, corn, coconuts, citrus, tomatoes, tobacco, and sisal.

Modern equipment is in use in the sugar fields. Fertilisers and soil types are being studied. Experiments to produce a tropical breed of dairy cows by using Zebus, Jerseys and Holsteins are in progress. Research is also being conducted in improved varieties of banana, citrus, avocado pear, mango, sugar cane, cacao, coffee, cereals, edible legumes, vegetables, spices, oils and fibres. Plant disease control is limited to the application of fungicides, chiefly used in banana leaf spot control.

Principal centres of agricultural education and research are the Jamaica School of Agriculture, two Agricultural Experiment Stations, one demonstration station, and 48 livestock improvement centres. The sugar industry has established the sugar research organisation.

The prevailing type of land tenure is simple freehold, but experiments in a leasehold system are under trial. An estimated 2,425,567 acres of land are alienated, 86,874 acres are in process of alienation, and 310,735 acres are unalienated. There are 1,793,668 acres of farm land, of which 1,071,123 acres are operated by owners, 114,232 acres by tenants, and 608,313 acres by managers.

Credit for agriculturists is supplied by private investors, building societies, insurance companies, commercial banks, and the 120 Agricultural Loan Societies or Peoples Co-operative Banks.

The Department of Commerce and Industries operates marketing facilities for the Territory's agricultural production. In order to encourage crop production for domestic consumption, the Government has fixed a minimum guaranteed price for the year ending 30 September 1948. It is to be extended for another year. Farmers are free to sell to private agencies if the prevailing market prices are in excess of the minimum prices guaranteed by Government.

There are 12 diesel plants, 3 hydro-electric plants and 1 steam plant. Nearly 46½ million kilowatts were generated in 1946. The use of electric power in industry is increasing.

There are 25 sugar factories, each having a distillery; 15 rice hulling machines; 2 edible-oils factories; 7 iron works; 6 clothing factories; 1 Government-owned cornmeal factory; 1 Government-subsidized match factory; 1 Government-subsidized milk condensery; 5 confectionery factories; and 1 food yeast plant.

Mats, hats, handbags, shoes, sandals and novelties are the principal handicraft products. Jamaica Welfare Ltd. promotes this industry with an annual Government grant of £ 30,000. Total assets of 583 co-operative societies, credit groups, with 84,549 members, were £ 126,215.

D. Standard of living

The territorial income was approximately £ 72 million. The per capita income was estimated at £ 55 per annum. 5,999 individuals earned £ 200 and under; 8,623 up to £ 300; and 3,685 up to £ 400.

The retail prices of certain basic commodities, in pence per pound, were: saltfish, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$; rice, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; cornmeal, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; flour, 5; fresh meat, 12.

The cost of living index at the end of 1947 was 206.29, with August 1939 as 100.

E. Communications and transport

Direct shipping is maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. About 35 shipping lines serve the Territory at its 5 ports. There are 13 wharves in Kingston. One inland waterway is used. The length of the railways is 248 miles. Four airlines use the two airfields. There are 2,554 miles of main roads and 4,438 miles of minor roads; of both, 4,213 miles are surfaced. There are two telegraph companies and 6,237 telephone subscribers.

F. Public finance

Government expenditure totalled £ 7,851,029. 13s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Government ordinary revenue totalled £ 7,846,267. 6s. 8d. Metropolitan grants totalled £ 519,166. 13s. 8d. The chief sources of revenue were customs, dd.

in the sum of £ 3,081,432 and direct taxes, in the sum of £ 2,924,807.

Private income tax is assessed at the rate of 7d. in the £ 1 for the first £ 100 and an additional 7d. for each successive £ 100 up to £ 600. Companies pay at the rate of 7s. 6d. in the £ 1. On private incomes in excess of £ 2,000 surtax is charged at the rate of 1s. 3d. in the £ 1 on the first £ 1,000 and an additional 1s. 3d. for each £ 1,000.

G. Banking and credit

Information is given on the number of banks.

H. International trade

The total value of imports for 1947 was £ 18,942,877. Principal items imported were: meats, £ 160,307; cereals, £ 2,726,428; and fish, £ 949,111. The total value of exports was £ 10,171,038. Principal items exported were: fruits and nuts, £ 2,343,955; sugar, £ 2,711,052; beverages, £ 2,723,406; and tobacco, £ 911,656.

Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £ 3,795,869; from Canada, £ 5,401,774; from the United States, £ 6,386,132. Exports to the United Kingdom were £ 7,905,195; to Canada, £ 1,262,004; to the United States, £ 303,931.

During 1947, commercial agreements with the Ministry of Food of Great Britain were entered into regarding the price of Jamaican bananas. Agreement was reached with other West Indian territories regarding the limitation of imports and exports of oils and fats.

I. Development programmes

A Ten Year Plan of Development in Jamaica has been in operation since April 1946. It is financed from general revenue, loans, and by grants from the metropolitan government. The following expenditures are given for 1947/48:

From general revenue (including metropolitan grants and loans)	£ 699,581
From loans raised under Law 35/1947	267,910
Schemes already in progress before 1947	550,000
Estimated expenditure on new schemes, 1947	416,000

The farm improvement scheme of soil conservation, water supply, lime and phosphate deficiency supply, and a Central Authority to develop groups of holdings in most parishes have been brought into operation. Legislation is in preparation to create the Yallahs Valley (land) Authority.

Private development programmes include cement, textile and button factories, and new hydroelectric plants in two centres. Two new sugar factories are under construction. Application to Government to exploit the gypsum resources has been made.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya, situated in South East Asia and occupying the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, comprises the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis, and the Settlements of Penang and Malacca. The area is 50,850 square miles and the population 4,878,000. Much of the country is mountainous and densely forested. The Federation does not include the Island of Singapore, which forms a separate political entity.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

There is no discrimination against the indigenous population.

B. Labour and employment conditions

Policy is directed towards the stimulation of democratic trade unionism and the education of workers in collective bargaining, conciliation and mediation, with the aim of abolishing the present paternalistic system of employment. Since under this system workers have become accustomed to receiving from their employers many free benefits such as housing, food and medical care, they are reluctant to contribute to independent benefit schemes.

A special problem is the difficulty of providing for the workers cheap rice of good quality.

The main categories of employment are the rubber industry, coconut and palm oil cultivation, and tin mining.

Average monthly wage rates for males range as follows: rubber cultivation workers, from \$37 to \$50⁽¹⁾; factory workers, \$47 to \$77; skilled and semi-skilled workers, \$51 to \$120. Wages of female

(1) Note by the Secretariat: \$1 (Malayan) - \$0.47½; (U.S.)
2s. 4d. (sterling)

agricultural and factory workers are slightly lower.

Allowances in kind, of which many are required by law, are general in the Federation. They include items such as food, accommodation, medical and child welfare services, and education. In the case of those engaged in the rubber industry, the value of such allowances was estimated at \$6.40 monthly, whereas in regard to skilled and semi-skilled workers (including tin miners) the value was estimated at \$18.00 monthly.

The work-day is 8 hours and the work-week 6 days. Overtime is normally paid at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the usual rate.

Employers' and workers' organisations may be formed under the Trade Unions Enactment, which requires the auditing of a union's accounts by a qualified person.

During 1947, workers in the planting and mining industries organised sound trade unions. In all there are 289 unions with a total membership of 199,220.

With the growth of trade unionism, employers are now bargaining with union representatives. In the initial stages of disputes, officers of the Labour Department mediate. In cases where no settlement is reached, the Industrial Courts Enactment provides for the formation of Boards of Arbitration, Courts of Inquiry, and an Industrial Court. During 1947, Boards of Arbitration were appointed in two major disputes.

In 1947 there were 360 labour disputes, 69 of which began in 1946. 69,217 workers were involved, and 696,036 man-days were lost.

Workers are widely protected by the Labour Ordinance, which ensures that no written agreement of service shall be made and that verbal agreements shall not exceed one month. This ordinance also deals with methods of termination of agreements of service, penalties, payment and priority of wages, wage claims, prohibition of employment of women and young persons during the night, inspection

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of places of employment, maternity benefits, housing accommodation, inspections of water, sanitation and general health, medical and hospital provisions; and statistical returns. Other protective regulations are the Children and Young Persons and the Wages Council Ordinances, the Workmen's Compensation Enactment, and the Machinery, Industrial Courts and Trade Unions Ordinances.

Originally labour came largely from China and India. Immigration is now controlled, however, and the Federation no longer depends on other countries for its labour supply.

C. Public health and sanitation

The main health problems are the combating of malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis and yaws, and the prevention of smallpox and other major infectious diseases.

In 1947 improvements were made in the anti-malarial drainage works, which had deteriorated during the war. Most of the States in the Federation have their own enactments for enforcing measures for the control of malaria. On rubber estates and other places of employment in rural areas, certain sections of the Labour Code deal with this problem.

Plans for combating tuberculosis are being carried out, including programmes for eliminating insanitary conditions and overcrowding in towns.

Before the war the Territory was virtually free from smallpox. As a result of the Japanese occupation, however, there was an epidemic in 1946-47. Sporadic outbreaks since then have probably been caused by illegal immigration from neighbouring territories. Most states have their own organisations for vaccinating infants and schoolchildren.

Of the other major infectious diseases, there were only two imported cases of cholera.

In addition to the Health Branch of the Medical Department

and its Travelling Dispensaries, which give instruction in elementary hygiene and sanitation in urban and rural areas, a number of other organisations are engaged in health education. Infant Welfare Centres and Sub-Centres provide talks and demonstrations on hygiene, nutrition, and child and maternal welfare. First aid and child welfare classes are being organised in schools, and the Public Relations Department conducts a campaign to improve conditions in towns and villages.

Expenditure of the Medical and Health Services in 1947 was \$6,111,038. Apart from these services, expenditure is incurred by the Public Works Department for permanent anti-malaria drainage works, and by the Town Boards for municipal sanitary services and anti-malaria work.

From the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund a sum of \$30,503 was provided for investigations into scrub typhus and other diseases.

There are 75 Government and 164 private hospitals, with 17,452 and 6,536 beds respectively.

There are 421 doctors (registered medical practitioners), 21 qualified dentists, 385 nurses (including sisters), 176 midwives, 1029 hospital assistants, and 154 health inspectors.

A College of Medicine in Singapore trains doctors and dentists, with degrees registrable by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. There are training facilities for nurses, midwives, hospital assistants, health inspectors, assistant radiographers, laboratory assistants, pharmacists and dental mechanics

The following is a summary of the vital statistics:

a) Number of deaths	95,145
Rate per 1,000 population	19.5
b) Number of births	210,815
Rate per 1,000 population	43.2

c) Number of deaths under 1 year 21,555
 Infant mortality rate per 1,000
 live births 102

d) Diseases causing high morbidity

	<u>Cases</u>
Yaws	74,133
Malaria	26,174
Pulmonary tuberculosis	8,390
Bronchitis	7,496
Veneral diseases	6,870
Pneumonia and broncho- pneumonia	6,533
Smallpox	4,475

e) Diseases causing high mortality

	<u>Death rate per</u> <u>100,000 population</u>
Fever of unknown origin	404.2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	78.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	47.9
Malaria (all forms)	44.4

The standard of nutrition, as judged by clinical data, has improved during the year. Hospital admissions for beri-beri decreased from 1,396 in 1946 to 939 in 1947.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

The inadequacy of urban housing is one of the most urgent problems. It is most acute in Kuala Lumpur, the largest town in the Federation, which has a population of about 176,000. Housing schemes are in progress in Kuala Lumpur and other towns.

See section IV, I. for projected housing development programme.

E. Welfare and relief

The Department of Social Welfare has Social Welfare Offices in each state and settlement, and also sub-offices where need is greatest. The Federal Assistance Scheme, which is administered by the Department, provides aid for all vulnerable categories, particularly for orphans, widows, the aged, the destitute, and the physically and mentally handicapped. Assistance given in 1947 amounted to \$680,918.59 (cash and aid in kind).

In addition there are special services for the protection and care of children, young women and girls, the aged and the handicapped.

The Department also operates throughout the Federation a system of public restaurants which supply cheap meals to labourers, other workers and the general public.

F. - G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information transmitted but not summarised.

H. Information on development programmes

See section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

The short-term objective of post-war educational reconstruction is to restore schools as quickly as possible to their former condition and to make provision for all who were deprived of education during the war. The long-term aim is to reconstruct the educational system so as to ensure the fullest educational development for every section of the community. Policy aims at the provision of free primary education through the mother tongue in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English, the teaching of English in all schools, and the giving of full educational privileges to girls as well as to boys.

It is proposed to provide free primary education for all boys and girls in a minimum course of six years. Post-primary education will be given in courses ranging from two to seven years. There will be a generous provision of free places in the post-primary schools for pupils selected by merit from primary schools.

As soon as possible the primary and post-primary schools will be staffed by teachers trained in Malaya. In order to enable Malaysians to fill the highest posts, suitably qualified teachers will be selected to take advanced courses overseas.

The long-term policy with regard to adult education (including mass education) is still under consideration, but the adult evening classes, education and vocational, are being revived as quickly as possible.

With regard to other subjects under Educational Conditions, the information transmitted refers to the Annual Report on Education for 1947. At the time when the information was prepared, this report had not yet been published.

Reference is also made to the proposals for the establishment of a University of Malaya, which have been accepted in principle by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore.

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

The principal natural resources are rubber, palm oil, coconuts, rice, pineapples, tin, coal, gold and timber.

The total area under agricultural crops, including plantation rubber, oil and coconut palms, and tea, is 4,311,220 acres. Forest reserves cover 6,938,880 acres, and regenerated forest 30,155 acres.

In 1946 the acreage under rubber was 3,215,250, of which 1,895,814 acres consisted of estates⁽¹⁾ and 1,319,436 of small holdings.⁽¹⁾ Total rubber production in 1947 was 645,229 dry tons, of which 359,865 tons was from estates and 285,364 tons from small holdings.

During the 1947-48 season, a drive to increase rice areas and to improve irrigation and drainage led to the cultivation of

(1) Note by the Secretariat: An "estate" consists of lands, contiguous or non-contiguous, aggregating not less than 100 acres in area and owned by the same owner or owners. A "small holding" is an area of less than 100 acres. (Rubber Statistics Handbook, Malaya, 1946).

an additional 90,000 acres.

The planting of Manila hemp is being extended as rapidly as the supply of planting material permits. The pineapple industry is being rehabilitated, and extensive areas are being cleared for planting.

The official livestock totals in August 1947 were: 236,075 cattle; 189,126 buffaloes; 299,590 pigs; 152,631 goats; 21,786 sheep; 1,199 horses; and between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 poultry. Owing to certain factors in the census of swine, the true number of pigs is almost certainly double the official figure, i.e. 600,000.

As materials for the restoration of the fishing industry arrived early in 1947, by June of this year the industry was in the main rehabilitated. During the year ice plants were repaired, and improved road transport brought inland distribution of fish to its pre-war level. There was, however, spasmodic piracy, and the dynamiting of fish was reported from many districts. The Fresh Water Fisheries Station was rehabilitated, and by the end of the year stocks of fry were available for distribution to pond owners. The production of fish in ricofields was promoted, and was most important in restoring the peasants' diet.

With regard to soil conservation, terracing and the use of cover crops are part of regular estate practice and are encouraged on small holdings.

Malayan soils, judged by temperate-region standards, have been described as poor. Their fertility depends on the optimum conditions of temperature and moisture prevailing in Malaya, which cause intensive disintegration and the consequent regular provision of plant food.

Agricultural education is provided by an agricultural college, There are 37 agricultural experimental and demonstration stations, and 48 rice test stations.

Among the agricultural advisory services was the work of 38 Asian rubber instructors, who by lectures, advice and demonstrations did much to improve rubber cultivation on small holdings.

With regard to land tenure, there are separate laws for the settlements of Penang and Malacca and for the Malay States. Legislation for the territory as a whole, however, was passed in various ordinances in 1947.

In the Settlements land vests in the King, and in the States in the respective Rulers.

Types of tenure are: in the Settlements, statutory grants (in perpetuity), leases for 99 or 999 years, grants in fee simple, and customary tenure; in the States, grant, lease, entry in the parish register (for country lands not exceeding 10 acres in area), temporary occupation of State land under licence, and occupation of State land under approved application in expectation of registration of title. The present policy is to restrict the issue of grants in perpetuity, substituting as far as possible leases of 99 years.

In 1947, 15,819,779 acres were State land; 8,851,710 acres were Malay reservations; and 6,435,936 acres were alienated land.

A committee was appointed in 1947 to investigate the agricultural credit facilities available, and to make recommendations regarding the extension of such facilities where desirable.

Though past efforts to establish cooperatives have had poor results, the example of a cooperative rubber marketing society which was successful in 1947 may induce other producers to form similar groups.

With regard to mineral production, the information transmitted refers to the Bulletin of Statistics Relating to the Mining Industry of Malaya, 1947.

There are 117 power stations, including one hydro-electric station producing 27,000 KW.

Among the products of factories in the Territory are oils and fats (including margarine), various foods, rubber and wood wares, textiles and wearing apparel, machinery and electric apparatus.

Principal handicraft products are mats and sarongs.

D. Standard of living

No satisfactory figures for territorial and per capita income are yet available.

Average retail prices in 1938 and 1947 ranged as follows:

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1947</u>
Rice (free market, per gantang)(1)	\$0.24 to \$0.60	\$1.80 to \$6.00
Fresh fish (per kati)(2)	\$0.10 to \$0.45	\$0.70 to \$2.30
Sarongs (2 yards each)	\$1.50 to \$8.00	\$4.00 to \$25.00

E. Communications and transport

<u>Type of Communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Sea	1,943,109 tons of shipping entered ports in the year.
Inland waterways	Many rivers navigable by small craft
Railways	810 miles open to traffic in 1947
Air	Local services within Malaya and to Sumatra and Borneo; inter-continental services pass through Singapore, but do not land in the Federation of Malaya; 5 civil air fields and various emergency landing strips
Roads	8,500 miles of roads, and numerous bridle paths and tracks

(1) Note by the Secretariat: 1 gantang = 1 imperial gallon
= 4.546 litres

(2) Note by the Secretariat: 1 kati = 1 1/3 lbs.

Telegraphs	25 major and 180 minor offices, and 77 railway telegraph agencies
Telephone	191 exchanges and 32,605 subscribers
Radio	Government Broadcasting Department, a combined organisation of the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. One of the two main transmitters and 3 relay stations are in the Federation of Malaya. Local radio telephone and telegraph services

F. Public finance

Provisional figures for revenue and expenditure for 1947 are \$260,453,366.00 and \$317,061,254.77 respectively.

Main sources of revenue are duties on imports (\$67,652,897) and on exports (\$41,699,991, consisting of \$28,265,468 on rubber and \$13,434,523 on tin and tin ore).

The Income Tax Ordinance was enacted in December 1947, but did not come into force until 1 January 1948.

G. Banking and Credit

Information is given on banking facilities.

H. International trade

With regard to the quantity and value of imports and exports, and to direction of trade, the information transmitted refers to Malayan Statistics for 1947.

Import duties are imposed on various goods both on an ad valorem and on a quantitative basis. Export duties are imposed chiefly on agricultural and mining produce.

I. Development programmes

The efforts of both Government and private enterprise have been towards rehabilitation rather than development, as may be seen from the fact that up to 30 June 1948 direct Government loans to the mining industry amounted to \$73,000,000, and Government

guaranteed loans by the principal banks to other industrial enterprises totalled \$58,000,000.

The Government is preparing a ten-year development plan, but the question of finance is preventing completion of the programme. The only certain source of finance available is the Malayan allocation from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which amounts to £5,000,000 and is to be shared with Singapore. A special loan for development is being considered. A proposal has been made that a Government-sponsored building programme, on the lines of the Kuala Lumpur scheme, be adopted for the whole of the Federation.

As far as agriculture is concerned, there are plans for the restoration of the pineapple industry and for growing cacao, and a survey has recently been made with the aim of increasing the area under oil palms by 250,000 acres.

A considerable expansion of the Geological Survey Department is contemplated, which may lead to increased mineral production.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, distant 115 miles from Reunion, 934 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, and 500 miles from Madagascar. It has an extreme length of 39 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 29 miles from east to west.

The dependencies of Mauritius comprise a large number of islands scattered over the Indian Ocean. The most important is Rodrigues, situated 346 miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long and 7 miles broad. The remaining dependencies are the Oil Islands group, of which the principal island is Diego Garcia situated about 4 days sailing from Mauritius.

The total land area of Mauritius and its dependencies is 804 square miles, and in 1946 the total population was estimated to be 428,273, including 271,636 Indians and 11,836 Chinese.

II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations.

The Mauritians of French descent numbering only a few thousand are all of the owning and managerial class. The labour force is composed chiefly of Indo-Mauritians of whom there are some 265,000, who are agricultural workers and peasants rather than town dwellers. The Chinese, wealthy and hard working, are mostly business men and retail traders. The English population consists of members of the Garrison, higher Government officials and business managers. With a population of such diverse origins there are wide differences in the standard of living, the average standard being low, due to insufficient production; housing conditions amongst the poor are faulty. In recent years the expenditure upon public assistance has steadily increased as a result of the gradual breakdown of the Indo-Mauritian family system.

No discrimination is imposed upon the indigenous population, and there has been no necessity for legislation to safeguard their interests.

B. Labour and employment conditions

The policy as regards labour is, by improving industrial relations and conditions, to increase production and to raise the living standard of the workers. It is the aim of the Labour Department to arrange for wage agreements through collective bargaining, and in cases where workers are insufficiently organized, to impose minimum rates of wages. Special problems include the displacement of labour during certain seasons of the year, poor housing accommodation, and the inexperience of both trade union officials and employers as regards trade union procedure and collective bargaining.

Skilled artisans and mechanics received in 1947 average rates ranging from Rs. 73.30 ⁽¹⁾ to Rs. 101.42 per month, and semi-skilled workers from Rs. 39 to Rs. 76 per month. Daily paid labour in the sugar industry, whether field or factory workers, receives Rs. 2.24 per day from January to June and Rs. 2.40 per day from July to December, in class I; and Rs. 1.40 and Rs. 1.50 for corresponding periods, in Class II.

All workers receive a cost of living allowance of 50 per cent of their basic wage; monthly workers receive a regularity bonus of either 5 per cent or 20 per cent of their basic wage according to their category with an additional end-of-year bonus of half their basic wage, while overtime is paid at 1 1/3 the hourly rate for the first four hours and thereafter at 1 1/2 times.

A maximum of 48 hours per week is worked in all industries.

The legal status of employers' and workers' organizations is based upon the Industrial Associations Ordinance, 1938, as subsequently

(1) Note by the Secretariat: 1 rupee = 1s. 6d. (sterling)
= 30 cents (U.S.)

amended. There are 26 principal organizations in the Territory among which are included teachers' unions, Government employees unions and producers' and owners' associations.

The regulation of employer/employee relations and the machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes is governed by the Trade Disputes Ordinance of 1947.

Three strikes occurred in 1947, which involved a total loss of 106,289 working days.

The following is the principal labour legislation:

- Labour Ordinance
- Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance
- Apprenticeship Ordinance
- Minimum Wages Ordinance
- Workmen's Compensation Ordinance
- Shop Hours Ordinance
- Factories (Safety of Workers) Ordinance
- Industrial Associations Ordinance
- Trade Disputes Ordinance

In addition to the Labour Department staff, there is a Registrar of Trade Unions, an official chairman of Conciliation Boards and an Industrial Court Magistrate.

It is difficult to obtain reliable data on the incidence of unemployment in the main industry of Mauritius, the sugar industry, since a considerable portion of the agricultural labourers do not depend entirely upon wage earning for their livelihood. There is a degree of unemployment among certain categories of workers, and among certain occupations as well as under-employment in the thickly populated areas.

There is no appreciable migration of labour into, from or within the Territory.

C. Public Health and sanitation

The main functions of the Health Department are the protection of the community from disease, the improvement of social environment through better hygiene and sanitation and the provision of medical relief.

Endemic diseases form the main health problems, and, in particular, malaria, and intestinal diseases are common all over the Island. Wide powers have been given to the health authorities by an Ordinance which came into force in 1946, and a large malaria control organization has been active since the end of that year.

Anaemia is widespread as a result of food deficiencies created by the war, and malaria plays a significant role in aggravating this condition. Efforts are being made to increase the amount of foodstuffs imported and to encourage local production.

The programme of the Health Department includes the recording of accurate vital statistics, and an Ordinance was passed in 1948 providing for compulsory death certificates in certain proclaimed areas. The measures will later be extended to the whole Territory. Health education is provided through courses in hygiene and sanitation in all schools. Talks on public health are broadcast and house-to-house inspections are conducted by sanitary officers.

The expenditure of the Health Department for the financial year 1946-1947 amounted to Rs. 2,574,829. There are no grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government.

There are three general hospitals and five district hospitals, with a total of 1,110 beds. The three general hospitals have radiological facilities and are fully equipped for major surgical work. There is also a leper hospital with 47 beds, and a mental hospital with 680 beds. An orthopedic centre has been established in temporary buildings. There are 33 dispensaries, and two mobile dispensaries have recently been added to serve remote localities.

Ante-natal, maternity and child welfare work, hitherto carried out by two voluntary organizations is now supplemented by a public ante-natal clinic. There is a superintendent of midwives who co-ordinates and supervises the maternity and child welfare services.

The medical staff consists of 83 doctors, 9 dentists, 107 nurses, 238 midwives, 83 medical practitioners and 6 veterinary practitioners.

There are training facilities for nurses, sanitary inspectors and midwives.

The following is a summary of the vital statistics:

a)	Number of deaths	8,680
	Death rate per 100,000 population	2,007.3
b)	Number of births	18,926
	Birth rate per 1,000 population	43.8
c)	Number of deaths under one year of age	2,156
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	113.9

d) Principal diseases causing high morbidity:

	<u>Number of cases</u>
Malaria	44,603
Anaemia	14,142
Dyspepsia	8,468
Ankylostomiasis	8,215
Ascariasis	7,574

e) Principal diseases causing high mortality:

	<u>Actual Number of deaths</u>	<u>Death rate per 100,000 population</u>
Malaria	1,782	412
Diarrhoea and enteritis	799	185
Anaemia	572	130

Malnutrition is widespread, partly due to malaria and hookworm, but there is insufficient evidence to assess accurately the extent. The local diet is characterized by the fact that a high proportion of calories (25 per cent in 1947) is obtained from sugar. This percentage is even higher for the poorer classes. On the whole there is a caloric deficiency and the diet is low both in protein and vitamin B.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

A fund of Rs. 6,000,000 is available for the reconstruction of estate housing, and a decision on the policy to be adopted by Government in this connection is pending.

E. Welfare and relief

There is no social insurance scheme as yet, but there is a Poor Law system which has recently been brought into line with modern practice. A Public Assistance Committee drawn from all sections of the population, together with the field officers of the Welfare Department, disposes of all applications for relief. About half a million rupees are disbursed annually, and in 1947, Rs. 560,219.24 were disbursed to 7,284 persons. Award of relief is dependent on the means test. The Poor Law Institutions also provide care for cripples, orphans and others. The majority of these institutions are run by Christian sisters, but Hindus and Muslims each have an institution of their own.

In addition to state-aided institutions, and voluntary organizations such as the British Red Cross, Toc H and Societe St. Vincent de Paul, there are two other organizations which play an important role. These are the Maternity and Child Welfare Society with 14 branches and the Oeuvre Pasteur de la Goutte de Lait, which is run by the municipal corporation of Port Louis.

F-G. Crime Statistics and description of penal administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

The educational policy is directed towards building up a happy and useful agricultural community, and to this end the primary school is regarded as a centre to improve the conditions of the town or village in which it lies, and as the local agent of agriculture, health and social welfare services.

Primary education is free. Compulsory education was first introduced in 1945 in four villages on an experimental basis. Fees in secondary schools amount to about £1 per month.

One of the chief educational problems is that of language. Mauritius is polyglot. A creole patois derived from French is the lingua franca. There is, however, a growing demand for the teaching of Indian languages, in Government and aided primary schools. In addition, in communities with either creole or an Indian language as its mother tongue, the place of English and French is a matter of controversy and poses an educational problem hitherto insoluble.

Before the war, the Indo-Mauritian esteem for scholarstic proficiency as the passport to escape from the drudgery of field labour was creating a declasse and unemployable group. This problem, however, has been solved by war-time and post-war full employment and by an aggressive educational policy.

The Education Ordinance of 1944 extended inspection to non-Government secondary schools as a prerequisite to their approval for grants-in-aid, and teachers who have not qualified at the Government Teacher's Training College, have to be approved by the Director of Education. The Village Council is gradually becoming interested in the welfare of the school children and in time it is expected to play a part in the direction and control of the village school. It is now represented through the Civil Commissioner for questions concerning amenities of the school and the composition of its staff.

The educational budget for the current year is 2.4 million rupees. There is provision for building schools under the Ten Year Development Programme in which a total of 5.5 million rupees has been allocated for educational development.

Information on school buildings and other facilities and on the curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

As regards opportunities for higher education, the Royal College and several of the other secondary schools go up to Higher School certificate. There is also a Teachers Training College.

dd.

It is estimated that some 130 Mauritians are taking professional studies overseas, mostly in the United Kingdom.

Nineteen scholarships for studies overseas were awarded during 1947, and eleven scholarships to Mauritians who had left the Colony for the United Kingdom. Provisions also exist for awarding scholarships to Mauritian ex-servicemen.

No adult education campaign exists at present, but sectarian night schools do a little in this direction. Sporadic movements exist and receive Government encouragement.

There is an Agricultural College which provides a three-year course in sugar technology, factory engineering, agricultural engineering and chemistry. Facilities exist in the Territory for the training of pharmacists, and an ad hoc Board appointed by the Governor, examines for the local Diploma in Pharmacy which is also a licence to practice.

There are eight Mechanical Engineering Apprenticeships awarded annually, tenable in the workshops of Government Railways. A Committee representing the Department of Labour, employers and trade unions is at present working out a regularised apprenticeship system with a scale of graded remuneration.

A total of 140 educational institutions are under the direct supervision of Government.

There were 49,161 children enrolled in primary schools, of whom 45,188 were in Government and Government-aided schools, and 3,973 in unaided schools. There were 5,784 children enrolled in secondary schools; 2,302 were in Government and aided schools; while 3,482 were in unaided schools. The percentage of enrolment to the number of children of school age was 62 per cent for primary schools (between 5 and 12 years of age) and 8 per cent for secondary schools (between 12 and 19 years of age). There were 1,448 primary and 398 secondary school teachers. In Government-aided primary schools the pupil teacher ratio was 35 to 1, and in the secondary schools it was 14 to 1. In unaided

primary schools this ratio was 22 to 1; and in secondary schools it was 15 to 1. Per capita expenditure on education was Rs.32.21, primary education and Rs.75 for secondary education, both in Government-aided schools.

The British Council makes grants to public and school libraries, and maintains a small but representative library of British literature. The local press and broadcasting services are both extremely active. There is a full-time Visual Education Officer, and there are three 16 mm. sound projectors. The Government maintains the Mauritius Institute and Public Library which has now been developed into a teaching museum of high quality.

For information on development programmes, see section IV, I.

IV. Economic Conditions

A - C Natural resources and production

The Island has no mineral wealth of importance. The staple industry is the production of sugar, sugar cane plantations cover about 33% of the area of the Island. The 1947 production of sugar was valued at approximately Rs. 100 million. A by product of the sugar industry is alcohol distilled from molasses, valued at Rs. 2½ million annually.

The next industry of importance is the production of hemp (fibre) from the aloe plant. The finished product is valued at Rs. 700,000 annually.

Other products are tea, tobacco, salt and lime.

There are approximately 44,000 acres of pasture land and roughly 15 million litres of milk are produced annually with 20 thousand metric tons of butter.

Cultivation of food crops has so far proved insufficient for local consumption. Local fisheries produce some 2,000 tons of fish annually.

The total area of forest land is about 100,000 acres, and the value of products from the crown forests is estimated at Rs.675,000 annually.

Of a total of 430,907 acres, 214,093 (46.5%) are under sugar cane and mixed farming; 110,326 (23.9%) consist of private and crown lands suitable for agriculture including tea growing; and 106,488 acres (23.1%) consist of crown lands, including natural reserves, productive forests and protected areas.

The principal crop production was as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Total Production</u> metric tons
Sugar	201,000	350,000
Maize	3,873	1,856
Aloe fibre	3,500	940
Manioc	734	2,816
Sweet potatoes	380	1,456
Groundnuts	256	123
Arouilles	183	700

There are 5,000 acres of forest reserves. Exploited areas consist of 50 acres, mostly pine and eucalyptus, and about 175 acres of underwood.

The Fisheries Department has a research station under two marine biologists. Approximately 1,855 metric tons of fish were caught in the coastal fisheries.

Sugar is the chief soil conservation agent, since its roots, which spread rapidly, hold the soil extremely well, and it adds organic matter to the soil in the form of dried leaves, with other crops terracing is sometimes done.

There are four main types of soil, mature and immature soils of lateritic formation, sandy soils and dark grey siliceous soils.

There are two large irrigation schemes operated by Government. Natural drainage is relied on for carrying off excess water.

Agricultural machinery used on estates at the end of 1946 consisted of: 1,827 kilometers of rails, 232 locomotives, 7,940 wagons, 215 lorries and 139 tractors.

Mechanization on the sugar plantations is limited, owing to the shortage of supply; in any case many fields are too rocky to benefit by use of machinery.

Artificial fertilizer and penmanure or compost are used for sugar and other crops.

The Sugarcane Research Station has carried out plant breeding work since 1930, and at least 90% of the sugar cane now being grown on the island is derived from local varieties.

The agricultural college admits about ten students annually for training as sugar technicians. Provision is made for the best student completing his studies in any one year to proceed overseas to take a degree course.

The Agricultural Department maintains five experimental stations and one dairy. There are many experimental and demonstration plots on the estates. The Sugarcane Research Station has an extension service to advise small planters, in particular, on more up-to-date methods of cultivation. There are instructors for improved cultivation of tobacco, and the Tobacco Board trains a certain number of apprentices each year.

The area of land alienated under freehold is 441,802.50 arpents¹⁾ The Government holds an area of 82,027.28 arpents, of which 10,435.69 have been leased.

About 25% of the land is cultivated by small planters, mostly Indians.

At the end of the financial year there were 79 credit societies in Mauritius with 4,975 share holders, and total loans during the year amounted to Rs. 918,278. The new Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1945, was put into operation as from 1 October 1946, and a drive was made in March 1947 for starting consumer societies. Three co-operative stores have been registered, and another five are about to be, while work has been begun on another twelve.

1) Note by the Secretariat: The arpent d'ordonnance = 1.26 acres, and the arpent commun = 1.04 acres.

In Rodriguez at the end of the year there were 21 credit societies in operation, with a total of 415 members, and total loans during the year amounted to Rs. 33,514.

There are four power stations, three of which are hydro-electric, with a total energy production of 12,397,800 kWh.

There are 31 sugar factories, 11 distilleries, 1 oil refinery, 5 soap factories, 23 aloe fibre factories and one factory producing sacks for packing sugar. There are 3 tobacco factories, 32 factories producing lime, 10 producing salt, and two producing matches.

Village industries are practically non-existent, but Mauritius is well provided with skilled workers such as carpenters, stonemasons, jewellers, rattanware workers, shoe makers, cabinet makers, and joiners.

D. Standard of living.

No figures are available for the Territorial income. Retail prices include: flour, Rs. 0.38 per kilo; beef, Rs. 1.70 per kilo; grey cotton shirting, Rs. 0.87 per metre; and shoes Rs. 23.50 a pair. Flour, rice and beans are subsidized by Government.

E. Communications and transport

Shipping	Inwards	190 steam vessels	524,633 tons
(British & Foreign)	Outwards	191 " "	530,559 "
Railways		106 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles	
Air			1 aerodrome 1 sea plane base no internal services
Roads			
	Main roads	200 miles	
	Minor roads	315 "	
	Total length of roads	700 "	
Motor vehicles			
	Cars and taxis	2,109	
	Motor cycles	178	
	Buses	155	
	Lorries	502	
Post and money order offices		66	
Telegraph offices		31	

Telephones	11 main exchanges
	2,671 subscribers
Broadcasting station	1
Wireless receiving licences	3,895

F. Public Finance

Revenue amounted to Rs. 50,511,566 and expenditure to Rs. 52,513,054. The revenue included Rs. 1,949,627 from special revenue, and Rs. 10,796,084 from Imperial Funds for assistance to the Sugar Industry.

Surtax and excess profits taxes were not re-enacted for the current year. Poll tax for companies was increased from 30% to 35%. Income tax in respect of individuals begins at incomes of Rs. 4,000 for which the tax chargeable is Rs. 60 and rises to Rs. 12,900 for incomes of Rs. 50,000. On incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000 a flat rate of 50% is charged, and 60% on incomes in excess of Rs. 100,000.

G. Banking and credit

Information was transmitted on the number of banks.

H. International trade

Total imports amounted to Rs. 110,707,720, including:

Food, drink, tobacco (including Rs. 20,843,891 for grain and flour)	Rs. 42,147,902
Clothing and textiles	Rs. 9,674,542
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers (including guano)	Rs. 4,088,287
Machinery, metals and vehicles	Rs. 5,440,899

Total exports amounted to Rs. 67,290,675. Only three items:

were exported:

Sugar	Rs. 66,075,683
Alco fibre	Rs. 45,159
Rum	Rs. 1,169,833

The chief direction of imports was as follows:

<u>Countries of origin</u>	<u>Approximate Percentage of trade</u>
United Kingdom	25 %
Australia and New Zealand	22 %
India	13 %
Egypt	8.4 %
Union of South Africa	5.9 %

No commercial agreements were entered into during the year.

I. Development programmes

There is a Ten Year Development Programme for Mauritius, which involves an expenditure of Rs. 102,821,609. General progress was handicapped by the lack of supervisory staff and materials.

Progress during the year included: plant breeding and pest control in the field of agriculture; the purchase of a new training school site for which building plans are being drafted; the establishment of domestic science and handicraft centres; the establishment of a new insecticide unit as part of the malaria control programme; the commencement of construction of the Mare Longue Irrigation and Storage Reservoir; and the establishment of a new Fisheries Experimental Station.

The development programmes will be financed as follows:

Rs. 23,330,000, with an additional Rs. 628,436 for research, from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; Rs. 50,000,000 from loan funds; and Rs. 28,863,173 from subventions and reimbursements.

The ten-year allocations of the funds fall under the following main headings:

Agriculture	Rs. 3,500,100
Education (Training College)	Rs. 2,000,000
Health and nutrition	Rs. 6,642,610
Sewerage, irrigation and water supplies	Rs. 34,013,000
Roads and buildings	Rs. 26,850,000
Sugar industry	Rs. 6,000,000
Other purposes	Rs. 5,499,702
Unallocated	Rs. 18,316,197

NORTH BORNEO

The Colony of North Borneo consists of the northern end of the island of Borneo. The territory is largely mountainous and extensively forested, and contains some inland plains and alluvial coastal flats. The area is about 30,000 square miles, and the estimated population is 330,000.

II. Social Conditions

A. Problems of race and cultural relations

In order to prevent the indigenous peoples from being submerged by more vigorous immigrants, Native Reservations have been established under the Land and Native Administration Ordinances.

B. Labour and employment conditions

Policy is to protect the interests of both indigenous and immigrant labour. The latter is at present mainly Chinese. An officer with a knowledge of Chinese is Commissioner of Immigration and Labour.

Principle categories of employment at the end of 1947 were: rubber estates, 6,668; logging and sawmills, 2,591; tobacco estates, 1,332; and Government departments (including public works and railway), 2,605.

Average daily wages are: agricultural labourer (unskilled), \$0.60 - \$1.50⁽¹⁾; agricultural labourer (semi-skilled), \$0.75 - \$2.85; industrial labourer (unskilled), \$1.50 - \$1.70; artisans and skilled workers, \$2.00 - \$5.00.

(1) Note by Secretariat: \$1.00 (Malayan) = \$0.475 (U.S.)

= 2 shillings 4 pence (Sterling)

The workday is from 6 to 8 hours.

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance provides for the legal constitution of employers' and workers' organizations.

There are no associations of employers organized as such, though the formation of a Borneo Employers' Federation, is being considered.

A union of junior civil service employees is the first trade union to be formed in the territory. There are associations of Chinese craftsmen from which trade unions can be developed. Legislation enacted at the end of the year is designed to provide for such developments.

Labour relations are arranged by direct contact between employer and employee. Under the Labour Ordinance, an officer of the Labour Department is available as mediator. The principal legislation governing the employment of Labour is the North Borneo Labour Ordinance, applicable on the mainland, and the Straits Settlements Labour Ordinance, applicable on the Island of Labuan. As the local labour supply is insufficient, outside sources are being investigated. Such labour would be imported on free terms, with safeguards for repatriation and opportunities for settlement. The planting and harvesting of rice-crops produces the only marked seasonal variation in employment.

With the exception of a small number of Dyaks who come from Sarawak for employment in jungle enterprises, there is no organized migration of labour into the territory.

C. Public health and sanitation

In many areas the general standard of health rose considerably, with reductions in the incidence of beri-beri, yaws, ringworm and scabies. Malaria, however, is prevalent on the east coast, and is a major problem in the Sandakan district.

The Borneo Malaria Research Unit, with headquarters at Labuan, North Borneo, carries out research work in Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo.

The revised estimate of expenditure of the Medical Department for 1947 was \$776,700.

There are 10 hospitals with 305 beds; a mental hospital with 40 beds; a small leper colony; and 30 dispensaries.

There are 20 medical doctors, 45 nurses, 25 midwives, and 1 veterinary officer.

Facilities exist for the training of nurses and midwives.

No accurate vital statistics are available. Diseases causing both high morbidity and high mortality are malaria, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

The general standard of nutrition has improved greatly since liberation from Japanese occupation, and the population as a whole shows an increased resistance to disease.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

There is a severe housing shortage in the three principal towns, of which two were totally destroyed in the war. The 1947 building programme was of necessity confined to the provision of temporary accommodation pending completion of plans for permanent development.

E. Welfare and relief

There is provision for the care of the aged and handicapped, and for the relief of war victims. The community life in the indigenous villages, and the strong ties of family and clan which exist among the Chinese, render the need for outside assistance very small.

F. & G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information was transmitted but is not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

Policy aims at the provision of 6 years of free primary education for all children; the encouragement of pupils to proceed to secondary schools; the establishment of trade schools and a teachers' training college; the provision of scholarships to enable students to receive

higher education in Malay and Hong Kong; and full cooperation with, and increase of grants to, missions.

The main problems are the replacement of buildings, equipment and textbooks, most of which were destroyed or damaged during the war, and a lack of trained teachers.

The revised estimate for expenditure on education in 1947 was \$111,400.

In 1947, grants to mission schools amounted to \$18,000.

Information on school buildings and other facilities, on curriculum and languages of instruction, was transmitted but is not summarized.

Classes for adults, attended by 145 students, were held in private schools.

The number of schools increased from 144 in 1946 to 165. In 1947, 13,959 pupils enrolled in primary, and 93 in secondary schools. The number of children of school age is estimated, for 1948, at 65,000. Teachers number 538.

For development programmes see Section IV, I.

IV Economic Conditions

A - C. Natural resources and production

The primary products are rubber, timber, coconut products, fish and other marine produce, hemp, rice, sago, tobacco, and forest produce. Minor industries include the manufacture of coconut oil and rice milling.

The greater part of the territory is covered with jungle and is unpopulated. Of the total area under cultivation, estimated at 276,000 acres, 125,000 acres are planted with rubber, 90,000 with rice, 53,000 with coconuts, and 14,000 with sago. Estimated annual yields in tons are: rubber, 18,000; rice, 22,800; copra, 2,700 and coconut oil, 900; and sago, 3,000.

Livestock totals at the end of the year were estimated at 25,000

cattle, 40,000 pigs, 3,500 goats, 2,000 horses, and 350,000 poultry.

The commercial forests are composed of hard woods. The total production of timber rose from 923,597 cubic feet in 1946 to 3,847,522 cubic feet in 1947.

For fisheries development plans see Section IV. I.

A special committee is now examining the problem of shifting cultivation, a primary factor in soil erosion.

Many of the rivers are subject to floods. Water and flood control studies will be a responsibility of the newly established Irrigation Department. The mechanisation of rice cultivation is being considered, and a pilot scheme has recently been approved.

A projected stock farm will include in its scope the selection and breeding of all types of livestock suitable to the country.

Plant and animal pests (including migratory locusts, pigs, deer, rats and birds) are a major problem. The size of the country and the numbers of animals involved limit the effectiveness of the use of poisons and firearms.

An agricultural experimental station is in operation, and there are plans for four further stations, including one for rice and one for rubber.

Land tenure in the territory is governed by the North Borneo Land Ordinance and the Land Rules, except in the small area formerly comprising the Settlement of Labuan which is still governed by Straits Settlements legislation. All land belongs to the Crown. Land tenure is affected by the Government's policy of protecting the interests of the indigenous peoples, who are given grants in perpetuity instead of leases.

There are two forms of land tenure, (a) leasehold available to all, and (b) Titles available to Natives only (including all aboriginal inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago). Town Land may not be leased for more than 99 years, and Country Land for more than 999 years.

The total area occupied by indigenous inhabitants (excluding village reserves) is approximately 125,730 acres, almost all on individual title. Excluding town areas, non-indigenous inhabitants occupy approximately 553,990 acres, of which 368,816 are owned by Europeans and about 50,347 are ex-enemy (Japanese) property. Nearly all the balance of 134,827 acres is occupied by Chinese or persons of Chinese descent. Land occupied by Government and under Forest Reserves totals 412,345 acres.

The European-owned and the formerly Japanese-owned lands are generally suitable for large scale commercial crops such as rubber, tobacco and hemp. The land occupied by Chinese and other Asians is usually suitable for rubber, coconuts, rice, or vegetable gardens.

Normal marketing facilities include village and town markets and occasional market fairs. Distribution through these channels appears to be adequate.

There are 3 electric power stations; some small rice mills in the rice-growing areas; 1 sago factory; 2 sawmills; 1 mangrove-extract factory; and a number of buffalo-powered coconut oil mills.

Handicrafts include woven wares made of bamboo, rattan, and plant fibres, and iron and brass work.

D. Standard of living

No data are available.

Since 1941 retail prices have risen as follows:

		<u>1941</u>	<u>1947</u>
Sarongs	each	₪ 2.10	₪ 5.80
Rice (free market)	(1) per gantang	₪ 0.54	₪ 2.40
Fresh fish	per gantang	₪ 0.30	₪ 0.60
Soap	per bar	₪ 0.20	₪ 0.75

E. Communications and Transport

(1) Note by Secretariat : 1 gantang = 1 imperial gallon
= 4.546 litres

<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Sea	freight services to the United Kingdom and Australia; local services to Singapore and Hong Kong
Inland waterways	numerous rivers, in some areas the only means of communication
Railways	116 miles
Air	1 airfield in operation; weekly service to Singapore.
Main roads	about 100 miles
Minor roads	about 100 miles
Bridle paths	about 100 miles
Telegraphs	regional and local radio telegraph circuits
Telephone	2 exchanges with 180 points
Radio	transmitting stations for radio telegraph

F. Public finance

The revised estimate of expenditure for 1947 was \$11,760,000, and of revenue \$ 7,021,000.

The basis of taxation is indirect. The principal sources of revenue are customs duties (\$ 4,628,023) and land revenues (\$ 629,572).

G. Banking and credit

Information is given on banking facilities.

H. International trade

The value of imports totalled \$ 20,471,707, of which the principal items were food, \$ 5,786,573 (including rice, \$ 2,959,827), and textiles and apparel (\$ 3,606,095).

The value of exports amounted to \$ 16,932,627, of which the main items were rubber (\$ 11,250,247); timber (\$ 1,639,059); coconut products

(\$ 1,114,629); fish and other sea produce (\$ 608,131); and hemp (\$ 554,679).

Imports were mainly from Australia and the United Kingdom, and exports principally to Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Machinery, manufactured goods, textiles, and clothing are subject to duties ranging from 10% to 15% ad valorem, but in most cases there is a preferential rate for articles originating wholly or partly within the British Commonwealth.

I. Development programmes

There is an Eight-Year Reconstruction and Development Plan, calling for a total expenditure of £ 6,051,939. Allocations under this plan are as follows: communications, £ 1,844,545; Government buildings, £ 1,357,065; housing and town reconstruction and development, £ 1,225,400; public health £ 567,030; mineralogical and other surveys, £ 192,990; irrigation, £ 189,000; education, £ 100,860; agriculture, £ 64,080; livestock, £ 44,900; forests, £ 43,600; fisheries, £ 25,000; census and statistical bureau, £ 17,000.

Funds for development, totalling £ 3,559,407, will be as follows: North Borneo allocation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, £ 623,370; British Borneo allocation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund £ 123,750; loans, £ 795,360; and Colony budget, £ 2,016,927.

SINGAPORE (1)

The Colony of Singapore comprises Singapore Island, Christmas Island, and the Cocos or Keeling Islands. Singapore Island is situated in South East Asia off the southern end of the Malay Peninsula. The island is about 27 miles long and 14 wide, with an area of approximately 217 square miles, and has a population of 938,079. Christmas Island is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles south of the western end of Java, at 10°30' south latitude and 105°40' east longitude. The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a group of 27 small coral islands, lie in the Indian Ocean between 12°4' and 12°13' south latitude and 96°49' and 96°56' east longitude.

II. Social ConditionsA. Social problems of race and cultural relations

There are no social problems of race or cultural relations of any magnitude.

B. Labour and employment conditions

In the past, when labour was unorganized, largely immigrant and illiterate, the general practice was for employers to adopt a paternalistic attitude to their labour forces and to provide them with free food, housing and medical care. Though the workers of Singapore are now strongly organised in trade unions and are striving for independence, they have not yet realized that the continued provision of these benefits or the securing of further benefits, will retard their progress.

The general policy, therefore, is to foster the growth of democratic trade unionism, to teach labour the principles of direct negotiation, conciliation and mediation, and gradually to replace the paternalistic system of employment by one of full payment in cash.

(1) Note by the Secretariat:

In the information transmitted under Article 73 a reference is on occasion made to other government publications, including the Annual Colonial Report for 1947. This summary is therefore based on the information transmitted and on the Colonial Report for 1947.

A major problem is the necessity for achieving high wages - required by the high cost of rice, the controlling factor in all local wage rates - and at the same time lower production costs to meet increasing competition. During the year there have been cases where a high wage rate has been continued until an industry has no longer been able to compete with parallel industries being carried on elsewhere. The solution should be found not by engaging cheap labour but by improving the labourer's efficiency and by increased mechanization.

40,500 workers are employed by the Government, Harbour Board, Municipality and military services, and more than 60,000 by over a hundred different industries, including rubber processing and manufacture, building and construction, engineering, petroleum processing, furniture manufacturing, printing, stevedoring and lightorage.

Direct employment by the military services fell during the year from 20,000 to 16,000, and there were other large reductions in labour employed by contractors on behalf of these services. In addition, owing to high labour costs, by the end of the year most of the sawmills had been closed.

Mainly owing to the increased cost of rationed rice, the 1946 daily wage rates for Government and Municipal employment were changed on 1 August 1947 as follows:

Unskilled labourers	(1) \$1.43	to	\$1.94
Masons	\$2.80 - \$3.84	to	\$2.56 - \$4.18
Carpenters	\$2.84 - \$4.40	to	\$2.62 - \$5.08
Mechanics	\$3.52 - \$4.64	to	\$3.70 - \$5.54

(1) Note by the Secretariat: \$1 (Malayan) = \$0.47½ (U.S.)

= 2s. 4d. (sterling)

In private industry weekly wages were: cargo labourers (commercial), \$13 to \$30; building labourers (unskilled), \$24 to \$30; domestic servants (European houses), \$15 to \$25, rubber factory millers, \$24 to \$49; carpenters, \$42 to \$66.

There is an eight-hour work day. In most of the large industries the work week is five days. Overtime is paid at one and a half times the usual rates.

Employers' and workers' organizations are subject to the Trade Unions Ordinance, which requires the auditing of a union's accounts by a qualified person.

There are 32 employers' and 127 employees' associations, with total memberships of 3,364 and 37,211 respectively.

All labour disputes during the year were settled either by direct negotiation or with the assistance of officers of the Labour Department.

Workers are widely protected by the Labour Ordinance, which ensures that no written agreements of service shall be made and that verbal agreements shall not exceed one month. This ordinance also deals with methods of termination of service, payment and priority of wages, wage claims, prohibition of employment of women and young persons during the night; inspections of places of employment, housing accommodation, water, sanitation and general health conditions; medical and hospital care, statistical returns, and the right of workers to complain to the Labour Department.

Other protective regulations are the Workmen's Compensation, the Trade Unions, the Trade Disputes, the Industrial Courts, the Protection of Workers, and the Machinery Ordinances.

An employment exchange acts as liaison, without charge, between employers and persons in search of work.

C. Public health and sanitation

1947 was the first full working year, since the restoration of civil Government, with all the pre-war hospital buildings in use. Progress was made in the rehabilitation of both hospitals and quarters. With regard to staff, the main problem is the shortage of trained local nurses.

Expenditure for public health during the year was \$5,420,466.16.

Hospital beds available for all cases except those of leprosy and venereal and mental diseases number 1,354,250 less than before the war. Venereal disease and leprosy are receiving more attention than before the war, and the mental hospital will be able to accommodate the pre-war number of patients (1,000) when sufficient qualified staff can be recruited.

There are 257 doctors, 146 dentists, 571 nurses, 29 midwives, and 55 pharmacists.

The King Edward VII College of Medicine provides degrees of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery and Licentiate in Dental Surgery, registrable by the General Medical Council in the United Kingdom. During 1947 extensions to the College doubled the accommodation for students, of whom there were 399 at the beginning of the academic year. Financial assistance is given to students.

There are also facilities for training other medical personnel, including nurses, midwives and sanitary inspectors.

Vital statistics for 1947 are summarized as follows:

a) Number of deaths	12,511
Rate per 1,000 population	13.34
b) Number of births	43,045
Rate per 1,000 population	45.89
c) Number of deaths under one year	3,753
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	87.33

d) Diseases causing high morbidity

	Cases
Convulsions	1,519
Pneumonia (all forms)	1,239
Fever (unspecified)	922
Premature births and diseases of early infancy	553
Diarrhoea and enteritis	631

e) Diseases causing high mortality

	Number of deaths	Death rate per 100,000 population
Convulsions	1,519	161.9
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1,468	156.5
Pneumonia (all forms)	1,239	132.1

Although the diet of a large section of the population is unsatisfactory, gross signs of a deficiency disease such as beri-beri are infrequent. On the whole the nutritional state of the people, particularly of school children, has improved during the year. Nevertheless, one third of the child population of the poorer and middle classes is suffering from malnutrition. The institution of child-feeding centres, providing free meals for a daily average of 5,000 children of pre-school age, is perhaps the most important nutritional measure ever to be undertaken in Malaya.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

There is an extreme shortage of housing in Singapore. Densities from 300 to 500 persons per acre are common, and in some blocks the figure rises to 1,000. The shortage of housing is of long standing, and has merely been accentuated by two factors resulting from the war: firstly, by a large influx of refugees from the Malay States in the early days of the Japanese invasion, many of whom have remained in Singapore; and secondly by the cessation of building during the war.

There has been extensive rehabilitation, and some post-war building development is now under way. For long-term development programmes see Section IV.I.

E. Welfare and relief

During the year a social survey, the first of its kind, was made of the Municipality of Singapore. Designed as the first step in more intensive research, this survey will provide a solid basis for the development of social welfare policy.

In 1947 the immediate after-effects of the war no longer dominated the work of the Department of Social Welfare. There was a move from emergency to statutory and permanent functions, and increasing efforts were applied to youth welfare work, the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and the care and protection of women and girls.

The Social Welfare Council, an advisory body consisting of representatives of Government and of unofficial agencies (the latter in the majority), provides a most useful corrective to bureaucratic tendencies.

Communal feeding continued throughout the year, the cheapest meal costing 5 cents. For the child-feeding scheme see II, C.

One of the greatest social problems is the actual and potential criminal activity among young persons. A new draft Children and Young Persons Ordinance has been prepared, which will give legal sanction to the present situation whereby the Juvenile Court, the Juvenile Probation System, and all other measures dealing with juvenile delinquency are integrated as a part of the Department's work.

Other welfare work includes the care of the displaced, the homeless and other vulnerable persons, searching for missing persons, and public assistance for the aged, the weak, widows and the dependents of war victims.

F.-G. Crime statistics and description of penal administration

Information was transmitted but is not summarized.

H. Information on development programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

Among the advances during the year were an increase in the supply of text books, improvement in transport, rehabilitation of school buildings and playing fields, and the release by the Services of all school buildings which had been occupied by them. More pupils than ever are being accommodated, and grants-in-aid to schools under private management have been raised to nearly four times their pre-1941 level. Expenditure for 1947 was \$2,150,353.

Higher education is provided by the King Edward VII College of Medicine (see section II, C.) and by Raffles College, which gives three-year diploma courses. In 1947 students attending Raffles College numbered 196, of whom 79 were from Singapore.

Evening classes in commercial and technical subjects were attended by 1,633 pupils. During the year 63 boys took engineering courses at the Trade School.

Since 1946 the number of registered schools has increased from 207 to 202, and the enrolment from 76,609 to 91,073. Small unregistered schools number about 200.

English schools consist of three groups, run by Government, missions, or private boards or individuals. Government pays the whole of the expenses of the first group, gives financial aid to the second, and in some cases provides school buildings for the third.

Of the 29,095 pupils in English schools, 25,631 received primary and 3,464 secondary education. These schools are open to children of all races. Of the pupils, 75.7% were Chinese, 10.5% Indians, 3.3% Eurasians and Europeans, and 3.5% Malays. 3,724 pupils held scholarships or were exempt from payment of fees. Of the 154 registered Chinese schools, which are run privately, 49 received Government grants totalling approximately \$300,000. 33,291 pupils attended these Government-aided schools, forming over 60% of the total for all Chinese

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registered schools (53,470); 34 of the 35 registered Malay schools are operated by Government. Enrolment was 6,463. No fees are charged. Of the 11 Indian schools, 5 are Government-aided. Enrolment was 919. Broadcasts to schools now average 9 hours weekly. 29 Chinese, 20 English, and 7 Malay schools use the service.

Though much remains to be done before the position will be comparable with that of 1941, improvement in 1947 was such that in 1948 it will be possible to begin experimentally the execution of a large expansion programme. (See section IV, I.)

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

Singapore's main activities of entrepôt trade and processing industries expanded during the year, the most marked trend being the development of secondary industry.

The total area under crops is approximately 70,000 acres, of which 42,000 are under rubber and 8,000 under coconuts. The remainder is used largely for market-gardening. The number of pigs bred locally and marketed increased from 35,588 in 1946 to 60,954 at the end of 1947. Poultry number about a million.

The aims of the Fisheries Department during the year were the provision of needed materials and the removal of as many war-time controls as possible. The average daily fish supply was maintained at the pre-war level. The rearing of carp in freshwater ponds is an important element of small-holding. There is a large entrepôt trade in salt fish and marine byproducts, amounting to about \$30,000,000 annually.

Types of land tenure are freehold, statutory land grant, Crown leases (usually for 99 years), and occupation under temporary licence.

The phosphate deposits on Christmas Island are worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company.

With regard to power production, the highest total units generated per month increased by 1,000,000 KW hours over the 1946 figure to a maximum of 9,500,000 KW hours in 1947. Units generated increased from a total of 75,400,000 in 1946 to 105,700,000 in 1947. During the year 16 new sub-stations were commissioned.

Among the food-processing plants are 6 pre-war and 3 post-war oil mills, biscuit factories, and breweries. There are engineering and foundry works, and facilities for ship repair. An automobile assembly plant and a tin smelter were largely rehabilitated during the year and are now in operation.

The 14 rubber milling factories employ over 5,000 workers and are one of the greatest potential earners of foreign exchange. There are 30 sawmills, 13 brickworks, and 4 large and several small soap factories. Other industries are rattan, tobacco, glass and battery manufacture, and the processing of forest products.

There are 36 registered cooperative societies with a total membership of 13,300. 21 are thrift and loan societies, with a total of \$1,015,251.97 invested in trustee securities, and 10 are labourers' cooperative credit societies. There is also a Singapore Urban Cooperative Union, which during the year awarded 4 secondary school scholarships to the children of its members.

D. Standard of Living

No territorial or per capita income statistics are available.

Average retail prices during 1947 were:

Rice (controlled price, per gantang ⁽¹⁾)	\$1.50
Fresh fish (snapper, per kati ⁽²⁾)	1.35
Coconut oil (per kati)	0.37

E. Communications and Transport

<u>Type of communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Sea	9,207,711 tons entered the port during the year
(1)(2) <u>Note by the Secretariat</u>	(1) 1 gantang = 1 imperial gallon = 4.546 litres
	(2) 1 kati = 1-1/3 lbs.

<u>Type of communication</u> (cont'd).	<u>Extent</u>
Railways	20 miles of railroad, linking Singapore with the mainland of Malaya via a causeway
Air	1 civil and 2 military airports; intercontinental and regional services to various points in Malaya and to Indonesia and Hong Kong
Roads	279 miles
Telegraph	overseas and local telegraph facilities, including radio telegraph to Siam, Borneo and Christmas Island
Telephone	local service and trunk connections with the Federation of Malaya
Radio	3 transmitters; 11,700 receivers' licences

F. Public Finance

Revenue for 1947 was \$70,972,949.00, and expenditure \$61,956,004.34.

Chief sources of revenue were duties on tobacco (\$16,566,063), liquors (\$11,093,044), and petroleum (\$6,170,726).

The Income Tax Ordinance was enacted to come into force on 1 January 1948.

G. Banking and Credit

Information was given on banking facilities but is not summarized.

H. International trade

The total value of imports was \$1,045,796,434, and of exports \$513,296,593. The principal import was rice, \$311,300,000. Imports of cotton textiles were valued at \$144,100,000, and of machinery at \$16,200,000. The main exports were rubber, \$415,400,000; tin, \$44,700,000; cotton textiles, \$42,500,000; and pepper, \$26,600,000.

Direction of trade
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Total</u>
Netherlands Indies (Indonesia)	221.6	120.5	342.1
United States	115.4	221.2	336.6
United Kingdom	169.3	117.3	286.6
Other British Territories	102.5	64.5	167.6

I. Development programmes

A programme has been designed for the complete clearance of slums and for the building of the necessary new housing during a period of twenty years. The slums will be cleared according to priority of need, and the building of new towns will be carried on simultaneously. Into these towns will be moved those industrial establishments which are not by their nature bound to their present sites (as in the case of docks).

In August 1947 a Ten-Year Programme for Educational Development was approved. One of its main aims is the provision of free primary education for all children. Other important features are the extension of post-primary educational facilities, the development of technical education, the establishment of a Teachers' Training College, and wide expansion of adult education.

The programme also provides for the elimination of the present system of separate Malay, Chinese and Indian vernacular

schools, and for the development of regional schools for pupils of all races.

Other development programmes include a major airport expansion scheme, sponsored by Government and the Royal Air Force and costing \$35,000,000, and improvement plans for harbour facilities, power and gas production, water supplies, and sewage disposal.

SWAZILAND

Swaziland lies in the northeast corner of the Union of South Africa and is bordered on the east by the southwestern tip of Mozambique. According to the latest available estimate its population is 186,880, and the area is 6,704.6 square miles.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

There are no special problems of race and cultural relations. The three elements of the population (African, European and Eurafrikan) live harmoniously. Areas have been set aside for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of Africans and approximately one-half of the Territory is owned and occupied by Europeans. Native laws are respected except so far as they may be incompatible with the due exercise of the imperial Government's power and legislation or clearly injurious to the welfare of the Native themselves.

B. Labour and employment conditions

There is no Labour Department, District Officers being charged with the responsibility of supervising labour conditions. The welfare of Swazis working in the Union of South Africa is taken care of by an Agency for the High Commission Territories with headquarters in Johannesburg. There are no special labour problems.

Agricultural wages range from £ 5 to £ 10 per month plus quarters for African farm labourers and from 15s. to 50s. per month plus quarters and food for unskilled labourers. Mining wages range from £ 15 to £ 100 per month plus quarters for Europeans and from 25s. to £ 4 per month plus quarters and food for Africans, with an average of 50 hours worked per week. Wages for skilled artisans range from £ 15 to £ 25 for Europeans, and from £ 4 to £ 10 for Africans.

There are at present no employers' or workers' organisations, although provision exists for the registration and regulation of trade unions. There were no disputes during the year.

The following labour legislation is in force:

Native Labour Regulation Proclamation 1913, as amended
in 1930, 1936 and 1939
Transvaal Master and Servants Law 1880, in force in
Swaziland
Swaziland Masters and Servants (Amendment) Proclamation
1944
Swaziland Native Labour (Written Contracts) Proclamation
1943, as amended in 1944
Employment of Women in Mines Proclamation 1936
Swaziland Employment of Women, Young Persons and
Children Proclamation 1937
Swaziland Workmen's Compensation Proclamation 1939
Minimum Wage Proclamation 1937
Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation 1942

A fairly constant supply of labour is recruited in the Territory for work in the gold and coal mines in the Union of South Africa. In 1947 there were 8,305 Swazis working in the Union in various occupations, the principal ones being in the mines, 5,996; farm labour, 755; other labour, 950; and domestic service, 253. Contracts of employment, legally attested, must be entered into before workers leave the Territory. These stipulate wages, hours and conditions of work and rations. There are three agencies of the High Commission Territories on the Witwatersrand which look after the general well-being of the of the emigrant labour. Machinery exists for remittances from workers to their families in the Territory. Influence is brought to bear on workers to return to their homes on the completion of their contracts of service in order to mitigate the results of prolonged absence on social and family ties. No migratory labour enters the Territory and there is no movement of labour within the Territory.

C. Public health and sanitation

The prevention of malaria, venereal disease, bilharziasis, dysentery, infective enteritis and tuberculosis, the control of infectious disease, and the improvement of both rural and urban sanitation are the main health problems of the Medical Department, which aims at raising the general standard of health of the community by eliminating preventable disease and controlling the transmission of disease.

The territorial budget for the Medical Services amounted to £ 38,377. The grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government amounted to £ 3,554 for malaria control and £ 11,778 for the leper settlement. There are three hospitals with 168 beds; 10 doctors; 21 European and 49 African nurses; and 4 veterinary practitioners.

The Territory possesses no facilities for the training of medical personnel other than African female nurses.

Registration is not compulsory in the case of the African population, and the undermentioned vital statistics relate to the European population only:

a) Number of deaths	26
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.0
b) Number of births	69
Birth rate per 1,000 population	24.03
c) Number of deaths under 1 year	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	45.4

Figures relating to morbidity and mortality data are not available. The nutritional status of the community has not yet been accurately assessed.

Health education is largely confined to health teaching in schools.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

The year 1947 saw the start of a three year scheme of Government housing which will eventually cost £ 95,000. The improvement of the standard of housing of Africans and Coloureds, particularly those in Government employment, continues slowly and steady progress is being made in the building up of properly planned non-European townships. Great improvements have been made in the standard of housing for household servants.

Housing programmes are chiefly hampered by the shortage of building material.

E. Welfare and relief

There is no social insurance scheme operative in the Territory.

Financial assistance was given to ex-servicemen. An amount of £ 1,300 was provided for pauper relief, which is granted to Europeans and extended to Africans only in exceptional circumstances since under Swazi custom the nearest relation is expected to support an African pauper.

A number of Africans suffering from serious diseases were given specialist treatment in the Union of South Africa at Government expense. The administration has in operation a mobile cinema unit which exhibits films on public health and educational subjects generally to the rural population.

F. Crime statistics

Information transmitted but not summarized.

G. Description of penal administration

No information transmitted.

H. Development programmes

See section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

The educational policy aims at making available a growing number of persons suitable for employment in the administrative and technical services in order that the Swazi people should not lack the leadership and advice of enlightened men of their own race. The principal objective is to provide an adequate system of primary schools in order to prepare the way for universal schooling and to raise the standard of literacy. The administration is confronted in this field with financial difficulties as well as with some very intractable problems relating to the characteristics and customs of the Swazi people. In the first instance the Swazis are exceedingly conservative and superstitious and they are averse to living together in villages, the result being that it is very difficult to bring within the reach of the entire population the full benefits of education. Since the main mark and repository of wealth is cattle, boys are required for herding and are therefore a minority in many schools. Often they can only begin their schooling at an age when they should already have reached the end of the primary course.

The staff of the Education Department consists of a Director, two European education officers, six African supervisors of schools and the usual supporting clerical staff. European education is in the main the responsibility of Government, while African and coloured education is largely in the hands of various missions, to whom generous financial assistance is granted by Government in the form of salary and equipment. In addition to the mission schools, there are 5 large Government schools for Africans as well as 3 Swazi national schools.

The Board of Advice on African Education, which consists of representatives of the missions, the tribal authority and the Government, advises on all educational matters referred to it.

During the year £ 77,133 was spent on education of which £ 35,888 was obtained from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

The breakdown of this expenditure is as follows:

Administration	£ 6,020
European education	£ 31,307
Native education	£ 37,025
Coloured education	£ 2,681

Information was transmitted on school buildings and other facilities and on curriculum and languages of instruction but is not summarized.

There are no facilities for higher education in Swaziland but assistance is granted to applicants desirous of completing courses of training at universities in South Africa.

Owing to the restricted finances of the Territory, no work has yet been started in the field of adult education.

A trade school for Africans was recently established to provide a four year course in the three trades most essential to the Territory, i.e. building, carpentry, and smithy work.

No figures are at present available to determine the exact level of literacy among the European and coloured communities. There are, however good reasons for believing that the percentage of illiterates is small. Of the African population 13% are literate in their own language and about 5% in English. There are 527 European children enrolled in European primary and secondary schools, which represents 83% of the number of children of school age; 11,038 African children are enrolled in African schools which represents 30% of the number of children of school age; and 205 coloured children are enrolled in coloured schools.

Of the 29 teachers employed in the European schools 15 are trained and 14 untrained. Of the 9 teachers employed in the coloured schools 6 are trained and 3 untrained. In the African schools 211

course for the training of African teachers is provided by one of the missions. The pupil teacher ratio was 20 to 1 in the European schools, 30 to 1 in the African schools and 21 to 1 in the coloured schools. The per capita expenditure on education was as follows:

European schools maintained by Government	£ 24
European schools aided by Government	£ 17
Schools maintained from Swazi National Fund	£ 10.2
African schools maintained by Government	£ 3.8
African schools aided by Government	£ 2.4
Coloured schools aided by Government	£ 11.5

A weekly newspaper in English is published in Mbabane. The number of readers of Bantu papers published in the Union of South Africa is growing. The Education Department issues a monthly newsletter. Three European schools have their own projectors and are members of the Union Education Department's Film Library. Indigenous art has found its chief expression in wood carving and grasswork; and both crafts are receiving encouragement from Government and Tribal Authority. The Swazi language is closely related to Zulu, and the folklore of both peoples is much the same. Zulu is a well-established language which is taught in the school, affords the Swazi a medium of expression widely recognized and understood both in the Territory and in the Union of South Africa, so that up to the present there has been very little evidence of creative effort on the part of the Swazi to establish an orthography and literature of their own.

For information on development programmes see section IV, † I.

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

The basic economy of the territory is agriculture,

Mineral production consists of asbestos, gold, tin and barytes.

The proportion of the value of the mineral production to that of total exports was 73% for 1947. This mineral production provides some 20% of the total revenue of the Territory in the form of royalties, rentals and taxes. There are proved deposits of other minerals like haematite and coal, but lack of cheap transport discourages active investigation of further prospects.

The staff of the Department of Livestock and Agricultural Services consists of 25 European agricultural and veterinary officers and 347 African assistant agricultural officers, demonstrators, cattle guards, forest guards and laboratory assistants.

The country is now supplying its own requirements of maize and kafir corn, staple foods of the African population. It is also exporting chiefly to the Union of South Africa, cattle, groundnuts, cotton, hides and skins, and tobacco.

The arable parts show evidence of too much ploughing with too little care being taken for soil conservation. Large parts of the country consist of pastures and unimproved veld.

Estimated production figures for the principal crops were:

Maize	400,000 bags	
Groundnuts	11,000 "	(shelled)
Kafir corn	15,000 "	
Cotton	400 bales	
Tobacco	750,000 lbs.	

There are 73,775 cattle belonging to Europeans and 300,026 to Africans; 6,494 sheep belonging to Europeans and 20,680 to Africans, and 122,193 goats. Livestock exports consisted of 15,000 head of cattle, 250,000 pounds of butter, 56,667 hides and skins, and over 75 tons of bonemeal.

Practically no indigenous forests are left, and considerable areas of low veld have reverted to bush.

As far as the Africans are concerned the use of both manure and fertilizer is becoming increasingly popular (1,500 tons of fertilizers are now imported annually).

No agricultural education exists in the Territory. Extension work by the members of the Agricultural Division in the last ten years has resulted in the majority of Africans learning to plough and harrow. As a result of the many concessions made from 1880 onwards by the Swazi King the whole of the Territory was made over to Europeans, and it became necessary to expropriate one-third of each land concession and reserve it for the use of the indigenous population. This was effected by the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation of 1907, and the present situation is that, of the 2,027,205 morgen⁽¹⁾ comprising the territory, 990,147 are available for occupation by Swazis. Native areas and land purchased by the Swazi Nation is communally owned and is held in trust by the High Commissioner and the Paramount Chief respectively for the Swazi people.

Agricultural credit facilities are provided by banks or by Government.

Marketing unions exist for tobacco and beef. Maize is bought by the Department for storage and later resold at a price fixed by law.

Mineral exports for 1947 valued £ 896,604. Asbestos accounted for 27,954 short tons, valued at £ 840,535, and gold for 5,637 fine ounces, valued at £ 45,603.

(1) Note by Secretariat 1 morgen = 2.11 acres

There is a small clothing factory, a butter factory, a bone
milling plant and an oil extracting plant.

D. Standard of living

The average retail prices of the chief staple articles were:

Maize meal per bag of 200 lbs.	£ 1.16s. 8d.
Beef per lb.	10½d.
Sugar A "	4d.
Tobacco per lb. leaf snuff	3s. 9d.

E. Communications and transport

<u>Type of Communication</u>	<u>Extent</u>
Railways	Nil
Air	1 civil airfield
Trunk roads	205 miles
Main roads	476 "
Branch roads	443 "
Post Offices	16
Telephones	230
Telegraphs and cables	965 " of wire
Radio	Nil
Meteorological stations	31

F. Public finance

The expenditure and revenue were £ 457,387 and £ 446,783
respectively.

The main heads of taxation are the Native tax of 35s. per annum paid
by each adult male African who is unmarried or has one wife. Africans
with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife, with a
maximum tax of £ 4.10s.; income tax at the rate of 15d. plus one
thousandth of a penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of
one pound for married persons, with appropriate rebates for children,
and starting at 18d. in the pound for unmarried persons, with rebate for

dependents. Companies pay a flat rate of 4s. in the pound of taxable income; European poll tax of £ 3 per annum paid by every European male over 21; licences, and the Base Metal Royalty.

G. Banking and credit

Information given on number of banks.

H. International trade.

By an agreement with the Union of South Africa dated 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as a part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually. The imports, the value of which was not given, consist principally of maize, groceries, wearing apparel, Kafir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, spirits, petrol and oil, most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa.

The total value of exports was about £ 1,229,994 of which the most important items were:

Asbestos	£ 840,535
Slaughter stock	£ 245,868
Bullion	£ 45,603

I. Development programmes

Development continued in the fields of education, health, agriculture, animal husbandry and native land settlement. The entire scope of development has been undertaken from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act; no major project has been financed from local resources.

The original 10 year plan was not approved, and an 8 year plan envisaging a total expenditure of £ 830,000 is now being drafted. Meanwhile, work has continued on certain earlier schemes and new schemes which were unquestionably necessary. In education, progress was made on the building of a large school farm, a girls' dormitory and class rooms for European children. The building of a Native Trades School and quarters for the staff of Government Native Schools for Africans was

also begun. In agriculture, 15 grain storage tanks were built, and 4 more are being erected, plus additional storage space,, water supply schemes for Native areas and anti-erosion measures have been undertaken, experiments in maize, kafir corn, groundnuts, cotton, witchweed, grasses, grazing and mixed farming are being carried on; and schemes for the improvement of Native cattle breeding and animal husbandry, and for control of animal diseases were all in progress. In the medical field, 4 leper villages and married quarters were completed, and work continued in the malaria survey. Progress continued in the scheme for Native Land Settlement with ancillary work on crop production, improvement of soil fertility, water supplies, anti-malarial measures and dairying. The geological survey involved investigations into mineral deposits, geological mapping, drilling for underground water supplies and survey of Crown mineral areas and mineral concessions.

TRINIDAD

The islands of Trinidad and Tobago are located close to the coast of Venezuela. The total area is 1,980 sq. miles. The estimated total population is 559,000.

II. Social Conditions

A. Social problems of race and cultural relations

There is no legal, constitutional or administrative discrimination; but some social clubs exclude members of other racial groups. This is not rigid. East Indians, who comprise about 1/3 of the population, are subject to the same laws as other groups except for separate Muslim and Hindu marriage and divorce ordinances.

B. Labour and employment conditions

The labour policy is to protect and assist the workers to attain the best possible standard of living, working conditions, and efficiency; to encourage trade unionism, good industrial relations, collective bargaining, and the use of conciliation and arbitration in labor disputes. The main difficulties arise in agriculture where a large proportion of the wage earning population is employed. The seasonal nature of employment and the general depressed condition of the agricultural economy hamper improvement.

Average daily wage rates for factory workers in the sugar industry during the crop season vary from \$1.04 to \$3.57 for skilled, 65¢ to \$2.34 for unskilled labour; during the wet season, \$1.43 to \$3.90 for skilled, 65¢ to \$2.43 for unskilled labour. These rates do not include a bonus of 20 per day by some companies for attendance of not less than 10 days per fortnight. The normal work week during the crop season is 56 hours; during the wet season 48 hours. Field workers in the sugar industry are paid on a task or piece-work basis. As a whole, including females, children, and unskilled workers, they earn an average of \$1.10 per day.

Average wages of workers in the oil industry are 34 to 50 cents per hour for an eight hour day and 45 hour week. In the asphalt industry time workers earn 26 to 47 cents per hour for an eight hour day and 48 hour week, and piece workers earn 9-1/2 to 26 cents per ton for pouring, cutting and loading asphalt.

It is estimated that about 20,000 workers are organised in nine trade unions, but union influence extends far beyond their actual membership. There are three employers' organizations, representing thirty-one companies.

The establishment of machinery to settle industrial disputes, and joint consultative committees of employers and employees, are encouraged. All the well organised industries are covered by collective agreements. Cases not settled by direct negotiation are normally referred to the Labour Department for conciliation. As a last resort the Governor may appoint an arbitration tribunal with the consent of both parties. There were four strikes in 1947. The number of man-days lost in three cases was 21,862 and involved 2,148 workers.

The following labor legislation is in force:

- Recruiting of Workers
- Employment of Women
- Employment of Children
- Employment of Young Persons
- Workmen's Compensation
- Hours and Holidays
- Industrial Organization
- Industrial Relations
- Labour Inspection

Free public labour exchanges are administered by the Labour Department. Unskilled and semi-skilled labour supply was adequate in practically all industries except agriculture. There were shortages of craftsmen, and of the various professional occupations. Employment figures furnished by the sugar companies show an average of about 19,230 employed during the crop season and a maximum of 22,210 at its peak. This does not reflect a complete picture, because, besides a high labour

turnover, about 30 percent of the canes ground were produced by peasant farmers, who are also employers of labour.

An estimated 16,000 persons were engaged in cocoa production, 5,000 in coconut cultivation, 14,000 and 600 in the oil and asphalt industries, respectively; 4,200 in port transport, and 9,000 industrial workers in the Government Railway and Public Works Department, About 26,000 were employed in minor industries, distributive trades, and domestic service.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

The chief health problems are housing, water supply, drainage, nutrition, and the control and elimination of malaria, venereal diseases, hookworm, tuberculosis, enteric fever, yaws and leprosy.

An experimental station at Moravant is being used as a training centre for sanitary inspectors, field attendants, and for district and community nurses. It is also being used to standardise the procedure for public health administration in rural areas. Emphasis is placed on surveys, record-keeping, establishment of endemic disease clinics, and maternity and child welfare services.

Mass education projects on hygiene and general sanitation were operated through voluntary agencies in consultation with the Health Department. Fourteen pamphlets on health and endemic diseases were prepared and mobile cinema units were used.

The territorial expenditure for public health was \$510,502. * There are 11 Government hospitals with 1,167 beds, 2 houses of refuge with 754 beds, a mental hospital, 2 hospitals operated by oil companies, four health centres, and 86 rural dispensaries and vaccination centres. There are 76 Government and 72 private doctors, 9 veterinary practitioners, 45 dentists, 249 nurses, 105 midwives and 70 sanitary inspectors. Training of medical personnel is given abroad but certain opportunities

Note by the Secretariat:

* \$4.80 Trinidad = £ sterling = \$4.03 U.S.

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for study exist locally in connection with the Caribbean Medical Centre, the Leprosarium, the Jamaica Public Health Training School and the experimental station at Morvant.

The following vital statistics are given:

Number of deaths	7,828
Rate per 1,000 population	13.55
Number of births	22,342
Rate per 1,000 population	38.68
Number of deaths under one year	1,820
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	81.46

Diseases causing high morbidity:

Malaria	6,115
Dysentery	548
Influenza	2,694
Ankylostomiasis	2,888
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	628

Diseases causing high mortality:

	<u>No. of deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000</u>
Diseases of early infancy	946	163.76
Diarrhoea and enteritis	497	86.04
Pulmonary tuberculosis	542	93.83
Malaria	217	37.56

A nutrition survey showed dietary deficiencies of Vitamin "A" and "B" complex. Animal protein intake was also low. Garden crops are being encouraged. Shark liver oil for Vitamin "A" and soya milk for Vitamin "B" are being given to children. Calcium deficiency is being met by the addition of calcium salts to flour. The correct method of cooking by nutrition standards is being taught.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

Construction of 1,409 houses in six housing settlements in the territory and 144 flats in slum areas were completed. Of 126 families removed from slum dwellings in Port of Spain, 92 were given flats.

E. Welfare and Relief

There is no scheme of social insurance in the territory. A minimum of \$2.00 per month is paid to adult destitutes and a maximum of \$3.00

to children. Poor relief was granted to 3,319 adults and 4,236 children. Total expenditure was \$223,374.58. The maximum old age pension is \$3.00 per month. The average rate per pensioner in 1947 was \$2.79. Total expenditure for old age pensions was \$941,493.97.

F.- G. Crime Statistics and Penal Administration

Information was transmitted but is not summarized.

H. Information on Development Programmes

See Section IV, I.

III. Educational Conditions

The educational policy is to provide free education for all children at primary schools; scholarships to secondary, technical or agricultural schools; grants in aid to organizations which provide supervision for children of working mothers and educational facilities for handicapped children.

Total expenditure for 1946 was \$2,312,257.31 (£481,720.5.5½). Aid from the Metropolitan Government was \$214,195.00 (£44,623.19.2).

Religious groups play a very important part in providing educational facilities. Religious teaching does not form part of the instruction required at any Government school, but such instruction is given at all assisted denominational schools under certain conditions.

Of the 295 primary and intermediate schools, 246 are under the control of the churches. Of these, 95 are Roman Catholic, 67 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 60 English Church, 11 Methodist, and 11 Moravian. Of the 10 secondary schools, 9 are controlled by the Church. There are 3 denominational training colleges.

Information on school buildings; curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

Opportunities for higher education are limited. Students attend universities in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, offers courses of university standard. The University of the West Indies, in Jamaica, will

offer training beginning October 1948.

There are 14 adult education centres in places where the demand for adult continuation classes has arisen.

In 1947 there were approximately 400 indentured apprentices in the various trades. In addition, the Government has instituted a training scheme for twelve engineering students, under which a five year course is provided by the Department of Works & Hydraulics leading to the final examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

A two-year course is given to 12 year old boys who wish to enter industry as apprentices. Entrance is by competitive examination. 63 pupils were enrolled. Evening courses at 7 centres offered continuation, trade and related subjects to 4,367 students. 116 candidates passed the examinations in 12 different trades. At the vocational training centre for ex-servicemen a six-months course in practical and theoretical trade subjects was given to 224 students. Dressmaking classes in two cities were attended by 224 students.

The total number of children enrolled in all schools was 112,179 or 87.8 percent of the estimated school population. There were 2,764 teachers in primary and intermediate schools. In 1946 the Government spent \$22.09 per pupil in primary schools, and \$62.77 in secondary schools.

There are 3 training colleges for primary and intermediate teachers. Head teachers and assistant teachers hold teachers' certificates. A certain proportion of teachers in secondary schools are required to have a University degree.

Information on cultural and other educational institutions was transmitted but is not summarized.

For information on development programmes see Section IV, I.

IV. Economic Conditions

A. - C. Natural resources and production

Natural asphalt, crude petroleum, natural gas, and agriculture are the principal bases of the economy.

Of the 587,000 acres of Crownlands, forest reserves cover 285,000 acres; 156,000 acres are allocated to oil concessions; and 100,000 acres are unallocated.

Of the 605,000 acres of alienated land, 180,000 acres are under cocoa, 82,000 acres under sugar cane; 40,000 acres under coconuts; 10,000 acres under rice, and 22,000 acres under other crops.

Exports of sugar totalled 110,068 tons; and of cocoa 9,009,644 lbs. Citrus exports comprised 12,698 lbs. of lime oil, 67,310 gallons of raw lime juice, 4,398 lbs. of fresh limes, 209,440 lbs. of citrate of lime, 9,081,436 fresh grape fruits, 4,708,746 fresh oranges and 473,045 gallons of grape fruit juice.

In 1946 there were 37,824 cows, 32,711 pigs, and 32,415 goats.

2,178,624 cubic feet of logs, 186,627 cubic feet of corduroy, and 2,124,860 cubic feet of firewood and charcoal were produced in 1946.

Soil policy is to restrict burning of land to retain Crownlands on steep slopes for forestry development and to acquire steep slopes in areas where erosion is serious.

An irrigation system covering 3,000 acres is in operation. Smaller systems are being established. Agricultural machinery and fertiliser are used mainly by the sugar estates. Under Plant Protection Ordinances all officers of District Services carry out a continual campaign against pests and plant diseases.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is the only school. It is establishing county demonstration stations. It has acquired land for a central experiment station.

Grants in fee simple, Leases, and Tenancy agreements are the prevailing types of land tenure. The indigenous inhabitants own 612,307 acres of land, Government owns 619,823 acres and United States Bases occupy 35,106 acres.

Credit is provided for individuals and groups by the Agricultural Credit Bank. It advanced \$337,160.00 to 107 such societies.

One sugar company finances 24 Agricultural Credit Societies, advancing \$81,703.00 during the year. There were 144 Agricultural Credit Societies with 5,183 members; and 8 agricultural cooperative societies, with 1,264 members. The agricultural Department Marketing Division maintains purchasing depots.

3,962 workers were employed in 10 sugar factories; 928 in 15 printeries; 410 in 5 engineering workshops; 385 in 15 aerated water factories; 384 in 56 saw mills; 306 in 10 edible oil factories, 300 in 1 citrus fruit and juice canning factory; 248 in 1 cigarette factory; 180 in 2 bricks and tiles plants; and 150 in 1 match factory.

In 1946 there were 39 registered credit union societies with 3,523 members, \$33,454.27 capital, and loans totalling \$17,795.12. There were also 39 unregistered thrift societies, with 1,457 members and \$12,323.82 in savings.

The retail prices of certain basic commodities in cents per pound: flour 7; rice 6-2/3; saltfish 29½ and fresh meat 42 to 48.

E. Communications and transport

17,574,768 gross tons of shipping called. 160 miles of railways are maintained. There are 17 weekly scheduled air services and numerous non-scheduled and itinerant flights at the 2 airfields. In addition to the roads of Port of Spain, San Fernando, and Arima, there are 2202 miles of main roads and 1400 miles of bridle paths. There are 119 miles of telegraph, 11,027 telephones, 1 radio broadcasting station, 9,227 receiving sets, and over 4,000 radio diffusion sets.

F. Public Finance

The total revenue was \$37,325,301.66½; the total expenditure was \$37,417,052.48½.

Income tax is levied on personal net income exceeding \$1,200 after deductions. The rates are graduated upwards, starting at 8 cents for every dollar of the first \$1,000; 10, 15, 18 and 25 cents on the dollar for each additional \$1,000 respectively. The maximum rate is 85 cents on the dollar

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on incomes exceeding \$66,000. Income taxes on life insurance companies are assessed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent and at $37\frac{1}{2}$ percent for other companies. A 10 percent entertainment tax for cinemas and a sweepstake tax are levied.

G. Banking and Credit

Information was given on the number of banks.

H. International Trade

Total value of imports for 1947 amounted to \$118,783,075; principal imports were:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Fish, cured and salted	57,232 cwt.	\$1,355,186
Flour, wheaten	830,216 cwt.	9,163,110
Meat, fresh or frozen	27,332 cwt.	1,040,099
Apparel	-	3,183,171
Machinery	-	6,990,669

Total value of exports was \$82,262,232; principal exports were:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Asphalt and products	78,696 tons	\$2,925,183
Cocoa, raw	80,444 cwt.	3,205,049
Petroleum	802,423,910 gal.	61,897,237
Rum	844,812 gal.	1,843,595
Sugar	89,664 tons	8,111,105

Total imports from the United Kingdom were \$27,264,518; Canada, \$35,199,240; the United States, \$27,044,905. Total exports to the United Kingdom were \$32,296,024; Canada, \$5,260,762; the United States, \$2,908,165.

I. Development Programme

The Development Programme (1948) includes provision for slum clearance and housing; water supplies; hospital buildings, clinics, nurses hostels and quarters; public officers quarters; office buildings; police stations; 2 night shelters; 2 youth centres and extensions to industrial school, dd

orphanages, and working girls' and boys' hostels.

The development programme for education includes the construction of two technical schools, one Central-Senior school; 54 replacements of dilapidated primary schools; 32 extensions of primary schools; 12 new Government Primary schools; quarters for teachers in rural areas; 6 domestic science and handicraft centres; improved drinking water facilities and installation of modern sanitary systems in Government and assisted schools.

A committee studying the broad field of finance, economics, production and development is expected to report in 1948. A development programme involving expenditure of \$50,000,000 includes provision for drainage and irrigation, land settlement, road communication, and in Tobago the acquisition of land and swamp reclamation.