



NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

**Summaries of information transmitted
to the Secretary-General for 1961**

African and adjacent Territories:

Aden
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Gambia
Gibraltar
Kenya
Mauritius
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
St. Helena
Seychelles
Swaziland
Uganda
Zanzibar

UNITED NATIONS

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES BY ADMINISTERING MEMBER
RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSMITTING INFORMATION

Australia

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Papua

France

New Hebrides (condominium, United Kingdom)

New Zealand

Cook Islands
Niue Island
Tokelau Islands

Portugal

Angola, including Cabinda
Cape Verde Archipelago
Guinea (Portuguese)
Macau and dependencies
Mozambique
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies
Timor (Portuguese)

Spain

Fernando Pôo
Ifni
Río Muni
Spanish Sahara

United Kingdom

Aden
Antigua
Bahamas
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Bermuda
British Guiana
British Honduras
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Cayman Islands
Dominica

United Kingdom (continued)

Falkland Islands
Fiji
Gambia
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Grenada
Hong Kong
Jamaica^{1/}
Kenya
Malta
Mauritius
Montserrat
New Hebrides (condominium, France)
North Borneo
Northern Rhodesia
Nyasaland
Pitcairn Island
St. Helena
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Sarawak
Seychelles
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Southern Rhodesia
Swaziland
Trinidad and Tobago^{2/}
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uganda^{3/}
Zanzibar

United States of America

American Samoa
Guam
United States Virgin Islands

^{1/} Jamaica attained independence on 6 August 1962.

^{2/} Trinidad and Tobago attained independence on 31 August 1962.

^{3/} Uganda attained independence on 9 October 1962.



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UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1963

NOTE

The following symbols are used:

Three dots	(...)	data not available
Dash	(-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash	1960/1961	crop or financial year
Hyphen	1960-1961	annual average

ST/TRI/B.1962/1

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

African and adjacent Territories

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has transmitted to the Secretary-General information for the year 1961 on the Territories of Aden, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zanzibar. 1/ Summaries of the information received appear in the pages which follow.

In accordance with the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom on 27 September 1961, the Government of the United Kingdom also transmitted to the Secretary-General political and constitutional information on these Territories. This material has also been included in the summaries.

Following are the dates on which the information was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of transmission</u>
Aden	13 December 1962
Basutoland	13 December 1962
Bechuanaland	2 November 1962
Gambia	25 June and 27 July 1962
Gibraltar	11 September 1962
Kenya	6 July 1962
Mauritius	21 June 1962
Northern Rhodesia	21 August 1962
Nyasaland	21 August 1962
St. Helena	21 June 1962
Seychelles	21 June 1962
Swaziland	25 June 1962
Uganda	25 July 1962
Zanzibar	21 July 1962

1/ Information on these Territories for the year 1960 appears in United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General for the year 1960 (Sales No.:63.VI.1) (to be published shortly). Originally issued as A/5078 and Add.1-16, 18, 19.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ILO	International Labour Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

ADEN

ADEN COLONY^{1/}

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Aden Colony is 75 square miles (194 square kilometres), excluding Perim and the Kuria Muria Islands, which are 5 square miles (13 square kilometres) and 28 square miles (73 square kilometres) respectively.

At the census of 1955 the population was 138,441, of whom 75.2 per cent were Arabs, 11.4 per cent were Indians and Pakistanis, 7.7 per cent were Somalis, and 3.2 per cent were Europeans. Since no figures are available for immigration and emigration over the land boundaries, it is difficult to form a reasonable estimate of the present total population.

Vital statistics

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	39.0	39.6	46.7
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	130.3	119.4	84.7
Death-rate per thousand population	12.8	11.2	17.6

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The 1947 Constitution established a Legislative Council consisting of four ex officio members and fourteen nominated members, nine of whom were non-official. At the end of 1955, elections were held for the first time and four of the non-official seats were filled by elected members. The Legislative Council was reorganized in 1959 to include twelve elected members, six nominated members and five ex officio members. The Governor, who had formerly presided over the Legislative Council, was replaced by a Speaker. At the same time, the Executive Council was reconstituted to consist of five elected or nominated members of the Legislative Council and five ex officio members. In consequence of the Aden Colony Royal Instruction, 1961, three of the elected or nominated members were styled ministers.

1/ Aden Colony acceded to the Federation of South Arabia on 18 January 1963.

The Governor normally acted on the advice of his ministers and was obliged in the exercise of his powers to consult the Executive Council, except in certain reserved cases. He might act in opposition to the Council's advice only in special circumstances and in accordance with specified procedures.

Under the Constitution, the Executive Council was the chief executive body of the Territory; it was responsible for the formulation of government policy and for the general direction of the affairs of Aden Colony. The Legislative Council was empowered to make laws for the government of the Territory.

In July 1961 the Governor and Ministers of the Colony and of the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South held constitutional talks in London, and it was agreed that informal discussions should be continued in Aden to evolve proposals for further constitutional advance.

Public Service

Adenization progresses by the promotion of serving Adenese officers to higher positions in the Public Service.

At the end of 1961, thirty-seven members of the Public Service were on courses of study in the United Kingdom, two in the Sudan, two in Lebanon, and one in Ireland.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Owing to its favourable geographic position, Aden is an important oil-bunkering port. Crude oil and its refined products form the bulk of the import and export trade. The rest of Aden's trade is mainly transshipment and entrepôt, the port serving as a centre of distribution to and from neighbouring countries. There are no agriculture, forests or mines.

FISHERIES

Exploratory and experimental work was carried out by the Fisheries Department. Training programmes for locally recruited staff have a high priority; several Arab fisheries assistants were sent abroad for courses; one course, sponsored by FAO, was held at Port Suez in the United Arab Republic; another, on fishing methods and processing, was held in the United States of America.

POWER AND INDUSTRY

Installed capacity was 23,550 kw, the same as in 1959 and 1960; work was started on a new 6,000 kw turbo-alternator and boiler. Further reinforcement and development of high and low voltage networks continued. Additional substation capacity of about 7,000 kva was installed.

There is an oil refinery with a production capacity of 5 million tons a year. The only mineral product of Aden is salt.

Statistics of industrial production

	<u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>establis-</u> <u>ments</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>workers</u> <u>employed</u>	<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Refined petroleum products	1	2,400	3,940	4,192	5,286 (thousand long tons)
Salt	2	450	175	128	84 (thousand long tons)
Aluminium ware	3	132	401	340	267 (long tons)
Tiles	5	183	1,064	4,306	4,366 (thousand pieces)
Cement blocks	3	265	...	185	1,600 (thousand pieces)
Tobacco	1	20	20	31	35 (long tons)
Dyed and printed cotton goods	2	28	600	900	209 (bales)
Aerated waters	5	355	35,278	34,579	41,191 (thousand bottles)

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A new programme of road reconstruction was started in 1960. The Beach Road extension was completed, and by the end of 1961 the Queen Arwa Dual Carriageway was 97 per cent complete. Work on main pass roundabouts was in progress, and Al Mansura New Town roads were 65 per cent complete. Extension work at the Civil Airport continued, including further facilities for jet aircraft. Reconstruction and extension road work was done in Khormaksar, Crater, Khusaf Valley and Aidross Valley.

Air transport

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of aircraft movements	8,528	8,614	10,446
Passengers (arrivals and departures)	82,690	108,496	132,247
Freight (loaded and discharged; metric tons)	3,919	4,970	6,193

Sea-borne shipping (excluding local craft)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Foreign-going merchant ships entered	5,699	5,665	5,555
Tonnage entered (thousand net registered tons)	25,901	26,644	27,028

Communications

The number of postal items handled rose from 13 million in 1960 to 17 million in 1961; more than half continued to be sent by airmail.

At the end of 1961 there were 3,057 main telephones and 2,795 extension telephones in service; the corresponding figures for 1960 were 2,890 and 2,680.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

<u>Revenue and expenditure</u>
<u>(thousand pounds) a/</u>

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Revenue	3,806	3,888	5,355
Expenditure	3,268	3,833	5,308
Major heads of revenue:			
Direct taxation	1,152	969	1,256
Customs and excise	1,170	1,177	1,567
Major heads of expenditure:			
Contribution to Development Fund	200	550	900
Education	357	413	638
Medical	398	457	527
Public works	466	373	524
Public debt	318	462	520
Police	361	356	481

a/ The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty East African shillings equal one pound sterling or \$2.80.

Development finance 1960/1961^{a/}
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Balance in Development Fund on 1 April 1961			312
Development revenue:			
Contribution from revenue	900		
External loan	300		
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	223		
Contribution from municipality	100		
Contribution from Service	69		
Miscellaneous	<u>12</u>		<u>1,604</u>
			<u>1,917</u>
Development expenditure:			
<u>Part I (residue 1955/1960 Plan)</u>			
Social services	49		
Housing	2		
Miscellaneous	<u>43</u>		95
<u>Part II (1960/1964 Plan)</u>			
Land and housing	354		
Communications and public utilities	333		
Social services	237		
Miscellaneous	<u>98</u>		<u>1,022</u>
Balance in Development Fund on 1 April 1961			800

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Imports	73,247	76,581	82,886
Re-exports and exports	63,492	60,035	64,920

Principal imports:

Petroleum products:

Crude oil	23,988	22,494	28,177
Fuel oils	10,443	10,934	9,213
Motor spirit	452	712	619
Kerosene	1,124	380	-
Cotton piece goods	2,948	3,541	3,742
Rayon piece goods	2,251	2,885	2,869
Road motor vehicles	718	1,409	1,630
Tobacco	1,400	1,466	1,617
Raw cotton	962	1,515	1,554
Qat	1,037	1,015	1,211
Sugar, refined	1,250	1,380	1,064
Coffee, not roasted	1,267	1,086	925
Rice	1,422	1,221	923

Principal re-exports and exports:

Petroleum products:

Ships' bunker fuel oil	22,748	23,795	23,248
Other fuel oils	6,778	7,722	10,356
Motor spirit	7,823	7,257	9,339
Kerosene	5,410	3,994	6,016
Cotton piece goods	2,294	2,708	2,432
Raw cotton	1,587	1,638	1,492
Coffee, not roasted	1,486	1,314	1,409
Tobacco	869	1,044	1,168
Rice	1,092	961	779

Direction of trade
(percentage of value)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of imports (principal countries):			
Iran	6.8	11.5	15.5
Kuwait	23.1	24.3	12.8
United Kingdom	9.2	11.2	11.8
Japan	5.7	7.7	7.5
Iraq	11.5	3.1	6.9
Qatar	...	1.0	6.1
Destination of exports (ships and principal countries):			
Ships (bunker fuel oil)	37.2	39.6	35.8
United Kingdom	11.2	11.1	12.0
Aden Protectorate	8.9	7.5	6.3
Yemen	6.6	6.2	5.3
Somalia	3.0	2.0	3.8
India	2.2	1.2	3.7

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in general social conditions.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The designation of Member-in-Charge, Labour and Welfare and Antiquities, was changed to Minister for Labour and Local Government.

The gradual improvement in the supply of skilled labour continued. The high level of activity in the building and civil engineering industry continued to provide the greatest single source of vacancies. At the end of 1961 the registered unemployment figure was 2,692, compared with 2,482 in 1960 and 3,534 in 1959.

To maintain statistics of the traditional landward movement of migrant labour is said to be impracticable because the frontiers are undefined and there is no immigration control except of arrivals by sea and air. Roughly 60 per cent of the total labour force of about 66,000 is migrant in character.

Numbers employed in the principal industries on 31 December 1961

	Port	Building and construction	Industrial undertakings	Retail and wholesale trade	Government and other services	Miscellaneous	Total
Supervisors and foremen	99	192	265	325	124	73	1,078
Clerical	468	81	983	1,040	872	94	3,538
Craftsmen and artisans	1,212	2,293	1,752	156	791	157	6,361
Skilled labourers	2,840	6,848	4,625	3,859	3,651	189	22,012
Unskilled labourers	2,875	2,706	3,474	3,534	1,531	275	14,395
Apprentices	22	-	6	-	11	-	39
Males under 18 (not apprentices)	28	78	297	647	59	86	1,195
Females	-	-	581	155	215	-	951
	<u>7,544</u>	<u>12,198</u>	<u>11,983</u>	<u>9,716</u>	<u>7,254</u>	<u>874</u>	<u>49,569</u>

In addition, about 17,000 people were employed as domestic servants.

Minimum average daily wage rates, which had remained almost unchanged during 1959 and 1960, rose slightly in 1960:

	(shillings and cents)			
	1960		1961	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Unskilled labour	5.60	9.60	7.00	10.00
Skilled labour	6.00	15.20	9.55	14.50
Craftsmen and artisans	10.00	25.00	12.00	20.00
Foremen and supervisors	8.00	30.00	12.50	23.00

Workers' and employers' organizations

	Number			Membership		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Registered trade unions	31	25	26	15,827	15,905	19,075
Employers' organizations	5	6	5	92	86	43

Labour disputes

Labour disputes declined sharply, to 3, compared with 39 in 1960 and 84 in 1959. The number of man-days lost was 16,902 in 1961, compared with 134,831 in 1960 and 148,683 in 1959.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1959	1960	1961
Number of societies	17	20	34
Membership	2,017	2,022	3,996
Total funds (pounds)	6,416	15,580	20,450

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

In the Crater and Maalla districts large numbers of shops and blocks of flats were built and much reconstruction of old property was undertaken; the commercial and shopping areas were expanded. The demand for land for light industries has been met by the leasing of land in the Maalla reclamation area and at Sheikh Othman, where the establishment of small industries is being encouraged. Residential property continued to be built in Khrromaksar and elsewhere, decreasing the shortage of houses for the middle income group, though the demand from this group remained keen. The shortage of houses for the lower income group was acute; this was caused mainly by the influx of immigrants without the means to buy or rent housing accommodation built to the minimum standards considered essential. Considerable progress was made on the construction of a new town to be known as Al-Mansura at Sheikh Othman. In its first phase this town will consist of 5,420 dwelling units, of which 800 will be government-owned. When all three phases of Al-Mansura are complete, the housing problems of many of the lower income group workers will be solved.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Grants to the aged and needy by the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee in 1961 totalled £6,670, compared with £5,809 in 1960 and £5,977 in 1959. The number of persons receiving assistance at 31 December 1961 was 960, compared with 1,011 in 1960 and 1,034 in 1959. In addition, forty-three aged people were maintained in the Old Folks Home.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	1959	1960	1961	Convictions
Persons convicted of offences:				
Against penal code	1,578	1,224	710	
Against local laws (including traffic laws)	10,482	8,211	7,932	
	12,060	9,435	8,642	

Sentences

	1959		1960		1961	
	Adults	Juveniles ^{a/}	Adults	Juveniles ^{a/}	Adults	Juveniles ^{a/}
Death	1	-	1	-	-	-
Imprisonment	904	12	710	14	767	24
Corporal punishment	1	34	1	15	1	30
Fines	9,661	10	7,238	27	6,612	15
Warned as first offenders		1,428		1,429		1,182

a/ Under 16 years of age.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The principal causes of ill-health and disability in Aden are: respiratory diseases, especially pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia; accidents, including traffic accidents; and gastro-intestinal disturbances. The problem of pulmonary tuberculosis is complicated by the fact that more than 50 per cent of the cases seen in Aden Colony are recent immigrants, many of whom come to Aden for treatment. Tuberculin tests made in contact-tracing activities during 1961 numbered 4,977, compared with 4,132 in 1960 and 5,087 in 1959. BCG vaccination was given to 3,636 persons, compared with 4,948 in 1960.

Expenditure

	1958/1959	1959/1960	1960/1961
Expenditure (thousand pounds):			
Colony: recurrent	398.0	457.5	507.8
capital	272.1	1,083.8	251.5
Municipality: recurrent	118.0	147.4	178.2
capital	9.3	37.0	9.5
Expenditure as percentage of total territorial expenditure:			
Colony: recurrent	12.2	11.9	11.7
capital	19.4	37.7	28.0
Municipality: recurrent	49.0	56.0	38.1 ^{a/}
capital	9.4	28.0	...

a/ Owing to a change in the accounting system, it is not possible to express the municipal capital expenditure on health as a percentage of the total capital expenditure.

Medical and health staff^{a/}

	1959		1960		1961	
	Government local authority		Government and local authority		Government and local authority	
	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private	Private
Registered physicians	38	19	35	24	40	23
Licensed physicians	2	7	4	5	3	7
Nurses of senior training	53	24	55	24	66	23
Certificated nurses	8	12	16	12	19	11
Partially trained nurses	60	4	1	4	7	10
Midwives of senior training	53	9	46	9	26	6
Certificated midwives	-	-	-	-	4	-
Temporary midwives	6	-	-	-	-	-
Partially trained midwives	2	-	4	-	-	-
Sanitary inspectors	7	1	7	1	7	1
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	13	4	8	4	9	7
Pharmacists	-	4	1	4	1	8
Medical auxiliaries	360	90	331	90	331	140

a/ Excluding medical and nursing staffs of the armed services.

Institutions

There are three general hospitals with a total of 595 beds; eight dispensaries (one with eight beds); and a maternity hospital with eighty beds. Among the specialized units in the general hospitals are a tuberculosis unit with 150 beds; a venereal disease unit with twenty-five beds and a mental unit with ten beds.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Primary and intermediate education is provided free for all children born in Aden. Moderate fees are charged for secondary education, but poor children may be exempted. Allowances are paid to teacher trainees. Grants are made to grant-in-aid schools to help them with their recurrent and capital expenditures.

A modernization programme was carried out at the Technical Institute, Maalla, which included the re-equipping of the physics, metrology and electrical science laboratories, the electrical engineering machine shop, and the building and engineering technology rooms. A new physics laboratory was equipped at the Little Aden branch of the Technical Institute.

The Men's and Women's Teacher Training Centres moved to permanent buildings. Both men and women trainees take two-year courses.

<u>Expenditure</u>			
	1958/1959	1959/1960	1960/1961
Expenditure (thousand pounds)			
Recurrent	352.6	397.2	569.0
Capital	103.0	15.4	32.3
Current expenditure as percentage of total territorial expenditure	8.8	10.0	12.7

	<u>Schools</u>					
	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	Govern- ment	Indepen- dent a/	Govern- ment	Indepen- dent a/	Govern- ment	Indepen- dent a/
Primary	16	22	18	19	20	18
Intermediate	5	14	6	15	7	15
Secondary	4	6	4	8	4	...
Teacher-training	2	-	2	-	2	-

a/ Aided and recognized non-aided.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1961 there were three daily, two weekly and three monthly publications in Arabic with a total circulation of 10,300; one daily and two weekly publications in English with a total circulation of 2,600; and an illustrated magazine in English, published yearly, with a circulation of 5,000. There were twelve permanent cinemas and one mobile cinema unit. Three radio stations in Aden Colony broadcast a total of 240 hours a week.

ADEN PROTECTORATE

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Aden Protectorate is about 111,000 square miles (287,490 square kilometres) including the island of Socotra. The Protectorate is divided into the Western and Eastern Areas.

At the end of 1960 the total population was estimated at 758,300, of whom about 54 per cent live in the Western Area and 46 per cent in the Eastern Area.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The United Kingdom Government does not administer Aden Protectorate directly. The eighteen Western Protectorate States nominate their own heads. Their appointment is subject to subsequent recognition by the Governor of Aden. A number have their own State Councils, and Lahej has a Legislative Council. A British Agent, assisted by advisers and assistant advisers, some of whom are Arabs, advises the Rulers on matters of administration. In 1959, six Western States joined together to form the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South.^{2/} They were subsequently joined by other States, making a total of eleven. The general executive authority of the Federal Government is vested in a Supreme Council, of which each member in rotation is Chairman for a period of one month. The Legislature consists of a Federal Council comprising nominated members from each of the federated States.

The five Eastern Protectorate States are advised by a Resident Adviser stationed at Mukalla. The two main states, Qu'aiti and Kathiri, are administered by their Sultans as constitutional rulers, and have State Councils.

The Governor of Aden has no direct administration powers in the Protectorate, but is generally responsible for relations between the Protectorate States and the Federation on the one hand and the United Kingdom Government on the other. He is also responsible for advisory services to the Protectorate and has a limited jurisdiction over non-indigenous residents in the Protectorate.

In 1961 discussions took place between ministers of Aden and ministers of the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South, with the object of formulating proposals for a closer link between Aden and the hinterland. As a result of these discussions, working parties of ministers and experts were appointed to study detailed matters connected with closer association.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Agriculture and animal husbandry continue to provide the principal form of employment for most of the population, the main cash crops being cotton, fruit and vegetables.

AGRICULTURE, LIVE-STOCK AND FORESTRY

Agricultural indebtedness is wide-spread, but progress in counteracting it has been made in more developed agricultural areas by the establishment of farmers' co-operatives and state agricultural boards. These developments, together with Colonial Development and Welfare Loan schemes and increasing wealth from the growing of cotton, fruit and vegetables, are helping to decrease hardship.

^{2/} Now called Federation of South Arabia.

Control of cotton pests and diseases was maintained. Anti-locust measures were carried out against hoppers only, no facilities being available to deal with adult locusts.

The research section of the Agricultural Department continued its work on cotton, and began investigations into other crops. The main objective of the research is the maintenance of the high quality of Aden cotton and the control of pests and diseases. Further investigations were made into Abyan root rot.

Principal crops
(Western and Eastern Aden Protectorate)

	Area			Production ^{a/}		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Cotton (lint)	25.0	42.5	37.4	3.1	6.1	5.2
Cotton (seed)				...	11.8	8.9
Millets and sorghums	26.0	14.0	13.0	8.0	4.0	3.5
Wheat	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.8	4.6	4.5
Barley	4.0	4.5	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.0
Sesame	7.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.1	1.0
Dates	...	12.0	12.0	6.0	7.5	7.5
Fruits and vegetables	...	...	4.5	...	...	15.3
Sorghum (green fodder)	47.0	61.0	60.0	15.5	24.5	24.0

a/ Estimates except for cotton.

The decreases in the areas under cotton in 1959 and 1961 were caused by poor floods. At the same time, improved control of flood water for irrigation purposes has led to a wider use of areas available for cotton production.

Numbers of live-stock in 1961 were estimated as: cattle, 68,000; sheep and goats, 349,000; camels, 80,000; and donkeys, 13,000. No epizootics were reported. Veterinary and live-stock officers began investigations into the up-grading of indigenous cattle. Research into the incidence of bovine tuberculosis of dairy cattle was also started.

The Protectorate forests are of no economic importance. Certain species of trees have been planted on a small experimental scale in the Abyan delta and elsewhere in order to obtain windbreaks and a possible source of fuel.

FISHERIES

Progress was made, particularly in the Federal States, where fisheries Boards were set up consisting of State representatives and fishermen's representatives. These boards meet regularly, and are attended by staff of

the Fisheries Department in an advisory capacity. The boards deal with loans for boats, engines and fishing gear and with internal marketing problems.

The total catch on the entire coast in 1961 was reported to be 53,995 long tons (fresh weight).

Landings in Eastern Aden Protectorate

	1959	1960	1961
Sardines (dried weight, long tons)	7,280	2,598	12,731
Kingfish (numbers of fish)	64,569	59,178	63,081
Tuna (numbers of fish)	87,152	74,994	129,607

MINING, POWER AND INDUSTRY

The Pan-American (Hadramaut) Oil Company obtained a concession from the Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Mahra States of the Eastern Aden Protectorate for the exploration of mineral oils.

Three States in the Western Aden Protectorate, and the new Federal capital at Al Ittihad, are supplied with power from Aden Colony. In addition, electric power plants have been installed at Dhala, Zara, Aryab, Mukairas and Am Wadhia. A powerhouse is planned for the Abyan area to meet increased demand for electricity which cannot be met by Aden Colony.

Industry in Aden Protectorate is confined to dyeing and weaving and the preparation of hides and skins.

TRANSPCRT AND COMMUNICATIONS

At the end of 1961 a tarmacadam surface for the road linking Aden Colony with Al Hautha was nearing completion, and plans were in hand for providing a permanent surface for roads in the Abyan area. The Federal Government is now employing labour for maintaining all trunk roads in the Federation. This has led to considerable improvement in land communications.

Aden Airways continued to operate regular services between Aden Colony and the principal centres in the Federation and the rest of the Protectorate. The landing area at Baihan has been provided with a floating cement surface.

Sailing and motor dhows entering Mukalla numbered 462 in 1961, compared with 503 in 1960. Ships of various types entering Mukalla numbered 89 in 1961, compared with 104 in 1960 and 135 in 1959.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

United Kingdom Government expenditure in Aden Protectorate^{a/}
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1960/1961</u>	<u>1961/1962</u>
Contribution to Aden Colony towards services provided by the Colony Government	161	156
Secretariat and miscellaneous services	53	64
Fisheries	15	8
Protectorate Health Service	48	30
Advisory staff and services, Western Aden Protectorate	182	202
First Federal Guard	619	-
Education, Western Aden Protectorate	14	5
Agriculture and veterinary services	57	30
Advisory staff and services, Eastern Aden Protectorate	103	98
Hadhrami Beduin Legion	343	316
Equipment for local forces, Eastern Aden Protectorate	5	6
Education, Eastern Aden Protectorate	10	11
Intelligence	28	28
Public works, non-recurrent	146	95
Subsidies to States	217	210
Federation	1,517	1,673
Works services	6	5
Co-operative and marketing	-	6
Total	3,525	2,944

a/ Comparable figures for 1959 not available. Discrepancies caused by rounding.

Estimated revenue and expenditure of State administrations
which have adopted regular accounting methods
(thousand pounds)

	1958/1959	1959/1960	1960/1961
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue

Western Aden
Protectorate:

Fadhli	138	122	157	171	227	202
Lower Yafai	77	82	85	71	111	9
Dathina	16	17	12	18	38	37
Lower Aulaqi	18	23	25	25	47	37
Amiri	22	25	56	59	71	61
Audhali	43	42	78	78	81	81
Upper Aulaqi (Sheikhdom)	19	20	49	47	50	43
Shaib	8	9	8	8	8	8
Beihan	32	40	56	55	66	52
Upper Aulaqi (Sultanate)	...	...	...	...	21	13
Lahej	200	196	169	169	4,628 ^{a/}	4,109 ^{a/}

Eastern Aden
Protectorate:

Qu'aiti	546	536	621	610	641	631
Kathiri	71	68	60	56	63	60
Wahidi Balhaf	47	46	50	49	54	53
Wahidi Bir Ali	3	3	3	3	3	3

a/ No information on this increase in revenue and expenditure was available.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Complete statistics of international trade for Aden Protectorate are not available. The volume of this trade does not appear to be great. In Qu'aiti State (Eastern Aden Protectorate) imports in 1961 were valued at £2,039,853, compared with £3,034,000 in 1960 and £2,726,000 in 1959.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in general social conditions, human rights, status of women, standard of living, social security and welfare, or prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The ranges of wages and working hours have not changed since 1960. Rates of pay remain between 8s. and 15s. a day, and a work week of about fifty hours is normal, though this may vary with the seasons. There are no labour organizations.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The marketing of cotton in Aden Protectorate is carried out by the Abyan Board. It deals not only with the crops of lands within its own area, but also with the cotton grown in other States in the Eastern and Western Protectorates. In several of these States the local handling of the crop is undertaken by cotton producers' associations.

Cotton marketed through the Abyan Board^{a/}

	Production		Sales	
	(volume in thousand pounds)	1959	(value in thousand pounds)	1960
Audhali	-	371	-	65
Ahwar	1,443	1,074	88	22
Bir Ahmed	-	52	-	3
Dathina	162	2,781	10	175
Fadhli (Eastern)	310	2,220	18	132
Yeramis	1,760	755	113	43
Total	3,675	7,252	229	440

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

There are urban and municipal councils in the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The private Tarim hospital in Kathiri State cut down its activities; the State is taking steps to replace this hospital. To improve waste disposal in Mukalla, a programme was agreed upon with a proposed expenditure of £49,000 from the State Development Fund, to be used during a period of five years. A municipal water supply system was started on a semi-private basis in Shibam. Posts were established for expatriate senior public health inspectors in Mukalla and Makhzan for the purpose of giving practical advice on public health and for the training of local staff.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)					
	1958/1959		1959/1960		1960/1961	
	Recurrent Capital	Recurrent Capital	Recurrent Capital	Recurrent Capital	Recurrent Capital	Recurrent Capital

Protectorate Government:

Estimates	60.3	12.7	42.3	5.1	33.1	2.8
Colonial Development and Welfare funds	16.9	44.5	20.0	30.2	14.6	38.4

States Governments:

Federal Ministry of Health	-	-	-	-	90.0	3.0
Western	30.1	1	53.5	3.5	-	-
Eastern	38.6	3.6	49.2	7.5	54.7	5.0
Municipalities	...	...	2.1	-	18.6	...
UNICEF provision	6.2	5.2	1.4	10.9	3.6	5.3
Missions	...	...	...	...	2.2	3.1

Medical and health staff

	1959		1960		1961	
	Govt. a/	Private b/	Govt. a/	Private b/	Govt. a/	Private b/
Registered physicians	20	4	16	4	20	3
Nurses of senior training c/	1	2	2	3	3	4
Certificated nurses	55	1	64	1	73	2
Hospital and health assistants	89	-	92	1	99	-
Sanitary inspectors	15	-	14	-	17	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	8	-	8	-	9d/	-
Pharmacists	5	-	6	-	1-	-

a/ Protectorate and State Governments.

b/ Including missions.

c/ Also qualified as midwives of senior training.

d/ Some staff members who were classified as pharmacists in 1959 and 1960 are included in 1961 in the category "Hospital and health assistants".

Institutions

There are eight general hospitals with a total of 230 beds, seventy-four health units or dispensaries, with a total of six beds, and two mobile units.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

In January 1961 a Protectorate Education Adviser was appointed to take over the work of the educational development of the Protectorate, which had hitherto been under the aegis of the Aden Colony Director of Education. In the Western Protectorate he is responsible for advising the new Ministry of Education of the Federation of South Arabia, as well as the non-federated States, and in the Eastern Protectorate he serves the Directors of Education of the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States in a similar capacity.

All States, whether federated or not, are responsible for their own primary education. Within the Federation of South Arabia, all post-primary education is a federal responsibility. In the more settled states, primary education has made progress; the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States in the Eastern Protectorate now provide education for almost 90 per cent of the settled male population. The education of girls is less advanced. About 30 per cent of primary school leavers are able to go on to intermediate schools or other training.

The Federation of South Arabia has a Minister of Education, a Director and two Assistant Directors. There are local superintendents of education in all the federated and non-federated States of the Western Protectorate. In the Eastern Protectorate Qu'aiti State has a Director and an Assistant Director of Education and Kathiri State has a Director of Education. There is systematic school inspection throughout the Protectorate.

There are no pre-primary schools as such, but in many areas there are Koranic schools which a child may enter at the age of four or five. Some of these are established schools and have substantial numbers of pupils, whereas others are temporary. Detailed statistics on these schools are not available. All instruction is in Arabic, and is largely in reading, writing and religion.

Primary schools in the Western Protectorate follow the syllabus of Aden Colony, and in the Eastern Protectorate that of the Republic of the Sudan. All instruction is in Arabic. The schools are very unevenly spread, some areas already offering 90 per cent opportunity for boys, while in Beduin and sparsely populated hill areas it is difficult to start or conduct schools at all. There are boarding schools in Mukalla for Beduin boys and girls conducted by the United Kingdom Government and by the Qu'aiti State. Racial discrimination is reported to be unknown, but in many areas there is considerable parental reluctance to send girls to school.

At the conclusion of the four-year primary course, entrance to the intermediate course, of three years in the west and four years in the east, is by competitive examination. Academic ability is the only test applied, which is also the case in entry to the senior secondary level, at which opportunity was more than doubled in the 1961/1962 academic year.

Ten pupils annually enter the Aden Colony Technical Institute.

There are no local facilities for university or other higher education. In 1961 there were twenty-nine students attending universities or other institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom, the Republic of the Sudan and Lebanon at the expense of the United Kingdom Government. One student was attending an American university at the expense of the United States Government. In addition, about twenty students were at universities or other higher education institutions at their own expense.

The Federation has its own teacher training school for primary school teachers, with an annual output of twenty. In the Eastern Protectorate, the Gheil-ba-Wazir Teacher Training School has an annual output of twelve.

Schools

	Federation		Qu'aiti State		Kathiri State		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	90	10	48	9	18	3	156	22
Intermediate	6	-	4	1	1	-	11	1

Pupils by classes in the academic year 1961/1962
(Koranic schools not included)

	Federation		Qu'aiti State		Kathiri State		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary: I	3,007	392	2,664	349	947	247	5,618	988
II	1,823	206	1,653	445	427	130	3,903	781
III	1,081	108	1,468	236	360	112	2,909	456
IV	791	56	1,145	210	292	-	2,228	266
Intermediate:								
V	343	-	345	49	44	-	732	49
VI	213	-	184	-	46	-	443	-
VII	156	-	198	-	44	-	398	-
VIII	-	-	164	-	42	-	206	-
Total	7,414	762	7,821	1,289	2,202	489	16,437	2,540

a/ Includes Wahidi State.

Teachers

	Federation		Qu'aiti State		Kathiri State		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	293 ^{a/}	40	138	25	62	13	493	78
Intermediate	33	-	29	3	6	-	68	3

a/ Includes some Raudha teachers.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Public libraries are maintained at Mukalla and Tarim. There are eighteen permanent cinemas and two mobile cinema units. Three radio stations in Aden Colony broadcast a total of 240 hours a week.

In 1961, there were two daily, three weekly and six monthly publications in Arabic, with a total circulation of approximately 12,000; one Arabic and English weekly; one Indian weekly with a circulation of 1,000; and one daily, four weekly, two monthly and one annual publication in English with a total circulation of 11,000.

BASUTOLAND

AREA

Basutoland, an enclave within the Republic of South Africa, comprises an area of 11,716 square miles (30,344 square kilometres), of which about one-quarter in the west is lowland varying in height above sea level from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, the rest being highlands rising to about 11,000 feet in the Drakensberg Range.

POPULATION

The last census taken in 1956 showed a total population of 641,674 made up of: Africans, 638,857; Europeans, 1,926; Eurafricans, 644; and Asians, 247. The estimated total population was 685,000 in mid-1960 and 697,000 in mid-1961, excluding some 130,000 living outside the Territory. Two-thirds of the population are concentrated in the lowlands. The capital is Maseru, which had an estimated population of about 10,000 in mid-1961.

Vital statistics for Africans are not available.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

Under the present Constitution, introduced in 1960, the Territory is administered by a Resident Commissioner, who works under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

The Constitution also provides for an Executive Council and a legislative council known as the Basutoland National Council. The Executive Council, comprising eight members, is advisory to both the High Commissioner and the Paramount Chief. The Basutoland National Council consists of eighty members, of whom forty are elected by the nine district councils, from among their own members sitting as electoral colleges for that purpose. The National Council has power to legislate for all persons in Basutoland on most matters except those relating to external relations, internal security and defence especially, which are High Commission matters. All matters relating to these and other reserved fields must be referred to the Council, which acts as a consultative body to the High Commissioner. The assent of the High Commissioner and the consent of the Paramount Chief are required for laws passed by the Council.

Public Service

The Basutoland Public Service was composed of 113 overseas officers and seventeen local African officers at the end of 1960, the last year for which figures are available.

Training facilities

A plan for the training of civil servants in all government departments was introduced in 1961 and is being supervised by a training officer and a Training Committee. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £40,000 has been made available for the financing of scholarships and in-service training under the plan.

In 1960 and 1961, about twenty officers were receiving training overseas in such fields as law, local government, medicine, public health, nursing, agriculture, engineering, prisons and police. The Government was actively seeking further sources of assistance to expand opportunities for training overseas.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy depends heavily on the cultivation of crops, the raising of livestock and the earnings of labour employed outside the Territory. Out of a total population of over 700,000, it is estimated that about 130,000 - mostly men - are continuously resident outside the Territory, mainly dependent on employment in the mines of South Africa, but also on neighbouring farms and in industry.

Crops are grown almost entirely for subsistence, though wheat, peas, beans and sorghum are exported. The leading exports of the livestock industry are wool, mohair, cattle, sheep, goats, hides and skins. Apart from some diamonds in north Basutoland, no mineral deposits have so far been discovered.

An Economic Survey Mission from the United Kingdom, appointed in consultation with IBRD, visited all three High Commission Territories in 1959 and published its report in 1960. Concerning Basutoland, the Mission emphasized the necessity for continuing and intensifying the campaign to improve soil use and to encourage conservation, controlled development of the co-operative movement, and improvement of educational facilities. It noted the need for: (a) a comprehensive programme of agricultural research; (b) a greatly augmented programme of agricultural education and extension; (c) financial assistance for promising cultivators; (d) the establishment of a programme for animal husbandry extension; (e) improved facilities for the marketing and transport of agricultural and livestock produce; (f) further development of roads and telephone services; (g) aerial and hydrological surveys; and (h) vocational and technical training.

The Mission suggested that a sum of £3.2 million^{1/} would be required for implementation of its recommendations, and that capital expenditure totalling £274,000 should be provided by way of free grants. It stated that the expenditure proposed to carry out its recommendations was supplementary to that proposed by the Government for development of the Territory.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1959, Basutoland received an allocation of £1.2 million in grants and exchequer loans for development during 1959-1964. The programme provides for both social and economic projects, the main headings being: soil conservation and agriculture, £400,000; medical services, £143,000; education, £119,000; roads and airfields, £104,000 and water and electricity supplies, £95,000. A further allocation of £418,000 was made in 1961 for development to March 1963. This will be used principally for agricultural, educational, medical and veterinary services.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Territory is divided into three clearly demarcated zones. The lowlands, which are the main crop-producing area, vary from six to about forty miles in width. Beyond lie the foothills, where arable agriculture is also carried on, but to a lesser extent as this region is more suited to a mixture of arable and animal husbandry. The high mountains in the north and east, rising above 8,000 feet, are traditional cattle post country, where arable lands are seldom allocated, but where squatters have been taking to the plough as conditions become increasingly difficult in the lowlands. The steep and erodible slopes predominant in the mountain region are unsuitable for cultivation, especially as the soils are often thin. But in the river valleys and the flatter areas of the foothills, the rich volcanic soils repay careful cultivation.

Of the total area of nearly 12,000 square miles, perhaps 1,500 are cultivable; much of the remainder is grassland suitable for grazing. Conservation of the soil is a major need and an urgent problem in Basutoland. The conservation works were begun in 1935, but, owing to the pressure of an increasing population, which has spread into the uplands in search of better grazing and cultivable lands, there has been a marked deterioration of grassland slopes, with a corresponding increase in the run-off through arable lands below.

In its report, the Economic Survey Mission stated that the soil conservation measures being taken by the Government were sound, but that if they were to be fully effective in time to prevent irretrievable damage to the land and water potential they must be pressed forward with greater speed and vigour than the Territory could afford with its own financial resources.

During 1961, the staff position, especially in the fields of grazing control and land use planning, was very unsatisfactory and seriously hampered the entire conservation campaign. The soil continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate.

^{1/} In 1961, Basutoland followed the South African change from sterling to a decimalized system of rands and cents (£1 sterling = R.2; 1 shilling = 10 cents).

Soil conservation measures have become much involved with the question of land tenure. The land is held in trust for the Basuto Nation by the Paramount Chief and may not be alienated. Grazing rights are communal, but arable land is allocated to individuals and families by chiefs. Such tenure is subject to Basuto customary law which, if impartially administered, will not allow a man to be deprived of his land without good reason, such as failure to cultivate. The Economic Survey Mission observed that the traditional system of land tenure had the advantage of preventing large accumulations of land in private hands, but that the insecure tenure of agricultural land tended to discourage capital improvements and progressive farming. To devise a form of tenure which would give an adequate measure of security without violating the principle of national ownership of the land was regarded by the Mission as possible and desirable.

In 1961 a stage was reached by the majority of the farmers where further improvement in farming methods was being hampered by lack of security of tenure and the fragmentation which the existing land tenure system perpetuates. It was becoming increasingly obvious to both farmers and the Department of Agriculture that if a movement was to bring lasting benefit to Basutoland, custom and tradition concerning land would have to be changed. 2/

During the year, the Progressive Farmer movement, supported by credit facilities, was developing more rapidly in Maseru and the three northern districts where farming was generally at a higher level than in the southern districts. The total number of registered farmers increased from 487 in 1960/1961 to 613 for 1961/1962 season, and the total area cultivated increased from 4,852 to 5,895 acres.

The three training farms at Leribe, Maseru and Mohale's Hoek were further developed in 1961. As a result of a new Colonial Development and Welfare grant, the Agricultural School was enlarged to accommodate 120 students in place of the original forty. The programme of experiments and crop investigation was continued.

It is estimated that a little over one million acres are under cultivation. The following table gives the export figures for the main crops. These figures refer to export permits issued to trading organizations, and do not take account of produce taken over the border by individuals.

Principal exported crops
(bags of 200 pounds)

	1959	1960	1961
Wheat	18,344	39,348	25,673
Peas and beans	25,904	13,129	5,701
Sorghum and malts	680	5,826	1,592

2/ Basutoland: Department of Agriculture Annual Report, 1961, Maseru, 1962, p. 15.

In most mountain and foothill areas the summer wheat crop was well above average during 1961. The increase in wild oats in cultivated wheat lands was reaching serious proportions in some mountain areas. In the lowland areas a campaign was started to encourage planting of a larger acreage of wheat. Winter rainfall was adequate and good crops were harvested. Summer mountain peas and lowland beans realized average yields. The lowland winter pea crop was poor due to caterpillar attack at podding time. A long mid-season drought in January and February caused a considerable reduction in maize yields.

Livestock

The most important contribution of the livestock industry is the production of wool and mohair which provides 60 per cent of the total value of exports. Much has been done to improve the quality and grading of output but methods of husbandry are still primitive.

In spite of bad weather conditions, the year 1961, generally speaking, was a good one for the livestock industry. There were no major epizootics and the health of livestock remained comparatively good. The census figures for the period under review are reported as follows:

	1959	1960	1961
Cattle	387,769	331,203	376,740
Horses	89,874	83,910	89,333
Sheep	1,300,657	1,037,372	1,227,386
Goats	594,395	579,166	632,032
Donkeys	55,813	48,564	53,013

In thousand pounds, exports of wool decreased from 7,233 in 1959 to 6,786 in 1960 and then increased to 7,356 in 1961; those of mohair in the same years continued to advance from 1,081 to 1,266 thousand pounds. The mean price for wool during the 1960/1961 season was 19.9 cents per pound compared with 21.5 cents in 1959/1960. The market for mohair opened very firm during the 1961 season with an average of 71.8 cents per pound but tailed off, and by December the average was only 50 cents. The emphasis at the end of 1961 was on the danger of ruining the wool clip by a swing towards the production of mutton or dual-purpose sheep. A great many of the smaller owners, usually in the arable areas, were now producing sheep for sale and slaughter under the idea that mutton was in great demand due to a shortage.

In 1961, a scheme was started for the establishment of thirty-five improvement centres to make livestock and veterinary services available in those areas which had hitherto been neglected. It was hoped that by the end of March 1963 some thirty centres would be erected, staffed and equipped and that further funds would be provided for the completion of the scheme by the end of 1964.

FORESTRY

Basutoland is not a forest country, and to try to make it so, the Economic Survey Mission considered, would be a mistake. Trees would not only be less effective conservers of the soil than grass but would have less economic value, for they would grow slowly and poorly, if at all, in the higher mountain areas. On the lower slopes trees would grow but grass is essential for slowing run-off from the rains, and to plant trees rather than crops on the less steep arable lands would be uneconomic.

The Government has made efforts to plant trees in localities that are valueless for other uses. In at least two districts, the new local authorities have hampered tree-planting, but in others a change of outlook on the part of the authorities has led to a noticeable improvement in the planting programme. Of the forty-three plantation areas started since 1956, twenty-seven had been completely planted, while all others were expected to be completed in 1962. During 1961, 1,219,949 trees were planted, compared with 1,198,782 in 1960 and 907,194 in 1959.

MINING

In September 1961 the Paramount Chief declared that the digging of diamonds at Letseng-la-Terai in the Mokhotlong District was open to Basuto concession holders. The Paramount Chief entered into an agreement in October 1961 with Colonel John Scott of Johannesburg to extend for a further two years the prospecting for diamonds which Colonel Scott started in 1955; the agreement provides for mining rights if an economic mine is discovered. A part of the original prospecting area has been set aside for Basuto diggers; over 100 diggers' licences were issued and diamonds worth about £30,000 were recovered in the last three months of 1961.

POWER AND INDUSTRY

The Territory has one power plant at Maseru. A possible hydroelectric scheme for the Ox-Bow area has already been investigated in some detail. It is capable of development in stages, the first stage being a run-of-river scheme with a small storage and a temporary power station. The Economic Survey Mission considered that, with assurance of a small operating subsidy, construction of this stage could be commenced within three or four years.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings, and the prospects for establishing manufacturing industries are regarded as not very promising. Among the factors discouraging industrial development are the traditional system of land tenure, the absence of skilled labour, the lack of cheap power and raw materials suitable for processing locally and the centrifugal pattern of road communications.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

The topography of the Territory makes internal communications difficult. It is linked with the railway system of the Republic of South Africa by a short branch line from Maseru to Marseilles in the Orange Free State on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. One mile of this line is in Basutoland.

A main road through the lowlands connects Mount Moorosi in the south-west with Libono in the north-east, but many of the stream crossings on this semi-circumferential route are not traversible after heavy rains. A new mountain motor road running eastwards from Maseru into the mountains has been constructed; the road has reached a point eighty miles from Maseru. Connecting with the main lowlands road and the mountain road, or entering direct from South Africa, are numerous secondary and tertiary roads or tracks that provide fair to poor means of communications with parts of the interior. Bridle trails are the only means of access to the remainder.

The road system, totalling 1,203 miles, consists of 228 miles of main roads, 314 miles of district roads, 414 miles of "C" roads, 164 miles of access track and 83 miles of township roads.

The Economic Survey Mission noted in its report that road standards were generally low and that the road system did not penetrate far enough into the productive areas. It considered that priority should be given to improvement of the roads where this would give the highest return in reduced maintenance charges and savings in vehicle maintenance, i.e. the roads carrying the most traffic and a selection of the "C" roads serving the centres of production and administrative and trading posts.

The Mission pointed out that the "C" roads were maintained by traders with the help of small government subsidies. It felt that the conditions which had originally justified this arrangement no longer applied and that the maintenance of the "C" roads should be undertaken by the Government.

With financial assistance from the United Kingdom in the form of an exchequer loan, the Government started in 1961 planning for further road improvement and development. During the year, maintenance organization was regrouped around a central headquarters controlling all operations throughout the Territory. Seven "maintenance" units and two "betterment" units were in operation under the direct control of Basuto overseers.

A private airline serves twenty-one airstrips suitable for small aircraft and undertakes a mail contract for the Government.

Communications

There are twelve post offices and sixty-seven postal agencies, mostly situated in the mountainous interior.

The telephone and telegraph communications system links all district headquarters except Mokhotlong, as well as some mission and trading stations. During its stay in the Territory, the Economic Survey Mission found that telephone services were entirely inadequate and that the equipment was obsolete. It strongly supported the government proposals to modernize the telecommunications system, both as a means of raising revenue and to provide badly needed efficient service.

PUBLIC FINANCE

All the ordinary expenditure of the Territory is financed by general revenue supplemented by a grant from the United Kingdom Government. Funds for certain development schemes are provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and from loans.

The main forms of direct taxation are the Basuto tax, the income tax and the poll tax (payable by all male adult persons who do not pay the Basuto tax). The principal sources of indirect revenue are customs and excise duties at varying rates. Basutoland is in a customs union with the Republic of South Africa and receives a fixed percentage of the gross revenue collected on imports into the Republic. Licensing exists for many trades and businesses. There are also death duties, a stamp duty and a wool and mohair export duty.

Revenue and expenditure (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Revenue	1,812.0	2,075.3	2,367.2
Expenditure	1,999.6	2,340.6	2,489.5
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise	771.1	927.6	958.5
Basuto tax	346.6	330.9)	434.0 a/
Income tax	73.7	91.7)	
Wool and mohair export duties	65.8	68.1	63.0
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	174.2	225.4	118.7
Main heads of expenditure:			
Education	296.4	329.9	351.2
Public works (department, recurrent and extraordinary)	285.5	365.7	360.0
Medical	170.5	211.2	223.3
Police	152.7	184.1	189.2
Basuto administration	122.5	138.9	103.2 b/
Agricultural and veterinary services	105.8	132.4	139.3
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	207.3	201.3	173.3

a/ Including the Basuto tax, the income tax and the poll tax.

b/ Including funds for the Basuto courts, the Basuto National Council and the Paramount Chief.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The bulk of the general trade in the Territory is carried on by Europeans. Basutoland imports the consumer goods and capital items it needs as well as a certain amount of agricultural produce and livestock. Exports consist almost entirely of agricultural commodities and livestock. The value of imports usually exceeds the value of exports but the adverse balance is partly offset by the export of labour to the Republic of South Africa. Trade is mainly with the Republic.

An agreement is in force with the Republic of South Africa whereby goods destined for Basutoland arriving from beyond the boundaries of South Africa are assessed for customs purposes by its customs authorities. In consideration of this, Basutoland receives 0.88575 per cent of South Africa's gross customs revenue. In addition a duty is levied on wines, spirits and beers entering Basutoland from South Africa. The customs regulations of the two countries are similar, and import and export restrictions are the same.

The total foreign trade of the Territory in 1959 and 1960 amounted to £1,778,112 (imports valued at £757,670 and exports valued at £1,020,442) and £4,616,099 (imports worth £3,142,873 and exports worth £1,473,226) respectively (1960 being the last year for which total trade figures are available).

Figures on imports and exports of the major commodities are available only for 1959. They are: (a) Principal imports: general merchandise, £158,400; grain, £455,100; livestock, £134,100; and (b) Principal exports: wool, £830,900; mohair, £371,600; hides and skins, £19,300; livestock, £93,500; grain, £43,300; beans and peas, £115,000.

Statistics on exported wool and mohair give an indication of the total value of the Territory's exports, of which 60 per cent are accounted for by these two commodities. Exports of wool and mohair were valued at £731,968 and £379,837 in 1961, compared with £729,533 and £329,956 in 1960.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

According to the information transmitted for 1961, there was no change in general social conditions, the status of women, social security and welfare, or prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; nor was there any significant change in town and rural planning and housing, and public health.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

It is estimated that 83,000 persons, or 43 per cent of the adult male population, are temporarily absent at any one time from the Territory, mainly

dependent on employment in South Africa. 3/ The principal recruiting agencies are the Native Recruiting Corporation, Fraser's Recruiting Organization, the Natal Coal Owners Native Labour Association, and Wardale's and Theron's Recruiting Organizations. The Native Recruiting Corporation recruits for the Chamber of Mines in South Africa, and the others for collieries and other employers.

The Economic Survey Mission expressed the view that unless and until the forces responsible for Basutoland's poor agricultural showing were reversed, more and more of the Basuto people would be forced to seek work in South Africa as the only alternative to poverty at home. There was no assurance that work in South Africa would always be available in requisite amounts.

Vocational training

Technical and vocational education was provided mainly in two trades schools: the Lerotholi Technical School in Maseru and the Leloaleng Technical School run by the Paris Evangelical Mission in the south of the Territory. Courses were offered in masonry and brick work, carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, leather-work, tailoring, motor mechanics and commercial subjects.

In mid-1960, the Lerotholi Technical School was reorganized as the Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre. The Centre was closed throughout 1961 owing to lack of staff.

The Leloaleng Technical School continued its trade-training and had an enrolment of forty-two at the end of 1961. The training there was being reorganized and improved and a grant of £30,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was approved for its rejuvenation. Commercial training is offered in one of the secondary schools at post Junior Certificate level.

The Economic Survey Mission stated in its report that one of the disadvantages of the trades schools was that they did not require secondary school certificates. The result was that the graduates had, in general, limited potentialities for eventual self-employment or for positions of responsibility. The Mission was of the opinion that a technical high school, which initially would have to be staffed by Europeans, should overcome this handicap.

The Agricultural School is operated by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with its research programme, and is designed to train agricultural demonstrators. On the recommendation of the Economic Survey Mission, the school's capacity was trebled in 1961 to meet the requirements of enlarged agricultural extension and soil conservation programmes. The Mission pointed out that a basic vocational deficiency was in the training of teachers; the need was great and the quality of teacher-training was far from adequate.

3/ The number of passes issued in 1959 to Africans leaving the Territory for employment in South Africa totalled over 55,000 for mining, over 4,400 for agricultural work and over 6,200 for other industries.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The present co-operative movement began in 1948, when the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies was created. During 1961, the Co-operative Department was expanded by the appointment of a Deputy Registrar, six assistant co-operative officers and two co-operative officers. As a result, the Department found it possible to establish an audit section.

Agricultural marketing and credit co-operative societies have been successfully established in the Territory, and seem destined to play a major part in converting peasant agriculture from a subsistence to a cash crop system and in bringing about increased yields per acre. The Economic Survey Mission recommended that, subject to adequate supervision, the co-operative movement should be encouraged to expand.

In 1959, there were seventeen agricultural marketing societies which handled such products as grain, peas and beans, wool and mohair to a total value of £70,000 in 1958/1959. In 1961, three of the societies embarked upon the marketing of produce as well as consumer goods. Several new societies were registered in Maseru, Leribe and Qacha's Nek Districts. A new function undertaken by these co-operatives in 1961 was the handling, purchase and sale of cattle, hides and skins. During the year, the Co-operative Department developed a market report advice service for all marketing societies.

During 1958/1959, a beginning was made with agricultural credit through co-operatives. A sum of £3,500 was lent through co-operative channels to farmers who had accepted the principle of improved farming practice. The 1961 winter loans amounted to about £3,000; the figure for the summer loans is not yet available. Some £12,000 was repaid by farmers, on loans advanced to them in 1960. All applications for credit were referred to district agricultural and co-operative staff for the first time during 1961.

The following table sets out the number of societies and members who received credit and the acreages cultivated:

	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>	<u>1961/1962</u>
Number of societies	8	93	107
Membership	...	1,913	2,286
Total acreage under cultivation	...	14,165	15,672
Average acreage per member	...	7.4	6.9

At the apex of the co-operative system stands the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union, which is a federation of co-operative societies with no individual members. In 1959, its resources were limited to share capital (about £3,000), undistributed surpluses (£3,000) and a loan from the Basuto National Treasury (£7,500), plus deposits from the societies, and advances from commercial banks and produce brokers. The Mutual Savings Society, a subsidiary of the Banking Union, was organized in that year to accept deposits primarily from persons who were not members of any co-operative society. Total deposits in both organizations in December 1959 were about £10,000.

The Economic Survey Mission found it hardly possible that the growth of deposits would be rapid enough to provide resources required to meet legitimate demands for agricultural and other credit. Therefore, the Mission recommended that the Banking Union should receive either a loan or a grant for a transition period of, say, five years, or be given a government guarantee for this period to enable it to borrow from a commercial bank.

During 1961, the Banking Union took over the Co-operative Wholesale Organization. In spite of a change in senior staff, a considerable increase in the demands for service and the lack of storage, transport and capital, the Organization showed an increase in both turnover and supplies. The Organization made a successful effort to stabilize the prices of sorghum, maize, peas and beans by buying these commodities at higher prices at harvest time and selling them during the off season.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

Offences	<u>Persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Against lawful authority	119	247	328
Against public morality	203	263	366
Against the person	5,379	5,884	6,946
Against property	2,170	2,893	2,900
Statutory	573	630	761
Other	<u>1,373</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,826</u>
	9,817	11,521	13,127

Sentences

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>and Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Death penalty	21	-	5		-	-
Imprisonment	1,659	39	2,077		3,138	415
Corporal punishment	4	135	143		3	192
Fines	1,593	84	1,408		...	...
Otherwise disposed of	5,730	552	7,888		297 a/	43 a/

a/ For extra-mural employment only.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical and health staff

	1959		1960		1961	
	Govern- ment	Private ^{a/}	Govern- ment	Private ^{a/}	Govern- ment	Private ^{a/}
Registered physicians	18	17	17	12	17	14
Licensed physicians	1	2	1	2	1	2
Dentists	-	1	-	1	-	-
Nurses of senior training	18	47	44	29	32	12
Certificated nurses	30	35	28	18	30	14
Midwives of senior training	25	36	42	21	39	13
Certificated midwives	27	18	26	14	25	3
Sanitary inspectors	2	-	2	-	3	-
Pharmacists	1	1	1	1	1	1

a/ Including missions.

Institutions

	1959	1960	1961
Hospitals	13	13	14
Maternity and child welfare centres	29	29	14
Venereal disease clinics	20	21	20
Health centres and dispensaries	63	70	79
Leprosarium	1	1	1
Mental detention centre	1	1	1

The total number of beds increased from 915 in 1959 to 935 in 1960 and 1,148 in 1961.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

An acute shortage of staff in the Education Department persisted; consequently, Colonial Development and Welfare funds amounting to £25,955 were made available to provide for the additional posts of one chief inspector, one education officer, two senior supervisors and one supervisor as from 1 October 1961. All but two of the inspectorate staff of nearly twenty persons were Basuto. ^{4/}

^{4/} Basutoland: Annual Report, summary of the Director of Education, 1961, Maseru, p. 14. Facts and figures contained in this section of the summary are based mainly on the annual reports of the Director of Education.

Indigenous persons are taking an increasing share in the administration of the school system. The central and district advisory boards, with a majority of African members, continued to advise the Government on all aspects of educational policy. Through its chairman (the Director of Education), the Central Advisory Board gives advice to the Executive Council on all matters relating to education. The main function of the district advisory committees is to advise the Director of Education on the carrying out in the district of the educational policy determined by the Executive Council and on the specific needs of the district regarding future development.

Education is not compulsory but is free at the primary level. In post-primary institutions a boarding and maintenance fee is charged. Bursaries are provided for all stages of secondary, teacher-training and university work.

The information states that approximately half of the population in the 5 to 19 age group is in school at any one time and that perhaps 95 per cent of the children go to school at some time. While nearly all girls between the ages of 10 and 16 are at school, half the boys are absent, most of them tending cattle. The Government considers that the large percentage of children in school and the absence of any large urban centres have not yet made it necessary to enforce compulsory attendance in any area, and that such compulsion will not become feasible until land enclosure removes the necessity for boys to engage in herding duties.

In a general comment on the educational system of Basutoland, the Economic Survey Mission urged that, in order to develop the human resources of the Territory to the fullest possible extent, there must be an increase in the numbers and especially in the quality of staff in vocational and teacher-training; an increase in the salaries and standards of teachers in all schools, especially primary; and a considerable capital investment, financed by means of grants, to take place over the next ten or fifteen years.

Primary education

Primary education covers the first eight years of school life, and is divided between the Lower Primary (Grade A - Standard IV) and the Higher Primary (Standard V - Standard VI). In 1961, the number of lower primary schools stood at 962 (including twenty private schools), of which 548 provided the full six-year course and the remainder only a five-year course up to Standard III. The number of higher primaries was 112 (including seven private schools).

The Executive Council's policy, laid down in 1960, whereby the number of primary schools should be frozen until the 1965 review, was strictly adhered to during 1961. The few schools on the waiting list at the time of the issue of the policy statement were permitted to open as private or registered schools. This policy was reported to have led to an improvement in the quality of the existing system from the point of view of buildings and equipment. The Central Advisory Board has recommended the gradual introduction of English as the medium of instruction in African primary schools at Standard III level, so that in Standard IV

it becomes the main medium, and in Standard V the sole medium. In the four European-type primaries, English is the only language of instruction.

In order to encourage Basuto parents to send their children to school before their tenth birthday, the Executive Council in 1961 recommended that no child over the age of 16 years should be enrolled for the first time in any primary school and that this age should be reduced by one year annually to 10. In 1961, there were 470 pupils out of a total enrolment of 43,700 in grade A over the age of 16; nearly 35 per cent of the grade A pupils were over 10 years of age. During the year, 2,749 pupils (2,484 in 1960 and 2,234 in 1959) entered for the Department's Standard VI examination and 1,571 (1,177 in 1960 and 1,103 in 1959) passed.

Secondary education

Prior to 1961, junior secondary schools provided three years of post-primary education up to the Junior Certificate Examination of the University of South Africa, which was replaced in 1961 by that of the High Commission Territories. High schools in 1961 began to provide five years of post-primary education up to the Cambridge Examination instead of that of the Joint Matriculation Board of the South African Universities as in previous years.

Of the twenty-one secondary schools, four were full secondary high schools running a five-year course for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate and fifteen were junior secondary schools running a three-year course for the High Commission Territories Junior Certificate. Two others offered the first year only. The four high schools also entered candidates for the Junior Certificate. For the first time in 1961, 217 of 326 Basuto students passed the High Commission Territories Junior Certificate Examination and thirty-two of sixty-eight other students obtained the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate.

Vocational schools give post-primary instruction in trades and crafts. Teacher-training colleges run post-primary and post-junior secondary courses of training for primary school teachers.

Higher education

Until recently, Basuto desiring a university education could go to South Africa. Except for the Medical School of the University of Natal, this avenue is now closed. Opportunities exist in Southern Rhodesia and other foreign countries. Within the Territory Pius XII University College offers post-secondary and post-graduate courses in the fields of arts, science, social science, commerce and education under the aegis of the University of South Africa.

The College receives only token grants from the Governments of the High Commission Territories. The inclusive fees charged are now £100 per annum, but matriculated students are in receipt of government bursaries amounting to £90. The College authorities are experiencing considerable difficulty in meeting the costs of

higher salaries for the teaching staff as well as the capital demands for essential buildings. The Economic Survey Mission recommended that a grant be made for such pressing needs as a new library and an additional hostel.

There were 170 students (including 29 Basutos) enrolled in 1961, compared with 167 (including 34 Basutos) in 1960 and 139 (including 23 Basutos) in 1959. During the period under review, Basuto matriculants have shown a preference for Pius XII College over the facilities offered by Southern Rhodesia in sixth forms at Goromonzi and Fletcher High Schools. This is because at the former college they can obtain a degree of the University of South Africa after a three-year course, while the latter course means five years' study for a London degree.

During 1961 a total of forty-four Basuto were known to be studying at various institutions of higher education outside the Territory; eleven students received financial aid from the Basuto Higher Education Fund. Since its establishment in 1961, the Training Committee has assumed responsibility for virtually all matters concerning extra-territorial education.

Expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure:			
Education Department	296.4	330.0	351.2
Other government departments	-	16.2 ^{a/}	9.7 ^{b/}
Missions	104.4	102.7	158.8
Capital expenditure:			
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	35.6	23.0	67.3
Missions	119.0	127.1	74.3

a/ Includes £11,144 provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

b/ Includes £7,518 provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Expenditure from the Basuto Higher Education Fund on scholarships and bursaries averaged over £6,000 per annum during the period under review.

Schools

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Primary ^{a/}	1,050	1,029	1,074
Secondary	21	21	21
Vocational	27	25	9
Teacher-training	7	7	7
Higher education	1	1	1

a/ Excluding four English-medium primary schools.

African pupils

	1959		1960		1961	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	47,660	80,588	51,631	84,480	55,235	89,460
Secondary	961	660	1,044	792	1,067	910
Vocational	295	505	188	506	64	512
Teacher-training	208	313	220	316	239	333
Higher education:						
in the Territory	112	27	131	36	141	29
in the United Kingdom a/	13	1	13	1	12	2
in South Africa a/	7	2	3	1	2	1
in Southern Rhodesia a/	3	-	1	-	1	-
in the United States and						
Canada a/	3	1	3	2	4	-
elsewhere a/	3b/	-	-	-	2c/	-

a/ Basuto only.

b/ In India.

c/ One in India and one in Ireland.

The number of non-indigenous students enrolled in the four English-medium primary schools decreased from 121 (56 boys and 65 girls) in 1959 to 117 (51 boys and 66 girls) in 1960 and then rose to 128 (52 boys and 76 girls) in 1961.

Teachers

	1960		1961	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	1,310	1,214	1,302	1,235
Secondary	57	33	59	28
Vocational	23	7	20	9
Teacher-training	13	24	14	30
Post-secondary	30	3	31	9
Total	1,433	1,281	1,426	1,311

Comparable figures for 1959 are not available. In 1961, there was a slight increase in the number of candidates for the High Commission Territories Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate (72 compared with 58 in 1959); but only a 54 per cent pass compared with 76 per cent in 1959. For the Basutoland Primary Teachers' Certificate the number of candidates and the percentage of passes remained static. The percentage of passes in 1961 was 68.

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A Teachers' Salaries Commission from the United Kingdom, which visited the Territory in 1959, recommended greatly increased salaries which should attract good people to the profession and encourage untrained teachers to go for training. The new scales recommended by the Commission were applied in the 1961/1962 financial year, with retroactive effect to 1 October 1959, at a cost of £208,000, which was met by grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government.

The Education Department felt that although these scales would attract teachers, little improvement in the ratio of trained to untrained teachers could be expected until even larger grants could be provided to the voluntary agencies. It stated that the non-mission schools were staffed with adequately qualified teachers, but that the missions still supported several hundred unaided teachers nearly all of whom were untrained.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Libraries exist in three towns and at most of the larger mission centres. Cultural institutions include the Basutoland Museum and the Basutoland Scientific Association.

In 1961, there were two English newspapers (one weekly and one fortnightly) and seven English-Sesotho newspapers and periodicals in the Territory, two of which appeared irregularly. The approximate circulation of these publications was 17,700.

There were two governmental and several commercial mobile cinema units and fifty-five film and film strip projectors. There were no radio transmitters, but about 4,000 radio receiver sets (700 in 1957).

BECHUANALAND

AREA

The Bechuanaland Protectorate, 275,000 square miles (712,249 square kilometres) in area, is bounded on the south and east by the western boundary of the Republic of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia and on the north and west by the Caprivi Zipfel and South West Africa. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, just across the border in the Republic of South Africa. In recent times the geographical position of these headquarters has imposed a handicap on the administration of the Territory. Following the adoption of a recent resolution by the Legislative Council favouring Gaberones as the site of the new administrative headquarters, the United Kingdom Government has agreed that planning should proceed on the assumption that Gaberones would be the new site while reserving a final decision until additional information becomes available. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant has been made towards the cost of investigating the financial implications of the transfer to the new site.

POPULATION

The Protectorate is a vast arid tableland, the greater part of which consists of Kalahari sand veld and is largely uninhabited. Population is concentrated in the eastern region which includes European farming areas. The rest of the region lies within seven of the eight Tribal Reserves.

The population in mid-1960 was estimated at about 350,000, including 287,457 Africans, some 3,000 Europeans, 700 Eurafricans and 250 Asians. In mid-1960, there were some 17,000 Africans resident outside the Tribal Reserves, most of whom lived in the northern and western Crown lands. The main concentrations of Europeans were in the Lobatsi, Gaberones and Tuli Blocks, in the Tati District, and at Ghanzi. Four towns (Kanye, Serowe, Molepolole and Mochudi) had a population over 10,000 each.

No vital statistics are kept for the Territory as a whole.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

Under the present Constitution, introduced in 1960, the Territory is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The Resident Commissioner presides over the Executive Council of ten members; its recommendations to the High Commissioner cannot be disregarded except under

certain circumstances requiring special procedures. Subject to certain reserved powers remaining with the High Commissioner, the Legislative Council, consisting of thirty-five members, of whom twenty-one (including ten Africans) are elected, is empowered to legislate for the affairs of the Protectorate generally.

Public Service

Between April and October 1961, the number of African officers in Divisions I and II of the Bechuanaland Public Service increased from thirty-three to forty-seven, while that of European officers in these divisions decreased from 489 to 474.

A special investigation of the difficulties in the way of expediting localization of the Public Service has been initiated.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of the Territory is based on agriculture and live-stock. There is a significant export of beans and pulses, ground-nuts and sorghum. The live-stock industry, which has raised the economy above the bare subsistence level, is by far the most important source of income from trade. Mineral exports include asbestos and manganese.

The migration of African labour to work outside the Territory has an important bearing on the economy. It is estimated that a sum of about £450,000^{1/} is brought into the Territory each year by the different forms of migrant labour - agricultural, mining and domestic.

A third consecutive year of drought and a further outbreak of foot and mouth disease had a retarding effect on the economy in 1961. As a result of the measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease and facilitate the marketing of uninfested cattle, the total value of cattle carcasses exported through the Lobatsi abattoir was about 10 per cent less than the record total value of £1,980,000 registered in 1959. However, the loss to the Territory was more than made up by exports of agricultural and mineral products. Total exports in 1961 were valued at £3,445,000 as against £2,716,000 in 1960 and £3,410,000 in 1959.

1/ In 1961, the Territory followed the South African change from sterling to a decimalized system of rands and cents (1 sterling = R. 2; 1 shilling = 10 cents). Rhodesian and South West African currencies are also accepted at par.

An Economic Survey Mission, appointed in consultation with IBRD, which visited all three High Commission Territories, reported in 1960 that in the Bechuanaland Protectorate the major opportunity lay in increased output of the live-stock industry, and that the problem consequently was to conserve and make the best use of all available grazing and water. The Mission suggested an investigation of the possibilities of tapping the Okavango water resources. It emphasized the need for an expansion of extension work and research carried out by the Departments of Veterinary Services and of Agriculture; improved facilities for the marketing and transport of live-stock and agricultural produce; better roads; aerial and hydrological surveys; and vocational and technical training.

The Mission proposed the expenditure of about £2 million to meet the minimum development needs of the Protectorate as indicated above. It considered that the capital cost of its recommendations, amounting to £1.5 million, should be financed by grants from the United Kingdom Government, and pointed out that the total expenditure proposed was supplementary to that specified in the development plan submitted to that Government in 1959.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1959, the Protectorate received an allocation of £1.5 million in grants and exchequer loans towards development over the period 1959-1964. The programme provides for both social and economic projects, the main headings being: (a) agriculture and veterinary, £350,000; (b) water supplies, £334,000; (c) public building, £416,000; (d) Roads, £137,650; and (e) education, £208,000.

In 1961 a further allocation of £165,000 was made for development to March 1963. This will be used principally for agriculture and veterinary projects, works and education.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

In square miles, the area of the Territory comprises: Crown lands, 109,000;^{2/} European blocks (Gaberones, Lobatsi and Tuli Blocks and Tati District), 4,000; and Tribal Reserves (Bakgatla, Bakwena, Bamalete, Bamangwato, Bangwaketse, Barolong, Batawana and Batlokwa), 109,000 square miles. All Crown lands remain unalienated with the exception of 164 farms in the Ghanzi District, thirteen farms in the Molopo area and certain areas leased to the Colonial Development Corporation.

Three of the four European blocks (Gaberones, Lobatsi, and Tuli Blocks) were granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company with power to sell or lease the land. The blocks have been divided into farms and most of them sold with freehold titles. The Tati District is owned by the Tati Company, Limited, which has full power to sell or lease any portion except an area of some 320 square miles leased by the Government for the Tati Federated Tribes.

^{2/} Another recent official source gave the total area of Crown lands in 1961 as 165,000 square miles.

Land in each Tribal Reserve is vested in the Chief and tribe and allocated by the Chief in his discretion. Land does not pass automatically from father to son, nor can it be said to be owned by any one person. Land may not be alienated by a Chief or tribe.

Of the total area of the Territory, 635 square miles are arable land under cultivation and about 54,000 square miles are unused, potentially productive land. Much of the remainder (some 158,000 square miles) is permanent pasture. Most of the potential arable land lies in the eastern region. The great bulk of crop production is derived from African dryland farms.

The Agricultural Department's extension services, which have been accepted by the farming community generally, play an increasing role in improving crop production. The major crops are grain sorghum and maize, which are the staple food of the African population. Other crops such as cowpeas, beans, millet, ground-nuts, wheat, tobacco and citrus are also grown. Detailed information indicating the 1961 increase in crop exports is not available.

Principal crops (exports only)
(short tons)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Grain sorghum	5,201	23	17,893
Beans and pulses	1,596	573	6,811
Ground-nuts	1,660	216	3,346
Wheat	25	121	236

Live-stock

The cattle industry is the dominant source of cash income for the African peasant and the farming community generally. About 90 per cent of the cattle population is the property of Africans. Other animals such as sheep, goats, etc., are also kept.

Towards the end of 1961, an outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in the central area of the northern Protectorate. The permanent cordon fences controlling this area were fully manned by patrols and all stock in the area quarantined. In addition to dealing with an outbreak in the Territory, the Field Division of the Department of Veterinary Services had also to contend with the threat of the disease spreading from a neighbouring Territory on its western border.

During the year, one officer from the Field Division was seconded to the research laboratory to investigate the problem of helminthiasis in the Territory. He also carried out work on the testing of meat at Lobatsi abattoir for contamination with the food poisoning type of organism.

There is a territorial water development programme under which 225 boreholes will be drilled during the period 1960-1963; this total is made up of equitable allocations of boreholes between the various Tribal Reserves and other areas of the Protectorate. Of 108 boreholes drilled in 1961, 78 were successful. Corresponding figures for 1960 were 120 and 90.

Live-stock
(head)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cattle	1,317,236	1,271,838	1,319,127
Sheep	89,532	88,476	96,160
Goats	249,381	251,179	273,854
Pigs	4,752	4,649	3,918
Poultry	149,943	102,155	127,514
Horses	8,209	7,941	7,663
Mules	465	525	612
Donkeys	25,789	26,332	26,533
Dogs	28,842	23,644	24,699
Camels	60	61	59

Exports of live-stock and animal products

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cattle, live (head)	10,196	7,375	12,695
Cattle, carcasses (thousand pounds)	42,206	36,001	36,813
Sheep and goats (head)	3,916	2,297	300
Pigs (head)	1,919	1,141	922
Poultry (head)	9,517	3,586	815
Hides (thousand pounds)	7,560	7,259	7,028
Skins, sheep and goats (pieces)	170,957	39,583	119,027
Skins and karosses, wild animal (pieces)	40,561	22,633	48,382

FORESTRY

During 1961, the State forest reserves continued to be protected from fire, and the plantations of gum trees, which supplement the supply of local timber for building and firewood purposes, were maintained. Further extensions were made to the matchwood poplar plantation on a tribal irrigation scheme.

MINING

Active mining is at present confined to asbestos and manganese in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory and to manganese in the Bamalete. A limited amount of gold and silver is produced in the Tati concession.

There are extensive brine deposits, with a high content of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate, in the delta of the Nata River north of the Makarikari pan. There are also two main exploitable coal seams - one at Mambula and the other further north and to the west of Palapye. Borings have revealed very large reserves in both cases.

No prospecting or mining either by individuals or mining concerns is allowed on Crown lands or in the Tribal Territories unless a Crown grant or a mineral concession has been negotiated. In 1961, ten Crown grants (seven in 1960) were being operated on in addition to a mineral concession over the whole of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory. Of these, seven conferred diamond prospecting rights, one rights to prospect for all minerals, one rights to mine manganese and prospect for all minerals and one rights to explore petroleum. Two other Crown grants for asbestos mining and manganese mining and prospecting rights were still valid.

Mineral survey work undertaken in 1961 included further exploration of the Mamabule coalfield area and the sodium-carbonate bearing brines of the Makarikari region.

During the year there were four mines in operation as against three in 1960.

Production

	<u>Quantity</u>			<u>Value</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Asbestos (short tons)	1,112	1,849	1,924	95.9	132.3	160.9 ^{a/}
Manganese ore (short tons)	15,905	14,242	31,737	92.0	70.8	143.9 ^{b/}
Gold (ounces)	198	203	261	2.4	2.5	3.2
Silver (ounces)	42	25	39	-	-	-

a/ Refers to sales of 1,852 short tons.

b/ Refers to sales of 24,822 short tons.

POWER AND INDUSTRY

In 1961, government-owned or private power plants continued to supply electricity in Francistown, Gaberones, Lobatsi and Maun. Government hospitals had their own power supply except in Francistown, and Rhodesia Railways had power plants at the main railway stations.

During the year, there were six industrial plants in operation in Francistown and Lobatsi: an abattoir, a bonemeal factory, a creamery, a grain mill, a hides and skins depot, and a soap factory. Woodwork, basket-work, pottery, karosses and rugs are also produced.

A few small industries based on cattle and crops are located in the principal centres of European settlement. In 1961, apart from plans for mineral development, the only industrial development planned was the expansion of the potential of the abattoir by establishing a cannery to be run in conjunction with it.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

Public roads are classified as follows: main roads, 1,195 miles; secondary roads, 526 miles; and tracks, 2,882 miles. These roads are almost exclusively of earth or sand, the only exceptions being short lengths of gravel and, in Francistown and Lobatsi, bitumen surfaces over short distances. Except for the main road, north-south, and the roads linking the more important centres of population, the road system remained largely undeveloped.

The number of vehicles registered in the Territory totalled 2,883 in 1961 as against 1,858 in 1960 and 1,705 in 1959.

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia provides rail service for the eastern region. The railway within the Territory, 398 miles in length, forms part of the undertakings owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railways.

Twenty-four landing areas and emergency strips are maintained in the Territory. During 1961, the Lobatsi aerodrome was extended to the north and widened to accommodate the newly sponsored Bechuanaland Protectorate Air Service operating from Lobatsi.

Communications

During the year there were 63 post offices and agencies (an increase of seven over the previous year) and 976 telephones (an increase of 250 over the previous year).

The lack of reliable public transport to points off the railway line is a great drawback to the development of postal services. Despite this difficulty, postal facilities have been extended to isolated districts. During 1961, new post office buildings were erected at three remote areas and a number of postal agencies were also opened. The weekly airlift to Ghanzi provides a solution for mails destined for this area.

The raising of a loan of £77,000 enabled construction of telephone lines in the Tuli Block to be resumed. It was expected to provide telephone service before the end of 1961 to all applicants between Machaneng and Lotsani River, a distance of some sixty-two miles. Transistorized carrier equipment was also installed to provide additional speech channels between Lobatsi-Gaberones and Lobatsi-Kanye. Continuing progress was made with the provision of rural party lines in the Tati Concession.

During the year, there were seventy-three radio communication stations operated by Government departments and seventy-five private and amateur radio stations.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The main forms of direct taxation are the Native tax, the income tax, the non-Native poll tax and the cattle export tax. The principal sources of indirect taxation are customs and excise duties at varying rates. The Territory is in a customs union with the Republic of South Africa and receives a fixed percentage of the gross revenue collected on all imports into the Republic. Licensing exists for many trades, businesses and professions. There are also death duties.

Since 1957, the Territory's revenues have been insufficient to meet its ordinary recurrent expenditures; Bechuanaland has been receiving grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government. The Report of the Economic Survey Mission contained a general conclusion that the gap between the revenues of the Protectorate and its necessary expenditure on services must persist for an indefinite period, and that in order to narrow this gap it will be necessary to set in motion in the Protectorate a series of processes which would gradually enable it to stand on its own feet.

Revenue and expenditure (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Revenue	2,015	2,171	2,434
Expenditure	1,940	2,187	2,458
Main heads of revenue:			
Grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom			
Government	560	650	970
Taxes and duties	406	458	402
Customs and excise	260	307	324
Colonial Development and Welfare funds	330	284	180
Post and telegraph	147	185	186
Revenue from government property	174	143	216
Main heads of expenditure:			
Public works	315	381	412
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	327	274	187
Veterinary	214	220	332
District Administration	167	187	191
Police	153	184	213
Medical	153	183	204
Central Administration	106	142	249
Education	104	123	139

There are thirteen Tribal Treasuries, of which five are outside the tribal areas. The total estimated revenue and expenditure amounted to £276,528 and £296,815 respectively in 1961, compared with £247,339 and £272,062 in the previous year. Grants-in-aid from the Protectorate Government included in these figures totalled £6,725 in 1960 and 1961. The principal sources of revenue are the Native tax and the graded tax; the principal object of expenditure is education.

BANKING AND CREDIT

In 1961, there were eight commercial bank offices (six in 1960), two at Francistown, two at Gaberones, two at Lobatsi and two at Mahalapye. In addition, these banks operated fourteen agencies (sixteen in 1960); another agency in the Territory continued to be run by a commercial bank in South West Africa.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(valued in thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Imports	3,407	3,283	...
Exports	3,410	2,716	3,445
Principal imports:			
General merchandise	1,457	1,058	...
Foods:			
Maize and maize meal	157	436	146
Sorghum	5	107	14
Other foods	412	437	...
Vehicles and spares	415	556	...
Textiles	746	488	...
Live-stock	80	117	65
Fertilizers	36	81	...
Principal exports:			
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle, carcasses	1,981	1,577	1,658
Cattle, live	204	151	236
Hides	369	301	276
Abattoir-by-products	235	276	139
Other animal products	137	134	324
Sheep, goats, pigs and poultry	29	19	9
Asbestos	95	132	161
Manganese	92	71	149
Agricultural products:			
Beans and pulses	31	11	170
Ground-nuts	80	10	157
Sorghum	78	-	268

Scuth Africa and Scuthern Rhodesia are the chief markets for exports and the main sources of imports. All import statistics for 1961 are not yet available.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in general social conditions, the status of women, the co-operative societies, the standard of living, town and rural planning and housing, or social security and welfare.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Over 95 per cent of the population is engaged in stock-raising. Therefore there is little paid employment in the Territory.

Employment

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Government service	2,500 ^{a/}	3,300 ^{a/}	2,500 ^{a/}
Agriculture	3,000	3,500	3,000
Building	500	500	300
Trade and industry	2,000	3,500	2,000
Domestic service	2,000	2,000	2,000

^{a/} Casual labourers included in these figures numbered about 1,000 in 1959, 1,700 in 1960 and 1,000 in 1961.

The average monthly rates of wages paid to African employees in 1960 were: government service, £5 - £94; building, trade and industry, £6; and agriculture and domestic service, £4. No significant change was made in these rates during 1961. Agricultural and domestic workers receive free rations; the latter are usually housed.

No unemployment was reported. A large number of Bechuanas have been working in neighbouring countries, particularly in the mines of South Africa for part of the year. In 1961, 17,636 went to South Africa, mainly on nine-month contracts, compared with 25,315 in 1960 and 21,148 in 1959.

There is no labour department, nor is there an employers' organization. Only one labour union existed in 1961 with a membership of 200, as against two with a membership of 288 in the previous year.

Vocational training

Until recently, vocational and technical training were almost non-existent in the Protectorate. A few students were able to attend trade schools in Basutoland and Swaziland, and to obtain technical training in South Africa, but none of these arrangements was wholly satisfactory, and some of the avenues have now been closed. At present systematic vocational training is provided only at the Ramathlabama Veterinary Research Station, which gives a six months' course of training for cattle guards and veterinary assistants; at the Public Works Department workshops in Gaberones, where men are given a kind of apprenticeship training for jobs such as repair mechanics, builders and carpenters; and at St. Joseph's College, a secondary school, which has recently instituted a commercial course. Somewhat less systematic training as telephone exchange repairmen is provided by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Students who have received secondary school education, or gone beyond this level outside the Protectorate, are able to qualify for clerical or other positions with the Government and private firms.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Against the person	538	710	689
Against property	649	987	1,145
Other offences	4,689	4,378	4,922
Total	5,876	6,075	6,756

The number of juveniles convicted in 1961 was 117, compared with 151 in 1960 and 65 in 1959.

Sentences

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Death penalty	-	-	-
Imprisonment	1,798	1,332	1,298
Fine	3,755	3,696	4,219
Corporal punishment	53	95	107
Other	246	952	1,132

There are fifteen gaols and lockups in the Territory. The daily average prison population was 390 in 1959, 413 in 1960 and 453 in 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The state of health and nutrition of the people varies with the rainfall. In good seasons little malnutrition is evident but in bad seasons deficiency in protein and vitamins B and C is very noticeable. There were no epidemics during 1961.

Among the main public health problems confronting the Territory are the control of malaria, sleeping sickness and tuberculosis, and the provision of safe water supplies. Malaria is prevalent in the swamp zones of the northern part of the Protectorate. A malaria assessment team sponsored by the WHO is working in the Territory. More intensive work is being undertaken on sleeping sickness under a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The incidence of tuberculosis is still on the increase and the work on the control and prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis is being intensified. All cases are now registered. A team is giving mantoux tests and vaccination where necessary. A pilot BCG campaign, started in 1960, was continued.

Dry sanitation is being gradually replaced by a water system in all the main urban areas. Most rural communities obtain water from wells; supplies for urban communities are provided by boreholes and in a few cases by reservoirs formed by dams. A dam was constructed in 1960 and work on the laying of the pipeline was completed in 1961.

Training facilities

Three government hospitals and two mission hospitals train students for the Executive Nursing Committee examinations (local qualifications) and for the High Commission Territories Nursing Council examinations. One mission hospital trains midwives for the local examinations. Nurses attend a four-year course in general medical and surgical nursing and then study midwifery for another year.

Health assistants are as a rule trained nurses who have had further training in dispensing and/or microscopy. A two-year course for dispensers is provided at the district hospitals. Sanitary inspectors undergo two years' training under medical officers and health inspectors.

All applicants are required to hold a Junior Certificate of general education and pass a local examination which is not recognized outside the Territory.

The number of pupil nurses who sat and passed nursing examinations in 1961 is as follows: Final midwifery: 10 entrants and 9 passes; Final General: 20 entrants and 19 passes; Preliminary General: 25 entrants and 20 passes; Preliminary: 11 entrants and 5 passes. The number of health assistants, dispensers, and sanitary inspectors trained in a year depends on the vacancies in establishment.

Expenditure

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure (thousand pounds)	160.8	183.3	222.3
Recurrent expenditure on public health as percentage of the total territorial expenditure	10.6	9.4	9.1

Medical and health staff

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	14	12	14	11	11	6
Licensed physicians	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nurses of senior training	13	11	14	10	17	13
Certified nurses	42	8	53	10	70	19
Partially trained nurses	44	70	45	75	43	20
Midwives of senior training	13	11	14	10	12	13
Certified midwives	42	8	53	10	70	60
Partially trained midwives	-	-	-	-	6	7
Sanitary inspectors	8	-	8	-	3	-
Pharmacists	1	-	-	1	-	-

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General hospitals	7	6	7	655	723	814
Cottage hospitals	8	8	5	93	236	...
Dispensaries	65	81	81	...	28	79
Maternity and child welfare centres	13	13	26	...	...	...
Tuberculosis hospitals	10	10	32	...	...	...
Venereal disease hospitals	10	10	32	...	...	...
Mental hospitals	1	1	1	...	...	...

Between 1959 and 1960, the total number of patients rose from 502,755 to 526,316; that of patients admitted to hospitals decreased from 17,199 to 16,709. Figures for 1961 are not available. Ante-natal attendances rose from 17,733 in 1959 to 23,066 in 1960 and then decreased to 21,296 in 1961. Post-natal attendances during 1959, 1960 and 1961 numbered about 2,000, 4,400 and 1,400 respectively. Throughout this period child welfare attendances continued to decline from 3,544 to 2,008.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Department of Education exercises control and direction of all education in the Territory. Most of the administrative work has devolved upon eight tribal central school committees. In addition, there are four committees for non-tribal polyglot areas and in three remote areas education is administered directly by the District Commissioners concerned and the Department of Education.

Education is not compulsory, but no child is refused admission to school. Tribal schools usually charge fees of a few shillings a year. There is a bursary system for needy students.

A development plan for the period 1960-1964 provides for the building of primary schools in non-tribal areas, for extensions at the Teacher-Training College in Lobatsi and for secondary boarding schools and for the construction of a trades school. Attention was being focused on the problem of improving the general standard of accommodation and equipment in schools throughout the Protectorate.

The European, Asian and Eurafrican educational systems are at primary level only, but bursaries are available for post-primary and post-secondary education outside the Territory.

	<u>Expenditure</u>		
	<u>1958/1959^{a/}</u>	<u>1959/1960^{b/}</u>	<u>1960/1961^{b/}</u>
Expenditure by Protectorate Government (thousand pounds)	103.7	186.4	278.7
Expenditure by local authorities (thousand pounds)	104.3	114.8	117.3
Expenditure by Protectorate Government and local authorities as percentage of total territorial expenditure	12.3	13.8	16.1
Expenditure by missionary and philanthropic organizations (thousand pounds)	...	25.0	32.0

a/ Excludes a sum of £31,517 provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for financing educational schemes in the Protectorate.

b/ Roughly one half of the total public expenditure on education was financed by grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom.

Schools

	1959		1960		1961	
	Govern- ment	Independent (aided and non-aided)	Govern- ment	Independent (aided and non-aided)	Govern- ment	Independent (aided and non-aided)
Primary	193 ^{a/}	7	205 ^{a/}	9	205 ^{a/}	9
Secondary	3	2	3	2	3	2
Vocational	-	1	-	2	-	2
Teacher-training	1	-	1	-	1	-

a/ Includes nine European schools. The 1959 figure also includes five Asian and Eurafrican schools; no such information is available for 1960 and 1961.

Pupils

	1959		1960		1961	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	13,533	19,602	14,909	21,316	16,637	23,453
Secondary	245	186	357	285	403	314
Vocational	12	25	20	29	20	28
Teacher-training	44	42	46	47	57	63
Higher education:						
in the United Kingdom	2	-	2	-	3	-
elsewhere	4	2	1	1	6	2

During the period under review, the number of children of school age was estimated at 70,000. The preponderance of girls in the primary schools was mainly due to the absence of many boys who worked at cattle posts and on the land; this has had a retarding influence ever since the schools were first established.

In 1960 and 1961, illiteracy was about 30 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over. During the same years, the number of persons attending literacy classes increased from 100 (including 75 men and 25 women) to 110 (including 80 men and 30 women).

Teachers

	1959		1960		1961	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	534	455	581	503	587	508
Secondary	25	3	26	4	26	5
Vocational	-	2	-	4	-	4
Teacher-training	7	2	8	2	8	3

Teachers' salaries were increased in 1960, as a result of which staffing difficulties were reportedly eased. However, improvement in the standards of education is still retarded by the shortage of qualified teachers and by the limited facilities for teacher training. Primary school teachers are now trained at the Government Teacher Training College in Lobatsi. Present output of teachers is barely sufficient to provide for new appointments and normal withdrawals, so that little progress can be made towards replacing the large number of untrained and unqualified teachers in the school system.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are fourteen school libraries and four other libraries. A museum has been opened in Kanye, the tribal capital of the Bangwaketse. There are no local newspapers and periodicals; however, the Government subsidizes the publication of a vernacular newsletter, and South African and Rhodesian newspapers are circulated in the Protectorate.

There are eight permanent cinemas in the main centres; a mobile unit gives about 140 shows a year in villages throughout the Protectorate.

The Government-owned radio station at Mafeking provides a 22.5 hours' programme a week. In 1961, the number of licensed radio receivers was 2,347, an increase of 241 over the previous year.

GAMBIA

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area of the Gambia is 4,003 square miles (10,369 square kilometres), the Colony, with the capital Bathurst, covering 29.5 square miles (76 square kilometres) and the Protectorate 3,974 square miles (10,293 square kilometres). At mid-1960 the population was estimated at 283,761.

Vital statistics: Bathurst only

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	47.8	47.7
Infant mortality per thousand live births	84.9	67.4
Death-rate per thousand population	20.1	13.2

Accurate figures are available only for Bathurst. In the rest of the Colony and in the Protectorate vital registration is voluntary and incomplete.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The present Constitution of the Gambia dates from 1960 when it was approved following discussions between the United Kingdom Government and representatives of the local population.

The Gambia Legislature is uni-cameral and consists of a House of Representatives under the chairmanship of the Speaker. The Legislature has power to make laws for all aspects of the Territory's internal affairs and controls its budget. The House of Representatives has thirty-four members, of whom twenty-seven are elected, two are nominated and four are official. All members of the Executive Council are members of the House of Representatives.

An election for the House of Representatives took place in May 1960. Nineteen of the members were elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage and eight by the Chiefs in Assembly. The results of the elections were: People's Progressive Party, 9; United Party and allied Independents, 7; others, 3. No single party had a majority and a Coalition Government was formed. The leader of the United Party later won the support of three other members, thus obtaining a majority. He was therefore appointed Chief Minister in 1961.

At a Constitutional Conference held in July 1961 agreement was reached between the United Kingdom Government and representatives of the Territory that

a new constitution should be introduced in 1962, giving the Territory internal self-government. The Executive Council will consist of elected members. It will be responsible for all matters except external affairs, internal security, defence and the Public Service.

Public Service

There is a Public Service Commission composed of five Gambian members with the Civil Secretary as Chairman to advise on appointments, promotions, etc. A number of the senior posts in the administration are held by Gambians, including those of Accountant-General, Collector of Customs, Registrar General, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Courts and Senior Medical Officer.

The Public Service in the Gambia is divided into five categories: (a) administrative and professional; (b) executive and senior technical; (c) junior executive and technical; (d) clerical and technical; and (e) sub-clerical and minor employees. The last three groups are staffed completely by Gambians. In groups (a) and (b) the extent of Gambianization is illustrated by the following table:

<u>Senior posts</u>	<u>Gambian staff</u>		<u>Overseas staff</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Superscale	4	26	11	74
Administrative and professional	41	36	72	64
Executive and senior technical	33	53	29	47
Nursing sisters	8	61	5	39
Total	86	42	117	58

The total number of government employees of all categories is 2,420, of whom 2,303, or 95 per cent, are local.

Training facilities

Local training facilities in the Gambia comprise: a clerical school which offers tuition in shorthand, typing and book-keeping; a technical school which gives instruction in carpentry and joining and in masonry; a teacher-training college at Yundum which prepares students to become qualified teachers; in-service training in central and local government affairs, supervised by the Commissioner for Local Government and administrative officers. In 1961 there were twenty-four Gambian departmental officers receiving training in the United Kingdom, four in Sierra Leone, two in Nigeria and one in Ghana. The courses taken by these officers included training in public and social administration (including the Royal Institute of Public Administration study course), education, agriculture, accountancy, surveying, radiography, dental technology, workshop organization, and for the master mariner's certificate.

Government scholarships are awarded to qualified Gambians to enable them to read for degrees at universities in the United Kingdom and West Africa.

Successful candidates may be appointed to fill senior posts in the Public Service on their return to the Gambia. Private students pursuing higher education are also eligible for bursaries where necessary and are encouraged to seek employment in the territorial Public Service on the completion of their studies.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Gambia's economy is almost entirely agricultural, with ground-nuts as the main cash crop. Rice is an important second crop. Though the value of ground-nut exports increased, the adverse balance of trade continued in 1961.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1959, the Gambia is receiving a grant of £1 million 1/ for a three-year period.

Work continued on a programme of construction and improvement to rural water supplies; there are now over 350 wells of which 100 are equipped with pumps. The reconstruction of twenty-six river wharves was considerably accelerated by the arrival of new piling equipment. The planning of six permanent wharves is in hand. Both schemes are financed by the Farmers' Fund, the latter on an equal share basis with the Government.

AGRICULTURE, LIVE-STOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Expenditure on agriculture and forestry was £212,000 in 1961, compared with £177,000 in 1960 and £96,000 in 1959.

The estimated live-stock population in 1961 was: cattle, 142,985; sheep, 50,500; goats, 75,500; pigs, 2,600; horses, 200; donkeys, 4,300; poultry, 227,100.

No significant changes were reported in forestry and fisheries.

MINING, POWER AND INDUSTRY

There were no significant changes in mining and industry.

Electric power is supplied at Bathurst, Fajara, Bakau, Serrekunda, Yundum and Georgetown on a twenty-four-hour basis, and there are limited supplies in other parts of the Protectorate.

1/ The local currency is the West African pound, which equals one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 1961, roads reconstructed and taken over for future maintenance by the Public Works Department totalled 135 miles. With the eighty-five miles rebuilt in 1960, this brings the total under government maintenance to 220, comprising 102 miles with bitumen surface, 113 miles with laterite surface, and five miles of earth roads.

Aircraft movements numbered 1,458 in 1961, compared with 1,142 in 1960 and 890 in 1959.

The tonnage of ocean-going vessels entered was 545,712, compared with 541,633 in 1960 and 460,781 in 1959.

The first station of the VHF radio telephone system connecting the principal towns in the Protectorate with Bathurst started operation towards the end of 1961.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959^{a/}</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Revenue	1,457	1,563	1,922
Expenditure	1,803	1,173	2,114
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs	832	820	883
Direct taxation	244	198	259
Some major heads of expenditure:			
Public works	260	293	349
Medical and health services	166	168	210
Education	166	156	207
Marine	139	133	153
Agriculture	54	54	76
Public debt	17	17	17

a/ The 1959 figures do not show certain revenues and expenditures for development, particularly those relating to public works.

Development financeDevelopment programme: major works completed
and in progress, 1959-1961

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost (pounds)</u>	<u>Progress</u>
Bathurst water supply	131,000	completed
Renewal, water drains, Bathurst	7,000	almost completed
Protectorate water supply	20,000	completed
Replacing water pipes, Mansakonko	4,000	completed
Basse deep bore water supply	14,000	almost completed
Yundum water supply	5,000	completed
New High School, Phase I	24,400	completed
New High School, Phase II	90,000	in hand
Extension, Crab Island School	12,000	in hand
Latrikunda School	22,900	in hand
Extension Half-Die Primary School	30,900	completed
Campama Primary School	31,500	in hand by contract
Mohammedan School Extension	24,200	completed
New administrative building	65,000	in hand
Fireman's quarters, Bathurst	12,000	completed
Police housing programme	50,000	in hand
Prison building programme	5,000	in hand
Civil secretary's office	5,500	completed
Bridge and offices, Secretariat	6,500	completed
Junior service quarters programme	68,500	in hand
Health centre, Kaur	9,500	completed
Bathurst streets reconstruction	55,000	in hand
Colony Road reconstruction	30,000	in hand
Brikama/Mansakonko Road (I)	85,000	first 35 miles completed
Brikama/Mansakonko Road (II)	398,000	in hand
Protectorate road programme	274,000	in hand
Feeder road programme	84,000	half completed
Barra/Karang International Road	14,000	completed
Barra Ferry Terminal	133,500	completed
Bathurst Ferry Terminal	7,000	completed
Renewal ferry ramps	6,000	completed
Brumen Bridge	85,600	in hand
Pakali Ba Bridge	16,500	completed
Sami Bridge	6,750	in hand
Reconstruction of river wharves	24,000	completed

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Imports	3,148	3,222	4,572
Domestic exports	2,787	2,516	3,232
Re-exports	169	265	142

Some principal imports:

Cotton piece goods	227	263	843
Rice	124	300	310
Sugar	140	126	174
Road motor vehicles and parts	98	128	159

Principal exports:

Ground-nuts	2,433	2,219	3,077
Palm kernels	124	98	80
Animal feed	21	80	45

Direction of trade
(percentage of value)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	49.4	44.3	39.2
Other parts of the Commonwealth	12.5	11.9	19.6
Japan	10.4	7.0	12.0
Other countries	27.7	36.8	29.2
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	22.4	51.1	30.0
Other countries	77.6	48.9	70.0

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant change was reported in general social conditions, status of women, standard of living, town and rural housing and planning, or social security and welfare.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Office was replaced by an independent Department of Labour, consisting of a Commissioner of Labour, a labour officer, a labour inspector and a trainee executive officer.

About 80 per cent of the population are peasant farmers engaged in the production of ground-nuts.

Wage-earners

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Labourers	1,845	4,830	6,341
Clerks	705	715	832
Motor drivers	355	348	330
Shop assistants	243	321	316
Carpenters	296	250	291
Masons	253	212	216
Fitters and mechanics	...	189	...
Blacksmiths	68	51	46
Electricians	59	16	43
Others	<u>1,836</u>	<u>2,297</u>	<u>3,778</u>
Total	5,660	9,229	12,193

After the conclusion of negotiations at the various joint industrial councils, established on the recommendation of the 1960 Commission of Inquiry, an increase of 8d. per day was made in all basic rates of pay, thus bringing the Colony rate of pay for unskilled workers to 5s. 8d. per day and the Protectorate rate to 5s. 1d. per day. The Protectorate rate was, however, subject to further investigation and negotiation with a view to determining whether, in the circumstances, the maintenance of a differential between the Colony and Protectorate rates was justified. First and second class artisans now receive 10s. 8d. and 8s. 11d. per day respectively. These and other rates of pay agreed to by the joint industrial councils have now been promulgated as statutory minimum wages.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1961 there were fourteen district primary produce marketing societies with a total membership of 8,000. There were twelve members of the Apex Banking and Marketing Union. The value of produce marketed through the Apex Union in 1961/1962 was about £360,000. Agricultural credit, including seednuts, to the value of about £45,000 was distributed through co-operative societies in 1961.

STANDARD OF LIVING

A new index of retail prices, based on the use of weights, was introduced during the first quarter of 1961. This index, covering seventy-eight items, replaced the old cost-of-living index based on twenty-two items only.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Convictions

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Against lawful authority	85	44
Against the person	18	89
Against property	262	257

The total number of reported crimes and offences in the Colony and Protectorate in 1961 was 955 compared with 1,717 in 1960 and 1,708 in 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical facilities are based on two hospitals at Bathurst and Bansang. The Bathurst hospital is a well-equipped general hospital with 175 beds; that at Bansang is a rural hospital with 75 beds. Also in the Bathurst area are a small sanatorium, a mental hospital, and a home for the infirm which is also used for long-stay cases. Near Bansang hospital is a small leprosy settlement which is being expanded. There are seven health centres and forty-two dispensaries and sub-dispensaries scattered throughout the country. Maternity and child welfare clinics are held in Bathurst and at twenty other places. A school-feeding and nutrition project is being assisted by WHO and UNICEF, and a leprosy control project is being implemented by the Government with the aid of WHO and UNICEF.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

In 1961, in the urban area of Bathurst (population 24,000), most of the children seeking admission at the ages of 5 or 6 years obtained places in school. New buildings were being constructed to enable all children to attend in 1962.

In the Protectorate (population 250,000) about 16 per cent of the children attended school in 1961. The policy in the Protectorate is to open six new primary schools a year. To ensure a supply of teachers, the number of students entering the Teacher-Training College annually was increased from thirty to fifty.

The primary-school course was reorganized to give a basic six-year period to all children in both the Colony and the Protectorate. Some vernacular is used in instruction in the first two years in school. Fees, which may be waived in cases of hardship (but not for more than 4 per cent of the primary school population) are 10s. a year. Both Colony and Protectorate schools are mixed though the proportion of girls in the Protectorate schools is smaller, it is increasing rapidly.

Expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Recurrent	133.9	156.3	205.8
Capital	9.6	12.8	3.7
Financial aid from the United Kingdom	35.9	114.8	141.3
Local authority expenditure on education:			
recurrent	6.4	7.5	13.1
capital	5.5	10.6	9.8
Mission expenditure on education:			
recurrent	9.4	6.9	6.2
capital	9.4	6.2	12.1

The proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure was 10 per cent in 1961, compared with 9 per cent in 1960 and 7.4 per cent in 1959.

Schools

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Independent (aided and unaided)</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Independent (aided and unaided)</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Independent (aided and unaided)</u>
Primary	37	15	40	16	44	18
Secondary	2	3	6	3	4	3
Vocational	2	-	1	-	1	-
Teacher-training	1	-	1	-	1	-

Pupils (indigenous) a/

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	4,291	1,924	4,806	2,149	5,706	2,520
Secondary	1,258	415	1,139	404	913	378
Vocational:						
in the Territory	25	-	24	-	24	-
in the United Kingdom	50	14	40	6	...	...
elsewhere	...	...	6	-	...	...
Teacher-training	34	12	52	18	76	21
Higher education:						
in the United Kingdom	40	12	...	...	...	...
elsewhere	5	-	...	...	...	...

a/ Children of school age (6 to 12) number about 50,000.

Teachers

	1959		1960		1961	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	101	104	125	104	145	130
Secondary	42	38	40	37	36	28
Vocational	2	-	2	-	2	-
Teacher-training	7	2	7	1	4	6

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Two weekly newspapers ceased publication in 1961, leaving only one weekly.

GIBRALTAR

AREA AND POPULATION

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southward from the south-west coast of Spain, with an area of 2.25 square miles (5.8 square kilometres). It consists largely of the Rock, rising to 1,396 feet, and is connected with Spain by a sandy plain only a few feet above sea level.

A census taken in October 1961 showed a total population of 24,075. This figure, which represents an increase of 1,227 in ten years, is exclusive of persons who are merely transient but includes those on longer visits to Gibraltar.

Vital statistics

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population ^{a/}	21.41	23.64	20.91
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	7.27	6.49	23.21
Death-rate per thousand population ^{a/}	8.99	8.48	8.99

a/ Excluding families of service personnel.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The Governor is head of the administration of the Territory and is also Commander-in-Chief. In formulating the policy of the administration of Gibraltar he is advised by the Executive Council consisting of four ex officio and four unofficial members, three of whom are elected.

The Legislative Council, composed of a Speaker and seven elected and five official members, passes laws for the peace, order and good government of Gibraltar. The elected members of the Legislative Council are elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage by proportional representation. The last elections were held in September 1959. As a result of constitutional changes introduced in 1959, members of the Legislative Council now undertake the supervision of departments of the administration, and the leader of the largest group in the Legislative Council is designated Chief Member.

Public Service

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the higher offices being made on the selection of the Secretary for Technical Co-operation. In 1961 there were eleven pensionable and seventeen non-pensionable overseas officers, and thirty-three local and other officers; the corresponding figures for 1960 were seventeen, fifteen and thirty-two.

Training facilities

There are no local training facilities for prospective members of the Public Service.

Members of the Public Service sent on post-selection or study leave courses in 1961 numbered twenty-six, compared with fourteen in 1960. In 1961, ten members were taking teacher-training and nine were taking police training.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Gibraltar is largely dependent on tourism, re-exports, and work provided by the dockyard, the service departments, the Government and the City Council. Owing to lack of space and the infertility of the soil there is no agricultural production.

A marked revival in trade continued in 1961, and imports reached an all-time record both in value and in volume. There was also an increase in the amount of ocean-going shipping using the port.

In 1961, work on the port development scheme could not be carried out fully as originally conceived, and it became necessary to seek again the assistance of the Ministry of Transport in the United Kingdom. The Ministry's adviser on the administration of ports and harbours visited Gibraltar in November to re-appraise the position in the light of the increase in, and the change in the pattern of, trade since his previous visit in 1957. His report contains recommendations regarding administration, provision of warehouses, provision of equipment, port working hours, security and documentation. The report has been accepted in principle by the Government and steps are being taken to implement its recommendations. Three-fifths of the expenditure on the port development scheme is being met by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

POWER AND INDUSTRY

The new power station was commissioned in October 1961, with one 2.5 megawatt diesel alternator set. A second similar set was expected to become operative in July/August 1962. The electricity undertaking of the City Council generated

24.4 million kwh in 1961, compared with 22.6 million kwh in 1960 and 21.3 million kwh in 1959.

Local industries include the canning of fish and fruit, the processing of tobacco and the roasting and blending of coffee.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The length of road open to traffic is 5.25 miles in the city, 4 miles in the South District, and about 3.25 miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic. The Catalan Bay Road, which was completely buried by a landslide in 1943, was expected to be in use again in 1962. Fifty-eight per cent of the cost of reconstructing the Road is being met by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Air transport

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Passengers (thousands):			
landed	37.0	40.7	51.9
embarked	39.0	43.4	59.0
Freight (thousand kilogrammes):			
discharged	242.6	315.2	328.8
loaded	69.8	86.3	64.5
Mail (thousand kilogrammes):			
discharged	76.0	82.8	87.2
loaded	31.2	37.8	34.4

Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of ships entered	4,389	5,138	4,980
Net tonnage (millions)	7.8	9.3	10.8

A new aspect of the port development scheme is the supply of water to shipping by pipe-line direct from the jetties instead of by water barges. This new service, together with the facilities for repairs which were already available, should help in attracting yet more shipping to Gibraltar.

A yacht marina is in the course of being equipped; it provides well-protected berths for yachts and many auxiliary facilities, including workshops for engine and hull repairs, servicing with the latest equipment, supplies of stores, battery charging and butane gas supplies. It was expected that the marina would be completed in time for the 1962 season.

Telephones

The installation of new 600-line equipment was completed in 1961; 200 lines were used to replace worn out equipment; this resulted in a net increase of 400 lines. The number of telephones at the end of 1961, including extensions, was 3,236, compared with 2,754 in 1960 and 2,658 in 1959.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure
 (thousand pounds)^a

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Revenue	1,481	1,755	1,915
Expenditure	1,592	1,745	1,929
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs	524	639	671
Colonial Development and Welfare grant	182	208	305
Fees and reimbursements	160	170	178
Income tax	153	175	170
Rents	116	131	137
Lottery	119	132	119
Main heads of expenditure:			
Public works:			
Recurrent	101	112	124
Non-recurrent	479	449	573
Medical	164	180	196
Labour and social security	118	151	180
Education	110	123	135
Police	118	125	130
Public debt charges	104	104	104

^a/ The local currency is the Gibraltar pound which equals one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

Taxation is mainly indirect. The main heads of taxation in 1961 were customs, income tax, estate duties, licences and stamp duties. Income tax is charged on income accrued in, derived from, or received in, Gibraltar. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of the tax.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General imports	10,098	11,600	13,177
Dutiable re-exports (wines, spirits, tobacco, coffee and petroleum products)	3,855	5,151	4,842
Main heads of general imports:			
Foodstuffs	1,971	2,156	2,322
Manufactured goods	4,801	5,441	5,794
Fuels	217	22	219
Wines, spirits, malt and tobacco	3,109	3,785	4,842
Main heads of dutiable re-exports			
Wines and spirits	304	344	314
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,911	3,596	3,410
Petroleum products	1,382	1,201	1,118

The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of the imports. Most goods may now be imported under open general licence. Specific import licences, however, are required for most foods originating in Japan, and also for a few items of essential foodstuffs as well as for gold, jewellery and petrol. Import control did not change in 1961, but it was sufficiently relaxed to allow the importation of a great variety of general manufactures and foodstuffs originating principally in the sterling area and in the external account countries. Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Spain and the Netherlands.

Exports from Gibraltar may be considered negligible. The existing export trade can be classified as re-exports effected mainly by alien workmen, of whom about 8,600 enter and leave the city daily, by the crews of naval and merchant vessels calling at the port and by tourists who land on regular excursions. The channels of "invisible exports" are provided by the supply of ships' stores, provisions for the Armed Forces and the requirements of civil aircraft on their frequent landings.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in general social conditions or the status of women.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The resident working population remains considerably less than that required to meet labour demands in Gibraltar. In consequence, about two-thirds of the labour force consists of non-domiciled workers, almost all of whom live in Spain and enter Gibraltar daily, either by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras. There is no movement of labour from Gibraltar to Spain.

Man-power statistics are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year, and relate only to persons engaged in manual labour and to other workers whose remuneration does not exceed £500 a year. The number of persons insured at the end of 1961 was 16,762, an increase of 125 on the previous year. A substantial net gain of alien male workers on migration, evident during 1960 and again in 1961, was a complete reversal of experience in all recent years.

The entry of new Gibraltarian male workers to insurable employment had been adversely affected during the past five years by the abnormally low birth-rate between 1941 and 1945, when families were separated because of the war. However, the number of juveniles in employment, both male and female, has shown a gradual increase since 1959. The number of Gibraltarian women in employment again increased in 1961.

The Government maintains a policy of priority in employment opportunities for residents, and, because of the small size of the Territory, has restricted the number of persons who may enter Gibraltar or become resident there for working purposes. This policy is effected principally through the Control of Employment Ordinance, which requires employers to obtain permits for the employment of non-residents of Gibraltar. The Ordinance is administered in practice through the Employment Exchange which also provides the normal facilities for engaging labour.

Insured wage-earning labour force
(31 December)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>British subjects</u>			
Men	4,372	4,230	4,106
Women	1,230	1,294	1,386
<u>Others</u> ^{a/}			
Men	7,178	7,652	7,980
Women	3,527	3,315	3,290

^{a/} Mainly Spanish workers and Spanish women in domestic employment, who enter Gibraltar daily. In addition to the numbers shown, there are probably about 1,300 British men and women who are self-employed or are engaged in non-manual occupations and who are earning more than £500 a year.

Average weekly wage rates for adult male workers
employed by official employers

	<u>1959^{a/}</u>	<u>1960^{b/}</u>	<u>1961^{b/}</u>
	<u>s. d.</u>	<u>s. d.</u>	<u>s. d.</u>
Unskilled	86.0 to 116.6	94.0 to 125.0	94.0 to 125.0
Semi-skilled	92.0 to 120.6	100.0 to 148.0	100.0 to 148.0
Skilled	105.0 to 147.0	122.0 to 169.0	122.0 to 169.0

a/ Including cost-of-living allowance of 48s. for British subjects and 24s. to 30s. for others.

b/ Including cost-of-living allowance of 31s. for workers with a right to reside or who are actually resident in Gibraltar.

The average weekly wages of workers in private employment are usually somewhat lower.

Employers' and workers' organizations

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance provides legal protection for associations of workers and employers which fall within the definition of a trade union and conform to certain express stipulations particularly as regards their rules. These stipulations are generally in accordance with United Kingdom practice, but registration is compulsory and not voluntary. The Director of Labour and Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

The total declared membership of registered trade unions at 31 December 1961 was 3,720, about 63 per cent of the total number of workers who were then resident in Gibraltar and in insurable employment.

There is an active Trades Council, recognized by the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress, constituted by nine of the unions of workers which collectively represent about two-thirds of the total trade union membership.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage free negotiations between trade unions and employers to determine wages and conditions of employment. Statutory wage-fixing machinery exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Conditions of Employment Ordinance, but this machinery is used only when it is evident that adequate standards cannot be maintained by the normal methods of free negotiation, owing to the absence of workers' and employers' organizations.

For non-industrial employees the Government has a Civil Service Whitley Council, under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary, to negotiate questions of remuneration and other conditions of service. The Constitution of the Council, revised in 1959 to conform more closely with United Kingdom Whitley Council practice, includes machinery for the submission of disputes to arbitration. There were very

few trade disputes in 1961. The only significant stoppage which occurred resulted in a loss of about 450 man days.

Vocational training

Following three years of abnormally low recruitment, a result of the low birth-rate during the period of wartime evacuation, there was an increase in the number of apprentices recruited in 1961.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The official index of retail prices is based on the average household expenditure budgets of a family group comprising a man, wife and one child (shown by 1951 population statistics to be the average family) living on an income of about £6.0s.5d. a week, the average wage at the base date in January 1954. It covers 261 items grouped and weighted as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Proportion of total family expenditure at base date</u>
Foodstuffs	589
Clothing	083
Fuel, light and water	058
Rent	060
Household durable goods	017
Miscellaneous goods	028
Services	107
Drink and tobacco	058
	<hr/>
	1,000

The index of retail prices covering all these groups and the separate indices for each group are compiled and published quarterly, except for the foodstuffs group whose indices are compiled and published monthly.

The level of the index in January 1961, at 121.60, showed a sharp increase of 4.58 over that of October 1960. This was due principally to increases in the market prices of seasonal fruit, vegetables, fish and poultry, but partly also to increased prices in wearing apparel and material and increased charges in fuel, light, water and other services. After the high January figure, the next three quarterly computations showed lower indices, bringing the average for 1961 to 119.52.

Distribution of taxable income

<u>Gross annual income</u> (pounds)	<u>Number of assessments</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
500 to 750	187	239
751 to 1,125	333	367
1,126 to 1,950	321	303
1,951 to 3,200	124	119
3,201 to 4,200	37	35
4,201 to 5,200	18	21
More than 5,200	49	50

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

In 1960 the Government completed five blocks of flats providing 107 dwellings and another thirteen blocks totalling 267 flats were under construction. At the end of 1961, the total number of flats built by the Government since 1945 was 1,282, which, together with conversion and rehabilitation, brought the total of post war permanent dwellings to 1,428. Two-thirds of the cost of the government housing programme is being met from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Although most of the activity of the private building firms was absorbed by the government programme, a substantial part of their resources was concentrated on the modernization of shops and hotels and the building of a yacht marina, two old people's homes, hotels and the initial work on the first of the buildings in the designated industrial area at North Front.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The social security system, administered by the Department of Labour and Social Security, is based on four ordinances and contains both contributory and non-contributory schemes.

Contributory schemes

Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance. This ordinance covers, with some exceptions, all persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose income is not more than £500 a year. The three main types of benefit paid under this ordinance are injury benefit, disablement benefit and industrial death benefit. In addition, free medical treatment, including provision for the replacement of prosthetic appliances, is available at government hospitals.

Social Insurance Ordinance. This scheme provides for the payment of old-age pensions, guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit for all persons covered by the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance. Provision is also made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to remain in the scheme as a voluntary contributor.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed conditions of contribution, but provision is made for the payment of benefits at reduced rates where these conditions are not fully satisfied. Participants are also eligible for the payment of maternity benefit or death grant, if the confinement or death occurs outside Gibraltar. Payment of old-age pensions, guardian's allowance and widow's benefit are now paid wherever the beneficiary resides.

Both of these schemes are financed from equal contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government.

Non-Contributory schemes

Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance. This ordinance applies to all persons, their wives or widows, insured under the Social Insurance Ordinance who are either British subjects or other persons domiciled in Gibraltar. The benefits payable under this ordinance are transitional retirement pension, unemployment benefit, and supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance.

Family Allowance Ordinance. This ordinance covers Gibraltarian British subjects 1/ domiciled in Gibraltar or the consular districts of the British Vice-Consulates in La Linea or Algeciras (Spain), and non-Gibraltarian British subjects and other residents in Gibraltar, provided they satisfy certain conditions of residence. Under this ordinance, allowances are paid to families for each child under the age limit, except the first child. The age limit is usually fifteen, the school-leaving age, but for children staying on in school the age limit may be eighteen.

Public Assistance Scheme. This scheme is not supported by specific legislation, but operates as an administrative scheme to provide financial assistance on a basis of need. It was slightly amended in 1961, but public assistance continued to be paid at the same rate as in the previous year.

The non-contributory schemes are entirely financed from the general revenues of the Territory and not from social insurance contributions.

1/ Persons having a right of residence as defined in the Right of Residence in Gibraltar Order.

Grants, benefits and pensions paid
(pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme ^{a/}	9,789	12,539	14,219
Social Insurance Scheme	9,901	11,332	11,300 ^{b/}
Non-Contributory Social Insurance Scheme	2,112	3,379	3,300 ^{b/}

a/ Government hospitals were reimbursed for free treatment of insured persons to the amount of £2,643 in 1961, compared with £2,718 in 1960. This sum includes £26.10s.0d. for prosthetic appliances.

b/ Approximate figure.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The principal function of the Welfare Branch of the Department of Labour and Social Security and Welfare is the administration of the Public Assistance Scheme. In addition, the staff undertakes case-work, family visits, inquiries in adoption cases, social work of the courts and the administration of a government home for the aged. The Social Welfare Committee, an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Director of Labour and Social Security, co-ordinates all welfare activities and makes recommendations to the Government on matters concerning social welfare. Social welfare work covers welfare of the blind, a discharged prisoners' aid scheme, the provision of specialist treatment outside Gibraltar, care of the aged, juvenile delinquency, matrimonial disputes, the provision of prosthetic appliances, community welfare and community development.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Persons convicted

<u>Offence</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Against lawful authority	139	113	121
Against public morality	9	10	9
Against the person	32	20	22
Against property	118	172	101
Other offences	2	3	16

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Chief Medical Officer was the adviser to the Government on medical matters until 30 November 1961, when a new administrative structure for the Medical Department was instituted. A Board of Management for the Medical and Health Services, assisted by a Medical Committee, now advises the Government on all medical matters. Hygiene and sanitation continue to be the responsibility of the City

GIBRALTAR

Council, which engages its own Medical Officer of Health. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Board of Management; thus liaison between the two authorities is strengthened.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Recurrent:				
Territorial Government	164.4	182.7	230.9	
City Council	21.6	24.8	25.4	
Capital:				
Territorial Government	14.9	3.5	13.5	
City Council	5.3	8.9	10.9	
Expenditure for other work carried out, including sanitation	74.1	73.9	74.8	

The proportion of recurrent public health expenditure to the total recurrent expenditure of the Territory was about 10 per cent between 1959 and 1961.

The Territory has a general hospital with 147 beds and specialized institutions for the following: tuberculosis (60 beds), mental (60 beds), infectious diseases (10 beds), and venereal diseases.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Govern-</u> <u>ment</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govern-</u> <u>ment</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govern-</u> <u>ment</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	8	26	10	18	10	18
Dentists	-	9	-	8	-	7
Nurses of senior training	30	-	30	-	50	-
Certificated nurses	14	-	13	-	13	-
Partially trained nurses	102	-	98	-	118	-
Midwives of senior training a/	22	-	20	-	20	-
Certificated midwives	-	5	-	5	...	-
Sanitary inspectors b/	10	-	10	-	9	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians c/	8	-	8	-	8	-
Pharmacists	3	18	3	17	3	17

a/ Included in "Nurses of senior training".

b/ Including four trainees in 1959, three in 1960 and one in 1961.

c/ Including three trainees in 1959 and 1960 and one in 1961.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education between the ages of 5 years and 15 years is compulsory, and provision is made in the Education Ordinance for the future extension of the upper age limit, should it become desirable or necessary. In schools provided by the Government, education is free, although the Armed Services pay a per caput grant to the Government to help defray the expenses of the children of service personnel. There are private schools catering for children of varying ages on a fee-paying basis. The Government provides education at infant, primary and secondary levels in Gibraltar and by means of scholarships enables those with the necessary academic qualifications to proceed to universities and training colleges in the United Kingdom. There are also scholarships from private sources.

The medium of instruction in all schools is English; nevertheless Gibraltar must be regarded as a bilingual community, and more Spanish is heard in the streets than English. School children who speak English well enough in the classroom frequently revert to Spanish outside the school. As a result of this bilingualism the pupil is handicapped in two important directions. The Secondary Selection Tests, taken at the age of 11 or more, require a considerable command of the English language and it is difficult for a local child to attain the necessary proficiency in six years. He is similarly handicapped in the English language test in the General Certificate of Education. More emphasis is being placed on the teaching of English and on written work.

Expenditure

Recurrent expenditure on education in 1961 was £163,070, compared with £137,826 in 1960 and £116,092 in 1959. The corresponding figures for capital expenditure were £8,432, £11,055 and £5,860.

Schools

In 1961 the Territory had twenty-one government schools (13 primary, 6 secondary and 2 vocational) and five private schools (3 primary and 2 secondary).

Pupils

	1959		1960		1961	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	1,426	1,336	1,413	1,345	1,424	1,388
Secondary	840	935	796	897	768	883
Vocational	99	31	119	39	122	43
Higher education (teacher trainees in the United Kingdom)	7	12	7	8	9	7

Teachers

	1959		1960		1961	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary ^{a/}	17	109	17	109	20	114
Secondary	35	42	39	43	39	43
Vocational	10	-	10	-	11	1

a/ Some also teach in the secondary sections of private schools.

Thirty-four of the teachers were non-indigenous, including twenty-three members of the religious orders that are responsible for conducting three of the eight secondary schools in the Territory. The rest are locally recruited and include a small number of wives of members of the Services. Of the 174 Gibraltarian teachers, sixty-five are fully qualified and hold the Ministry of Education Teacher's Certificate.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are three libraries with a total of 50,100 volumes, and seven school libraries with a total of 10,360 volumes. A museum contains exhibits of historical interest.

The newspapers published in Gibraltar in 1961 were: one daily in English; one daily in Spanish; one weekly in English; one weekly in English and Spanish.

The total number of broadcasting hours in 1961 was 4,556, giving an average of about 88 hours a week. Of this total, 2,993 hours were given to broadcasts in English and 1,563 hours to Spanish programmes. These figures include commercial programmes totalling 477 hours in English and 752 hours in Spanish.

KENYA

AREA

The total area is 224,960 square miles (582,646 square kilometres), of which 5,171 square miles (13,393 square kilometres) are open water.

POPULATION

	<u>1948</u> (census)	<u>1959</u> (mid-year estimates in thousands)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Africans	5,251,120	6,693	6,844	6,998
Indians, Pakistanis and Goans	97,687	170	174	178
Europeans	29,660	66	68	66
Arabs	24,174	37	39	39
Others	<u>3,325</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	5,405,966	6,972	7,131	7,287

Registration of births and deaths has not yet been generally applied throughout the Territory and reliable data are not available.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

Under the present Constitution, which derives from the agreement reached at the 1960 Constitutional Conference, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is advised by a Council of Ministers. The 1960 Conference agreed that the Council should consist of twelve ministers. At the Constitutional Conference held during February-April 1962, it was agreed that a national Government should be formed. As a result, the composition of the Council has been modified by the addition of four more ministers. The power to make laws for all the internal affairs of Kenya rests with a Legislative Council of seventy-eight members, of whom sixty-five are elected.

Public Service

Since the establishment of a single multi-racial Public Service in 1954, progress has been made in appointing qualified Africans to senior posts. The number of Africans holding such posts increased from 637 at 1 July 1960 to 862 at 1 July 1961 and 1,098 at 1 January 1962.

At the Kenya Constitutional Conference of February-April 1962, it was agreed that a new constitution incorporating appropriate provisions would ensure the independence of the Public Service from political control.

Training facilities

Eight government departments and two services under the administration of the East Africa Common Services Organization run training schools for professional officers and technicians. They are the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, Education, Health, Tourism, Forests and Wild Life, Works, the Government Printer, the Police Department, the Survey Department, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Description of schools and enrolment

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Agricultural schools	120	242
Forest Training School	27	32
Government Printer's Training School	4	8
Medical Training School	703	914
Teacher-training centres	3,867	3,977
Technical and trade schools	1,228	1,222
Survey Department's Training School	147	138

In 1961, 141 government servants and teachers selected for government service were sent on courses in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, as against thirty-six in the previous year.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The basis of Kenya's economy is agricultural and pastoral. The economy rose steadily in 1959 and 1960, but made practically no progress in 1961.

The provisional estimate of gross domestic product in 1961 at current factor cost is £224.8 million, virtually the same as the revised estimate of £224.4 million for 1960. ^{1/} This lack of growth in production was caused in part by disastrous weather conditions which reduced the estimated value of subsistence output from £49.1 million to £46.8 million. The increase in output in the recorded monetary sector, however, was no more than 1.5 per cent.

^{1/} The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty shillings are equal to one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

A lack of confidence, which had become apparent in 1960 in the face of political uncertainty, prevailed throughout 1961, resulting in continued tightness of credit and a further contraction of expenditure on capital account. In particular, private building work of all kinds declined substantially. On the other hand, exports did well and exceeded the level of 1960, despite falls in the prices of coffee and other principal export crops. Government expenditure for capital and current purposes was increased, though only with the aid of very substantial assistance from the United Kingdom. An increase in employment in the public sector went some way to offset the marked fall in private employment. Despite the reduction in total employment, income from wages and salaries was higher and this together with the expenditure resulting from the presence of United Kingdom troops, sustained consumers' spending. These influences prevented the economy from slipping back but did not provide sufficient impetus to increase the domestic product.

Downward adjustments were made in Kenya's three-year Development Programme, 1960-1963. Gross expenditure under the revised programme is expected to be £35.7 million, a decrease of nearly £4 million. The main items in this programme include: land settlement, irrigation and water development, £8.7 million; agriculture and animal husbandry, £6.7 million; roads and aerodrome, £4.1 million; education (including localization and training of the Public Service), £3.3 million; local government services, £2.0 million; housing, £1.4 million. As regards the financing of this programme, it is anticipated that grants from abroad will amount to £8.8 million, foreign loans to £9.2 million, and that the balance will be found from local loans, fees for development services, revenue and other internal sources.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A new land policy, adopted by the Kenya Government in 1960 and now being implemented, is designed to achieve the progressive disappearance of racial barriers to land ownership and use, and to ensure that all land transactions will in future be judged on grounds of sound agricultural development and the economic use of the land, and not on grounds of race.

Under the Kenya (Land) Order in Council, 1960, which gives legal effect to this policy, all land in Kenya falls into three categories: (a) Crown lands; (b) trust lands; (c) private lands.

Crown lands include all leasehold land in the Colony, unalienated land, special reserves, temporary special reserves, special leasehold areas, special settlement areas and communal reserves. All unalienated Crown land, whether within a municipality or a township, may be alienated to persons of any race, but, in municipalities and townships, the terms of the leases are still restricted to 999 years. Unalienated Crown land outside municipalities and townships may be alienated for agricultural purposes for an initial term corresponding to that required for development, with provision for the grant of freehold (on payment) on completion of the initial development.

Trust lands are lands, other than private lands, within the special areas, i.e., the areas of Native lands, the boundaries of which are set out in the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1938 (cap. 100). In the greater part of the special areas today, the occupation, use control, inheritance and disposal of land is still governed by customary law. Provision was made in 1959, however, for the recognition, by registration, of rights of ownership under customary law as freehold. Individual title has already been registered over large areas of the Kikuyu districts and parts of the Nandi, Elgeyo-Marakwet and Baringo Districts. In registered areas, except as regards inheritance, Native law and custom and the Native Lands Trust Ordinance have been superseded by the provisions of the Native Lands Registration Ordinance of 1959 and the ordinary land laws of Kenya. Under the Land Control (Special Areas) Regulations, 1961, control over land transactions is exercised by provincial and divisional boards, whose composition is predominantly African. It is the intention gradually to extend this system of registration and control to other parts of the special areas where the concept of individual ownership has emerged.

Private land includes all land held in fee simple under either the Land Titles Ordinance of 1908 (cap. 1959), the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1915 (cap. 155) or the Native Lands Registration Ordinance, 1959.

At the Kenya Constitutional Conference of 1962, it was agreed that the control of land transactions outside the Scheduled Areas (i.e., the former European areas) would be vested in the appropriate tribal authorities, and that with regard to land within the Scheduled Areas, a central land board would be established to formulate and implement settlement schemes.

Settlement schemes

A plan was announced in 1960 for the non-racial and non-tribal development of land through settlement schemes over the next three years. The original plan provided for a scheme, known as the Yeoman Settlement Scheme, intended to assist small farmers of all races, but likely in practice to benefit mainly Africans. Subsequently, the decision was also taken to run two other schemes for the settlement of African smallholders or peasants in the former European farming areas.

Within the three-year period, July 1961 to June 1964, the Kenya Government plans to settle farmers, mainly Africans, on approximately 180,000 acres of land, providing them with credit facilities, technical assistance and farm training. The land will be purchased in fairly large units to be divided into farms of some fifteen to 100 acres each, the larger plots to be sold to those farmers who have substantial experience, managerial capacity and financial resources.

The total cost of these schemes is estimated at about £13.25 million towards which the IBRD has agreed to lend £3 million and the Colonial Development Corporation £1.5 million. The United Kingdom Government has undertaken to provide at least £7.5 million, and it is believed that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany may also participate.

Under the impetus of the existing agricultural settlement schemes and the Swynnerton Plan, introduced in 1954 for the intensification of agriculture in the African areas, indigenous farmers have begun to make a greater contribution to the progress of the agricultural economy. Despite the serious effect of the natural disasters, which occurred during 1961, the production by Africans of such cash crops as coffee, tea and pyrethrum continued to rise.

Acreages under principal crops

	<u>Non-African farms</u> ^{a/} (thousand acres)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Wheat	253.9	247.9	...	
Sisal	243.2	244.8	...	
Maize	134.6	142.4	118.0	
Wattle	85.7	85.3	...	
Coffee	67.8	71.2	70.0	
Sugar	36.2	42.2	...	
Tea	36.1	37.0	...	
Pyrethrum	27.9	39.7	...	

a/ Figures for 1959 and 1960 are taken from Kenya: Statistical Abstract, 1961, Nairobi, p. 67.

Production of principal crops for sale
(thousand long tons)

	<u>Non-African farms</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Wheat a/		96.2	126.7	99.5
Maize a/		76.5	70.4	76.4
Barley a/		14.0	10.6	7.1
Coffee a/		19.6	18.8	25.2
Sisal		53.7	59.6	61.3
Pyrethrum		4.2	6.7	6.7
Tea		12.3	13.5	11.3
Wattle bark		28.3	31.0	...

Production of principal crops for sale (continued)
(thousand long tons)

African farms

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Wheat a/	...	0.7	0.2
Maize a/	79.7	73.2	62.7
Coffee a/	3.6	4.6	7.9
Sisal	1.5	3.0	3.0
Pyrethrum	0.6	1.8	3.1
Tea	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wattle bark	18.1	19.0	...

a/ Production for the years 1958/1959, 1959/1960 and 1960/1961.

Live-stock
(thousand head)

Non-African farms

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cattle	960.3	979.6	960.3
Sheep	548.6	582.6	548.6
Pigs	68.2	50.5	68.2
Horses	4.9	4.6	4.7
Poultry	242.6	255.8	5.6

African farms

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cattle	6,462	6,250	6,250
Sheep a/	{ 13,768	7,000	7,000
Goats a/		6,500	6,500

a/ The figures for 1960 and 1961 are estimates only.

European-owned cattle slaughtered by the Kenya Meat Commission numbered 96,800 in 1959, 100,900 in 1960 and 116,000 in 1961. The number of African-owned cattle slaughtered increased from 43,500 in 1959 to 53,800 in 1960 and 69,000 in 1961.

Production of dairy produce^{a/}
(thousands)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Factory butter (pounds)	12,260	12,487	10,000
Factory cheese (pounds)	1,799	1,118	1,214
Ghee (pounds)	2,023	1,987	2,000
Milk (gallons) ^{b/}	18,375	18,954	19,000

a/ For 1959 and 1960 figures see Kenya: Statistical Abstract, 1961, p. 63.

b/ Sales from non-African farms.

FORESTRY

During 1961 the area of forest reserve under approved management plans was approximately 1,700 square miles, of which 1,090 square miles was Crown forest and 610 square miles African District Council forest. A reafforestation programme begun in 1946 is aimed at achieving the planting of 237,230 acres of exotic softwoods; at the end of 1961, a total of 143,056 acres had been planted.

During the year the Forest Department employed some 8,000 resident labourers (about the same as in the two preceding years) and some 2,000 casual labourers (compared with 3,000 in 1960 and 3,088 in 1959). In addition, the forests provided employment for 600 resident labourers (approximately 1,300 in 1960) and 5,000 casual labourers (7,700 in 1960) who worked for sawmillers and contractors in the forest.

The timber trade in 1961 was in a depressed state, due to the prevailing political uncertainty.

Forest produce exported

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Softwoods (cubic feet)	135,222	124,048	148,180
Hardwoods (cubic feet)	111,698	83,271	17,571
Pencil slates (cubic feet)	29,850	31,406	50,633
Mangrove poles (number)	239,784	548,816	264,777
Mangrove bark (centals)	2,391	3,655	10,729
Total value of forest produce exported (pounds)	191,705	289,723	325,339

FISHERIES

The Fisheries Department has concentrated on the development of fisheries in Lake Victoria and the culture of fish in fish ponds. Many African farmers have established their own fish ponds, of which there were more than 8,000 in Nyanga Province in 1961, or double the number reported in 1960. In the marine fisheries emphasis has been placed on the improvement of marketing facilities.

The inland fisheries produced some 18,000 tons of fish in 1959, 25,000 tons (valued at over £1 million) in 1960 and 9,500 tons (valued at over £500,000) in 1961. The production of the marine fisheries during each of the years 1959 to 1961 was about 4,000 tons, worth £180,000 to the fishermen.

MINING AND MINERAL OILS

Mineral production

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Carbon dioxide gas, natural (long tons)	702	827	638
Cement (long tons)	308,840	347,838	324,717
Copper (long tons)	1,982	1,756	2,524 ^{a/}
Diatomite (long tons)	3,608	3,384	3,158
Gold, refined (ounces)	9,145	9,537	12,122 ^{a/}
Limestone (long tons)	16,733	24,893	19,971
Salt (long tons)	19,242	21,916	22,550
Silver, refined (ounces)	46,420	34,473	37,962 ^{a/}
Soda ash (long tons)	151,405	124,510	142,432
Total value of mineral production (pounds)	5,319,355	5,097,952	5,316,034

a/ Estimate.

Other minerals produced included asbestos, beryl, columbite, coral, felspar, graphite, gypsum, kaolin, kyanite, magnesite, meerschaum, mica, mullite, pumice, quartz, sand, sandstone, sapphires, soda and vermiculite. In 1961, oil exploration was undertaken by two private concerns in the eastern and south-eastern parts of Kenya; an oil refinery at Mombasa was under construction.

POWER

The Kenya Power Company, which obtains its power from two hydroelectric stations, provides bulk supplies of electricity to licensed distributors in the Nairobi area and West Kenya. In eight major centres, power is distributed by the East African Power and Lighting Company. In addition there are many small privately owned hydroelectric steam or diesel generating sets.

The year 1961 was a period of consolidation. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of loading existing mains to ensure a fair return on the investment of the East African Power and Lighting Company.

Production, imports and sales of electricity^{a/}
(million kwh)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> ^{b/}
Generated	212.2	221.3	200.1
Imports from Tanganyika	21.8	21.2	18.2
Imports from Uganda	129.4	160.1	173.0
Sales	297.8	335.8	328.6

a/ Figures for 1959 and 1960 are taken from East African Common Services Organization: Economic and Statistical Review No. 1 (December 1961), p. 85.

b/ January to November inclusive.

INDUSTRY

The basic policy of the Kenya Government is to make the country, as part of the East African Territories, as self-sufficient as possible. No prime mover, on which primary industries can be based has yet been discovered, and the Government's policy is, therefore, concerned with the promotion by all possible means of the development of secondary industry using local raw materials whenever possible.

There are over 130 main types of manufacturing and industrial concerns making, for example, metal goods, food products, cement, cigarettes, clothing, footwear and furniture.

A survey of industrial production in 1957 enumerated 1,696 industrial establishments of all kinds employing 120,234 workers and producing goods worth some £97 million. During the years 1958-1961, many existing industries expanded their range of manufactures and a number of new industries came into production, including those for oil and sugar refining.

Production of excisable commodities

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> ^{a/}
Beer (thousand imperial gallons)	7,782	7,611	8,015
Cigarettes (thousand pounds)	5,046	5,243	4,752
Sugar (tons)	27,210	29,720	29,965
Tobacco (thousand pounds)	528	482	434

a/ January to November inclusive.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

In 1961 there were 10,136 miles of trunk and secondary roads (9,270 in 1959) of which only 746 miles (531 in 1959) were bitumen-surfaced. The total number of licensed motor vehicles increased from 77,669 in 1959 to 89,505 in 1960. During January-November 1961, 9,835 new vehicles were registered.

Railways and harbours

During 1961 a sum of £5.8 million was spent by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration on new equipment and works and on the renewal of existing assets. In Kenya the major harbour works included the opening of a causeway and the bringing into operation of two deep-water berths at Port Mombasa, the completion of large-scale dredging operations, and the signing of a contract for the construction of an oil jetty at Port Reitz. Important railway works included the improvement of the economy and performance of various classes of locomotives, the addition of fourteen new bogie coaches and 164 units of new goods stock and the bringing into operation of a new line which shortens the journey from the coast to Kampala, Uganda, by forty-five miles.

Sea-borne shipping^{a/}
(Port of Mombasa)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Steamships entered	1,522	1,664	1,357
Sailing ships entered	265	325	...
Passengers landed and embarked	80,321	82,219	81,000
Cargo handled (thousand long tons)	2,568	2,651	2,771

a/ Figures for 1959 and 1960 are taken from Kenya: Statistical Abstract, 1961, pp. 50-51.

Commercial air traffic
(Nairobi)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> ^{a/}
Number of movements	13,936	10,296	9,410
Passengers (thousands)	246	311	324
Freight handled (metric tons)	4,370	5,122	4,816

a/ January to October inclusive.

Communications

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of post offices	228	228	230
Letters, postcards, etc. handled (thousands) a/	71,623	73,500	72,300
Parcels handled (thousands)	665.9	644.8	599.1
Number of telephones	38,757	41,924	44,137

a/ Estimate.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Kenya has a double budget system: the colony budget and the development budget. The colony estimates are financed mainly from taxation, while the development estimates are financed from loan funds, capital grants, revenue set aside for development purposes, and certain fees.

The following table shows revenue and expenditure according to the appropriation accounts for the financial years, 1959/1960-1960/1961, and the approved estimates for the financial year 1961/1962. Expenditure has been analysed to show the nature of the services and not the amounts voted to particular ministries. The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure^{a/}
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>	<u>1961/1962</u>
	(Appropriation accounts)	(Appropriation accounts)	(Approved estimates)
Revenue:			
Colony	38,539	41,364	39,408
Development	<u>7,572</u>	<u>9,176</u>	<u>9,130</u>
Total	46,112	50,540	48,538
Expenditure:			
Colony	38,269	42,674	43,321
Development	<u>8,124</u>	<u>7,674</u>	<u>9,433</u>
Total	46,394	50,348	52,754
Main heads of revenue:			
Import and excise duties	13,905	13,594	15,366
Income tax	10,409	9,972	9,900
Other taxes, duties and licences	5,064	5,439	5,449
Departmental revenue	3,392	4,296	4,225
Loans (United Kingdom, local and others)	6,334	6,522	...
Grants and aid from the United Kingdom	1,641	5,870	...
Some major heads of expenditure:			
Economic services b/	6,561	8,324	10,461
Social services c/	9,992	12,550	12,978
Community services d/	3,555	3,850	3,760
Public buildings	2,423	1,627	1,424
Public debt	2,861	3,425	4,275

a/ Figures for 1959-1961 are based on East Africa High Commission, Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, East African Statistical Department, No. 52 (June 1961), pp. 64-65.

b/ Includes agriculture, veterinary, forestry, fisheries, lands, mines, surveys, commerce and industry, transport (excluding roads), etc.

c/ Includes education, health, labour, housing and community development.

d/ Includes roads and waterworks.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A new Control of Imports Orders was published during 1961 which brought import control on items from the sterling area into line with control of imports from the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) and the European Economic Community (EEC) countries,

North American Account countries and twenty-one other countries. The restrictions were limited mainly to agricultural items. There were no significant changes in export restrictions which were confined to local agricultural products in short supply and certain strategic items.

Imports and exports^{a/}
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Net imports ^{b/}	61,508	70,069	68,937
Domestic exports ^{c/}	33,306	35,191	35,318
Re-exports ^{d/}	5,079	5,006	6,418
Principal imports:			
Machinery and transport equipment	16,948	20,957	18,556
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7,506	8,008	7,584
Base metals and manufactures thereof	5,001	8,313	6,556
Food, beverages and tobacco	5,860	4,612	7,863
Chemicals	4,442	5,214	5,157
Piece goods:			
Cotton fabrics	2,590	3,029	3,137
Synthetic fabrics	1,047	1,544	1,648
Principal exports:			
Coffee, not roasted	10,577	10,261	10,609
Tea	3,602	4,411	4,004
Sisal	3,458	4,566	4,192
Pyrethrum extract and flowers	2,196	3,025	2,395
Meat and meat preparations	1,987	1,845	2,283
Sodium carbonate	1,713	1,317	1,587
Hides, skins and fur skins	1,635	1,756	1,582

a/ Import and export figures for 1959-1960 are based on East African Common Services Organization: Abridged Annual Trade Statistics of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the year 1961, Mombasa, 1962, tables 3, 4 and 9.

b/ Direct imports plus or minus goods transferred to or from other East African Territories.

c/ Domestic produce sent to countries outside East Africa.

d/ Imported goods subsequently re-exported without change of form to places outside East Africa or re-exported as ships' or aircrafts' stores.

Direction of trade^{a/}
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of direct imports:			
United Kingdom	29,520	30,652	30,508
Iran	6,226	7,294	5,990
Federal Republic of Germany	4,743	6,153	4,292
Japan	4,374	8,878	8,469
South Africa	3,912	4,087	4,414
India	3,588	3,448	3,993
United States	2,879	4,983	5,041
Other countries	<u>19,842</u>	<u>20,572</u>	<u>21,735</u>
Total direct imports	78,820	89,971	88,672
Destination of domestic exports:			
United Kingdom	8,079	8,844	8,497
Federal Republic of Germany	7,981	6,479	5,860
United States	2,724	3,942	5,018
India	1,477	1,245	1,387
Japan	1,349	1,415	1,404
South Africa	1,307	1,325	1,214
Italy	1,295	1,546	1,203
Netherlands	1,275	1,221	1,287
Other countries	<u>7,641</u>	<u>8,974</u>	<u>9,246</u>
Total domestic exports	33,306	35,191	35,318

a/ Abridged Annual Trade Statistics of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the year 1961, op. cit., tables 2 and 5.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The problem of racial discrimination continued to occupy the attention of the Government. During 1961 the Council of State, which had been established in 1958 to protect racial or religious communities against harmful discriminatory legislation, intervened in regard to a curfew order applicable to all Africans within two specified areas of Nakuru county; the order was rescinded and steps were taken to ensure that such orders should not be repeated.

During the same year legislative measures taken or contemplated for the elimination of racial discrimination and the promotion of social harmony included the following:

- (a) A new local government bill was being drafted, the intention of which was to unify all types of local authorities under one ordinance and to remove the last vestiges of racial discrimination from this sphere of activity.
- (b) The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) (Amendment) Ordinance of 1961 had the effect of opening up membership of the Kenya Regiment to all races.
- (c) The Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance of 1961 amended several ordinances so as to delete references of minor effect to European police officers and to substitute a reference to the appropriate rank.
- (d) The Cotton Ordinance of 1923 (cap. 188) was revised to empower the Director of Agriculture to fix and vary minimum prices to be paid to all cotton growers for unginned cotton.
- (e) The Statute Law (Repeal) Ordinance of 1961 repealed, inter alia, the African Passes Ordinance of 1900 (cap. 95) for the control of the movements of Africans and the Collective Punishment Ordinance of 1930 (cap. 98) as being in conflict with the fundamental rights listed in the Kenya Constitution.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Department continued to function as part of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Adult Education until April 1961, when it became the Ministry of Labour and Housing.

In 1961 the problem of unemployment resulting from chronic and widespread under-employment in subsistence level farming areas was aggravated by the continued political uncertainty and adverse weather conditions which reduced the estimated value of subsistence output to £46.8 million, £2.3 million less than in 1960 and the lowest since the £52.27 million for 1959.

Migration within Kenya was a continual process, members of all tribes migrating in varying degrees for the purposes of employment, mainly to the urban area. Organized recruiting and the forwarding of labour by licensed agents to the farming and plantation areas had virtually ceased by the year's end. The Government was endeavouring to reduce internal migration by measures designed to stabilize African workers and their families in their area of employment.

Reported employment
(thousands)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
In private employment			
Agriculture:			
African	249.4	269.1	...
Asian	0.6	0.8	...
European	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>...</u>
Total	251.7	271.8	252.0
Industry and commerce:			
African	148.0	151.1	...
Asian	25.1	25.6	...
European	<u>12.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>...</u>
Total	185.1	189.0	170.7
Public Service			
African	140.0	140.7	...
Asian	11.1	11.8	...
European	<u>9.0</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>...</u>
Total	160.1	161.4	116.6
All employees			
African	537.4	560.9	529.3
Asian	36.8	38.3	37.8
European	<u>22.7</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>22.2</u>
Grand Total	596.9	622.2	589.3

Wages

Increasing trade union activity had a strong influence on wages in many industries and services, mainly in the urban areas; it was also the cause of rises in wages in the tea and sugar industries, and of negotiations for increased wages in the sisal and coffee industries, and in general agriculture.

The 1961 averages of earnings by employees throughout Kenya were: Africans, 127s. per month; Asians, 847s. per month and Europeans, 2,273s. per month. In the three principal sectors of employment throughout the Territory, the average figures of earnings by unskilled labour were: agriculture, 66s. per month; private industry and commerce, 168s. per month; public services, 189s. per month.

The unskilled and semi-skilled labour force was almost entirely African. During 1961 the statutory minimum wages (including housing allowance) payable to unskilled labour in the nine main urban areas averaged 128s. per month for adult men (122s. in 1959) and 84s. per month for women and youths (81s. in 1959).

Workers' and employers' organizations

The Kenya Federation of Labour continued to be the dominant central trade union organization having thirty-one unions affiliated to it. The only union affiliated to the rival Kenya Trade Union Congress, withdrew from this body and became associated with the Federation during 1961.

Unions

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
African	25	28	25
Asian	7	7)	
European	7	7)	19
European and Asian	-	1)	
All races	2	5	7
Total	42	48	51

At the end

At the end of 1959, the trade union membership was 46,000.

There were seventeen employers' associations in 1961, as against fifteen in 1960 and ten in 1959. Most of these associations were linked with the Federation of Kenya Employers.

Labour disputes

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of stoppages	67	232	167
Workers involved	42,214	72,545	26,677
Man days lost	431,973	757,860	120,454

Of the 167 disputes in 1961, sixty-seven were strikes by agricultural workers, involving 10,690 persons and resulting in 38,241 man-days lost. There were thirty-nine strikes by 8,207 workers in the manufacturing industries where 40,170 man-days were lost.

Vocational training

Registration of both existing and new training contracts under the Industrial Training Ordinance, 1959, was effected with little difficulty. In 1961, 647 contracts were registered, of which 358 were for apprenticeship and 289 for indentured learnership.

The government technical and trade schools continued to provide training courses for Africans in a variety of trades; at 31 December 1961, a total of 728 students were receiving instruction at these schools. Government trade tests during 1961 numbered 3,155, compared with 2,204 in 1960 and 1,850 in 1959.

The number of supervisors undergoing training under the Training-Within-Industry scheme rose from 1,356 in 1959 to 1,874 in 1960 and then dropped to 1,843 in 1961; that of persons qualified as T.W.I. instructors increased from twelve to thirty-three during the same period.

In 1961 special residential supervisory training courses were provided for the tea and coffee industries and for the sisal and manufacturing industries. In all, four of these courses were held for a total of seventy-nine supervisors. The Job Safety Training Programme, initiated in 1960, proved popular, and eleven employees were trained as Job Safety Instructors, an increase of three over the previous year. The Office Supervisors' courses, initiated in 1959, were also introduced in the newly established Kenya Institute of Administration.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Cost of living indices

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	
	December	December	June	December
Cost of living index, excluding rent, Nairobi (December 1951 = 100) a/	129	130	132	133
Wage earners' index of consumer prices, Nairobi (October-December 1958 = 100) b/	101	103	104	105

a/ The Nairobi cost of living index (excluding rent) measures, with a base August 1939, the cost of maintaining a standard of living prevailing among European government servants with a basic salary of less than £500 per annum in 1947. The index was checked by a survey in 1952 making allowances for increased salaries and it was not considered necessary at that time to revise the series.

b/ The wage earners' index of consumer prices in Nairobi measures the effect of price changes on the average expenditure pattern of lower paid workers, i.e., those earning less than approximately 350s. per month.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The housing shortage is acute in and around Nairobi where industrial expansion has been considerable. Several schemes to alleviate this condition are under way, among which is a government plan for the development of Kibera on the fringe of Nairobi. The plan envisages the ultimate construction of five neighbourhood units capable of accommodating 15,000 people. Work on five model houses was completed in 1961.

Almost all local authorities rely on the advice of the Government's Town Planning Department whose tasks include that of advising on all aspects of town planning in about sixty communities throughout the Territory as well as on agricultural settlement schemes.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is responsible for social welfare, and, in particular, for child welfare. In 1960 the Government sponsored a survey, the findings of which were published as Report of a Survey of Problems of Child Welfare in Kenya. This report deals with problems of health, nutrition, education, occupation and general social trends of children of all races and of all ages, and is intended as a guide for the co-ordination of future collaboration between government, local government and voluntary organizations in the development of a comprehensive programme of child welfare.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENCES

Crime Statistics

	Number of persons convicted		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Murder, manslaughter (attempt)	209	202	188
Other offences against the person	3,469	4,627	3,948
Offences against property	13,048	16,303	14,816
Other offences under the Penal Code	3,677	4,550	3,727
Offences under local and special laws	105,763	140,859	150,213
Non-cognizable offences	<u>403</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>188</u>
Total	126,569	166,866	173,080

The number of juveniles convicted in 1961 was 5,615, compared with 5,474 in 1960 and 3,970 in 1959.

Sentences

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Death penalty	22	43	35
Imprisonment	93,347	95,813	104,413
Corporal punishment	32	53	152
Fines	...	...	13,807
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	25,513	38,232	53,498

The daily average number of persons in prisons and prison camps was 10,869 in 1959, 12,169 in 1960 and 11,750 in 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Medical Department	2,122.2	2,119.0	2,643.8
Capital expenditure	136.5	245.6	196.8
Local authorities in non-Native areas	546.4	)	471.5
African district councils	1,193.7	1,422.4	
Kenya Government contribution to East Africa High Commission medical services	34.5	21.3	31.7
Expenditure by missions	...	176.3	375.0

Medical and health staff

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	149	525	147	660	142	527
Licensed physicians	29	14	24	33	26	30
Medical assistants	13	-	13	-	20	-
Kenya registered nurses	262	767	222	662	210	643
Assistant nurses	1,034	319	1,244	759	1,318	831
Midwives	246	384	219	409	224	433
Assistant midwives	122	126	244	459	259	508
Pharmacists	8	149	6	150	7	185
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	25	-	29	-	27	-
Sanitary inspectors	26	-	27	-	25	-

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General hospitals	55	52	55	5,958	5,945	7,248
Cottage hospitals	52	58	95	1,690	2,793	2,709
Dispensaries						
with beds	35	100	110	366	750	783
for outpatients only	550	366	366	-	-	-

Specialized institutions included four maternity and child welfare centres, two tuberculosis hospitals, two leprosaria and one mental hospital. There were nine mobile health units in the rural areas.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Administration

In 1961 certain major changes were made in the central organization of the Ministry of Education. These included the disbandment of the Education Department and the appointment of two Parliamentary Secretaries, a Chief Education Officer and four Assistant Chief Education Officers.

In the formulation of educational policy, the Minister for Education has the professional advice of the Chief Education Officer, who has the assistance of eight (seven in 1960) advisory bodies composed of government and unofficial representatives. These bodies deal with matters affecting the various communities (African, Arab, Asian, European and Goan), higher education, technical and vocational training and adult education. The execution of policy is now the responsibility of the Chief Education Officer.

Development of a unified educational system

Education at the university level is entirely non-racial, as is technical training at the technician and professional levels. Although there are still a number of secondary schools providing separate types of education for each of the four main communities (African, Arab, Asian and European), no pupil is now debarred from admission to any of these schools on grounds of race alone. All applications from other races (European and African) to Asian teacher-training colleges have been accepted. Funds have now been made available for bursaries to enable African pupils to meet the fees at European type schools.

Integration at primary level has been slower, and it is stated that the reasons for this are largely language difficulties. However, continuing progress has been made towards the attainment of a universal seven-year primary course and a unified primary school syllabus. In 1961 for the first time a single preliminary examination was taken by all races at the conclusion of their primary course.

The Minister for Education has set up an interracial committee to enquire into all aspects of the education system, including the possibility of developing the present system on a non-racial basis. While the Government intends that the development of education shall in future be on non-racial lines, it is determined that the introduction of integrated schools shall be achieved neither at the expense of academic standards nor regardless of the differing requirements of the various communities.

KENYA

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure:			
African	2,736.7	3,004.0	3,588.5
Arab	75.6	80.6	90.8
Asian	1,093.2	1,164.3	1,386.8
European	1,006.2	1,044.8	1,150.1
Higher education	545.2	615.5	636.3
Other expenditure	<u>299.8</u>	<u>435.9</u>	<u>557.5</u>
Total	5,756.7	6,345.1	7,410.0
Capital expenditure:			
African	243.2	320.2	346.2
Arab	17.9	10.9	5.9
Asian	88.6	331.4	138.6
European	152.5	147.6	189.6
Higher education	15.0	4.1	-
Other expenditure	<u>16.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Total	533.9	814.2	689.8
Assistance by African district councils	538.9	757.8	722.0

Schools

	1959			1960			1961		
	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Primary:									
African ^{a/}	17	4,162	523	18	4,511	495	13	5,225	308
Arab	8	1	-	8	3	-	8	3	-
Asian	27	86	6	29	88	5	30	90	3
European	19	13	12	19	15	15	21	12	15
Interracial	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Secondary:									
African	1	27	11	1	32	8	-	50	3
Arab	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Asian	17	10	11	12	11	12	13	11	12
European	6	1	8	6	2	6	2	7	3
Vocational:									
African	8	16	18	5	3	9	5	2	14
Asian and Arab ^{b/}	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	-
Interracial	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Teacher-training:									
African	-	40	3	-	34	3	-	40	1
Asian and Arab	4	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
European	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

^{a/} Including intermediate schools.^{b/} Part-time.

	<u>Pupils</u>					
	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary:						
African ^{a/}	467,976	199,129	502,084	224,811	556,860	258,848
Arab	1,816	803	2,048	877	2,285	966
Asian	21,223	19,298	21,940	20,083	21,536	19,690
European	4,751	4,514	4,878	4,577	4,131	4,082
Secondary:						
African	4,280	614	4,623	786	5,354	1,068
Arab	269	30	325	48	291	80
Asian	5,699	3,869	5,743	4,413	6,830	4,677
European	1,570	1,619	1,732	1,775	1,482	1,587
Vocational:						
African	2,027	100	1,563	49	2,085	9
Arab	249	-	907	52	798	-
Asian	1,040	-	2,000	125	2,297	318
Interracial ^{b/}	255	5				
Teacher-training:						
African	2,721	1,146	2,887	1,202	2,781	1,116
Arab	9	7	5	8	8	2
Asian	150	180	135	220	96	212

The enrolment at the interracial aided primary Hospital Hill School in Nairobi increased from 117 in 1960 (including 31 Africans, 58 Asians and 28 Europeans) to 127 in 1961 (including 33 Africans, 58 Asians and 36 Europeans).

a/ Including pupils in intermediate schools.

b/ Part-time.

Teachers

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
African schools:			
Primary	15,661	16,575	18,142
Secondary	247	300	323
Vocational	219	338	211
Teacher-training	<u>319</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>271</u>
Total	16,446	17,563	18,947
Arab schools:			
Primary	104	121	114
Secondary	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	115	139	131
Asian schools:			
Primary	1,299	1,473	1,431
Secondary	428	594	734
Vocational	81	35	22
Teacher-training	<u>28</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>39</u>
Total	1,836	2,136	2,226
European schools:			
Primary	405	455	456
Secondary	<u>231</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>242</u>
Total	636	731	698
Grand Total	18,942	20,569	22,002

Higher education

African students:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
in East Africa	393	450	462
in the United Kingdom	94	126	166
elsewhere	<u>252</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>748</u>
Total	739	1,216	1,376

Arab students:

in East Africa	2	-	1
in the United Kingdom	18	16	14
elsewhere	-	2	3
Total	20	18	18

Asian students:

in East Africa	122	136	123
in the United Kingdom	668	764	847
elsewhere	<u>432</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>550</u>
Total	1,222	1,444	1,520

European students:

in East Africa	12	14	15
in the United Kingdom	238	252	280
elsewhere	<u>29</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	279	303	327

The institutions of higher education in East Africa comprised the University College of Makerere in Uganda and the Royal College in Kenya until 1961, when the University College of Tanganyika was opened. These colleges are all established on an inter-territorial basis. Data showing Kenya students at the University College of Tanganyika are not available.

Higher School Certificate classes for Africans were established in January 1961 in five secondary schools with an enrolment of 166 boys in eight classes. Except for certain subjects, the University College of Makerere no longer admits students at the School Certificate level and the Royal College will cease to do so in future.

Bursaries and scholarships for higher education overseas

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Africans	164	223	210
Arabs	10	9	6
Asians	122	148	147
Europeans	<u>58</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>88</u>
Total	354	474	451

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are four public libraries in the Territory. Most government departments maintain reference libraries for their professional and technical staff. The British Council organizes library services in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. The East African Literature Bureau runs a book-box library service to community centres, schools, etc., and also a postal library service for individual readers.

Newspapers and periodicals circulating in the Territory include seven dailies (three in English, one in Swahili, one in Gujarati and two in English and Gujarati), twenty-one weeklies (eight in English, seven in a combination of English and Swahili, Gujarati or Urdu, and six in various vernaculars) and thirty-one monthly papers and magazines. In addition, there are thirteen quarterly magazines, mainly technical, and three annuals. The Ministry of Information produces two monthly publications, one for farmers and the other for Kenya's students overseas, a quarterly magazine containing articles on various aspects of life in Kenya, and nine vernacular news-sheets and newspapers.

A government department, known as the Kenya Broadcasting Service, provides nearly 400 hours radio broadcasting weekly in eighteen languages over three national and three regional services, operating on both short and medium waves. In September 1961, a bill was prepared providing for the replacement of the Kenya Broadcasting Service by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, which is to be controlled and governed by an independent statutory board. The legislation is to cover future broadcasting and television in Kenya.

MAURITIUS

AREA AND POPULATION

Mauritius has an area of 720 square miles (1,865 square kilometres). The area of its dependencies totals 89 square miles (231 square kilometres).

Population
(estimates: 31 December)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Indo-Mauritians	427,209	440,459	454,006
General population ^{a/}	181,474	185,399	189,723
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese	<u>22,468</u>	<u>22,980</u>	<u>23,517</u>
	631,151	648,838	667,246

a/ A mixed population of French and African origin and Europeans, mainly of French origin.

At the census of 1952, the population of Rodrigues was 13,333 and that of the other dependencies 1,752.

Vital statistics

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	38.5	39.6	39.8
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	62.5	69.5	62.0
Death-rate per thousand population	10.9	11.3	9.9

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The present Constitution is based on the result of discussions which took place in July 1961 between the United Kingdom Government and representatives of the major political parties in Mauritius.

The Mauritius Legislature is unicameral and consists of a Legislative Council of fifty-five members, of whom forty are elected in single member constituencies by

universal adult suffrage, twelve are nominated, and three are officials. It has power to legislate for all aspects of the internal affairs of the Territory and to control its budget and taxation. All members of the Legislature are Mauritians except for two of the official members.

The electoral system is based on universal adult suffrage. Members of the Legislative Council are elected in single member constituencies, the candidate polling the largest number of votes winning the seat. Elections are held every five years. The last elections, held in March 1959, yielded the following results: Labour Party, 23 seats; Independent Forward Bloc, 6; Muslim Committee of Action, 5; Parti Mauricien, 3; Trade Unionist, 2; Independent, 1.

A Chief Minister was installed in September 1961, as a step towards the achievement of self-government in accordance with the plan for the constitutional advance of the country.

Public Service

At the end of 1961 there were seventy-one pensionable overseas officers in the Public Service, comprising thirty-four local officers who were members of the Overseas Civil Service and thirty-seven other officers. Non-pensionable overseas officers numbered forty-five, and local and other officers totalled 329.

Training facilities

A total of eighty-four officers were sent abroad on post-selection study courses in 1961, to the following countries: United Kingdom, 70; India, 4; Israel, 4; Australia, 3; Canada, 2; and United States and Europe, 1.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The production of sugar, on which the economy of Mauritius is dependent, was 552,733 metric tons in 1961, compared with 235,578 in 1960 and 580,400 in 1959. The decrease was caused by cyclone damage.

The balance of trade was again adverse in 1961, with exports valued at 92.1 per cent of imports; but the margin was smaller than in 1960, when exports were only 55.7 per cent of imports. In 1959 the balance was favourable, with exports 101 per cent of imports.

The new development programme was formulated, with emphasis on the repair of cyclone damage, the building of cyclone-proof houses, and diversification of the Territory's economy.

AGRICULTURE, LIVE-STOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Principal crops
(metric tons)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Sugar	580,000	235,000	552,733
Tea	906	786	1,270
Tobacco	567	553	504
Aloe fibre	1,464	973	1,111

Milk cattle numbered about 40,000, and goats about 50,000.

Forestry statistics

		<u>Acres</u>
Crown forest estate:		
Native forests (national reserves)	4,505	
Productive forests (including plantations of exotics)	19,775	
Catchment areas (protected forests)	10,035	
Mountain reserves (protected forests)	17,985	
Miscellaneous	<u>15,400</u>	67,700
Leased Crown lands in the coastal belt of 250 ft. width:		
Tree plantations (mainly <u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u>)	4,190	
Grazing lands with trees	<u>1,100</u>	5,290
Privately owned forested lands:		
Mountain reserves	9,000	
River reserves	6,500	
Forest lands	15,000	
Scrub lands	<u>70,875</u>	<u>101,375</u>
Total		174,365

Local production of timber was 719,358 cubic feet in 1961, compared with 887,194 in 1960 and 536,510 in 1959.

The total controlled catch of fish was 1,487 long tons in 1961, compared with 1,368 in 1960 and 1,299 in 1959.

POWER AND INDUSTRY

As a result of the 1960 cyclones, the Central Electricity Board abandoned all new development work during 1961 except that for industrial and commercial supplies of national importance, and applied all available resources to the provision of additional generating capacity and to the reconstruction and strengthening of existing generating networks. A new hydro scheme, Eau Bleue, started producing in April 1961, and by the end of the year had generated more than 4.5 million kwh.

Prolonged drought conditions throughout the first part of the year reduced the annual hydro production to only 30 per cent of total requirements, the shortfall being made up by the St. Louis thermal station.

Power generated in 1961 by five hydroelectric and two thermal stations of the Central Electricity Board and six private stations in sugar factories totalled 63.2 million kwh, compared with 54.7 million kwh in 1960 and 55.9 million kwh in 1959.

Provision was made for loans up to a total of Rs. 27,500,000^{1/} to help secondary industries and to meet the cost of an agricultural marketing board.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Goods and passenger transport vehicles licensed for the road

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Lorries, vans, tractors and trailers	2,155	3,027	3,327
Buses	401	443	466
Taxis	1,153	1,274	1,270

Goods (mainly sugar) carried by rail totalled 235,847 metric tons, compared with 536,600 in 1960 and 489,157 in 1959.

Air transport

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Aircraft movements	563	569	735
Passengers arriving and departing	11,683	12,837	15,910
Freight carried (metric tons)	91.3	94.7	272.4
Mail carried (metric tons)	42.0	54.5	60.8

Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Vessels entering Port Louis	406	415	480
Total registered tonnage (thousands)	1,385	1,301	1,581
Passengers arriving and departing	7,993	8,024	8,764
Cargo handled (thousand metric tons):			
Imported	425	479	478
Exported	584	357	593

^{1/} The local currency is the Mauritius rupee, which equals ls. 6d. or \$US0.21.

Communications

The number of telephone exchanges increased from fifteen in 1960 to sixteen in 1961.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure^{a/}
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Revenue	129,020	130,966	146,726
Expenditure	132,525	138,146	140,813
Main heads of revenue:			
Indirect taxes	63,325	71,238	82,846
Direct taxes	49,311	42,247	43,437
Receipts from public utilities	7,216	7,759	8,126
Receipts from public services	4,673	5,511	6,975
Major heads of expenditure:			
Education	18,337	19,186	19,659
Public assistance	15,570	18,189	16,619
Health	14,567	14,313	15,599
Public service pensions	8,038	9,824	9,444
Public debt	6,575	6,955	8,600
Public works annually recurrent	6,558	7,684	7,538

a/ Excluding the Capital Expenditure Programme. The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Development finance

The Capital Expenditure Programme is financed from a territorial Development and Welfare Fund, from loan funds, and from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

Capital expenditure
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Public works, non-recurrent	12,397	17,295	20,097
Other works	2,566	3,402	6,435
Other capital expenditure	13,644	18,581	19,202
Redemption of loans	-	1	1
Total	<u>28,607</u>	<u>39,279</u>	<u>45,735</u>

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Imports	286,852	331,867	323,961
Exports	289,635	184,986	298,486
Principal imports:			
Machinery and electrical goods	41,357	41,207	37,688
Rice	32,351	33,042	36,814
Iron and steel goods	15,293	33,389	23,399
Flour, grain and grain products	14,163	16,751	16,152
Manures and fertilizers	15,175	14,176	14,019
Motor vehicles and parts	13,013	15,473	13,771
Edible oils and fats	8,911	12,183	12,500
Cotton piece goods	10,994	12,069	12,237
Principal exports:			
Sugar a/	269,507	166,779	269,478
Sugar molasses	4,835	3,422	4,988
Tea	2,692	1,344	4,904

a/ Excluding the value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs. 7.4 million in 1959, Rs. 7.2 million in 1960, and Rs. 7.0 million in 1961.

Direction of trade
(percentage of value)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	36.9	34.9	32.2
Other preferential tariff countries	35.7	34.0	37.9
General tariff countries	27.4	31.1	29.9
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	81.4	89.7	80.9
Other preferential tariff countries	16.2	7.5	16.1
General tariff countries	2.4	2.8	3.0

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes in general social conditions were reported in the information transmitted.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment in selected industries, 1961

	<u>March</u>	<u>September</u>
Agriculture:		
Sugar	54,004	67,483
Tea	2,830	1,564
Tobacco	1,200	534
Aloe fibre	818	440
Sugar planters' mechanical pool	200	182
	<hr/> 59,052	<hr/> 70,203
Salt production	86	144
Manufacturing	6,503	6,470
Construction	5,976	4,349
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	973	946
Commerce	1,679	1,705
Transport, storage and communication	2,761	3,145
Government services	20,481	20,221
Other	124	124
Total	<hr/> 97,635	<hr/> 107,307

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Workers' unions	30	32	34
Associations of government servants	25	26	23
Associations of employers	8	9	9
Federations of unions	-	2	2
Total membership on the rolls	27,149	25,808	32,973
Paid-up members	25,602	23,807	31,074

Labour disputes

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Strikes	3	12	1
Workers involved	...	845	338
Man-days lost	17,661	6,414	338

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of co-operative societies	342	338	332
Membership	33,514	32,420	33,604
Assets (thousand rupees)	12,791	13,127	13,218
Turnover (thousand rupees)	44,174	44,130	42,143

STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices
(1939 = 100)

(December)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>Manual workers (daily)</u>			
Unskilled	379	381	377
Skilled	347	350	347
<u>Moderate income group (monthly)</u>			
Rs.100-300	332	337	335
Rs.301-550	321	327	325
<u>Higher income group (monthly)</u>			
Rs.551-1,000	309	315	313
Over Rs.1,000	283	291	289

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, entertainment, dependants and charities, and other services.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND HOUSING

The four urban councils in Mauritius are carrying out housing schemes with the help of low-interest government loans. In the period 1951-1960, 1,143 houses were completed under these schemes. In 1961, contracts were placed for 9,000 houses. The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund completed another 279 houses of the 1,500 it plans to build, making a total of 652 houses to date. Co-operative building societies have constructed a total of thirty-five houses, three of which were completed in 1961.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Outdoor relief was paid to 36,604 persons in 1961, compared with 37,493 persons in 1960 and 35,203 persons in 1959. Indoor relief in infirmaries was provided in 1961 to 692 persons, compared with 674 persons in 1960 and 957 persons in 1959.

<u>Expenditure by Public Assistance Department^{a/}</u> (thousand rupees)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Outdoor relief	7,651	7,665	7,697
Indoor relief	353	381	358
Relief work	46	51	56
Old age pensions	<u>7,005</u>	<u>7,282</u>	<u>7,505</u>
Total	<u>15,056</u>	<u>15,379</u>	<u>15,616</u>
Percentage of total territorial revenue	12.19	11.13	10.8

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The number of offences reported to the police in 1961 was 39,675, compared with 40,932 in 1960 and 43,243 in 1959.

Daily average population in institutions

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Prisons	471	476	430
Borstal institution	78	65	68
Industrial school	107	107	87

PUBLIC HEALTH

Expenditure by the Health Department was Rs. 15,599,000 in 1960/1961, compared with Rs. 14,313,000 in 1959/1960 and Rs. 14,567,000 in 1958/1959.

Medical and health staff a/
(Government and private)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Registered physicians	83 (57)	86 (68)	98 (64)
Dentists	5 (25)	6 (31)	6 (25)
Nurses of senior training	9	9	10
Certificated nurses	218	256	260
Dressers	239	247	284
Midwives	71	69	66
Health inspectors	56	54	62
X-ray technicians	5	10	8
Pharmacists	2 (46)	3 (47)	3 (51)

a/ Figures in parentheses show private staff.

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General hospitals	8	8	8	1,199	1,191	1,512
Dispensaries	50	50	53	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres	19	23	...	-	-	-
Mental hospital	1	1	1	738	747	753
Orthopaedic hospital	1	1	1	226	202	...
Tuberculosis hospital	-	1	1	-	82	76
Leprosarium	1	1	1	61	61	61

There were also the following mobile units: five dispensaries, four dental clinics, and one ante-natal clinic. There were, in addition, eighteen dispensaries and twenty-seven hospitals with a total of 593 beds on sugar estates, and five private nursing homes with a total of eighty-nine beds.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Expenditure
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure	18,337	19,292	19,659
Capital expenditure	3,546	3,227	3,339

Schools

	<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>			<u>1961</u>		
	Government	Aided	Unaided	Government	Aided	Unaided	Government	Aided	Unaided
Primary	113	76	370	119	76	334	120	76	430
Secondary	3	8	58	3	8	61	3	8	81

The Government also maintains three vocational schools, one teacher-training school and an agricultural college.

Pupils

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	68,997	57,176	67,343	56,686	71,599	62,346
Secondary	12,545	5,944	15,407	7,433	16,586	8,265
Vocational	134	29	183	50	227	78
Teacher-training	274	148	270	174	302	181
Agricultural college	102	-	87	-	67	-
Higher education overseas		606		610		712

In 1961 there were 137,842 indigenous children of primary school age (5 to 12 years).

Teachers

	1959		1960		1961	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	1,557	1,862	1,522	1,834	1,749	1,631
Secondary	520	263	632	294	743	390
Vocational	13	2	13	3	18	4
Teacher-training	15	6	13	6	13	5
Agricultural college	16	-	18	-	20	-

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The Territory has six public libraries and a British Council library. The Mauritius Institute comprises three museums, five scientific and cultural societies and a public library.

Approximately forty newspapers and periodicals were circulated in the Territory during 1961. Of the single-language publications, those in French had the largest circulation (15,000), followed by Hindi (10,000), Chinese (6,500) and English (700). Of the multi-lingual publications, those in French and English had by far the largest circulation (57,000). Other multi-lingual publications combined French and English with languages such as Creole (5,000), Hindi, Urdu and Tamil (3,000), Arabic (2,000) and Urdu (1,500).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

AREA

The total area is 288,130 square miles (746,256 square kilometres), including some 3,000 square miles (7,769 square kilometres) of inland water.

POPULATION (mid-year estimates)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Africans	2,280,000	2,340,000	2,400,000
Europeans	71,000	73,000	74,000
Asians and Eurafricans	8,500	8,900	9,500
Total	2,360,000	2,420,000	2,480,000

Europeans live mainly along the railway line, with concentrations of population in eight principal towns. Of these, five (Chingola, Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira and Ndola) are located in the Western Province, which contains the large copper mines. At the end of 1960, the total estimated population of these five towns was 329,700 (comprising 42,100 Europeans and 287,600 Africans), and that of the three other towns (Broken Hill, Livingstone and Lusaka, the capital) was 153,800 (comprising 23,000 Europeans and 130,800 Africans).

Vital statistics for Africans are not available.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

Under the present Constitution, introduced in 1959, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of up to ten Ministers. The power to make laws on all matters within the competence of the territorial Government rates with a Legislative Council, consisting of thirty members, of whom twenty-two are elected. At the 1959 elections eight of the twenty-two elected seats were won by Africans. At a Constitutional Conference, held between December 1960 and February 1961, no agreement was reached on a new constitution for the Territory. However, at the conclusion of the Conference, proposals were published for a Legislative Council of forty-five elected members, of whom fifteen would be elected by upper roll voters, fifteen by lower roll voters and fifteen by voters on both rolls voting together.

Public Service

At the end of 1961, the Public Service was composed of 1,949 overseas officers, 2,947 local officers (including 735 Africans) of comparable status to overseas officers, and 9,886 local officers (including 9,878 Africans) occupying lower grade posts.

The employment of Africans in higher grade posts is still limited, owing to inadequate training facilities for Africans wishing to obtain suitable qualifications for advancement. Following the expansion of secondary schooling facilities, increasing numbers of Africans were being promoted to the higher and intermediate grade posts.

A Public Service Commission composed of two members was set up in January 1961 to advise the Governor on various civil service matters. It is charged, among other things, with ensuring that promotions and appointments are made on a non-racial basis, having regard to merit, qualifications and experience. The Commission is required to give first consideration to local candidates and to recommend appointment from outside the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland only if no suitable local candidates are available. In its annual report for 1961, the Commission emphasized that this requirement was not yet fully understood in the ministries. 1/

Since November 1961, the Government has put into effect new local conditions of service which are identical for all civil servants irrespective of race.

Training facilities

The Government continued to expand its training programme in order to accelerate localization of the Public Service. A training section was established with an Under-Secretary in charge and proposals to intensify specialist training by extending the departmental training schools are being pressed forward. A College of Further Education under construction in Lusaka is due to open in 1963 and increasing use is being made of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The establishment of an Institute of Public Administration was approved in principle, and proposals for setting up a Natural Resources Development College were also being investigated. A Bursaries Committee was created and a number of local serving officers were expected to be sent overseas for training in cases where the equivalent training could not be obtained locally. In 1961, 119 members of the Public Service were on post-selection or study leave courses in the United Kingdom and one was studying in the United States.

1/ Northern Rhodesia: Annual Report of the Public Service Commission, 1961, Lusaka, p.1.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The prosperity of Northern Rhodesia is in large measure dependent upon the copper mining industry, which supplies over 90 per cent of the Territory's exports and the greater part of government revenue. Private enterprise has been mainly responsible for the expansion of industry and commerce in the urban areas but has not carried out similar expansion in rural areas. However, large-scale commercial agriculture has been developed in a limited degree by European farmers. African agriculture has been predominantly subsistence in character.

The Territory's economy made progress in 1959 and 1960, but declined in 1961, as is reflected in the table below summarizing the gross domestic product of Northern Rhodesia at factor cost for the same years. 2/

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Gross domestic product at factor cost:			
Total (million pounds) a/	200.2	215.5	207.1
Per caput (pounds)	84.83	89.05	83.51
Gross domestic product increase (+) or decrease (-)			
Total (million pounds)	+ 15.3	- 8.4	
Per caput (pounds)	6.32	- 3.39	

a/ The local currency is the pound (20 shillings) of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which is equal to one pound sterling or US\$2.80.

The total agricultural production, most of the public services and such industries as distribution, banking and insurance, and manufacturing expanded slightly in 1960-1961. During this period there was a decline in the activity of several important industries, including mining and quarrying, building and construction, electricity and water, transport and communications; there was little or no change in other lines of business.

The total output of the mining and quarrying industry was valued at £102.4 million in 1960 and £91.3 million in 1961 representing 47.5 and 44.1 per cent of the gross domestic product respectively. Next in importance is farming, which was responsible for 17.6 and 19.5 per cent of the gross domestic product during these two years. At the same time, non-African agricultural production rose from

2/ For detailed figures see: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961, Salisbury, pp. 71-75.

£4.6 million to £5.8 million and the total African production (including that by rural households) from £33.3 million to £34.4 million.

The total contribution by the public sector to the gross domestic product in the years 1959-1961 was comparatively small and could be valued at £8.5 million, £11.6 million and £11.6 million respectively. The value of the total contribution from the African and non-African population could be determined in the following manner:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
African contribution: ^{a/}			
Total (million pounds)	65.2	67.6	69.6
Per caput (pounds)	28.6	28.9	29.0
Non-African contribution: ^{b/}			
Total (million pounds)	126.5	136.3	125.9
Per caput (pounds)	1,591.2	1,664.2	1,507.8

a/ Includes wages and salaries and the gross income from unincorporated enterprise.

b/ Includes wages and salaries, the gross income from unincorporated enterprise, the gross operating profits of companies and personal income from property.

The above figures indicate that the productivity of the African population was very low in relation to the non-Africans; that in terms of an exchange economy, a high proportion of the resources of the African population (£31.8 million in 1961 as against £31.2 million and £30.7 million in 1959) was still confined to subsistence activities; and that the gross domestic product, or the total geographical income, was very unevenly distributed among the members of the community.

The present economic growth can also be measured by examining the increase in the gross domestic capital formation. Between 1960 and 1961, the total private investment in the Territory increased from £29.6 million (including £20.5 million in mining) to £31.4 million (including £26.5 million in mining), while the total public investment decreased from £19.2 million to £18.4 million. In this connexion it may be pointed out that the total current expenditure of the Government and local authorities in this period rose from £20.9 million to £24.1 million.

There was no increase in the total wages and salaries paid to all workers employed in the Territory during the same period, which also saw a rise in total unemployment. The situation was not conducive to an expansion in total consumer spending. It could therefore be concluded that despite a slight upsurge in private capital investment and government spending, the economy slowed down, mainly under the impact of falling prices for raw materials, especially copper.

This situation was taken into account by the Government in the preparation of the draft development plan for the period July 1961 to June 1965, which was published in 1962. The allocations in the plan show the need for rural and urban economic development and for the expansion of African education. The plan envisages a total expenditure of £30 million, which has been allocated as follows: rural economic development, £10.5 million; Crown land settlement, £0.4 million; urban economic development, including rural townships, £10.4 million; African education and staff training, £5 million; and administrative and general services, £3.7 million. The Government foresees some £28 million as being available to support capital expenditure during this period of the plan. The figure of £30 million is being used in the expectation that further resources will become available.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The area of the Territory, totalling 185,876,000 acres, comprises: Native reserves, 35,656,000 acres; Barotseland Protectorate, 31,231,000 acres; Native trust land, 107,364,000 acres; alienated Crown land, 5,769,800 acres; township lands, 189,000 acres; and unalienated Crown land, 5,765,400 acres.

Land problems have not yet assumed serious proportions in the Territory as a whole. By and large there is plenty of land available for the population for the foreseeable future. But the soils in general are relatively poor.

The policy of the Government towards African agriculture is stated to be based on the development of stable and economic agriculture leading to greater prosperity and a higher standard of living among Africans, and on the conservation and development of the natural resources of the Territory. Under this policy encouragement was given during the period under review to cash crop production in selected areas, particularly in the line of rail areas of the Southern and Central Provinces and in the Eastern Province. Maize is the most important cash crop, but the production of ground-nuts and Turkish and Burley tobacco is steadily expanding.

In 1961 maize production rose but prices generally declined slightly. Ground-nut production, mainly from the Eastern Province, reached a record level and its price was maintained. There was a notable increase in the production of Burley and Turkish tobacco, and prices on a quality basis were maintained although growers' returns showed a decrease wherever the quality was lowered. Subsistence production continued to grow with the rate of population expansion and no shortage of food supplies was experienced in any area.

Cattle is one of the most important items in the cash economy of the African areas. In 1961 improvements and extensions to marketing arrangements led to increased productivity, and there were signs of a more commercial outlook on cattle, supplanting the traditional view. Prices remained virtually the same as those for the previous year.

The European farms, which are relatively few in number, concentrated on maize, tobacco, livestock and dairy products.

Acreages under principal crops

	European farms (thousand acres)	1959	1960	1961
Maize	109.2	104.2	105.5	
Green manure crops	29.9	31.7	33.8	
Fodder crops	24.3	30.7	34.9	
Tobacco	15.2	16.1	18.7	
Potatoes	1.3	1.0	0.8	
Ground-nuts	0.5	0.8	1.2	
Other crops	12.1	14.1	11.4	
Total	192.1	198.6	206.3	

Production of principal crops^{a/}
(crop year ending 30 September)
(thousands)

	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
	European	African	European	African	European	African
Tobacco: ^{b/}						
Virginia flue-cured (pounds)	12,628	-	12,473	-	14,840	-
Virginia sun-cured (pounds)	139	-	225	-	26	-
Burley (pounds)	547	30	570	66	751	250
Turkish (pounds)	92	58	237	217	112	194
Maize ^{c/} (bags of 200 pounds)	1,120	516	1,075	737	1,427	942
Shelled ground-nuts ^{c/} (bags of 180 pounds)	1	74	1	116	2	150
Potatoes (bags of 150 pounds)	62	-	47	-	40	-

a/ Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Monthly Digest of Statistics (June 1962), Salisbury, Supplement, p. 9.

b/ Auction sales figures.

c/ European production plus African sales.

Livestock^{a/}
(thousand head)

	1959		1960		1961	
	European owned	African owned	European owned	African owned	European owned	African owned
Cattle	179	955	197	1,006	213	1,070
Sheep	12	22	13	23	15	23
Goats	7	113	7	134	9	139
Pigs	15	50	12	53	12	63

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics: op. cit., p. 10.

Slaughterings of livestock
(thousand head)

	1959	1960	1961
Cattle	50.5	59.0	76.2
Sheep	8.5	7.1	3.0
Pigs	25.4	26.5	26.7

Principal exports of livestock products
(thousands)

	1959	1960	1961
Cattle hides (pieces)	77.7	50.8	83.0
Sheep and goat skins (pieces)	4.2	2.8	1.7
Poultry (birds)	36.0	30.1	34.1

Production of dairy produce^{a/}
(thousands)

	1959	1960	1961
Milk sold to co-operative creameries:			
Whole milk (gallons)	1,684	1,703	1,717
Surplus (gallons)	1,223	1,361	1,027
Butter (pounds)	135	257	324
Cheese (pounds)	835	716	388

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics: op. cit., p. 34.

The gross market value of African agricultural produce sold in 1961 was approximately £2.6 million (£2.1 million in 1960), while that of European production was estimated at £8.2 million (£6.7 million in 1960). 3/

FORESTRY

Approximately half the total area of Northern Rhodesia is covered by woodland, but only 6.6 per cent of the total area, excluding Barotseland, has been reserved for the forest estate. This estate reached 15,798 square miles in 1961, compared with 13,842 square miles in 1960 and 13,621 square miles in 1959. The principal areas of exploitation have been the Rhodesian teak forests and the Western Province. The sawmill established by the Development Commissioner in the Northern Province was closed down, having proved to be uneconomic, but the sawmill in the Luapula Province continued to operate during 1961. In the same year there was considerable reorganization of research, all work being placed in one division under control of a Chief Forest Research Officer.

Forest production
(thousand cubic feet)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Sawlogs	3,437.6	3,588.0	4,343.0
Poles	999.2	1,060.7	1,061.7
Cordwood	<u>10,961.2</u>	<u>11,391.3</u>	<u>9,838.0</u>
Total	15,398.0	16,040.0	15,242.7

The total value of forest produce increased from £888,000 in 1959 to £996,000 in 1960 and £1,063,837 in 1961.

FISHERIES

The fishing industry is primarily an African concern and plays an important part in the rural economy. The main sources are the Kafue, Luapula and Zambezi Rivers and Lakes Bangwenlu, Mweru and Tanganyika. During 1961, progress was made in the exploitation of the fishery potential of Lake Kariba, which had been initiated the previous year. In this period production increased from 600 to 2,000 tons. Production from conservation dams and fish ponds was on a very minor scale.

A Government Fisheries Research Organization has its headquarters at Samfya on Lake Bangwenlu. The necessity for economy led to a revision of the fisheries research programme in 1961, under which fish culture experimental work was abandoned and the post of Fish Farm Supervisor abolished. The chief markets are the Copperbelt and main line-of-rail centres. Recorded or estimated exports of fresh fish from the main fisheries to the major markets in 1959-1961 were 12,559 short tons, 10,128 short tons, and 12,578 short tons respectively.

3/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, op. cit., p. 15. The gross output by non-African farmers during 1960 and 1961 was valued at £4.6 and £5.8 million respectively (see National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961, op. cit., pp. 72-73).

MINING

The Copperbelt is the largest source of copper in the British Commonwealth and the fourth largest in the world. Of the six mines in operation, three are controlled by British and American interests (The Rhodesian Selection Trust Group) and three by South African interests (the Anglo-American Group); self-contained townships have been built up at each mine site. Mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, with certain exceptions, are owned by the British South Africa Company.

The copper mines have smelters and electrolytic refineries at several mine centres. Cobalt is produced in association with copper at certain Copperbelt mines. Zinc and lead are produced at Broken Hill. Minerals obtained from small mines include amethyst, gold, limestone, manganese, phyllite, and tin concentrates.

The value of all minerals produced dropped in 1961, despite slight increases in the production of copper and lead. This reduction in value was mainly due to the lower market price of copper.

	Mineral production ^{a/} (thousands)			Value (pounds)		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Copper blister	185.4	181.3	166.7	33,049	33,440	28,849
Copper electrolytic	408.3	443.3	458.9	78,370	87,443	85,810
Zinc	33.5	33.4	33.4	2,158	2,434	2,205
Lead	16.1	16.2	17.0	933	1,041	1,010
Manganese	63.1	64.3	58.9	601	734	466
Cobalt	...	...	...	2,741	2,202	1,985
Other	...	...	...	1,113	1,098	1,176
Total value				118,965	128,392	121,501

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, op. cit., p. 36. The total value of mineral production in the years 1959-1961 was £90.8 million, £102.4 million and £91.3 million respectively (see National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961, op. cit., pp. 72-73).

POWER

The power needs of the Copperbelt are met by thermal stations at the mine sites, the power being pooled and distributed centrally throughout the mining area by the Rhodesia-Congo Border Power Corporation.

During 1961, this Corporation and the Central Electricity Corporation (Lusaka) continued to receive supplies from Kariba. The Copperbelt also received

supplies from Katanga, the Congo (Leopoldville), but in decreased quantities. Two generating stations ceased output and a new company, the Northern Electricity Supply Corporation (Pvt.) Limited, was set up by the Government to co-ordinate supplies of electricity in the rural areas of the Western Province.

	<u>Installed capacity</u> (thousand kw)		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Thermal stations	240.7	240.7	240.8
Hydroelectric stations	40.0	43.1	43.1
	<u>Consumption</u> (thousand kwh)		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Farms	117	449	687
Mines	1,652,257	1,773,663	1,828,707
Secondary industries	46,204	45,399	61,146
Domestic	135,970	128,594	137,462
Other	36,618	65,399	75,706
Total	1,871,166	2,013,504	2,103,708

INDUSTRY

Mining is the main industry of Northern Rhodesia. The Government Industrial Development Corporation, established in 1960 with an initial capital of £850,000 was paying particular attention to the development of industry in the rural areas and of industry that will process the primary products of the rural areas. It approved loans and investments amounting to £85,376 in 1960 and £300,000 in 1961.

Village industries do not come within the field of operations of this Corporation but are fostered by the extension services of government technical departments, especially the Department of Community Development and the Forest Department, with the Ministry of African Education providing more formal trade training at its trade schools.

Apart from those connected with the production and processing of copper, the more important industries are those concerned with the manufacture of iron and steel goods, sawmilling, wood and joinery manufacture, tyre retreading, the processing of food and drink, and the manufacture of cement and cement products, sugar and blankets.

Secondary industries continued to expand gradually in 1961 with the addition of a furniture factory, a firm producing accumulators, several engineering

concerns and a printing works. These industries are still largely dependent upon local markets.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The Federal Government is responsible for inter-territorial main roads. A main feature of the communications programme of the territorial Government is the promotion of the development of road communications other than inter-territorial main roads. Including some 1,929 miles of inter-territorial main roads, the total mileage of maintained roads in the Territory was 21,518 in 1961 as against 21,427 in 1960 and 19,777 in 1959.

Of the 1961 total, 753.3 miles were of bitumen standard (class I), 1,363.7 miles of gravel standard (class II), 873.0 miles of gravel standard (sub-standard class II), 5,849.7 miles of improved earth standard and 12,678.3 miles of unimproved earth standard.

The total number of motor vehicles of all types increased from 8,614 in 1959 to 9,653 in 1960 and then decreased to 9,094 in 1961.

Railways

During 1961 further improvements were made to the carrying and handling capacity of the railway system (about 655 miles) in the Territory. These included the opening of a new motive power depot at Livingstone, the completion of the remodelling of the yard at Monze, the continuation of the relaying of the main line north of Kafue, and the installation of a centralized train control system at the Livingstone-Zimba-Kalomo section.

Between 1959 and 1961, the freight in metric tons hauled by the railway system increased from 4,357,600 to 4,534,400; the number of railway passengers decreased from 1,033,169 to 988,208.

Air traffic

During the period under review air freight showed a slight increase while the number of passengers rose from 45,009 to 58,854.

Communications

Telephone services were extended and the number of installed telephones rose from 19,611 in 1959 to 21,974 in 1960 and 26,351 in 1961. No significant progress was reported in the provision of postal and telegraphic services.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The main sources of revenue are the payment received from the Federal Government, representing 18 per cent of the collections within the Federation on account of taxes on income, and the territorial surcharge on company income tax assessments, also collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the Northern Rhodesia Government. These two taxes represented 57.7 per cent of the estimated revenue for 1961/1962, while a further 13.6 per cent was derived from mineral royalties. Under an agreement with the British South Africa Company, the territorial Government receives 20 per cent of royalties paid to the former by mining companies in the Territory. The remaining revenue comes from a wide range of miscellaneous items, e.g., reimbursements for services rendered to the Federal Government. Customs and excise duties are levied by the latter and are not shared with the other Territories of the Federation.

The African tax paid by all adult male Africans, unless exempted, varies between 10s. and £1 per annum. In addition, there are certain levies, generally varying between 2s. and £1 per annum, made by Native authorities.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure^{a/}</u> (thousand pounds)		
	1959/1960 (actual)	1960/1961 (actual)	1961/1962 (estimate)
Revenue (recurrent)	16,722	18,890	19,790
Expenditure (recurrent)	16,205	18,293	19,775
Major heads of revenue:			
Licences, taxes, fines, etc.	9,237	12,220	12,958
Share of revenue from mineral rights	2,622	2,619	2,700
Reimbursements by the Federal Government	1,042	545	346
Major heads of expenditure:			
Public works (department, recurrent and extraordinary)	3,568	2,900	2,446
African education	2,130	2,591	3,197

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, op. cit., p. 58.

	<u>Capital Fund</u> ^{a/}	<u>1959/1960</u> (actual)	<u>1960/1961</u> (actual)	<u>1961/1962</u> (estimate)
Receipts		9,406	5,939	7,199
Payments		8,385	7,517	7,917
Major sources of revenue to the Capital Fund:				
Appropriations from accumulated surplus		1,000	1,900	3,000
Loan flotations		4,056	2,481	2,065
Colonial Development and Welfare grants		303	403	474
Capital repayments		3,024	1,010	904
Major items of expenditure from the Capital Fund:				
Loans and investments		3,614	3,312	3,242
Northern Rhodesia Police		771	554	492
Rural development		716	682	-
Public works (general)		710	464	450
Pool housing		587	279	400
Roads and communications		537	574	1,200
African education		460	641	900

a/ Ibid., p. 59.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Commerce and trade became a Federal responsibility on 1 July 1954; since then no separate figures for Northern Rhodesia have been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. However, the table on mineral production gives an indication of the quantity and value of the Territory's exports, of which 90 per cent is accounted for by minerals.

Goods from sterling Territories, together with goods from some fifty countries in Africa and Europe and the United States of America, may be imported under open general licence without restriction as to quantity or value. During 1961 open general licence treatment was extended to all goods produced or manufactured in Japan and Czechoslovakia except for certain specified goods such as clothing, footwear, bicycle tyres and tubes, etc.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Race Relations Ordinance, 1960, makes it unlawful to practice racial discrimination in certain business premises, and has come to be generally accepted by all members of the community. These places are reported to be frequented now

by all races. During 1961, in all cases of specific complaint, reconciliation was effected between the parties concerned and the sanctions provided for in the Ordinance were in no case imposed. District Race Relations Committees have played an active part in the promotion of good relations between the races.

In its second annual report (1961), the Central Race Relations Advisory Committee observed that political and economic issues tended to disrupt and exacerbate the good relations which existed at the community level. While recognizing the achievements of recent years, the Committee, in speaking of the future, stated that much remained to be done. According to the Committee, one of the answers to good race relations lies in equal economic opportunity and conditions of service. There must also be an appreciation that merit, not race or colour, is a determining factor. The Committee also observed that "so long as the races have separate educational institutions and that equal opportunity of education does not obtain, resentments and accusations of discrimination will continue".

Efforts have been made to further African advancement in industry. Agreements have recently been concluded between the copper mining companies and employee organizations which clearly establish that entry to all jobs on the copper mines is to be governed solely by the ability, qualifications and experience of the applicant. A commission of inquiry was appointed early in 1962 to investigate a number of aspects of employment in the copper mining industry, including the wage structure. 4/

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

In 1961 certain major changes were made in the central organization of the Department of Labour. These included abolition of the posts of Labour Commissioner and Deputy Labour Commissioner, and creation of the new posts of Under Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The Under Secretary is still responsible for the general running of the Department, but the statutory duties of the old post of Labour Commissioner have now been vested in the Permanent Secretary.

During the year uncertainty for the future caused by political difficulties again limited industrial development. It was estimated that the level of unemployment among the unskilled of all races had risen slightly in comparison with 1960. But African employees in the industrial sector decreased by 8,000 to 238,000 in 1961. The exodus from the rural areas continued to contribute to the high level of unemployment among Africans in the urban areas.

In urban districts, the increases in minimum wages in many occupations resulted in some African employees being laid off. Amongst the semi-urbanized and urbanized population, a large proportion of the unemployed were building workers, drivers, clerks, persons wishing to be clerks and office orderlies. A growing problem existed among school leavers with an educational standard of Standard VI or less, who considered themselves suitable for jobs as clerks and were increasingly unwilling to take any work of a menial nature. During the year numerous applicants for clerical vacancies had much higher qualifications than were required.

4/ Northern Rhodesia: Ministry of Labour and Mines, Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1961, Lusaka, p. 18.

Consequently the Standard VI school-leaver was unlikely to obtain other than manual employment. 5/

Non-African employees by industrial sector^{a/}

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (monthly average)	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	710	730	670
Mining and quarrying	6,650	6,800	6,840
Manufacturing	3,470	3,530	3,430
Construction	3,200	2,700	2,400
Electricity, water and sanitary services	430	480	510
Commerce	6,270	6,440	6,250
Transport and communications	3,020	2,950	2,900
Services	<u>7,920</u>	<u>7,930</u>	<u>7,860</u>
Total	31,700	31,600	30,900
Europeans	30,100	30,000	29,400
Asians and Eurafricans	1,570	1,580	1,440

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, op. cit., p. 7.

African employees by industrial sector^{a/}

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (monthly average)	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40,000	40,000	40,300
Mining and quarrying	35,100	37,900	37,800
Manufacturing	23,100	22,700	21,600
Construction	45,000	36,000	30,000
Electricity, water and sanitary services	2,900	3,100	2,900
Commerce	16,000	16,500	14,900
Transport and communications	10,000	10,400	10,300
Services:			
Private domestic	33,100	33,400	33,400
Other	<u>44,100</u>	<u>46,300</u>	<u>46,900</u>
Total	249,000	246,000	238,000

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, op. cit., p. 9.

5/ Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1961, op. cit., pp. 2-3.

Wages

Average annual earnings of non-African employees
by industrial sector
(pounds) a/

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	956	940	956
Mining and quarrying	2,269	2,405	2,326
Manufacturing	1,382	1,449	1,493
Construction	1,401	1,438	1,434
Electricity, water and sanitary services	1,722	1,788	1,875
Commerce	927	963	992
Transport and communications	1,324	1,329	1,349
Services	<u>1,120</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>1,191</u>
Total	1,403	1,465	1,474
Europeans	1,448	1,512	1,518
Asians and Eurafroicans	565	573	631

a/ Ibid., p. 2.

Average annual earnings of African employees
by industrial sector (pounds) a/

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53	54	54
Mining and quarrying	272	293	293
Manufacturing	112	118	137
Construction	118	118	120
Electricity, water and sanitary services	105	105	124
Commerce	100	108	125
Transport and communications	133	139	168
Services:			
Private domestic	75	78	81
Other	<u>125</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>142</u>
Total	123	131	139

a/ Ibid., p. 3. Earnings include cash wages, salaries and bonuses plus the cost of rations, housing and other benefits paid in kind.

Workers' and employers' organizations

Between 1960 and 1961 the number of African registered trade unions increased from twelve to eighteen, and membership from 20,000 to 37,528. European trade unions numbered ten in 1961 (with a membership of 12,586), as against eleven in 1960 (with a membership of 15,000).

Following the intervention of the local representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the breakaway Reformed Trade Union Congress and the old Northern Rhodesia Trade Union Congress agreed in January 1961 to combine to form the United Trades Union Congress, Northern Rhodesia. This new organization has succeeded in stimulating considerable interest in trade unionism, particularly in secondary industry and commerce. Several of the affiliated trade unions opened branches in the main urban centres. Although there appeared to be a shortage of experienced officials at the branch level, the foundation was nevertheless laid for a strong trade union movement among Africans. At several towns, labour councils were established by the United Trades Union Congress to assist and co-ordinate the work of the trade union branches.

There were sixteen employers' organizations in 1959, seventeen in 1960 and nineteen in 1961.

Labour disputes

There were 116 labour disputes in 1961, compared with eighty-two in 1960 and forty-six in 1959. Sixty-five of the 1961 disputes involved stoppages of work causing a loss of 19,460 man-days, compared with 7,507 and 2,185 man-days lost in 1960 and 1959 respectively. The workers' demands for higher wages and better working conditions were the main causes of the 1961 strike. The increase over 1960 of some 12,000 man-days lost was due to the two-day strike of over 5,000 African employees of a copper mining company over the alleged impurity of the water supply to an African township. Of the 1961 total, nineteen disputes occurred in the mining industry, twenty-two in construction, eight in agriculture and the remaining sixty-seven were distributed over twenty-four other industries. 6/

The number of industrial disputes officially notified to the Ministry of Labour and Mines was thirty-three in 1961, as against seven in 1960 and ten in 1959. Twenty-six of the disputes were settled by formal conciliation, sixteen other disputes occurring in 1961 were disposed of by direct negotiation, twenty-two by labour officers using informal conciliation, forty-four as a result of their direct intervention and eight were not settled.

6/ Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1961, pp. 12 and 18.

Vocational training

In 1961 the practical training of apprentices continued to be carried out largely by employers on normal day-to-day production work. The technical education of apprentices was provided at the four centres run by the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, the Ndola Technical College and various training centres operated by the Federal and territorial Governments. The number of registered apprentices was 463, compared with 468 in 1960 and 453 in 1959.

Apart from formal apprenticeship, training in industry was largely confined to the mining companies, the Rhodesia Railways and the Federal and territorial Governments. In 1961 a total of 1,566 employees (an increase of 327 over the previous year) of the Rhodesia Railways received instruction at a variety of courses provided at the Rhodesia Railways training centre at Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Selection for training courses within the copper mining industry was on a multi-racial basis. Particular stress was laid on induction training, and courses for learner miners and learner operators were successfully undertaken. Courses held included management, supervision, labour relations, technical subjects and blasting licence.

Six ministries of the Northern Rhodesia Government and two Federal ministries ran local training schemes for Africans in 1961. They were the Ministries of African Agriculture, African Education, Finance, Health (Federal), Land and Natural Resources, Posts (Federal), and the Secretariat and the Ministry of Transport and Works. During the year, 1,054 Africans completed, and 2,162 others attended, courses provided under these schemes.

The trade testing system of grading skilled workers other than apprentices has continued and now covers twenty occupations in the building, transport, garage and engineering industries and the hotel and catering trade. Altogether 1,934 applicants were tested in 1961, representing a decrease of 116 on the number for the previous year. Of this total, 976 obtained trade certificates.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Most of the co-operatives in the Territory are agricultural marketing societies which were in a strong position at the end of 1961. Although the number of societies remained virtually the same, their membership continued to rise. The year was one of consolidation - putting the internal administration of the co-operatives on a sounder basis and streamlining wherever possible to meet the strains imposed by falling prices and more intensive competition. In general, co-operative thrift societies also had a successful year. The co-operative consumer movement was still relatively unimportant; with the generally depressed conditions still prevailing in the world of commerce, there was little present incentive for the formation of new societies of this type. In rural areas agricultural producer societies continued to expand their consumer trade in farmers' supplies. During the year the main products marketed co-operatively included maize, ground-nuts, tobacco, milk, cheese, butter and pork by-products.

Co-operative societies

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number:			
African	222	214	205
European	23	25	23
Membership:			
African	28,862	28,998	30,043
European	4,559	4,758	6,370
Turnover (thousand pounds):			
African	1,474.2	1,784.9	2,887.3
European	5,067.9	5,173.2	5,566.0

STANDARD OF LIVING

Cost of living indices^{a/}

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
European consumer price index, weighted yearly average, (August 1939-100):			
Foodstuffs	274.0	279.0	283.8
All items	212.2	217.2	220.7
African consumer price index, December (June 1960-100):			
Foodstuffs	99.3	100.1	98.1
All items	99.8	100.3	98.9

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, cp. cit., pp. 11-12.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The Town and Country Planning Service was created as a department in the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources in July 1961 and a new Town and Country Planning Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council. The new Ordinance provides for the control of subdivision, except for agricultural purposes, generally throughout the Territory, and for the control of development within twenty miles of any area subject to an approved development plan.

In 1961 the planning scheme for Luanshya was finally approved by the Town Planning Board; approval in principle was given for the scheme for Livingstone, while schemes for six other towns were under preparation. Among the tasks performed by the Planning Service was the completion of the layouts for two entirely new towns on the northern shore of Lake Kariba. 7/

7/ Northern Rhodesia: Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, Annual Report of the Town and Country Planning Service, 1961, Lusaka, pp. 1-2.

Before the African Housing Board was established in 1956, the Government had provided funds for the erection of 25,000 post-war permanent African houses and, since then, the Board has approved schemes providing for a further 22,018 houses in urban areas and made loans of £7,129,420 for their erection.

During 1961, 1,156 new houses were approved by the Board, nearly 200 houses were completed and 360 houses under construction. However, few large-scale housing schemes were submitted by local authorities to the Board for approval; therefore the number of families remaining unsatisfactorily housed was not substantially reduced. The main housing shortage was at Lusaka, where some 5,000 new houses were planned. 8/

The £210,000 African House Revolving Fund, from which individuals in the rural areas may borrow money required for housing improvement or new houses, has made steady progress, as the following figures indicate: 208 loans totalling £39,000 in 1959; 603 loans totalling £104,000 in 1960; and 967 loans totalling £191,445 in 1961.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare is responsible for statutory and remedial social welfare services for all races; the local authorities concern themselves with recreational facilities and group activities for Africans within the municipal or township areas. The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry had difficulty in recruiting suitable staff but during 1961 was able to ensure that every major centre of population in the Territory had a trained professional social worker at its disposal.

During the year, the new Oppenheimer College of Social Service was partially built and ready to accept its first students. The Northern Rhodesia Youth Services continued to grow. In child welfare and delinquency there was increased emphasis on the problems of Africans. Improvement was made in the services for alcoholic and destitute Europeans as well as in the administration of relief services. The year also saw the establishment of a Probation Committee and of a Statutory Council for the Blind.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The process of rationalization of the duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner for Rural Development led in October 1961 to the creation of a Department of Community Development within the Ministry of Native Affairs. The main function of the Department is to provide a supporting service to other ministries and departments in the execution of their development schemes.

8/ Northern Rhodesia: African Housing Board, Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1961, Lusaka, pp. 1-2.

Community development in urban areas was further encouraged during the year by the Social Development Officer of the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare. However, there was no improvement in the provision of community development officers for local authorities. Most of the qualified officers had left the employ of local authorities and few towns employed trained and qualified social workers.

Concerning staff training, the Commissioner for Community Development stated in his report for 1961 that training courses for sixteen Women Development assistants and a conversion course for ten junior trades instructors selected for appointment as development assistants had been organized at the Staff Training Wing, with encouraging results. Additional training of staff was provided by the Information Department in the use of visual aids and by the Department of Social Welfare in club work. Four senior officers were following advanced courses in the United Kingdom.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics (cases prosecuted by the Police Force)

	Number of persons convicted		
	1959	1960	1961 a/
Offences against public order and lawful authority	878	1,015	2,122
Offences relating to corrupt practices	5	19	23
Offences against the person	2,071	847	888
Offences against property	6,303	6,379	5,548
Offences under local laws exclusive of traffic offences	13,842	8,440	13,226

a/ The noticeable increase in the number of convicted persons in 1961 is largely attributed to serious political disturbances resulting from the demands by the political parties for constitutional advance. From 13 July to 31 October there were 616 incidents involving damage to property and 1,197 offences reported in connexion with the disturbances. During the disturbances, twenty persons were killed, 3,065 arrested and 2,691 convicted. By the end of October the situation in the Territory had returned to normal.

Sentences

	1959		1960		1961	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Death	10	-	8	-	23	-
Imprisonment	6,215	269	6,047	216	7,504	227
Corporal punishment	82	570	108	670	153	757
Fines	15,554	56	9,108	49	12,830	86

PUBLIC HEALTH

Since July 1954 public health has become the responsibility of the Federal Government. The Northern Rhodesia Public Health Services are administered by a Director of Medical Services, under whom there are provincial medical officers responsible for provincial services. Municipalities are responsible for their own public health measures.

At the beginning of 1961, the medical staff situation in the Federal Government, particularly with regard to medical officers and nurses, was very serious and continued to deteriorate through the first half of that year. Certain measures were then taken which seemed to have the effect of halting the stream of resignations and by the end of the year there were signs that the shortage of medical officers was being mastered. However, the proportion of the nursing staff on permanent conditions of service was reduced to a dangerously low level. Furthermore, shortages of staff in other categories continued to be the cause of great concern, especially radiographers and laboratory technicians. 9/

The second important measure was that in August 1961 the Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Territorial Laws) Amendment Act was brought into force and under its provisions the medical and dental registering authorities in each of the three Territories forming the Federation were given the power to register doctors and dentists holding degrees which were not registrable under the then existing territorial laws. The criteria for acceptance were that: (a) the person should be entitled to practice his profession in the country granting his medical or dental degree; (b) the qualification should be of a standard at least as good as that required in the United Kingdom; and (c) the applicant should have a good knowledge of English.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Medical Department:			
Recurrent expenditure	1,726.8	1,739.4	1,975.4
Capital expenditure	476.7	401.9	404.3
Expenditure for other works ^{a/}	436.5	539.2	405.7

a/ Including treatment at non-governmental hospitals and grants to local authorities, Missions and industrial concerns.

9/ Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Annual Report on the Public Health of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1961, Salisbury, pp. 28-29.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1959</u> Govern- ment	<u>Private</u>	<u>1960</u> Govern- ment	<u>Private</u>	<u>1961</u> Govern- ment	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	77	230	85	253	79	259
Licensed physicians	-	5	-	7	-	9
Medical assistants	-	-	341	129	399	59
Registered dentists	-	-	5	30	4	29
Nurses of senior training, including midwives of senior training	270	237	253	325	235	315
Sanitary inspectors	14	34	13	34	12	34
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	14	25	11	25	14	25
Pharmacists	26	74	33	87	22	81
Others	2,791	...	2,787	...	2,563	...

Institutions

	Number			Number of beds		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General hospitals:						
Government	33	29	23	3,225	3,604	3,337
Industry and mission	29	28	23	3,462	3,435	3,430
Government cottage hospitals	27	27	28	416	439	489
Dispensaries:						
Government -						
Urban health centres	35	35	35	15	15	7
Rural health centres	142	142	133	543	554	446
Mission	75	75	63	2,348	1,076	1,055

The number of maternity and child welfare centres increased from sixty in 1960 to sixty-two in 1961. In addition, there were three tuberculosis units, four mental institutions, four pathological laboratories and twenty-two leprosaria. The number of mobile units increased from two in 1959 to five in 1960 and then decreased to four in 1961.

As in the past, separate hospitals and health centres for non-Africans and Africans were maintained during 1961. 10/

10/ Annual Report on the Public Health of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1961, op. cit., p. 3.

Training facilities

In September 1960, a project was started by the Federal Government to establish a medical school at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a teaching hospital adjacent to and designed as a single entity with the medical school buildings. In 1961, steps were in hand for the appointment of the first three professors and for the selection of a matron for the teaching hospital. It was planned to admit the first medical students in March 1963.

The progress of the various training courses provided by the Federal Ministry of Health at its schools in Northern Rhodesia is as follows:

	<u>In training</u> (January 1961)	<u>Dropped out</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>In training</u> (December 1961)
Medical assistants	119	44	29	134
Health assistants	26	1	14	23
Laboratory assistants	9	6	3	5
Dispensary assistants	4	2	2	2
Maternity assistants	7	2	6	9
Total	165	55	54	173

Infectious and communicable diseases

The principal diseases causing deaths among Africans in 1961 and the approximate number of fatalities were: tuberculosis (351), meningitis (70), tetanus (32), whooping cough (26), diphtheria (14), infective hepatitis (9), smallpox (8) and trypanosomiasis (8).

Tuberculosis is the gravest public health problem in the Territory. In view of its high incidence among the African population, the Federal Ministry of Health concluded that special emergency methods had to be used to combat the disease. No planned full-scale prophylactic inoculation programme was followed in 1961, although a campaign was carried out in Livingstone. Children of the age group 5 to 12 years were Mantoux-tested and non-immunes inoculated with BCG, with a conversion rate after six weeks of 88.6 per cent. The chest clinics at Lusaka and Broken Hill continued to operate during that year, between them recording 24,241 attendances.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Federal Government is responsible for the education of non-Africans and for the higher education of all races, while the territorial Government is responsible for the education, other than higher education, of Africans.

Non-African education

For non-African education, Northern Rhodesia is divided into two regions each in charge of a Regional Director who is responsible to the Federal Ministry of Education. Primary and secondary education are provided at government and private schools. Instruction in government schools is free and generally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15 years. Technical education of apprentices is undertaken by the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, the Ndola Technical College and the Federal Government at its four technical centres. Government assistance in the form of bursaries, loans, scholarships and grants is available under certain conditions for higher education. Pupils from Northern Rhodesia attend the Training College for teachers at Heany, Southern Rhodesia, and the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Schools for non-Africans

	1959		1960		1961	
	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and
	European	Eurafrican	European	Eurafrican	European	Eurafrican
Government						
Primary	46	15	48	12	48	12
Secondary	10	-	10	-	10	-
Private						
Primary and						
Secondary	12	1	12	1	12	1

Non-African Pupils
(July)

	1959		1960		1961	
	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and	Asian and
	European	Eurafrican	European	Eurafrican	European	Eurafrican
Primary schools						
Government	11,174	1,878	10,230	1,775	10,844	1,851
Private	2,003	161	2,096	159	1,970	231
Secondary schools						
Government	3,770	-	4,376	-	4,350	143
Private	230	-	288	-	332	12

A total of 927 teachers were employed in the Territory during 1961, of whom 828 were in government schools and ninety-nine were in private schools. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 757 (702 in government and ninety-nine in private schools).

African education

In March 1959, the African Education Department became the Ministry of African Education, headed by a Secretary. The headquarters of the Ministry had special branches dealing with female education, adult education, technical and trades training, buildings, examinations, staff matters and finance; in 1961, an inspectorate branch was formed at headquarters. In each of the eight provinces, the chief ministry representative is the provincial education officer who is assisted by several Education officers, both men and women.

The principals of the three government schools and colleges, Munali, Chalimbana and Hodgson, are responsible directly to the Secretary of Education. Proprietors of schools appoint their own managers subject to the approval of the Secretary. A cadre of African managers is being built up, the number of such managers in 1960 and 1961 being forty-five and sixty-two respectively. This provides an opportunity for African advancement in the administrative field.

The African Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, was enacted with the object of setting up a local Northern Rhodesia Teaching Service on a non-racial basis, and on lines and conditions of service similar to those of the new Local Civil Service introduced in 1961. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a teaching service commission with membership and functions similar to those of the Public Service Commission.

Primary education

In the urban areas of the Copperbelt and Broken Hill the programme sponsored by the Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust and that already being carried out by the Ministry has brought about progressive improvement in primary education. During 1961, school places were provided for all children reaching the age of 8 years and they will be able to obtain a minimum of six years' schooling. The Ministry planned to extend the same facilities to Lusaka and Livingstone. Consideration was also being given to the introduction of a system of compulsory education.

Secondary education

In 1959, the enrolment of boys in secondary schools amounted to 1.5 per cent of that of primary schools. High priority is now given to an increase in secondary school facilities. In 1961, fourteen new junior secondary classes for boys and three for girls were started. In addition, five senior secondary school classes were opened. This still leaves the ratio of secondary to primary schools at about 2 per cent.

Technical and further education

During 1961, the Northern Rhodesia and Federal Governments and the Copperbelt Technical Foundation accepted the principle that courses of instruction at further education and technical colleges and institutes should be open to students

of all races who complied with the admission requirements. Work began on the construction of a College of Further Education in Lusaka, and at Lukashya a commercial course was introduced for students holding the Junior Secondary certificate.

Teacher training

Two new courses were opened at the Chalimbana Teacher-Training College in 1961 and twenty-four students were enrolled in the courses. A beginning was also made towards upgrading the minimum academic qualification for teacher-training courses from Standard VI to Form II.

Higher education

The principle underlying the Federal Government's policy on higher education is to ensure that no African who has the capacity for a university education is denied the opportunity through lack of means. Under this policy, the Federal and Territorial Governments provide bursaries, scholarships and grants to African students to enable them to attend advanced courses overseas. Students are also studying outside the Territory with the aid of foreign governments and private organizations.

Adult education

During 1961 progress was hampered by a grave shortage of staff and finances. The existing academic courses were maintained at their current level, but it was not possible to meet all the new demands for expansion in either academic or commercial education. The mining companies continued to finance and organize a considerable amount of adult education in their respective areas, and classes organized by the Ministry of African Education, but financed by the Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust, continued to operate.

Government expenditure on African education (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure	1,843.8	2,130.0	2,591.1
Capital expenditure	673.9	460.4	641.1

African schools

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Primary	1,572	1,653	2,184
Secondary	18	26	33
Technical and vocational	38	39	32
Teacher-training	15	13	12

There are five secondary schools for girls; in addition girls may be accepted at seven other junior secondary schools. Out of the total of twelve teacher-training schools, five are for girls only. Most schools are run by local authorities or by missions with subsidies from the Government.

African pupils

	1959		1960		1961	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	162,765	102,711	173,691	113,845	182,232	122,596
Secondary	1,817	291	2,212	387	3,188	606
Technical and vocational	1,422	420	1,008	437	1,063	365
Teacher-training	900	318	794	362	813	398

Teachers in African schools

	1959		1960		1961	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	4,568	774	4,757	937	4,960	1,208
Secondary	93	30	113	30	153	56
Technical and vocational	145	12	124	12	120	33
Teacher-training	71	31	63	43	73	37

Higher education

	1959	1960	1961
Scholars:			
With the assistance from the Federal and territorial Governments	32	48	59
With the assistance from other sources -			
India	...	...	4
United States	...	...	37
Serving teachers	9	15	18

Of the total of 100 scholars pursuing courses of higher study outside the Territory, thirty-seven were in other parts of Africa, thirty-seven in the United States, twenty-one in the United Kingdom, four in India and one in Canada. All except one of the eighteen serving teachers receiving further training overseas in 1961 were in the United Kingdom (ten under the Commonwealth Education Scheme, six with Northern Rhodesia Government bursaries and one with the aid of the British Council); the only other teacher was in Australia on a scholarship awarded by the Australian Government.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1961, the Northern Rhodesia Library Service headquarters in Lusaka was completed.

One daily newspaper in English and one thrice weekly are published in Northern Rhodesia. Other newspapers and periodicals circulating in the Territory include: four weeklies, three in English and one in vernacular; one bi-monthly in vernacular; eleven fortnightly publications, two in vernacular and the rest in English; and two monthlies in English. All except one bi-monthly and four fortnightly publications are privately owned.

During 1961 a provincial Information Office was opened in Broken Hill, bringing the total number of provincial organizations to six.

During the year, there were sixteen permanent cinemas and fifteen mobile cinema units; nine societies participated in the Annual Theatre Festival held in Chingola.

Two significant developments in that year were the introduction of television on the Copperbelt and the regionalization of the General Service of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The number of radio broadcasting receivers was estimated at 175,000.

NYASALAND

AREA

The area of Nyasaland is 46,066 square miles (119,311 square kilometres) of which 9,380 square miles (24,294 square kilometres) are lakes.

POPULATION (mid-year estimates in thousands)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Africans	2,750	2,810	2,870
Europeans	8	8	8
Asians and other non-Africans	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	2,770	2,830	2,890

The total population in the three principal towns at the end of 1960 was approximately 50,300, of whom 35,000 were in Blantyre/Limbe, the chief commercial centre; 8,100 in Lilongwe, the headquarters of the Central Province; and 7,200 in Zomba, the capital. The provisional figures for 1961 on the non-indigenous population in these towns showed that there were 5,580 Europeans and 5,630 Asians and others; most of them (3,980 Europeans and 4,390 Asians and others) lived in Blantyre/Limbe.

Vital statistics for Africans are not available.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

Under the present Constitution, which came into force in 1961, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of ten members: the power to make laws on all matters within the competence of the Territorial Government rests with a Legislative Council consisting of thirty-one members, of whom twenty-eight are elected. At a general election held on 15 August 1961, the Malawi Congress Party won twenty-three of the elected seats, the remaining five being won by the United Federal Party.

Public Service

The present Constitution provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission and the drafting of regulations by the Governor regarding its

constitution, functions and procedure. Formal regulations under the terms of the Constitution were submitted to the Government for approval in September 1961.

A government statement issued in November announced that the Report of the Committee on Localization of the Civil Service, 1960, was acceptable as a statement of aims, subject to further close examination of various detailed recommendations and subject always to the financial limitations. So far as the Public Service Commission was concerned, the most fundamental recommendations in the Report were that the civil service should be staffed as soon as practicable by Nyasalanders without regard to race and without lowering of standards and that promotion should be on merit alone, without regard to an officer's origin.

The number of officers in the civil service of Nyasaland in 1961 was as follows: pensionable overseas officers, 718 (39 fewer than in 1960); non-pensionable overseas officers, 390 (3 more than in 1960); and local officers filling posts of a status and grade comparable to those occupied by overseas officers, 325 (141 more than in 1960). Africans in the last group numbered 214 or 74 more than in 1960. During the same years the junior branch of the Public Service had an approximate establishment of 9,000 permanent posts; these posts, which were pensionable or gratuity, were filled by Nyasaland Africans.

Training facilities

Training schemes have been undertaken by various government departments. These include: (a) in-service training in the spheres of engineering, architecture, quantity surveying, labour and industrial relations; (b) formal apprenticeship training for the printing trade; (c) executive and accountancy training provided under the directed-experience system; (d) departmental training for the Information Service; (e) training of technical assistants provided at agricultural, forestry and veterinary schools; and (f) courses offered at the training schools for police and plant operators.

Among the specific steps taken during 1961 towards the expansion of training facilities was the establishment of the Nyasaland Institute of Administration; the first intake of students was expected to begin in mid-1962.

Other plans being drawn up or about to be introduced included the following:

- (a) Establishment of a centre for the training of local staff as foremen and supervisors in the Roads Branch, Mechanical Engineering Branch and Building Department. The centre was to be opened in July 1962.
- (b) Establishment of an agricultural training centre to qualify local officers for supervisory and other middle-grade posts.
- (c) Training facilities for the local staffing of the new Town Planning Department.
- (d) Training of foresters for middle-grade posts.

- (e) Co-ordination and expansion of veterinary training facilities.
- (f) Training of police sub-inspectors and staff for co-operative societies.
- (g) Establishment of a new college to train teachers at the post secondary level.
- (h) Establishment of a government printing school to extend existing apprenticeship facilities to cover all the trades required.

In addition, the Government planned to send suitably qualified local persons on overseas courses in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, water engineering, geology, economic development analysis, industrial relations, law and police work.

During 1961, fifty-six members of the Public Service were sent on post-selection or study leave courses in Australia, India, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, fifty-four Nyasaland students are studying degree courses in Austria, Canada, Ethiopia, India, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Among the factors which have hampered the development of Nyasaland are its relatively small size and its great variety of physical and natural conditions. Much of the area is steep and rocky. Other limiting factors have been difficult communications, remoteness from the sea and the absence of exploitable mineral wealth. Nyasaland remains almost entirely an agricultural country. The majority of the population is engaged in subsistence farming, but the production of many of the cash crops is in the hands of European farmers.

As indicated in the following table, Nyasaland's gross domestic product at factor cost in 1961 was £58,373,000. ^{1/} This represents an increase of 3 per cent, a figure well under the 7.6 per cent increase registered in the previous year.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Gross domestic product at factor cost:			
Total (thousand pounds)	52,697	56,681	58,373
Per caput (pounds)	19.02	20.03	20.2
Gross domestic product, increase:			
Total (thousand pounds)	-	3,984	1,692
Per caput (pounds)	-	1.4	0.6

^{1/} The local currency is the pound (20 shillings) of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which is equal to one pound sterling or \$US2.80. For detailed figures, see: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961, Salisbury, pp. 91-95.

Most of the Public Services, the total agricultural output and such industries as electricity and water, banking and insurance, building and construction, transport and communication continued to expand gradually in 1960-1961, but there was a slight decline in other lines of activity.

During each of these two years, agriculture accounted for some 67 per cent of the gross domestic product. Non-African production showed a slight decrease from £4,545,000 to £4,492,000, while the total African production (including that by rural households) rose slightly from £33,651,000 to £34,912,000. The other industries were still on a small scale, as indicated by the fact that none of them provided more than 9 per cent of the gross domestic product in 1960 or 1961.

The total contribution by the public sector to the gross domestic product in the years 1959-1961 was of little importance. The value of the total contribution from the African and non-African population could be determined in the following manner:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
African contribution: ^{a/}			
Total (thousand pounds)	41,319.	43,786.	45,197.
Per head (pounds)	15.03	15.58	15.75
Non-African contribution: ^{b/}			
Total (thousand pounds)	11,453	11,874	12,218
Per head (pounds)	596.51	599.69	593.11

^{a/} Includes wages and salaries and the gross income from unincorporated enterprise.

^{b/} Includes wages and salaries, the gross income from unincorporated enterprise, the gross operating profits of companies and personal income from property.

From the above figures, it appears that the productivity of the African population in terms of the money value of their activities was very low as compared with that of the non-African population; that in terms of an exchange economy, too high a proportion of the resources of the indigenous population (£31,201,000 in 1961 as against £29,818,000 in 1960 and £27,904,000 in 1959) was being devoted to subsistence activities and too little (£3,711,000 in 1961 as against £3,833,000 in 1960 and £3,541,000 in 1959) to market-oriented activities; and that the gross domestic product or the total income arising within the Territory was not widely diffused among the members of the community.

The total public investment in the Territory rose from £3,948,000 to £6,064,000 between 1960 and 1961, while the total private investment (excluding that by African rural households in capital goods on which data are not available) from £2,047,000 to £2,333,000. During this period the total current expenditure of the Nyasaland Government and local authorities increased from £6,826,000 to £7,825,000. There was little change in the total wages and salaries paid to all workers employed in the Territory (from £14,405,000 to £14,573,000), or in the

total unemployment. Despite the upsurge in business and government spending, little improvement was effected in the development of the rural economy.

As noted above, the gross domestic product increased by 3 per cent in 1961. With an average population growth of 2.2 per cent per annum, this means that Nyasaland's net economic growth was less than 1 per cent in that year. Economic stagnation was referred to by the Nyasaland Government in its development plan for the period July 1962 to June 1965, which was approved by the Legislative Council on 16 July 1962. 2/

The economic policy of the Government as set forth in the development plan is: (a) to create a climate in which business and the economy as a whole can prosper; (b) to build the economic infrastructure so that the business activities of entrepreneurs are facilitated; and (c) to help in enlarging the domestic market with the maximum of speed. In the development plan, priority is accorded to the building of the economic infrastructure, the modernization of agriculture and the development of human resources.

The plan is divided into two parts. The first part calls for a capital expenditure of £12.8 million on Government projects and the second part for an expenditure of £6.25 million on commercial undertakings, in which private enterprise is expected to participate. The immediate concern of the Government is to find means of financing the first part of the plan, which is at present covered to the extent of £8.1 million.

The plan proposes spending over £1.5 million on agricultural and forestry projects, including two farm institutes, an agricultural credit system, resettlement of those Africans who have been dispossessed of their land, and agricultural research. Educational expansion costing over £2 million envisages the provision of 1,800 additional secondary school places, a polytechnic in Blantyre, a university college and scholarships for 100 students to be sent overseas for undergraduate courses. More than £2 million is to be spent on urban development and housing; and £780,000 on road projects. The Government will contribute £250,000 to a Development Finance Company which will be charged with establishing secondary industries.

In addition, allocations are made for an Institute of Public Administration, (£300,000); new passenger craft for Lake Nyasa (£300,000); rural development (£223,000); social development (£166,000); loans to small businessmen (£100,000); a road foremen school (£85,000); fund raising schemes (£70,000); a commercial broadcasting service (£50,000); co-operative units (£40,000); a daily newspaper (£38,000); labour exchanges (£26,000); and of training the lay magistrates (£15,000).

Among the schemes set forth in the second part of the plan are the following: (a) the Elephant Marsh Irrigation Project, the first stage of which will require an expenditure of £3 million; (b) a further allocation of £1.1 million for agricultural credit; (c) an additional sum of some £0.6 million for the development

2/ Nyasaland: Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Seventy-sixth Session of the Legislative Council, 16 July 1962, Zomba.

of secondary industries; (d) an extra amount of about £0.6 million for high density housing; and (e) the establishment of African consumer co-operative stores at a cost of £0.1 million.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

During 1961 the Permanent Secretary for Natural Resources and Local Government became the chairman of the Land Use Advisory Committee, consisting of the heads of all the Land Use Departments. Its functions include advising the Minister for Natural Resources on a co-ordinated policy in land use matters and on measures to co-ordinate and implement accepted policy within the sphere of natural resources. The Departments of Agriculture and Veterinary Services, each headed by a director, are now part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government. The Provincial and District Land Use Committees set up in 1957 continued to ensure co-ordination of the Natural Resources Departments at local levels.

The great bulk of the productive land is arable, largely under peasant cultivation. During 1961 the Land Use Advisory Committee made detailed recommendations in connexion with new and continuation projects financed from African Development and Welfare funds.

During the year no change was made in the principles governing the ownership of land, or in the types of tenure on which land was held. Acreage figures for the various categories of land at the end of the year were approximately as follows: African trust land not the subject of leases, 20,067,363 acres; public land not the subject of leases, 2,483,338 acres; freehold land, 623,281 acres; and African trust land and public land leased, 173,858 acres - a total of 23,347,840 acres.

The principal economic crops are tea, tobacco, ground-nuts and cotton. Maize, rice, tung and coffee are also important cash crops. Africans produce ground-nuts, maize, rice as well as most of the coffee, cotton and fire-cured tobacco. The main food crops are maize, cassava, rice, beans and ground-nuts. The production of many of the commercial crops introduced from overseas is in the hands of European farmers. The marketing of the principal crops grown by Africans is handled by a statutory board.

Principal cropsEuropean production and African sales^{a/}
(tons)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Tobacco ^{b/}			
Virginia flue-cured, sales	2,251	2,934	2,318
Virginia fire-cured, sales	26,401	21,490	15,628
Virginia sun-cured, sales	5,425	6,970	5,236
Burley sales	2,744	2,921	3,554
Seed cotton, production ^{b/}	21,520	27,132	25,926
Tung, oil produced	1,502	1,225	1,358
Tea, production ^{b/}	24,351	26,079	31,518
Maize, sales	12,015	16,613	15,690
Ground-nuts (shelled) sales	12,808	20,698	30,852
Rice, sales	7,514	7,080	10,366
Pulses, sales	4,347	6,320	7,160
Cassava, sales	3,027	...	...
Coffee, sales	96	119	120

a/ Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Monthly Digest of Statistics (June 1962), Salisbury, Supplement, p. 17.

b/ Thousand pounds.

The African Loans Board approved agricultural loans totalling £9,743 in 1961, compared with £12,000 in 1960 and £11,850 in 1959, while the Land and Agricultural Loans Board granted loans amounting to £44,168 as against £35,669 in 1960 and £30,235 in 1959.

During 1961 the Agricultural Department gave special attention to progressive farmers and communities, to growers of particular crops such as Turkish tobacco and to projects such as the stall-feeding of cattle. The number of master farmers, who continued to farm to the required standard, increased from 617 in 1959 to 745 in 1960 and 795 in 1961. The fifteen village land improvement schemes in Lilongwe District failed to gather momentum and only nine of them continued in 1961. Of the various land reorganization schemes, only one continued to make progress at the beginning of the year. By October, however, over 80 per cent of the people in the reorganized garden areas decided to return to monocropping of maize and, in many cases, to their old fragmented holdings. During the same year, several freehold estates purchased by the Government were planned and divided into holdings of an economic size for settlement of progressive farmers.

Live-stock

The Government policy in respect of the live-stock industry has been to improve marketing arrangements to absorb the additional stock resulting from more efficient disease control. Throughout 1961 the Department of Veterinary Services maintained a very close association with the Cold Storage Commission. The number of cattle slaughtered at the Commission's central abattoir and processing plant increased to 7,242, compared with 5,658 in 1960. Despite this increase, Nyasaland was by no means self-sufficient in supplies of beef, and over 0.6 million pounds were imported, nearly all in the higher grades.

During this period, the number of cattle received from the Central Province also rose from 3,091 to 3,538. However, owing to the increasing consumption of meat, it did not prove possible to maintain an adequate slaughter reserve at Mpemba, and this deficiency became one of acute concern towards the end of 1961.

In 1960 and 1961, there was also an increase in the total number of cattle slaughtered throughout the Territory; from 29,492 to 32,766, which indicates a very high offtake from the largely peasant-owned herd.

Tick-borne diseases caused the greatest losses among cattle. The year 1961 saw the expansion of the scheme financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to provide dipping tanks to some 65 per cent of the cattle population of the Territory.

Live-stock
(thousand head)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Goats	460.6	442.6	529.5
Cattle	356.5	356.7	374.6
Pigs	119.9	72.5	100.5
Sheep	75.3	69.1	82.2

Live-stock products

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Ghee (African produced) (short tons)	20.6	23.5	16.0
Hides and skins (pieces)	34,752	63,603	67,733

FORESTRY

As in the previous year, the total area of forest and woodland in 1961 was approximately 8,936 square miles, of which 2,943 square miles was government forest reserve. Revenue from the sale of forest produce from State forests totalled £14,602 in 1959, £17,897 in 1960 and £17,236 in 1961; that from African trust land totalled £15,861, £13,431 and £11,614 respectively.

During 1961, the Department of Forestry, comprising two divisions dealing with afforestation and extension, each under a Conservator of Forests, came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government. The Department's establishment consisted of 58 senior officers, 130 other officers and 439 other staff. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 61,401 and 176.

Planting carried out in 1961 by the Division of Afforestation totalled 3,768 acres as against 3,289 in the previous year. The African Development and Welfare Fund scheme to provide nurseries for tree planting on African trust land was expanded to meet the steadily increasing demand from private individuals and non-governmental institutions for seedlings for privately owned plantations. Progress was also made in the development of the Mingoli Estate near Zomba as a Dry Zone Silvicultural Research Centre, which had been purchased in 1960 with a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

The organization of the Research Branch was overhauled during 1961 with the object of achieving closer co-ordination of research programmes at Forestry Headquarters and fixing responsibility for continuance and measurement of research plots with the local professional or technical officer, thus allowing the silviculturists more freedom for fresh investigations.

Production
(thousand cubic feet)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Hardwood	212.1	186.5	133.2
Softwood	78.7	150.9	128.1
Poles (roundwood)	159.5	185.4	110.7
Firewood	1,926.6	1,823.7	1,358.5

FISHERIES

The Department of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control, headed by a Director, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government in 1961. The Fisheries Branch of the Department engaged an additional fish ranger, with no change in the number of junior staff.

Lake Nyasa is generally very deep except in the two southern extremities and the main fishery is practically confined to these, to the shallower Malombe, Chilwa and Chiuta Lakes and to shallow lagoons. River fishing, except between Lake Nyasa and Lake Malombe and at Port Herald, is only of local importance.

Non-African landings from the southeast of Lake Nyasa arm totalled 2,654 short tons in 1961 compared with 3,391 in 1960 and 3,953 in 1959. The decline in the 1961 total was a reflection of a change in ownership of one of the firms; the new owners decided to suspend all fishing activities until the beginning of 1962.

Renewed attempts to estimate total landings by African fishermen were made during 1961 in respect of the southeast arm of the Lake, Upper Shire and the Lake Malombe areas. Such estimates indicate a total production of between 3,000 and 4,000 short tons. Progress in setting up individual fishermen to operate on a regular commercial basis was disappointing.

Preliminary experiments in fish canning were being undertaken by the Government, the results of which were only moderately encouraging. A beginning was also made in the production of fish meal for fertilizer with a small-scale cottage industry type of plant. The Departmental Fish Farm at Nchenachena in the Northern Province was reopened in May 1961 and there was some renewal of interest in fish farming in the locality. Work on an extension station to be opened on Lake Chilwa was started at the end of that year.

POWER

Apart from small diesel stations on farms and estates, the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission, created under the Federal Electricity Act of 1956, is the sole producer and distributor of electricity. Work was completed on a transmission line to the tea estates in the Mlange area and on a high-voltage transmission line to Walker's Ferry to provide power for a water pumping scheme.

The steady increase in installed capacity and production is shown below:

	<u>Installed capacity</u> (thousand kw)		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Steam	7,000	7,000	7,000
Hydro	750	600	600
Diesel	<u>2,220</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>4,660</u>
Total	<u>9,970</u>	<u>10,100</u>	<u>12,260</u>
Units sent out (thousand kwh)	25,513	28,156	35,079

INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industries have hitherto been confined to those associated with the main agricultural products. In recent years, secondary industries have developed, mainly in the Blantyre area, but are still on a small scale.

The Nyasaland Industrial Development and Loans Board, which was established in 1959, continued its efforts to promote industrial development; loans outstanding at the end of June 1961 totalled nearly £15,000.

During the year two fishing net manufacturers and one blanket maker expanded their activities; three new industries were established: a bottling plant for carbonated beverages, a furniture factory and a company specializing in making recordings by local singers and musicians.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

Financial responsibility for the construction and maintenance of inter-territorial roads rests with the Federal Government; the territorial government and local authorities are responsible for other public roads.

The total road mileage within the Territory is shown below:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (miles)	<u>1961</u>
Inter-territorial roads	1,024	1,022	1,012
Roads within townships	53	48	48
Other main roads	1,868	2,085	2,030
District roads	<u>2,954</u>	<u>3,029</u>	<u>3,029</u>
Total	5,899	6,184	6,119

Registered motor vehicles

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Private motor cars	5,473	6,353	7,559
Commercial vehicles	4,606	5,266	5,979
Motorcycles	1,268	1,524	...
Agricultural tractors	646	690	721

Railways

The Territory is served by Nyasaland Railways Ltd. and its associated companies, which are all private undertakings. The only line, 289 miles in length, runs south from Lake Nyasa to Beira, Mozambique, where connexion is made with rail services to Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The combined rolling stock of these companies was increased in 1961 by the addition of fifty goods wagons.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> ^{a/}
Tonnage hauled (thousand short tons)	1,144.8	1,251.4	1,121.0
Passengers carried	558,297	575,423	508,994

a/ January to October inclusive.

Lake transport

Internal traffic on Lake Nyasa is carried by the Nyasaland Railways Ltd. During the period 1959-1961, there was no expansion in inland waterways facilities. The following figures indicate developments in the use of Lake services:

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961^{a/}</u>
Cargo carried (short tons)	14,304	16,595	14,783
Passengers transported	40,023	53,732	28,435 ^{b/}

a/ January to October inclusive.

b/ The drop in the number of passengers transported was due to the M.V. Ilala (the only steamship with accommodations for passengers) being out of service from February to June.

Air transport

The principal airports are at Blantyre and Lilongwe. There are twelve outstation airfields, at eight of which the Central African Airways Corporation operates internal air services. The Corporation also provides external services to the Rhodesias, South Africa and East Africa. Aircraft movements in the years 1959-1961 showed a steady decline from 8,234 to 6,230.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
(two principal airports)			
Passengers:			
Arrived	44,986	51,723	58,460
Departed	49,847	56,618	66,719
Mail (kilogrammes):			
Inwards	75,683	79,935	76,297
Outwards	60,626	67,729	58,545
Freight (kilogrammes):			
Loaded	288,351	324,637	354,029
Discharged	168,259	252,335	243,747

Sea-borne shipping

Nyasaland is served by the port of Beira in Mozambique, through which the majority of its imports and exports must pass. The total amount of cargo handled increased from 3,053,129 short tons in 1959 to 3,209,317 in 1960 and 3,289,570 in 1961.

Communications

The number of postal agencies increased from 43 in 1959 to 108 in 1960 and 117 in 1961. In 1961 the Territory had 59 post offices, 72 telegraph offices, 4 telegraph agencies, 48 telephone exchanges and 5,400 telephones.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The main sources of revenue are the payments received from the Federal Government, representing 6 per cent of the collections within the Federation on account of taxes on income, and the territorial surcharge on company income tax assessments, also collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the Nyasaland Government. Of the total estimated revenue for 1961/1962, 37 per cent is derived from these two taxes, 21 per cent from other taxes, licences, etc. and 11 per cent from financial assistance provided by the United Kingdom. The remaining revenue comes from a wide range of miscellaneous items, e.g., reimbursements from and services rendered to the Federal Government. Customs and excise duties (except duties on imported motor spirit) are assessed and collected by the Federal Government.

A poll tax is payable by non-African males over 18 years of age and resident in Nyasaland at the rate of £8 per annum (£4 in 1960). An African tax is payable by all male Africans over 18 years of age. The rate with effect from 1 January 1958 is 30s. per annum. Both the non-African and African poll tax can be set off against any territorial surcharge paid by the individual concerned.

All recurrent expenditure and minor departmental special expenditure is financed from revenue. A Development Fund was established in 1957 and all expenditure on capital works is charged to the account of this fund.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1959/1960</u> (actual)	<u>1960/1961</u> (actual)	<u>1961/1962</u> (estimate)
Revenue	5,721.2	6,330.2	7,243.6
Expenditure	6,389.5	6,940.2	8,189.7
Major heads of revenue:			
Income tax <u>a/</u>	2,041.5	2,566.3	2,680.0
Taxes, licences, etc.	1,372.8	1,308.3	1,490.7
Grants from the United Kingdom			
Government <u>b/</u>	236.2	195.4	806.7
Reimbursement from the Federal Government	436.7	496.8	374.0
Payments for services rendered on behalf of the Federal Government	469.3	534.1	460.2
Major heads of expenditure:			
Public works (recurrent and extraordinary)	1,037.2	1,118.9	1,209.8
Education	732.9	921.0	1,131.6
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary	636.5	727.7	790.2
Police	619.5	973.3	1,029.6
Provincial and district administration	349.1	508.1	568.8

a/ Includes the Nyasaland share of the federal income tax and the territorial surcharge on the federal income tax.

b/ Includes those under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

	<u>Development Fund</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1959/1960</u> (actual)	<u>1960/1961</u> (actual)	<u>1961/1962</u> (estimate)
Receipts	1,117.6	2,807.8	3,168.1
Payments	1,751.0	3,456.4	3,961.5
Major sources of revenue:			
Grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act	126.3	1,280.8	1,360.6
Grants and loans from the United Kingdom Government	217.8	816.7	1,198.0
Share of local loans raised by the Federal Government	518.2	567.6	300.0
Contributions from general revenue	150.0	150.0	150.0
Major items of expenditure:			
Police	335.5	759.9	621.2
Rural and urban development	220.1	263.6	526.4
Public Works Department	211.2	214.7	293.0
Forestry	181.1	206.0	211.0
Education	152.6	210.7	336.9
Housing	133.3	212.8	197.6
Roads and bridges	129.9	344.4	280.9

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Federal Government assumed control of exports and imports during 1954 and has since maintained trade statistics in respect of the Federation as a single entity. Information on the movement of goods between the three Territories of the Federation is not maintained, and such figures as are available regarding Nyasaland trade are confined to trade movements between Nyasaland and places outside the Federation.

Goods from sterling Territories together with goods from some fifty countries in Africa and Europe and the United States of America may be imported under open general licence without restriction as to quantity or value. In 1961, open general licence treatment was extended to all goods produced or manufactured in Japan and Czechoslovakia except for certain specified goods such as clothing, footwear, bicycle tyres and tubes.

Statistics of trade between Nyasaland and other countries outside the Federation for the years 1954, 1959 and 1960 are given below (1960 being the last year for which figures are available):

Imports and exports
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports	7,010.6	7,517.7	7,427.5
Domestic exports	7,091.8	8,034.0	9,340.1
Re-exports	54.1	95.9	131.7
Principal imports:			
Metals, metal manufactures,			
Machinery and vehicles	2,446.3	2,436.1	2,721.7
Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	2,393.7	1,086.1	1,754.7
Oils, resin, waxes, paints and varnishes	581.3	911.4	668.3
Foodstuffs	560.7	1,041.5	820.0
Principal exports:			
Foodstuffs	3,592.8	3,960.9	4,275.8
Tobacco	2,776.3	3,164.7	3,517.1
Fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel	474.9	624.5	2.7
Oils, resin, waxes, paints and varnishes	107.1	160.3	115.5

Perhaps with the exception of foodstuffs, the apparently insignificant increase in imports from 1954 to 1960 largely stemmed from the fact that an increasing amount of goods was imported into Nyasaland from Southern Rhodesia, and, as stated above, the figures provided do not take into consideration such movement of goods. The value of imported fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel showed a decline because of the increased use of goods manufactured in the Federation. The increase in the value of exports was almost entirely attributable to the expansion in the production of commercial crops.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The gaps between the African and non-African communities are gradually narrowing. However, the slow progress thus far achieved in improving African productivity, coupled with the absence of a unified educational system, has made it difficult to close these gaps completely within a short period of time.

Because of the limited employment opportunities within Nyasaland and the attraction of higher wages abroad, a considerable proportion of the manpower of the Territory has been working in adjoining Territories and South Africa. This large-scale migration continued to be an important factor in the disintegration

of family life within the social structure. To avoid the breaking of family ties, migrant workers were being encouraged to take their families with them to the Rhodesias.

Status of women

Women have equal rights with men in respect of holding public office. For the first time, in 1961, the principle of equal pay for women was extended to all branches of the Nyasaland Government Service.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

There was continued expansion of the activities of the Labour Department, brought about particularly by increased organization on the part of workers and employers, as well as by the introduction of wages regulation orders. The post of Labour Inspector was abolished in 1961 and the two inspectors concerned were redesignated as Assistant Labour Officers.

As indicated earlier, most of the population in Nyasaland is engaged in subsistence agriculture, but Africans often supplement their incomes by the sale of a cash crop or their labour. There is no clear-cut line of demarcation between the peasant farmer and the wage earner, and few unskilled workers subsist exclusively on wages. After a period of work for an employer either at home or abroad, the average Nyaslander returns to reside on or cultivate his own garden land. Although this practice acts as a buffer against unemployment, it also operates conversely to produce a high rate of turnover in labour. A further result is that in the planting season during each year there may be shortages of labour. However, no shortages were reported during 1961.

During the year the over-all position was one of steady employment in agricultural industries. The increase in wages for industrial workers and domestics forced certain employers to reduce their labour forces; there were indications that in the urban areas the level of unemployment rose slightly.

Non-African employees by industrial sector^{a/}

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (monthly average)	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	380	370	370
Mining and quarrying	10	10	10
Manufacturing	640	660	680
Construction	440	410	390
Electricity, water and sanitary services	70	90	110
Commerce	1,460	1,330	1,180
Transport and communications	610	610	640
Services	<u>1,820</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>1,820</u>
Total	5,400	5,300	5,200
Europeans	3,900	3,900	3,900
Asians and Eurafricans	1,510	1,390	1,280

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, op. cit., p. 7.

African employees by industrial sector^{a/}

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (monthly average)	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	61,300	60,400	57,500
Mining and quarrying	500	400	500
Manufacturing	16,100	15,500	14,300
Construction	24,000	22,000	20,000
Electricity, water and sanitary services	1,500	1,500	1,500
Commerce	13,100	12,900	13,000
Transport and communications	5,900	6,100	6,300
Services:			
Private domestic	9,800	8,900	8,000
Other	<u>25,300</u>	<u>24,800</u>	<u>25,300</u>
Total	158,000	152,000	146,000

a/ Ibid., p. 9.

Wages^{a/}Average annual earnings of non-African employees by industrial sector
(pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,428	1,473	1,541
Mining and quarrying	917	919	919
Manufacturing	1,139	1,173	1,153
Construction	1,282	1,231	1,234
Electricity, water and sanitary services	1,453	1,456	1,509
Commerce	809	846	877
Transport and communications	1,187	1,210	1,163
Services	<u>1,026</u>	<u>1,063</u>	<u>1,117</u>
Total average	1,053	1,087	1,120
Europeans	1,242	1,269	1,289
Asians and Eurafricans	563	582	600

a/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, op. cit., Supplement, p. 2.

Average annual earnings of African employees by industrial sector^{a/}
(pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36	38	37
Mining and quarrying	42	45	52
Manufacturing	61	64	66
Construction	54	51	54
Electricity, water and sanitary services	70	75	81
Commerce	46	49	53
Transport and communications	85	95	104
Services:			
Private domestic	51	56	60
Other	<u>93</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>104</u>
Total average	54	57	60

a/ Ibid., p. 3. Earnings include cash wages, salaries and bonuses, plus the cost of rations, housing and other benefits paid in kind.

Migrant labour

It is estimated that 159,500 able-bodied males were absent from Nyasaland in 1960, compared with 163,500 in 1959. Figures for 1961 are not available. The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association was the only organization permitted to recruit Nyasalanders for work in South Africa. In order to relieve unemployment in

the Territory during 1961, the Association was allowed to accept unlimited numbers of volunteers.

The figures below demonstrate the annual issue of travel documents to emigrant workers:

Identity certificates issued to Africans

<u>Destination</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Northern Rhodesia	5,155	7,448	8,537
Southern Rhodesia	40,252	36,424	28,947
Other Territories	865	1,022	663
South Africa	<u>22,022</u>	<u>28,611</u>	<u>34,405</u>
Total	68,294	73,505	72,552

Workers' and employers' organizations

The total number of registered trade unions increased from 9 in 1959 to 15 in 1960 and 21 in 1961. Of the 1961 total, 7 were employers' associations (including 1 African association) and 14 were employees' unions (including 1 Asian and 5 African unions).

The year 1961 was marked by further expansion of various forms of voluntary negotiating machinery. There were ten joint industrial councils or eight more than in 1960. Industries in which this form of machinery was established included electricity, railways, water, local government, hotels and catering, transport, tobacco manufacture and also several smaller miscellaneous firms. In December 1961, the Government created a Whitley Council for the senior staff of the Civil Service.

Labour disputes

The number of work stoppages increased from 9 in 1959 to 77 in 1960 and then dropped to 27 in 1961. The spread of voluntary negotiating machinery contributed to this reduction.

The most important dispute in 1961 was a strike of all employees in the motor trade over the establishment of a check-off system. The strike, which was called by the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, lasted fourteen days and involved 870 workers. When it eventually proved unsuccessful, the labour force in the industry had been reduced by approximately 200. The failure of this strike led to the dissolution of the Malawi Congress of Labour, of which the Transport and Allied Workers' Union had been the largest member. This left the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress without opposition and a number of trade unions that had previously affiliated to the Malawi Congress of Labour transferred their allegiance to the Nyasaland Trades Union Congress.

Vocational training

In addition to technical and vocational schools, government departments run their own training schemes, which were further expanded during 1961. An increasing number of officers were also sent to the United Kingdom for training. The Nyasaland Railways Ltd. extended the operation of its own apprenticeship scheme to train more skilled artisans. The Labour Department has an officer qualified as an institute leader in the Training Within Industry Scheme (T.W.I.) for supervisors, but, owing to severe staff shortages, no training courses were conducted in 1961. The Protectorate Trade Testing Scheme continued to operate in a restricted manner. During the year, 113 tests were carried out, compared with 201 in 1960 and 76 in 1959. An improved demand for the tests was indicated, however, by the number of 114 applicants awaiting tests at the end of 1961.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1961 the Department of Co-operative Development was placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Local Government. In addition to the Commissioner stationed in Zomba, the field staff consisted of three co-operative society officers and eight co-operative assistants.

There were ninety-three registered co-operative societies in 1961, an increase of six over the previous two years, and a considerable expansion of membership. Two new general produce societies and a transport society were registered during the year, but their activities were not extensive enough to indicate their future prospects. Progress was achieved by the village improvement society, which had been formed in 1960 to promote village industry and improvement.

The training policy of the Department has been concentrated on the preparation of African officers to take over the full duties of a co-operative society officer in the shortest possible time compatible with adequate training and experience. The plan and the methods of its application have proved to be satisfactory, but its implementation has been hindered by the very small number of staff attending courses of instruction. Confronted with a need for additional trained staff in all parts of the Territory, the Department was giving consideration to a scheme for intensive basic co-operative training.

In 1961, one candidate was studying in Kenya and one officer in the United Kingdom. Local training courses were successfully conducted in the Northern and Southern Provinces for the market staff of co-operative produce organizations.

Co-operative societies

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Primary societies:			
Number	80	80	85
Membership	7,763	7,058	17,647
Secondary societies:			
Number	7	7	8
Member societies	65	67	67

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Town planning services for Nyasaland continued to be provided by the Southern Rhodesia Government on an agency basis. In 1962, the territorial Government was to set up its own Town Planning Department. A large part of town planning work has been concentrated in the more populated centres, particularly in the Blantyre/Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba areas, where the town and country planning committees created under the Town and Planning Ordinance administer the planning schemes for their respective areas. The Town Planning Officer, stationed in Blantyre, acts as adviser to these committees and to the Boards established under the Planning (Sub-division Control) Ordinance to control the subdivision of land where applicable.

The Outline Planning Scheme for Blantyre and Limbe, approved in 1951, was further implemented in 1961 by the compensation of detailed layouts, the demarcation of additional sites for residential development, the construction of roads, and the reservation of land for schools and open spaces. Additional high density areas for the erection of traditional houses were laid out. A system for the issue of loans to Africans intending to take up residence in such an area was in operation at Soche. The number of applications for private development in the Blantyre/Limbe area rose from 464 in 1960 to 485 in 1961.

Further progress was made in implementing the Outline Planning Scheme for Lilongwe, approved in 1955. Much of the development which took place during 1961 consisted of government projects. In Zomba, development schemes continued in accordance with the Outline Planning Scheme approved in 1958.

The problems of unplanned development and illegal building of traditional housing in the Blantyre and Limbe town planning area increased greatly, and the situation, especially on freehold land within the Municipality, became serious. In 1961, the Government set up a committee to examine and make recommendations on traditional housing in Blantyre and Limbe. The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee included the following: 3/

(a) In order to meet the estimated shortfall of some 5,500 traditional housing units, the Committee put forward proposals for the controlled development of such areas as Bangwe, Chilcomoni, Kanjedza, Kubula Hill, Mathenje, Ndirande and Zingwanga. The Committee was of the opinion that the Government and/or the Municipal Authorities, not employers themselves, should erect all the housing required by workers in urban areas, but that for the time being, an attempt should be made to increase the total amount of suitable housing accommodation by every available means, in view of the grave shortage of housing.

(b) The Committee found that a large part of the problem could be traced to three factors: the legislation put into effect had not always been suitable; the statutory bodies which applied it had not included representatives of traditional householders; and finally, the people in the area affected did not

3/ Nyasaland: Report of the Committee on Traditional Housing in the Blantyre and Limbe Planning Area, Zomba, 1962, pp. 18-28.

fully understand the purpose of or the need for the legislation or the problems which must arise from uncontrolled development in urban areas.

(c) The Committee recommended that amendments be made to the African Trust Land Order in Council to include African trust land in the municipal area and that the town planning legislation be amended so as to place the onus on the landowner to prevent future illegal development on his land.

(d) The Committee also recommended that the Planning Committee's power to approve the erection of traditional buildings on unplanned African trust land should be delegated to the village headmen or a local body representative of the traditional residents.

SOCIAL SECURITY

There are no social security schemes covering old age, insurance against sickness or unemployment benefits. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides compensation for workers injured in the course of their employment. Following a recommendation by the Wages Advisory Board, the Workmen's Compensation (Application) Order was replaced in 1961 with a new order which includes domestic servants, who had previously been excluded from the protection accorded to other categories of workmen.

SOCIAL WELFARE

During the year the Department of Social Development became a part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development. With further expansion of the Department's staff, it became possible for the first time to post professional male officers to the Central and Northern Provinces. By the end of the year local authorities were employing seven male social development assistants of their own and two more were seconded from the Department to these authorities.

Social development work in the Territory is considered to be best carried on through non-governmental organizations, even if these have to be heavily subsidized by public funds, or by local authorities, with minimum direct action by the central Government. More emphasis has been placed on preventive measures and particular attention has been given the needs of youth and the strengthening of the family unit.

The two major departmental institutions are the School of Local Administration and Social Development and the Boys' Home at Mpemba, near Blantyre. The basic purpose of the school is to provide training in local government and social development. In all, 1,170 students have graduated from the school since its establishment in 1952. But its future, in relation to the greatly expanded need for trained social workers and also to the programme for localizing the Civil Service, was under discussion in 1961.

Juvenile delinquency and a growing need for care or protection among boys necessitated an increase in both staff and accommodation at the Mpemba Boys' Home,

whose capacity of sixty was in process of being enlarged to eighty-four at the end of 1961. A survey of the problems of the unemployed teen-ager was started in the urban areas to help assess the need for youth training centres.

The Probation Ordinance of 1946 was applied only in the Southern Province until early in 1961, when it was extended to the Central Province. A specification for a new Juvenile Ordinance was completed during the year by the Department in consultation with the judiciary and the Nyasaland Council of Social Services. The latter, which is officially recognized by the Government as a co-ordinating body to advise on social matters has a membership including both governmental and non-governmental agencies as well as local authorities and interested individuals.

The Council worked mainly through committees, including two standing ones on youth matters and the problems of the handicapped. The Youth Committee continued to give attention to the question of employment, the provision of recreational facilities and the growing problem of the unemployed teen-ager. In October 1961 a conference on youth was held. The Committee on the Handicapped concluded its work on improving the arrangements for repatriating sick Nyasalanders from Southern Rhodesia and submitted to the Government a project for the establishment of an African old peoples' home.

Both governmental and non-governmental agencies had to deal with a marked growth in problems of personal welfare, especially among the destitute and the physically handicapped. In the Zomba and Blantyre areas, the Department's staff dealt with 2,915 personal cases in 1961, compared with 1,531 in the previous year. In Blantyre, a fortnightly task was the onward transmission of sick repatriates and their dependents from Southern Rhodesia, averaging about forty a month. A detailed study of the public assistance problem was made by the Department during the year and proposals for improvement in the administration of relief were formulated.

Increasing attention continued to be given to the needs of deprived and handicapped children and young people. The Red Cross undertook particular responsibility for dealing with the physically handicapped in the Blantyre neighbourhood, and the Save the Children Fund, with government assistance, provided an experienced field worker to carry out an examination of child needs in Nyasaland with a view to co-ordinating the efforts of all concerned to meet these needs. The Fund's voluntary workers continued their activities in the Blantyre areas, especially among the Eurafricans.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

One new community centre was completed during 1961, making a total of twelve, two of which were provided by the end of the year with at least one member of the staff who had had some training in social work. The construction of two more centres was authorized, and work on one of them had already begun before the end of the year. The large centre at Soche was put to steadily increasing use. The centre is, however, too remote from the Blantyre and Limbe suburbs for their inhabitants to benefit much from it, and plans were made for providing more modest facilities in the suburban area.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics
(cases reported to the Police)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Murder and manslaughter	110	137	146
All cases of breaking	3,121	3,316	3,662
Theft (including robbery, false pretences and receiving stolen property)	6,010	7,142	7,901
Arson	641	747	732
Other offences: Penal Code	7,161	6,861	7,263
Statutory offences	<u>20,054</u>	<u>26,784</u>	<u>34,034</u>
Total	37,097	44,987	53,738

PUBLIC HEALTH

Since July 1954 public health has become the responsibility of the Federal Government. The Nyasaland public health services are administered by a Director of Medical Services. In each of the three provinces, there is a Provincial Medical Officer who is responsible to the Director for the management of the health services within his province.

At the beginning of 1961, the medical staff situation in the Federal Government, particularly with regard to medical officers and nurses, was very serious and continued to deteriorate through the first half of the year. A new salary scale for medical officers and the introduction of a special allowance to the holders of promotion posts seemed to have the effect of halting the stream of resignations. In August 1961, the Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Territorial Laws) Amendment Act came into operation. The Act gives the medical and dental registering authorities in Nyasaland the power to register doctors and dentists holding degrees granted by their own country of origin which were not registrable under the then existing territorial laws. By the end of the year, there were signs that the shortage was being overcome. However, the proportion of nursing staff on permanent conditions of service was reduced to a dangerously low level. Furthermore, shortages of staff in other categories continued to be the cause of great concern, especially in regard to radiographers and laboratory technicians. 4/

Infectious and communicable diseases

The principal diseases causing deaths among Africans in 1961 were: smallpox (161), tuberculosis (113), meningitis (35), tetanus (31), typhoid fever (16) and infective hepatitis (7).

4/ Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Annual Report on the Public Health of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1961, Salisbury, 1962, pp. 1 and 28-29.

Smallpox continued to be a serious problem in Nyasaland. The epidemic which was current in 1960 continued throughout 1961, and 1,465 cases, with 161 deaths, were reported (1,259 cases and 144 deaths being reported from the Central Province). It was in this area, particularly at Lilongwe and Dowa, that cases occurred regularly. The case mortality rate rose from about 5 per cent at the beginning of the year to 10 per cent at the end. Very many of the victims and fatal cases were persons, particularly children, who were deliberately withheld from the mass vaccination campaigns in 1960. An emergency smallpox hospital was set up near Lilongwe, which, at the peak, was accommodating 150 cases at a time. Work on the smallpox eradication campaign, as arranged by WHO, continued during the year, when 1,395,167 smallpox vaccinations were given.

During the year, a sound foundation was laid for a future anti-tuberculosis campaign. Standard notification methods were adopted and a standard rational scheme of treatment was introduced to government and mission hospitals treating tuberculosis patients.

Expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure	730.2	850.1	900.3
Capital expenditure (including work carried out by other Departments)	166.5	158.1	158.1

Medical and health staff

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	51	30	41	32	38	27
Licensed physicians	-	8	-	11	-	8
Medical assistants	43	12	52	14	64	13
Dentists	3	3	3	3	3	2
Nurses of senior training and certified nurses	51	54	55	54	55	68
Partially trained nurses	-	-	11	-	11	-
Midwives of senior training and certified midwives	45	54	44	40	44	34
Partially trained midwives	58	199	58	320	73	346
Sanitary inspectors	5	4	5	3	7	2
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	4	-	5	2	4	2
Pharmacists	7	4	7	5	7	6

Institutions

In 1961, there were 26 general hospitals (25 in 1960) with 2,776 beds (2,552 in 1960); 40 cottage hospitals or infirmaries (the same as in 1960) with 1,253 beds (995 in 1960); and 119 dispensaries with 56 beds (37 in 1960). In addition, there were 65 maternity and child welfare centres; 6 leprosaria; one mental institution, and 3 mobile units.

The main hospital is the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Blantyre, but provincial hospitals are established at Zomba, Kilongwe and Mzimba. All except two districts have general hospitals. Each district hospital has a number of rural units. A new rural health centre was completed in 1961. Government institutions are assisted by missions which have medical units varying from general hospitals and maternity clinics to dispensaries, all of which receive financial assistance from the Government. Of the 4,085 hospital beds in Nyasaland in 1961, 1,616 were provided by the medical missions. Separate hospitals and health centres for non-Africans and Africans continued to be maintained. 5/

Training facilities

In September 1960, the Federal Government started a project to establish a medical school at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and a teaching hospital adjacent to and designed as an entity with the medical school buildings. In 1961, steps were in hand for the appointment of the first three professors and for the selection of a matron for the teaching hospital. It was planned to admit the first medical students in March 1963.

In Nyasaland, where uniformity of training and standards had not been possible earlier, training was now getting into its stride under the new system. 6/ The following courses were in operation during 1961: (a) at Blantyre - medical assistants, old style: 15 in training, 8 qualified; midwives Class II, 2 in training, 7 qualified; laboratory assistants, 7 in training, none qualified as yet; (b) at Lilongwe - 33 new-style male medical assistants in training and the last 22 of the old-style training qualified; and (c) at Zomba - 40 new-style female medical assistants in training and the last 9 of the old-style training qualified; health assistants, 22 in training but none as yet completed the course.

Other types of medical auxiliaries were trained at nine approved missions in the Territory and sixty received government certificates on completion of satisfactory training.

5/ Annual Report on the Public Health of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1961, op. cit., p. 21.

6/ According to the information transmitted for 1961, a three-year Medical Assistants' course was introduced during the year to replace a three-year medical aide course.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Federal Government is responsible for the primary and secondary education of non-Africans and for the higher education of all races, while the Territorial Government is responsible for the education, other than higher education, of Africans.

Non-African education

The control and direction of non-African education is in the hands of the Federal Ministry of Education, to which a Regional Director is responsible for the administration of the school system. Primary and secondary education is provided at government and private schools. Instruction in government schools is free and generally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. Government assistance in the form of bursaries, loans, scholarships and grants is available, under certain conditions, for higher education.

<u>Schools for non-Africans</u>						
	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Asian and</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>	<u>Asian and</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>	<u>Asian and</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>
<u>European</u>			<u>European</u>		<u>European</u>	
Government:						
Primary	5	23	7	27	7	27
Secondary	1	-	1	-	1	-
Private:						
Primary and						
Secondary	3	2	3	1	3	2
<u>Non-African pupils</u> (July)						
	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Asian and</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>	<u>Asian and</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>	<u>Asian and</u>	<u>Eurafrican</u>
<u>European</u>			<u>European</u>		<u>European</u>	
Primary:						
Government	816	2,783	963	3,430	984	3,449
Private	282	...	307	12	226	124
Secondary:						
Government	220	-	307	-	348	351
Private	28	...	53	-	57	7

A total of 228 teachers were employed in the Territory during 1961, of whom 210 were in government schools and eighteen were in private schools. No comparable figures are available for previous years.

African education

In September 1961, the Nyasaland Department of Education became the Ministry of Education. The Minister is assisted by a Secretary for Education. The staffing position improved slightly during the year with the addition of thirteen expatriates, of whom five were posted to administrative duties, four to secondary schools and four to teacher training.

The Government intended to present to the territorial legislature as early as practicable a new education ordinance which would provide for the development of educational administration, a greater control of schools and curricula, and the co-ordination of resources and effort in educational development. The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into African Education (the Phillips Committee) was being studied; the Government decided to publish the Report and to prepare and bring before the Legislature a paper on educational policy.

The intention of the Government was to give high priority to the rapid development of secondary education and the increased output of pupils with a school certificate level of education, while in the field of primary education the emphasis would be placed on an increase in senior primary places to remove the bottleneck now existing at the fifth year of the course.

During the year trade training was reorganized and selection for teacher training was centralized under the control of the Ministry to ensure its being made in accordance with the over-all needs of the Territory.

The machinery for the consideration and allocation of scholarships and bursaries was revised, and the Nyasaland Government Scholarship Selection Committee was set up to advise and make recommendations to the Minister of Education on all awards for post-secondary education.

The Government acquired the services of an educational adviser from UNESCO, to assist in the preparation of development plans for education.

Expenditure on African education
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Government:			
Recurrent	664.1	774.2	931.9
Capital	200.5	152.6	210.7
Local authorities	43.0	45.7	60.0
Voluntary agencies	<u>274.5</u>	<u>267.3</u>	<u>404.4</u>
Total	1,182.1	1,239.8	1,607.0

African schools

	1959		1960		1961 ^{a/}	
	Government	Aided and unaided	Government	Aided and unaided	Government	Aided and unaided
Primary	11	3,273	46	3,173	9	3,111
Secondary	5	16	6	22	3	22
Vocational	-	10	7	21	7	17
Teacher-training	4	12	4	19	4	20

a/ Number of streams.

African pupils

	1959		1960		1961 ^{a/}	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	187,310	106,170	185,120	104,169	180,443	106,396
Secondary	1,106	194	1,544	503	1,424	316
Vocational	454	279	464	268	352	319
Teacher-training	707	211	684	247	727	269

a/ Apparent decrease as compared with corresponding figures for 1960 due to lower figures for unaided schools.

Teachers in African schools

	1959		1960		1961 ^{a/}	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	5,841	891	6,049	1,148	6,257	1,014
Secondary	59	16	80	33	67	22
Vocational	38	14	55	7	57	8
Teacher-training	44	24	53	23	52	22

a/ Apparent decrease as compared with corresponding figures for 1960 due to lower figures for unaided schools.

Higher education

There were no institutions of higher education within Nyasaland in 1961. Including holders of government scholarships, the total number of Nyasaland students studying in colleges and universities in the United Kingdom and other countries increased from 72 in 1960 to 118 in 1961.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There is no national library in Nyasaland. Although the question of establishing one has been under consideration for some time, financial limitations have so far made it impossible. The Nyasaland Society, which was founded in 1946 with the object of promoting interest in literary, historical and scientific matters, maintains a reference library with a special collection of books relating to Nyasaland and Central Africa.

Largely as a result of the active interest shown by the Nyasaland Society, which had collected funds and various objects of museum interest, the Museums Ordinance, 1957, was enacted. In July 1960 the museum in Blantyre was opened to the public. During the first year after its opening, the museum received over 52,000 visitors. It now has a reference library and several exhibition rooms, including one for natural history and an aquarium.

In addition to various government information bulletins or magazines, the newspapers in circulation in 1961 included a daily and a fortnightly in English and several periodicals in the vernacular and English. The Malawi News Weekly, which was first published in early 1960, is the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party.

In March 1960, the Federal Broadcasting Corporation established a regional station in Nyasaland. In July 1961, a ten kilowatt transmitter was added to improve reception in the Territory. During the year the Blantyre radio station was on the air for three hours per day with programmes in both English and the principal vernacular.

ST. HELENA

AREA AND POPULATION

St. Helena lies in the Atlantic Ocean in latitude 16° south and longitude $5^{\circ} 45'$ west, about 1,200 miles from the south-west coast of Africa. Ascension Island, a dependency of St. Helena, is 703 miles to the north-west. Tristan da Cunha, the main island of a group forming another dependency, is about midway between South Africa and South America, 1,500 miles south-by-west from St. Helena. The other islands of the Tristan da Cunha dependency are: Inaccessible, about twenty-miles west-south-west of Tristan; Nightingale, with Middle and Stoltenhoff, about twenty miles south-south-west of Tristan; and Gough, about 230 miles south-south-east of Tristan.

The areas of the islands are: St. Helena, 47 square miles (122 square kilometres); Ascension, 34 square miles (88 square kilometres); Tristan da Cunha, 40 square miles (104 square kilometres); Gough, 35 square miles (91 square kilometres); and Nightingale, Middle, Stoltenhoff and Inaccessible, 5 square miles (14 square kilometres). The total area of St. Helena and its dependencies is 161 square miles (419 square kilometres).

At mid-1961 the population of St. Helena and Ascension was 5,279. The other islands are uninhabited. On 10 October 1961 a volcanic cone on Tristan da Cunha erupted close to the settlement of Edinburgh. The population of 264 islanders and their expatriate staff were evacuated to Nightingale; on 11 October they were taken to Capetown and subsequently to the United Kingdom for settlement.

Vital statistics (St. Helena, excluding Ascension)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	29.6	30.8	24.2
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	28.2	21.3	35.7
Death-rate per thousand population	11.7	9.0	8.4

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The present Constitution dates from 1956, and provides for a Governor, an Executive Council and an Advisory Council. The Governor is head of the administration of the Territory. In the exercise of his powers he is advised by an Executive Council, which consists of three civil servants and three non-official members, who are local residents. The Governor alone passes laws for the government of the Territory, but he submits the drafts of all laws for the consideration of the Advisory Council before enactment. The Advisory Council

comprises from seven to ten appointed members: of these, five represent the five districts of the island, and two represent the Friendly Societies, which play an important part in the life of St. Helena's inhabitants.

Public Service

At the end of 1961 the Public Service was composed of ten pensionable and six non-pensionable overseas officers, and 203 local and other officers. A continuous effort is made to fill as many posts as possible with local officers as they become qualified.

Training facilities

At the end of 1961 three teachers completed a two-year teacher-training course in the United Kingdom. The pest control supervisor in the Agricultural and Forestry Department, who had taken a one-year general farming course in the United Kingdom and had then received specialized training in St. Helena, resigned in 1961 and left the Territory.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The production of hemp is the mainstay of the Territory's economy. Most of the population who are not in regular employment by the Government or in the hemp mills are engaged in agriculture.

The value of hemp and hemp products exported fell in 1961. An adverse balance of trade makes it necessary for the Territory to rely on a substantial regular grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government in order to balance its budget.

A further allocation of £200,000^{1/} has been provided for an extension of the development programme to cover the years 1959 to 1964. While a considerable part of this amount is being given to road improvement and to agricultural development, the programme also includes housing, extension of the electrical distribution system, teacher-training, school meals and school playgrounds.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY

Production of hemp (long tons)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Hemp	589	822	597
Tow	299	399	279
Rope	41	57	50

^{1/} The local currency is the pound sterling which equals \$US2.80.

A rat-control campaign has virtually eliminated the short-tailed species which in the past has been the main cause of crop losses. The long-tailed species has been more difficult to combat owing to its arboreal habits; measures against it are continuing. Crop losses from rats, however, have been reduced to negligible proportions.

Live-stock

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cattle	743	653	578
Sheep	1,096	1,050	1,071
Pigs	173	164	225
Goats	1,802	1,656	1,618
Horses	24	29	26
Donkeys	999	942	907
Poultry	9,012	8,909	9,614

A decrease in the numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs and donkeys since 1957 was caused largely by poor rainfall in 1958 and 1960 and below-average rainfall in 1959. In addition, a few cattle were deliberately culled to allow for a new breeding policy. A decrease in the number of goats was also the result of a deliberate policy. The services of breeding animals are made available by the Agriculture and Forestry Department.

The number of trees planted in 1961 was 16,155, compared with 27,296 in 1960 and 27,687 in 1959.

INDUSTRY

The only industry in St. Helena is the production of fibre, tow, rope and twin from Phormium tenax, the total value of which amounted to £57,288 in 1961, compared with £84,700 in 1960 and £46,756 in 1959.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 1961 there were 293 motor vehicles, including 85 taxis and 19 privately owned vehicles which serve as buses. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 282, 77 and 17, and for 1959, 234, 78 and 17.

Twenty-nine merchant ships with a total net tonnage of 193,836 called at St. Helena in 1961, compared with twenty-nine ships with a total tonnage of 212,871 in 1960 and thirty-three ships with a total tonnage of 246,873 in 1959.

A new switch-board with a capacity of 120 lines was installed in the telephone exchange.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure^{a/}
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Revenue:			
Territorial	87.7	69.6	88.0
Metropolitan grant-in-aid	90.5	121.0	123.1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	<u>79.6</u>	<u>59.8</u>	<u>31.9</u>
Total	257.7	250.3	243.0
Expenditure:			
Territorial	163.6	192.0	211.1
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	<u>84.3</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>31.9</u>
Total	247.9	253.7	243.0
Main heads of territorial revenue:			
Customs	22.8	25.1	25.2
Post Office	11.5	3.3	20.8
Ascension	14.9	15.2	16.1
Main heads of territorial expenditure:			
Public works (recurrent and non-recurrent)	17.3	28.5	32.7
Public health	19.6	19.4	20.1
Education	17.3	18.4	19.2
Agriculture and forestry	13.5	14.9	15.1
Ascension	9.3	14.1	14.9
Social welfare and relief	11.0	11.3	12.0

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Total general imports	216	276	258
Total domestic exports	65	99	69
Principal imports:			
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	98	142	140
Food, drink and tobacco	117	132	110
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	1	2	8
Principal exports:			
Fibre (hemp)	36	67	41
Tow	7	12	11
Rope and twine	4	6	5
Other articles (wool, fish, etc.)	19	14	13

Direction of trade
(percentage of value)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	57.37	60.91	60.15
South Africa	17.26	21.09	20.33
New Zealand	2.16	1.30	1.18
Other countries	23.21	16.70	18.34
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	65.84	64.89	56.49
South Africa	28.83	17.52	22.33
France	2.63	6.28	14.93
Belgium	1.10	1.18	6.11
United States	-	-	0.14
Italy	0.90	10.13	-
Denmark	0.70	-	-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in general social conditions, status of women, co-operative societies, or town and rural planning and housing.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

An average of 200 men received unemployment relief during 1961. About 100 men from St. Helena were employed on Ascension by a construction company.

	<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Skilled and general labourers	293	250	250	
Hemp industrial workers	185	266	245	
Agricultural labourers	283	182	155	
Building tradesmen and apprentices	52	53	50	
Mechanics, engine and motor drivers	72	30	30	
Fishermen and boatmen	85	30	30	

Wages
(average daily rate)

	<u>1959</u> s. d.	<u>1960</u> s. d.	<u>1961</u> s. d.
Hemp mill operatives	7 6	8 2	8 2
Agricultural labourers:			
Government	10 0	8 4	8 4
Commercial	7 6	8 2	8 2
General labourers:			
Government	10 0	10 0	10 0
Commercial	7 6	8 2	8 2
Skilled labour:			
Carpenters	10.4 to 12.1)		
Masons, plumbers	10.4 to 12.1)	8.7 to 11.1	8.7 to 12.1
Machinists	11.6)		

There were no labour disputes in 1961.

There were ten apprentices in the Public Works Department and six apprentices and thirty-two youths in the Agricultural and Forestry Department.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The cost of living index (retail price index, 1939 = 100) for 1961 was 234, compared with 230 for 1960 and 228 for 1959.

SOCIAL WELFARE

In 1961, 120 people received outdoor relief.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics
(Supreme and Magistrates' Courts)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Sexual offences	4	3	3
Assault, common	2	4	16
Indecent assault	1	-	-
Larceny	3	9	5
Forgery	1	-	-
Tax Ordinance offences	-	2	-
Police Ordinance offences	13	-	-
Education Ordinance offences	3	9	-
Road traffic offences	-	-	5

PUBLIC HEALTH

There is one hospital in Jamestown with sixty beds. Six out-patient dispensaries, at convenient centres in the island, are visited regularly by the doctors and the health sister. A mental hospital with twenty-two beds is situated a little way out of Jamestown.

There was an epidemic of Bornholm disease from August to October 1961. Most of the population had the disease, which caused temporary disablement and necessitated the closure of schools for three weeks. No deaths caused by the disease were recorded.

UNICEF supplies of milk powder and fish oil capsules were resumed in 1961.

Recurrent expenditure on public health in 1961 was £19,330, compared with £19,429 in 1960 and £19,589 in 1959. The proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure of the Territory was 10 per cent in 1961, compared with 10 per cent in 1960 and 11.3 per cent in 1959.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The average number of children attending school in 1961 was 1,250 or 27 per cent of the population. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 1,180, with no change in the percentage. The selective secondary school had seventy-one pupils. There were sixty-five full-time and three part-time teachers, all of whom were engaged locally.

Expenditure on education in 1961 was £17,801, compared with £18,429 in 1960 and £17,320 in 1959. The proportion of education expenditure to total expenditure of the Territory was 6.1 per cent in 1961, compared with 9.5 per cent in 1960 and 10.05 per cent in 1959; these figures exclude grants from the United Kingdom Government.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The Government subsidizes a free public library in Jamestown. In 1961 three branch libraries were opened in country districts.

SEYCHELLES

AREA AND POPULATION

The Territory, situated in the Indian Ocean, comprises ninety-two islands, of which thirty-two are of granite and the rest of coral. The total area is about 156 square miles (404 square kilometres), including the Aldabra lagoon of more than fifty square miles (129 square kilometres).

The granitic islands form a fairly compact group, none being more than thirty-five miles from Mahé, the main island. The islands of this group have a total area of 103 square miles (267 square kilometres) and are predominantly mountainous, Mahé rising to 2,993 feet. Mahé, with an area of fifty-five square miles (142 square kilometres) and containing nearly nine-tenths of the total population, lies four degrees south of the equator and about 970 miles east of Mombasa, 1,760 miles southwest of Bombay and 1,400 miles south of Aden. The other important islands in this group are Praslin and La Digue. The outlying coral islands, situated at distances from Mahé varying between sixty and 612 miles, are flat elevated coral reefs at different stages of formation. They have no permanent inhabitants.

The population, composed of Africans, Creoles and a small number of Europeans, Indians and Chinese, was estimated at 42,936 at mid-1961, compared with 41,425 at the 1960 census.

Vital statistics

	1959	1960	1961
Birth-rate per thousand population	37.0	41.2	41.3
Death-rate per thousand population	9.8	10.8	13.4
Infant mortality per thousand live births	47.0	57.8	56.9

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The present Constitution, which dates from 1960, provides for a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council. The Legislative Council passes laws with the assent of the Governor. It consists of six non-official members (of whom five are elected) and six civil servants, including four ex officio and two nominated, under the presidency of the Governor. The five elected members of the Legislative Council are chosen by universal adult suffrage. The last elections were held in 1960. Four of the elected members represent the Taxpayers and Producers Party, and one is an independent.

Public ServiceOverseas and local officers (31 December)

	1960	1961
Overseas officers:		
Pensionable:		
Mauritian	3	2
Asian	2	2
European	11	10
Non-pensionable:		
Mauritian	1	1
Asian	-	-
European	27	27
Local officers	35	38

The approximate total number of local officers employed by the Administration at 31 December 1961 was 1,234, compared with 677 at the end of 1960.

Training facilities

Local training is provided for probationers in the clerical grades of the Public Service. An apprenticeship scheme is in operation in the technical departments, and there is a training college for teachers. More advanced training is carried out in the United Kingdom or elsewhere abroad with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare grants for scholarships for civil servants. During 1961, twenty-eight members of the Seychelles Civil Service were on leave taking courses, mostly in the United Kingdom, compared with fifteen in 1960.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The main occupation of the population is agriculture, most of the cultivated land being under coco-nuts. The price of copra, the principal export, is the most important factor in the economy of the Territory. In 1961 the average price of copra was £59.11.9 1/ compared with £71.1.2 in 1960. Thus, though exports increased in 1961 by 800 metric tons, the total receipts were slightly less than in 1960.

The development of tourism has been prevented by the continued inadequacy of sea transport and the total lack of air services.

1/ The local currency is the Seychelles rupee, which equals 1s.6d. or \$US0.21.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

The main agricultural products for export are copra, cinnamon leaf oil, cinnamon bark, patchouli leaves and vanilla pods. Breadfruit, bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, other root crops, green vegetables and fruits are grown for local consumption.

Principal crops
(production for export)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Copra (metric tons)	4,570	4,689	4,885
Cinnamon bark (metric tons)	1,048	987	989
Cinnamon leaf oil (metric tons)	91	61	83
Patchouli dried leaf (metric tons)	13	12	11
Patchouli oil (kilogrammes)	252	430	237
Vanilla (kilogrammes)	4,510	7,600	4,075

In addition, about seven million coco-nuts, equal to about 1,000 metric tons of copra, are consumed locally or made into oil or soap.

A few small high-altitude pockets of virgin forest survive, but even in these areas self-sown cinnamon begins to dominate. The Territory's timber requirements are barely met from the low-grade scrub forests which replaced the virgin stands, from estates, and from a Colonial Development and Welfare reafforestation scheme. Under this scheme, almost 3,000 acres of managed forests were created, mainly on Mahé, between 1950 and 1960. A new upland conservation scheme for Praslin was started in 1960. The estimated production of the inshore fisheries is from 1,000 to 1,500 metric tons annually. Catches are largely consumed locally, but there is a small export of dried salted fish. Exports of fish (including sharks' fins) totalled 43 metric tons in 1961, compared with 125 in 1960 and 120 in 1959. Tern colonies on several islands yield large numbers of eggs for local consumption; cropping is controlled and export prohibited. Green turtles contribute to local food supplies; calipash and calipee from green turtles, and tortoiseshell from hawksbill turtles, are exported.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

Low-nitrogen sea bird guano and phosphatic rock are worked on several outlying islands, some thousands of tons being exported annually according to market demand.

Local processing includes: high grade copra production in numerous locally made kilns; essential oil distillation (chiefly of cinnamon leaves) in more than fifty stills; low extraction (animal-powered), and high extraction (motor-powered), copra expelling for oil and stock feed; small-scale soap manufacture; a small coir factory; and the production of cinnamon quills.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road vehicles licensed in 1961 totalled 566, compared with 537 in 1960 and 417 in 1959.

The total net registered tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared from the Seychelles in 1961 was 313,754, compared with 304,064 in 1960.

PUBLIC FINANCE

To enable its services to be maintained at a reasonable standard, the Government of the Seychelles has received a subsidy (grant-in-aid) from the United Kingdom Government since 1958. In that year the difference covered by the grant-in-aid was 14.32 per cent of the total expenditure; in 1959 the figure was 15.24 per cent; and in 1960 it was 18.49 per cent. In 1961 the grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 1,487,333.

In addition, funds received by the Seychelles Government from the United Kingdom Government under Colonial Development and Welfare schemes amounted to Rs. 4,152,107 in 1960 and Rs. 2,650,638 in 1961. Under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme, Rs. 167,467 was received from the United Kingdom Government in 1961.

Revenue and expenditure
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Revenue	5,578	5,511	5,471
Expenditure	5,664	6,739	7,095
Main heads of revenue:			
Import and export duties	2,249	2,256	2,167
Income tax	1,010	1,150	1,008
Main heads of expenditure:			
Medical	821	955	1,038
Education	765	923	944
Public works	737	1,050	871

Development finance

A Plan for Seychelles, (1960-1965), which was published in 1959, envisages an expenditure of £3 million on development. Of this sum, £1 million has been allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Expenditure from Colonial Development and
Welfare funds in 1960
(rupees)

Natural resources:

Agriculture	793,533
Forestry	526,253
Land settlement	774,320
Other	234,574
	<u>2,328,680</u>

Education	2,175,320
Health and sanitation	820,160
Housing	727,253

Communication:

Roads	3,755,893
Other	54,187
	<u>3,810,080</u>
Administration	2,268,880
Surveys	805,133
Tourism	447,840
	<u>13,383,346</u>
Total	

Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds
scheduled for 1961

(rupees)

Reafforestation	150,768
Land settlement	119,933
Roads	659,162
Deputy Superintendent of Public Works	5,354
Teacher Training College	110,650
Town planning	29,631
Development of tourism	116,826
Electricity development	146,240
Public Works Department expansion, extra staff and workshop	85,810
Pest control	3,468
Agronomist Research Station	37,543
Co-operative development	55,316
Fisheries development	60,011
X-ray unit and tuberculosis clinic	103,392
Animal husbandry	8,287
Workshops superintendent	14,667

SEYCHELLES

Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds
scheduled for 1961
(continued)

(rupees)

Fertilizers	18,877
Commercial representative in the United Kingdom	49,293
Trade representative in East Africa	8,748
Agricultural census	9,861
Geological survey	1,510
Extension of primary education	45,523
Anse Royale Hospital	17,281
Clearance of bracken	28,527
Praslin upland conservation	24,227
Coco-nut nurseries	8,206
Executive officer	8,640
Melittoma pest control	174,416
Grants to hotel industry	10,254
Correspondence courses	131
Electricity development and wiring of buildings	69,614
Surveyor	31,832
Broadcasting	17,580
Broadcasting assistant	4,275
WHO tuberculosis survey	34,354
New Kindergarten, Seychelles College	42,133
Aerodrome survey	21,762
Report on water supplies	31,980
Praslin land settlement	60,246
Air survey	62,736
School text books	45,000
Water supply	566
Car for social workers	7,000

Schemes financed from Loan Funds

(rupees)

Electricity development	102,560
Electricity and wiring of buildings	39,172
Low cost housing	16,764

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

	<u>Imports and exports</u> (thousand rupees)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Imports		9,286	10,964	12,011
Domestic exports		7,957	7,371	6,643
Principal imports:				
Food		3,123	3,687	4,764
Drinks and tobacco		755	900	799
Manufactured goods		2,476	2,627	2,770
Machinery and transport equipment		1,149	1,175	1,326
Principal exports:				
Copra		5,238	4,768	3,927
Cinnamon bark		800	822	760
Cinnamon leaf oil		485	610	690
Vanilla		225	539	146
Guano		225	284	...
Fish (dried and salted)		94	68	39
Patchouli leaves		35	40	41
Patchouli oil		...	25	14

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in general social conditions or in town and rural planning and housing.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Principal occupations, 1960

	<u>Number of persons engaged</u>
Agriculture and fishing	6,500
Public works	2,500
Skilled workers	2,150
Domestic service	1,750
Trade and commerce	400
Public administration	250

There are six registered trade unions: Stevedores and Lighterage Workers Union; Building Trades Union; General Workers Union; Teachers Union; Cable and Wireless Limited Staff Union; and Christian Workers Union.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Following the success of the experiment in processing and marketing copra undertaken by two smallholders' societies, the members of which occupied five-acre plots under the Government Land Settlement Scheme, a general plan for co-operative development among planters was drawn up on similar lines by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who had replaced the original Co-operative Development Officer in March 1961. The implementation of this plan has made satisfactory progress. The first planters' society to be registered built a six-ton copra drier which is now working at full capacity. In November 1961, a combination was formed by two planters' societies which together produce 30 per cent of Mahé's copra.

Co-operative societies

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Processing and marketing societies	2	5
Other societies	2	2
Total membership	176	257
Total paid up share capital (pounds)	79	135
Value of produce marketed (pounds)	3,449	7,098
Total turnover (pounds)	5,286	9,166
Loans granted (pounds)	376	750
Loans repaid (pounds)	75	300

STANDARD OF LIVING AND SOCIAL WELFARE

There was a slight rise in living costs in 1961; statistics were not available at the time of reporting.

Payments for outdoor relief in 1961 totalled Rs. 210,000, compared with Rs. 167,500 in 1960 and Rs. 119,700 in 1959.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

	<u>Persons convicted</u>			
	<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Offences against:				
lawful authority	66	-	41	5
public morality	2	-	6	-
the person	521	44	330	28
property	1,147	127	1,055	169
Other offences against the				
Penal Code	822	26	994	42

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Service is organized under the Medical Officer of Health and consists of nine health inspectors and six health visitors. Seven health inspectors are stationed in Mahé and two in Praslin. Five health visitors are in Mahé, and one in Praslin.

There are infant welfare, ante-natal and venereal disease clinics at several centres on Mahé and Praslin and also on La Digue. An immunization centre at Victoria deals with yellow fever, diphtheria, TAB and other inoculations. Dental facilities are available daily in Victoria, weekly at Anse Royale, fortnightly at Beolière and periodically on Praslin and La Digue.

A school health service covers all schools in the Territory. School follow-up clinics are also arranged by the public health nurses for the instruction of parents. Immunization of infants against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is carried out in all infant welfare clinics.

A programme for improving sanitation in Victoria was started. Tuberculosis is being dealt with by BCG inoculation, starting with school children. The incidence of leprosy is diminishing, but that of intestinal infestation and amoebiasis continues high.

The free issue of milk powder (supplied by UNICEF) for infants began in June 1961 at twenty-six distributing centres in Mahé and thirteen in Praslin and La Digue. These centres were staffed by voluntary workers.

Recurrent expenditure on public health in 1961 was Rs. 950,200, compared with Rs. 921,566 in 1960 and Rs. 821,500 in 1959. The proportion of recurrent expenditure to the Territory's total budget in 1961 was 13.5 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

All primary education and secondary modern education is free but not compulsory. The demand for secondary modern education has increased considerably. The total number of pupils enrolled in the secondary modern schools is rising faster than the present buildings can contain them; eight new secondary modern schools, providing 2,280 places, are to be built, allowing for an annual intake of 760. Added to the intake of seventy a year by the secondary grammar schools, the total intake for secondary schools is expected to be 830 a year.

Expenditure a/
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Education Department	765	923	1,134
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	178	344	432
Religions missions	<u>61</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>143</u>
	1,005	1,410	1,709

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

In January 1962 there were: thirty primary schools with an enrolment of 6,323 pupils, twenty-seven of these schools being non-fee-paying; six secondary modern schools, non-fee-paying, with an enrolment of 881 pupils; two secondary grammar schools, fee-paying, with an enrolment of 279 pupils; one fee-paying secondary section of a private primary-secondary institution with forty-three pupils; and nineteen pre-primary "dame-schools", fee-paying or run partly on voluntary lines, with 404 pupils. There was also one technical centre with twenty carpentry apprentices, and one teacher-training college with thirty-two students.

In 1961 eleven students completed the one-year course at the Teacher Training College. The certificates of eighteen students were endorsed following the completion of their year of probation after the one-year course of 1960.

The over-all total of educational institutions was sixty with a total enrolment of 7,982 pupils, students and apprentices of the institutions. Of these, seven were government-controlled and maintained, thirty were mission schools managed by missions but grant-aided by the Government, two were private schools aided by a government annual grant, and the rest were private fee-paying institutions.

In January 1962 there were 364 teachers, including three lecturers, at the Teacher Training College, one technical centre instructor and two continuation classes instructors. Of the teachers and instructors in service, ten have graduate or equivalent status, 130 have certificated or equivalent status, and the rest are uncertificated.

SWAZILAND

AREA

The area is 6,704 square miles (17,363 square kilometres).

POPULATION

	<u>1956</u> (census)	<u>1959</u> (estimate)	<u>1961</u> (estimate)
African	229,744	254,000	...
Eurafrican	1,378	1,600	...
European	<u>5,919</u>	<u>8,700</u>	<u>10,072</u>
Total	237,041	264,300	266,415

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The Territory is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. In November 1960 a constitutional committee was set up to work out proposals for a new constitution. The committee consists of ten Europeans, fifteen Swazi and five officials of the Swaziland Administration with the Resident Commissioner as chairman. 1/

Public Service

At the end of 1961 the Public Service comprised 82 (62 pensionable and 20 non-pensionable) officers and 140 local and other officers. The latter included 76 educational, 6 agricultural and 17 public works officers, and 11 registered nurses.

The information states that it is the Government's policy not to appoint officers from outside of Swaziland if there are suitable candidates within the Territory, that in order to improve promotion prospects for local officers all possible sources of scholarships for further training are being pursued, and that attention is being given to the provision of additional training courses within the Territory.

1/ In March 1962 the constitutional committee published its report with proposals for a new type of government for Swaziland.

Training facilities

At present, local training facilities consist of: (a) special residential courses for land utilization officers, cattle guards, postal officers and policemen and (b) in-service training schemes for clerical officers, telephonists, malaria assistants, etc. In addition, a church mission provides training courses for nurses and teachers, many of whom are absorbed into the Public Service.

Scholarships have been granted to Swazi members of the Public Service for training overseas. Of the six members of the Public Service attending courses on education, public administration, nursing and dentistry in colleges and universities in the United Kingdom in 1961, five were Swazis.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The principal sectors of the economy are agriculture and stock breeding; cattle forms the main wealth of the Swazi. Mining is also an important sector of the economy; the main product is asbestos.

In July 1959, an Economic Survey Mission appointed in consultation with the IERD conducted a general survey of the resources and potentialities of the High Commission Territories. The Mission made recommendations on crops, animal husbandry, forestry, industrial development, labour supply, water and power supply, education, administration and finance. The Mission's report confirmed the preliminary plan drawn up for the 1960-1964 development period, for which grants and loans totalling £5.5 million were made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1959. ^{2/}

Development schemes undertaken in Swaziland during 1961 included the construction of a £5 million pulp mill capable of producing 200 tons per day of unbleached pulp, the building of a new water reservoir, the signing of an agreement by the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company Limited with various Japanese concerns for the supply of twelve million tons of iron ore over a period of ten years beginning in 1964, and a decision to construct a railway from the ore deposit at Bomvu Ridge in the northwest of the Territory to a rail-head in Mozambique.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Most of the agricultural land is used for rough grazing. Arable land varies from deep fertile soil, mainly in valley bottoms, to shallow, leached soil on the steep hillsides. About 2,241,000 acres of a total of 4,290,560 acres of the Territory are occupied by the Swazi people as Native Area, Native Land Settlement area or land owned by the Swazi Nation and individual Swazis. The remaining 2,049,000 acres of European-owned and Crown land is devoted to ranching, irrigated crop production or forestry.

^{2/} The local currency unit is the South African pound (£S.A.) which is equal to the pound sterling or \$US2.80.

In recent years the land-use development has been associated with the fuller utilization of Swaziland's water resources. In 1960 there were about 29,000 acres under irrigation of which 16,800 were planted with sugar cane, 5,700 with rice, 3,400 with citrus and 3,100 with other crops.

The research service of the Land Utilization Department continued to expand. Departmental expenditure from 1961 territorial revenue was £223,284; development and research financed from Colonial Development and Welfare sources amounted to £81,027 and £58,356 respectively.

The principal crops are sugar, rice, maize, cotton, tobacco, sorghum, pineapples, bananas and citrus. The cash crops, of which cotton, rice, tobacco and fruit are the most important, are mostly produced by European and Eurafrican farmers.

Production of cash crops

	Quantity (short tons)			Value (thousand pounds)	
	1959	1960	1961 ^{a/}	1959	1960
Cotton	4,936	4,171	5,297	298.2	267.3
Rice	-	4,547	4,550	-	165.0
Tobacco	537.5	479.7	267	58.1	49.2 ^{b/}
Pineapples (tons)	1,350	1,550	2,500	...	24.0
Citrus	1,600	...	2,047	...	33.3
Sugar cane (tons)	14,077	39,616 ^{c/}	60,000	...	...

a/ Estimates; value figures not available.

b/ First payment only.

c/ May to November only.

Live-stock
(thousand head)

	1959	1960	1961
Cattle	503.9	521.5	535.4
Goats	180.1	204.2	219.2
Donkeys	16.7	15.6	16.6
Sheep	35.5	35.5	37.8
Trek sheep (from South Africa)	32.6	142.7	...
Pigs	11.1	12.7	11.6
Poultry	283.0	305.9	304.2

Live-stock products and exports

	1959		1960		1961	
	<u>production</u>	<u>exports</u>	<u>production</u>	<u>exports</u>	<u>production</u>	<u>exports</u>
Hides (pieces)	58,800 ^{a/}	...	35,106	33,706	...	...
Skins (pieces)	20,000	...	25,299	25,299	...	...
Butter (pounds)	594,643	...	613,521	427,200	...	386,700
Wool (pounds)	...	3,750	4,920	4,920	...	13,930
Cattle slaughtered (head)	36,007	13,502	...	17,207	...	21,123

a/ Exports were valued at £37,000.

FORESTRY

There is no indigenous forest reserve. Activities relating to forestry and timber production are carried out by private companies. Forest plantations amounted to 200,000 acres in 1961, an increase of 10,000 acres over 1960. From the planted forests independent companies produce unbleached pulp, particle board, boxes and sawn timber.

The timber industry is headed by three large companies, which have established forest plantations of some 170,000 acres. The largest of the three, the Usutu Pulp Co., Ltd., a joint venture of the Colonial Development Corporation and Ccourtaulds, had under construction in 1960 a mill for the annual outturn of about 100,000 tons of unbleached pulp. The value of particle board exported in 1960 was £367,364; other forest products exported were valued at £123,728.

MINING

In Swaziland mineral ownership is divided between the Crown and private persons, and, up to the present, the areas of differing ownership have been known as Crown mineral areas or mineral concessions. Before the promulgation of the Swaziland Mining Proclamation, about 48 per cent of the mineral rights were vested in the Crown and the remaining 51.6 per cent were held privately in the form of concessions. On the basis of a recent decision by the United Kingdom Government all rights to minerals on Crown mineral areas and lapsed and surrendered mineral concessions are to be vested in the Swazi Nation. Discussions are proceeding between the Government and the Swazi National Council to implement this decision.

Asbestos, the most important mineral product, is mined by the Havelock Asbestos Mines, one of the largest producers in the world. Tin, diaspore, pyrophyllite and barytes are worked at present. Mining of the extensive anthracite coal deposits was started in 1959. There is a small-scale production of beryl and silver. Gold mining was recommenced on an appreciable scale for the first time since 1952. Deposits of iron ore, nickel and copper have been discovered recently.

In value, the 1961 mineral production showed a decrease of about £250,000 as against the record total for 1960. There was also a fall in coal production due to the suspension by the companies concerned of productive prospecting operations.

Mineral production
(short tons)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Chrysotile asbestos	24,807	32,026	30,792
Coal	1,594	12,846	1,079
Pyrophyllite	1,008	1,714	2,955
Barytes	461	200	453
Diaspore	428	827	491
Gold (fine ounces)	...	80,575	1,325
Metallic tin	6	707	612
Total value of mineral production (pounds)	2,100,848	2,830,383	2,580,380

POWER

The over-all control of electric power is exercised by the Government. The generation and distribution of electricity at Mbabane and Bremersdorp is carried out by the Public Works Department. Power is distributed to a limited extent by a private company at Pigg's Peak to private consumers in the village. The largest industrial undertaking generating for its own use is the Havelock Mine, with 10,000 kw installed capacity.

Installed capacity and consumption

		<u>Hydroelectric</u> (kw)	<u>Diesel</u> (kw)	<u>Consumption</u> (kwh)
Mbabane:	1958	500	326	931,962
	1959	500	326	1,118,800
	1960	500	326	1,322,405
Bremersdorp:	1958			730,901
	1959	240	300	860,500
	1960	240	300	1,057,766

INDUSTRY

There is no government organization for industrial development. The principal industries are concerned with the processing of agricultural live-stock, forestry, and mineral products. A large sugar mill capable of manufacturing 55,000 tons of sugar in a normal season has come into operation. Many manufacturing and processing

industries are situated in Mbabane and Bremersdorp. A significant development at Mbabane was the approval of an industrial area and the laying out and levelling of industrial sites for approved purchasers.

The Swazis produce a growing variety of hand-made goods including wood-carving, matting, beadwork, brasswork, pottery, Native shields and spears. A weaving industry is also flourishing. The Government gives financial assistance to the handicrafts industry.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are approximately 1,200 miles of earth and gravel roads in the Territory. As a result of the visit of the mission from the IBRD, planning for roads proceeded in 1961 at an increasing tempo. The main effort in the new road construction was concentrated on the trunk route which runs from west to east across the Territory. The first stage in the construction of gravel road to link the west-east road with the proposed railway line was completed in 1961. The second stage is to provide a bituminous surface to this seventy mile stretch of road and to the new road from the Pulp Mill to Mahlanya, where it joins the west-east trunk route.

There are no railways in Swaziland. At present there is a project for building a 200-mile railway line from Bomvu Ridge in the northwest of Swaziland to Goba in Mozambique. A Swaziland Railway Board was established with a view to having the railway line open to traffic in 1964.

There are no regular air services within the Territory, nor is Swaziland connected with any international route. The new territorial airfield at Matsapa completed early in 1961 has been put to considerable use by charter companies

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Revenue:			
Ordinary	1,323.5	1,450.5	1,561.7
Sale of Crown land	2.1	2.9	0.8
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	420.7	609.2	504.9
Total	1,746.3	2,062.6	2,067.4
Expenditure:			
Ordinary	1,413.7	1,629.7	1,820.1
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes	413.4	612.4	562.8
Total	1,827.1	2,242.1	2,382.9
Major heads of revenue:			
Income tax	663.9	643.9	720.0
Customs and excise	175.6	211.7	231.1
African tax	69.1	66.6	63.2
Base metal royalty	41.3	35.9	45.8
Major heads of expenditure:			
Public Works Department (recurrent and extraordinary)	285.1	265.1	302.1
Land utilization (agriculture and live-stock)	164.5	194.8	204.7
Education	210.1	249.0	289.0
Medical	135.7	153.1	157.8
Police	92.1	111.3	122.0

BANKING AND CREDIT

There are two commercial banks operating in the Territory with branches in many centres. The foreign currency control policy of the South African Reserve Bank is implemented by the commercial banks and the Territory has no separate exchange control. The Government Agricultural Loan Fund and the Land and Agricultural Bank give financial assistance to farmers.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

By an agreement with South Africa dated 29 June 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the South African Customs Union. The agreement provides for the free interchange of commodities between the two countries with the exception of spirits and beer. By the same agreement Swaziland receives a fixed percentage (0.149 per cent) of the gross customs revenue collected on imports in South Africa. The amount received from the South African Treasury for the fiscal year ending 31 March 1960 amounted to £289,174, compared with £127,426 in 1959.

Overseas trade is mainly conducted through the trade channels of South Africa; details of imports and exports are therefore not available. The bulk of Swaziland's imports consists largely of foodstuffs and consumer goods. The principal exports are chrysotile asbestos, live-stock and live-stock products. Imports and exports in 1960 were valued at £3,946,423 and £6,133,702 respectively, compared with £3,976,464 and £6,133,702 respectively for the previous year. The value of asbestos and sugar exports continued to increase. Approximately one third of all exports went directly outside the South African Customs Union, the United Kingdom being the most important market.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No special problems of race and cultural relations were reported. The main social problem was stated to be caused by the large number of Swazi Africans who each year go to South Africa to work either in the mining industry or agricultural undertakings.

Under the Swazi custom women are either under the guardianship of their husbands or, if unmarried, of their fathers. Polygamy is recognized by custom.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Until the recent post-war development period, the old mines in South Africa were the main source of employment for the Swazi. The Havelock asbestos mines and large forestry and irrigation undertakings in the Territory can now absorb a good deal of the labour force. However, many Swazi continue to migrate to South Africa in search of employment. The recruiting of labourers for work outside the Territory is strictly controlled by the Government. There is a seasonal variation in the total number of Swazi employed in the gold mines in South Africa, the average figure being about 6,700 annually. In addition, it is estimated that about 3,000 to 4,000 Swazi find employment in agriculture and coal mining in those districts of South Africa which border the Territory.

The latest available figures show that at the 1956 census 25,928 Swazi were peasant farmers, 200 ran their own businesses and 26,050 were enumerated as employees, of whom 14,322 were employed within the Territory. There were 3,470 foreign Africans employed in Swaziland in 1960.

Wages

Wage rates are not, at present, subject to statutory control, but provision exists in the Wage Determination Proclamation, 1937, for the fixing of minimum wages in any industry on the recommendation of a board to be appointed for the purpose.

There has been no significant change in wage rates paid to workers in principal industries and services. Excluding free quarters and rations, African farm labourers and domestic servants received in 1960 an annual wage of £36 and £40 respectively.

As a result of the recommendations of a committee appointed to consider conditions of service of casual labourers employed by the Government, the rates of pay have been improved.

The normal weekly hours of work vary from 47 to 56 hours in agriculture, 48 hours in mining, 45 to 60 hours in construction and quarrying, and 40 to 48 hours in urban areas.

Vocational training

Industrial training in the Territory is confined to a small dressmaking centre at Mbuluzi and the Mbabane Trade Training Centre, which provides courses for Africans and Eurafricans in carpentry, general building and motor mechanics. This centre is being enlarged to cater to a total of 120 trainees. Semi-skilled workers, such as drivers and operatives, are trained on the job by employers.

A committee, composed of the representatives of the Government and industry, was appointed in 1959 to examine and advise on the problems of industrial training in the Territory. The Committee recommended the establishment of an apprenticeship board and the appointment of an inspector of apprenticeship and a trade testing officer, operating within the framework of an Apprenticeship Proclamation.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1960 there were four registered co-operative societies with a total membership of 1,031. During 1961 the Swaziland Civil Servant Co-operative Society with 389 members ceased to function.

SOCIAL WELFARE

There is no special department of social welfare, and welfare work is mainly done by voluntary organizations. Two welfare funds (the Swaziland Soldiers Benefit Fund and Pauper Relief) are supervised by the Government.

Tribal and family groups usually assume responsibility for the care of their aged or otherwise enfeebled members. District Commissioners, who are in charge of the six administrative districts into which the Territory is divided, do what is possible to assist those in need of welfare work, by encouraging action through tribal and family groups or by taking action themselves.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

There are no juvenile courts, remand homes, probation officers or approved schools. Juvenile offenders are dealt with by the ordinary courts. As a rule, juvenile offenders are not imprisoned unless they have been previously convicted. If they are imprisoned they are accommodated separately from the other prisoners.

Crime statistics

<u>Offences</u>	<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Against lawful authority	113	202	271
Against public morality	63	167	143
Against the person	874	3,041	3,044
Against property	1,263	2,312	3,098
Statutory	4,570	4,556	4,917
Total	6,883	10,278	11,473

a/ Including juveniles.

Sentences

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Death penalty	14	3	1
Imprisonment	1,573	1,200	1,812
Fines	4,663	3,404	3,627
Corporal punishment	197	146	238

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical Department with the assistance of the local authorities is responsible for the health services in the Territory. Qualifications for registration as medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and auxiliary personnel are the same as those required in the United Kingdom or in South Africa.

Endemic diseases causing a high morbidity include infantile gastro-enteritis, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, whooping cough, bilharziasis, kwashiorkor and pellagra. Diseases causing the largest number of deaths in hospitals in 1961 were: tuberculosis (1,222 cases with 76 deaths); malnutrition (2,860 cases with 71 deaths); infantile gastro-enteritis (4,748 cases with 84 deaths); and pneumonia (1,587 cases with 50 deaths).

Bilharziasis surveys carried out during 1960 confirmed the previous findings that about 40 per cent of the population of the north-eastern area of the Territory and 30 per cent of the middle veld and low veld are infected with urinary and intestinal bilharziasis.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure		114.1	153.1	157.8
Capital expenditure		<u>11.6</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Total		125.7	158.4	159.7
Financial assistance from Metropolitan Government		9.3	0.7	1.9

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is administered by the Government through the Education Department, but the majority of schools are controlled by nineteen church missions. At present the principal objective is to provide facilities for universal schooling.

Education is not compulsory for African and Eurafrican children, but enrolment has continued to grow rapidly since 1953. For European children, schooling is compulsory up to the age of 16; here enrolment has also doubled since 1953. In 1961 the number of pupils enrolled in primary, secondary and technical schools increased by 3,608 to 39,660. It is estimated that in 1961 about 65 per cent of the children of school age were receiving schooling.

SWAZILAND

Expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure:			
Territorial Colonial Development and Welfare funds	222.5	255.0	380.6
Swazi National Fund	)	24.8	20.9
Voluntary agencies	21.9	42.6	25.1
Total	244.9	322.4	426.6
Capital expenditure:			
Territorial Colonial Development and Welfare funds	...	53.1	220.8
Swazi National Fund	...	4.8	5.1
Voluntary agencies	...	15.1	30.8
Total	50.7	73.0	256.7
Grand Total	295.1	395.4	683.3

Schools

In 1959, there were: 280 primary and fourteen secondary schools for African pupils; five primary and three secondary schools for Eurafrican pupils; and nine primary and three secondary schools for European pupils. The number of vocational and teacher-training schools for African and Eurafrican pupils totalled seven in 1959. In 1960 there were 304 schools (287 for African pupils, twelve for European pupils and five for Eurafrican pupils). As the 1961 available figures for schools, pupils and teachers are not comparable with those for 1959 and 1960, the following tables on pupils and teachers limit the figures to 1960. The 1961 figures appear in a separate table.

	<u>Pupils</u>					
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys and girls</u>	
African schools:						
Primary	13,690	14,721	12,085	15,317	32,672	
Secondary	373	282	436	369	1,211	
Vocational	59	11	65	10	-	
Teacher-training	25	54	22	51	-	
Eurafrican schools:						
Primary	261	247	267	262	582	
Secondary	22	19	23	27	61	
Vocational	3	11	4	2	-	
European schools:						
Primary	531	484	555	511	1,192	
Secondary	127	80	121	102	268	

Teachers

	1958		1959		1960	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	and women
African schools:						
Primary	268	499	300	573	920	
Secondary	28	22	33	17	72	
Vocational	8	1	8	3	-	
Teacher-training	1	6	3	6	-	
Eurafrican schools:						
Primary	5	11	5	13	24	
Secondary	3	2	3	4	4	
Vocational	-	1	-	1	-	
European schools:						
Primary	10	34	11	47	52	
Secondary	14	10	11	8	25	

Schools and enrolment, 1961

	Schools	Teachers	Enrolment			Total
			Primary	Secondary	Technical	
Government	32	236	6,257	937	75	7,269
Aided	149	798	23,214	955	12	24,181
National	3	33	793	199	-	992
Tribal	32	40	2,004	-	-	2,004
Unaided	125	161	5,214	-	-	5,214
	341	1,218	37,482	2,091	87	39,660

UGANDA

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area is 93,981 square miles (243,411 square kilometres), of which 13,689 square miles (35,454 square kilometres) are open water.

	<u>Population</u>	<u>1959</u> (census)	<u>1960</u> (estimate)	<u>1961</u> (estimate)
Africans		6,449,558	6,586,000	6,751,000
Indians, Pakistanis and Goans		71,933	75,100	77,400
Europeans		10,866	11,400	11,600
Arabs		1,946	2,100	2,100
Others		2,313	2,400	2,500
		6,536,616	6,677,000	6,844,600

Registration of births and deaths had not yet been generally applied throughout the Territory and reliable data were not available.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

Before the attainment of independence on 9 October 1962 the basic constitutional document of Uganda was an Order-in-Council made on 1 March 1962, which conferred full internal self-government. The agreements between the United Kingdom Government and Buganda, and between the United Kingdom Government and the other kingdoms of Uganda also contain important constitutional provisions. This Order-in-Council was in accordance with the decisions reached at a constitutional conference held in London in September 1961. By this Order-in-Council, general executive power passed from a Council of Ministers presided over by the Governor to a Cabinet headed by a Prime Minister; the Cabinet became directly responsible to the National Assembly, from which all its members were drawn. The Governor continued to be responsible for foreign affairs, defence and the armed forces, and he retained a final responsibility for internal security and the operational control of the police, although this was normally delegated to a Minister. The Cabinet of fourteen Ministers comprised twelve Africans, one Asian and one European.

Under the Order-in-Council of 1 March 1962, the composition of the National Assembly was set at eighty-two elected members and nine specially elected members together with a Speaker.

Apart from twenty-one members who represented Buganda, the elected members were directly elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage. The specially elected members who represented special interests were elected by the Assembly itself in accordance with a system of proportional voting designed to ensure that they reflected the strength of the parties in the Council. The Territory was divided into single-member constituencies for the purposes of direct elections to the National Assembly.

Whereas direct elections were held in all constituencies outside Buganda, the Buganda Lukiko, sixty-eight of whose 100 members had been directly elected, was free to opt for a system of indirect election for Buganda's members.

A general election to the Uganda National Assembly, held on 25 April 1962, resulted in a victory for the Uganda People's Congress, the former Opposition party, and in the formation of a new Government. The new Prime Minister was sworn in on 1 May.

Public Service

Composition of the Public Service at 31 December 1961

	Africans		Asians		Expatriate officers	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Superscale posts (£1,839 per annum and above)a/	-	20	-	-	198	178
A Scale posts (£798 to £1,791 per annum)	78	100	20	31	450	455
B Scale posts (£747 to £1,671 per annum)	114	159	115	126	428	580
C Scale posts (£633 to £1,671 per annum)	497	550	322	425	506	469
E Scale posts (£112/4/- to £597 per annum)	2,543	3,412	225	219	-	-

a/ The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty shillings equal one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

Apart from the facilities provided by educational institutions, the Uganda Government provided a wide range of pre-entry and in-service training courses for its clerical, executive and technical staff. The numbers under training on such courses at any one time varied in accordance with assessed needs; at 31 December 1961 there were about 1,400 trainees. Most of these courses were organized by the employing departments concerned, but central arrangements were

made for training in clerical work, typing, dicta-typing and stenography. Courses in public administration began at Makerere College in 1961. A survey of training facilities was made by an assistant director of the Royal Institute of Public Administration, and his proposals for expanding and improving facilities were being carried out. The Labour Department ran supervisory courses for both government and commercial undertakings.

Preparatory training leading to higher medical and surgical qualifications was undertaken at Mulago Hospital under the auspices of the Council for Post-Graduate Medical Training. The Training Grade provided facilities for on-the-job training, leading to accelerated promotion to posts which did not require a formal professional or technical qualification. A full range of teacher-training courses was provided, from post-graduate down to primary level.

An Advisory Committee on Training had been set up, consisting of representatives of the Public Service Commission and the Establishment Division, together with a number of experienced local officers, to keep under review the adequacy and improvement of training facilities.

At the end of 1961, 538 Africans (excluding private students) were following courses overseas which would qualify them for appointment to or advancement in, the Public Service. These students were located as follows: United Kingdom, 478; United States of America, 35; Australia, 9; Canada, 9; India, 4; New Zealand, 2; Ghana, one. The courses being followed included accountancy, public administration, agriculture (at degree and diploma level), architecture, building, degree courses (various), education (teacher-training, etc.), engineering (at professional and technical levels), estate management, fisheries, forestry, journalism, laboratory technology, law, medical (at professional and technical levels), nursing, printing, survey, and veterinary.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Uganda was mostly dependent on peasant agriculture. The size of the domestic product was overwhelmingly determined by two factors: the incomes of the cotton and coffee producers and the level of public expenditures on recurrent and capital account. Other economic activities, even if taken together, still had no more than marginal importance in the total. Cotton and coffee incomes had in fact been a more decisive factor in the economy than the level of public expenditures. They were responsible for a period of remarkable economic prosperity in the early 1950's and they have also determined the recent slowdown in growth. The government sector expanded when incomes in the cotton and coffee sector expanded and began to stabilize after these incomes contracted. It was only due to the substantial reserve funds accumulated during the boom years that public expenditures could be maintained for some time after the contraction in the cotton and coffee incomes. But the point was reached in 1961 when the full impact of the reduced cotton and coffee incomes on the level of public revenues

and expenditures was being felt. The financing of public expenditure thus became difficult once again.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Composition of gross domestic product by type of factor income^{a/} (million pounds at factor cost)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recorded monetary economy:			
Paid employment	31.7	33.2	35.8
Operation surplus	71.5	71.3	70.8
Rental surplus	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Total	106.3	108.1	109.7
Imputed product outside the recorded monetary economy	<u>40.5</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>41.3</u>
Gross domestic product	146.8	149.1	151.0

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

Gross capital formation by sector (million pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Protectorate Government	6.4	5.3	5.3
Local government	1.7	1.9	1.4
East Africa High Commission	0.5	1.0	1.8
Uganda Development Corporation and			
Uganda Electricity Board	3.5	2.8	2.4
Other	<u>7.5</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Total	19.6	17.0	17.0

Gross capital formation by type of asset (million pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Protectorate Government:			
Buildings, etc.	5.8	4.8	4.8
Plant and equipment	0.5	0.3	0.3
Vehicles	0.1	0.2	0.2
Remainder:			
Urban building	2.0	1.8	1.2
Rural industrial building and construction	1.5	0.8	0.6
Plant and equipment	6.0	5.2	5.0
Vehicles	1.5	1.1	1.7

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Recommendations with regard to land were made by a Commission, appointed in 1961, with the object of encouraging the people of Uganda to secure individual titles to replace those provided by local customary law. It was decided that a Land Commission for Uganda should be established, to hold land on behalf of the Government of Uganda, and that administration Land Boards should also be established to hold all Crown land in freehold except for land occupied by the central government and certain specified public bodies. At the end of 1961 legislation was being prepared to put these decisions into effect.

Under the Sebwe River Irrigation Scheme, five fifteen-acre farms were allocated to tenants to ascertain how successfully farmers could operate holdings under the rigid timetable required by irrigation. Progress to the end of 1961 was most encouraging; it was estimated that more than 12,000 acres in the vicinity of the pilot scheme were suitable for irrigation.

Pilot schemes for individual freehold grants to Africans continued in the districts of Kigezi, Ankole and Bugisu.

Freehold grants to Africans at the end of 1961

	<u>Adjudicated</u>	<u>Surveyed</u>	<u>Titles sold</u>
Kigezi	6,102	6,000	652
Ankole	930	532	104
Bugisu	121	116	20

Principal crops

	<u>Area</u> (thousand acres)			<u>Production</u> (thousand long tons)		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cotton	1,565	1,516	2,072	210	215	...
Coffee robusta	463	498	...	154	164	121
Coffee arabica	35	35	...	8	9	9
Tobacco	12	7	8	8	5	16

Livestock
(thousand head)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cattle	3,590	3,618	3,383
Goats	2,765	2,592	2,533
Sheep	959	1,062	832

Livestock products exported

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Hides (long tons)	2,501	3,111	3,278
Goat skins (pieces)	1,149,500	1,271,767	1,182,300
Sheepskins (pieces)	131,700	157,125	167,160

Most of the country was kept free of the major epizootic diseases of livestock, with the exception of Karamoja District, where rinderpest remained endemic, but rabies caused trouble in all districts bordering on the Congo and Ruanda Urundi, from which countries infected dogs have been entering Uganda. About twenty outbreaks of rinderpest were confirmed in 1961 in Karamoja District, where 110,000 head of cattle were vaccinated against this disease. Three escape outbreaks occurred in Bugisu and Bukedi Districts of the Eastern Province, but were quickly ended. In all, 376,000 cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest in maintaining barrier zones to protect the rest of the country. In addition, 25,000 trade cattle were vaccinated against this disease.

Extension of rabies from the Congo and Ruanda Urundi necessitated the proclamation of Kigezi, Toro and Ankole Districts as Rabies Districts, in addition to Bunyoro District, proclaimed in 1960. The whole of the Western Province of Uganda was a rabies area, together with the West Nile District of the Northern Province. All these districts are contiguous with the Congo or Ruanda Urundi. In all, 42,500 dogs were vaccinated.

Trypanosomiasis remained wide-spread in cattle; 331,000 treatments were given against this disease. Foot and mouth disease was a major detrimental factor in the cattle industry.

Considerable administrative and resettlement problems were created by the arrival of more than 20,000 refugees from Ruanda, mainly Watutsi, with some 6,000 head of cattle, on the south-west borders of Ankole and Kigezi Districts. These cattle were free of any major epizootic diseases. They were not included in the current census figures.

Control of the more serious animal diseases strained the staffing resources of the Department of Agriculture to the limit. The problem was how to make existing services more efficient and at the same time to provide for increased training of locally recruited staff and for much needed development.

FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Forestry production
(thousand cubic feet)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Sawlogs	2,750	2,952	3,322
Poles	500	581	476
Firewood	2,200	2,540	2,553

The plywood factory, which started operating in 1959, produced 3.8 million square feet of plywood and blockboard in 1961, compared with 2.5 million square feet in 1960.

A separate Fisheries Department was established in 1961; previously it had been a part of the Game and Fisheries Department.

Total fish production in 1961 was about 60,500 long tons, compared with 60,375 in 1960 and 54,700 in 1959.

MINING, POWER AND INDUSTRY

Mineral production

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (long tons)	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u> (value in thousand pounds)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> (value in thousand pounds)
Copper	11,943	14,522	13,163	2,711	3,319	2,875
Cement	...	71,046	61,925	...	812	706
Beryl	209	417	1,015	26	55	128
Lime	9,622	15,165	13,888	65	107	98
Tungsten ore	51	102	115	26	65	51
Salt	8,781	4,891	6,493	39	22	41
Tin ore	51	47	46	27	26	27
Columbite/tantalite ore	2	3	7	3	2	5
Gold (ounces)	384	780	419	4	8	4

During 1961 the mapping of an area of 5,025 square miles was completed to produce geological maps on scales of 1:100,000 and 1:250,000. An aerial geophysical survey was completed, covering over 30,000 miles of flying; this project was financed by \$US285,000 from the United Nations Special Fund and \$US50,000 from the Uganda Government.

Power

In 1961 the IBRD approved a loan of £3 million to the Uganda Government for re-lending to the Uganda Electricity Board. This loan and a United Kingdom Exchequer loan of £2.5 million enabled the Board to go ahead with several new major development schemes designed to supply electricity in most areas of Uganda.

Electric power generated in 1961 totalled 435 million kwh, compared with 396 kwh million in 1960 and 346 kwh million in 1959.

Industry

Cement production in 1961 was 64,900 long tons, compared with 71,100 long tons in 1960 and 80,300 long tons in 1959. The corresponding figures for cigarettes were 1,265, 1,410 and 1,431 long tons.

To aid tourism, a new National Park was established in Karamoja District.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Vehicles licensed and in use on 31 December

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Private cars	20,624	22,533	22,807
Commercial vehicles	8,787	7,860	6,873
Motor cycles	7,863	8,318	7,952
Public service vehicles	509	487	499
Private motor omnibuses	457	64	87
Tractors	492	546	623
Trailers	304	417	439
Ambulances	...	63	65

The 100-mile branch railway from Tororo to Soroti was being extended through Lira to Gulu (144 miles). The possibility of a further extension from Gulu to Okollo in the West Nile District, involving the bridging of the Nile at Pakwach, was under consideration by the Uganda Government and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The budget was divided into two sections; the revenue budget providing the recurrent expenditure, and the capital budget providing expenditure for development projects. Development expenditure was financed from a Capital Development Fund, into which was paid revenue from export taxes in excess of £4 million per annum, Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and contributions from various territorial funds.

The financial year ran from 1 July to 30 June.

	Revenue and expenditure (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Revenue :			
Revenue budget	20,248	20,642	20,587
Capital budget	3,858	1,295	1,750
Expenditure :			
Revenue budget	20,286	19,612	21,812
Capital budget	5,398	5,284	5,128
Some main heads of revenue :			
Customs and excise	7,335	7,915	8,706
Income tax, non-African poll tax, education tax and estate duty	3,787	3,844	3,768
Export taxes	5,917	4,054	2,550
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	-	-	564
African poll tax	405	378	389
Main heads of expenditure :			
Education	2,863	2,918	3,137
Public works	2,364	1,964	2,152
Health	1,837	1,877	1,989
Police	1,355	1,455	1,767
Public debt	745	828	999
Pensions and gratuities	755	786	967
Local government contributions	792	868	907
Contributions to East Africa			
High Commission	841	649	780
Agriculture	674	688	740

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports
(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Net imports ^{a/}	25,534	26,030	26,546
Domestic exports	42,091	41,588	39,195
Re-exports	1,137	1,338	2,061
Principal imports:			
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	4,190	4,583	3,590
Iron and steel goods	3,049	4,787	2,955
Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	2,149	2,083	2,404
Cotton piece goods	1,702	1,940	2,175
Artificial textile fibres	1,852	1,884	1,950
Petroleum products	2,019	1,981	1,752
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic)	664	751	1,037
Principal exports:			
Cotton, raw	15,428	14,930	16,716
Coffee	18,688	16,987	13,979
Copper	2,781	3,689	2,961
Tea	1,186	1,453	1,472
Hides and skins	941	1,146	816

^{a/} Direct imports plus or minus goods transferred to or from other East African Territories.

Direction of trade
(percentage of value)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of direct imports:			
United Kingdom	37.6	33.8	37.4
India	4.3	4.0	4.6
Other parts of the Commonwealth	7.5	7.0	5.9
Japan	16.8	15.8	14.4
Federal Republic of Germany	9.0	10.5	9.6
Other countries and Territories	24.8	28.9	28.1
Destination of exports:			
India	17.4	20.1	17.2
United Kingdom	19.8	16.2	16.2
United States	15.4	15.3	12.9
Federal Republic of Germany	6.0	8.1	9.8
Other countries and Territories	41.4	40.3	43.9

In 1961 the value of imports from the United Kingdom was £5,557,423, from Japan, £2,143,513, and from the Federal Republic of Germany, £1,420,764. In the same year the value of exports to India was £6,742,263, to the United Kingdom, £6,350,293, to the United States, £5,049,947, and to the Federal Republic of Germany, £3,854,996.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported in general social conditions, the status of women or social security.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment situation

The surplus of labour decreased in 1961, with 8,752 persons registering at employment exchanges, compared with about 15,000 in 1960.

The marked increase in labour migration into Uganda from Tanganyika and Ruanda Urundi by the south-west route, which was first observed in 1958, continued during the year. In 1961, according to returns from check-points, at least 75,500 migrants came by this route, compared with 68,700 in 1960 and 59,000 in 1957.

African wage-earners

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Government employment:			
Protectorate Government	14,665	14,568	14,293
African local government	38,328	34,469	32,048
Construction, transport, agriculture and other services	34,720	35,967	38,135
Educational and medical services	10,209	10,566	10,888
Total	97,922	95,570	95,364
Private employment:			
Agriculture	42,376	45,206	40,843
Cotton ginning	3,950	4,030	3,319
Coffee curing	1,774	2,820	2,495
Forestry and fishing	530	566	542
Mining and quarrying	4,988	5,175	5,443
Manufacturing of food products	7,071	7,620	7,768
Miscellaneous manufacturing	16,907	16,684	17,698
Construction	15,344	12,142	9,085
Commerce	9,174	10,038	10,126
Transport and communications	2,266	2,392	2,618
Educational and medical services	11,351	14,605	15,732
Other services	10,607	12,041	9,966
Total	126,338	133,319	125,635
Grand Total	224,260	228,889	220,999

Workers' organizations

In 1961 there were forty-four trade unions with a total membership of 45,000, compared with thirty-five in 1960 with a membership of 20,000.

Labour disputes

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Strikes	64	53	72
Workers involved	13,249	30,877	21,070
Man-days lost	102,171	105,439	113,537
Disputes without stoppage of work	2	1	5
Workers involved	97	52	205

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Primary producers' co-operative societies in all districts have continued to form unions to facilitate the marketing activities of the member societies, particularly in the processing of crops, provision of transport and purchase of agricultural requirements. Eight of these unions operated fourteen ginneries. The total turnover of the agricultural co-operative movement in 1961 was £9 million. Primary societies handled crops and produce valued at £7 million.

Co-operative societies

	Number		Membership	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Thrift and loan	28	27	1,128	1,126
Consumer	3	3	1,038	1,013
Traders' supply	1	1	114	116
Producers' marketing ^{a/}	1,590	1,630	208,934	251,172
Producers' marketing unions	16	19	1,486	1,559
National unions	-	2	-	18

a/ Includes farming, dairy and fishing.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The index of retail prices in African markets in Kampala (base: January 1957 - 100) was 104 in December 1961, compared with 94 in December 1960 and 98 in December 1959.

Comparisons of income and expenditure in
Fort Portal, Western Province (1960) and
Gulu, Northern Province (1961)

Average income per unskilled worker

	<u>Fort Portal, 1960</u>		<u>Gulu, 1961</u>	
	(s.)	(per cent)	(s.)	(per cent)
Income from regular employment	43.32	37.4	57.52	55.9
Other cash income	<u>16.38</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>28.06</u>	<u>27.3</u>
Total cash income	59.70	51.5	85.58	83.2
Shamba produce	<u>56.18</u>	<u>48.5</u>	<u>17.34</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Total	115.88	100.0	102.92	100.0

Average expenditure per unskilled worker

	<u>Fort Portal, 1960</u>		<u>Gulu, 1961</u>	
	(s.)	(per cent)	(s.)	(per cent)
Food	36.82	59.5	36.28	43.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9.05	14.6	10.24	12.3
Clothing	4.35	7.0	13.40	16.0
Tax	2.74	4.4	2.26	2.7
Other expenditure	<u>8.99</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>21.03</u>	<u>25.3</u>
Total	61.95	100.0	83.21	100.0

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

During 1961, Government housing funds were expended mainly on the preparation of building sites and service areas for African housing and on bringing the services in completed housing estates up to acceptable standards.

There was a substantial rise in the use of permanent building materials by the lower income groups in and near the main urban areas. This was partly due to the increasing supply of locally manufactured concrete building materials and partly to a growing preference and ability to pay for corrugated iron roofing.

In an effort to raise the standard of workmanship in the building trades, the Government has established a number of schools for technicians, in addition to its departmental training schemes.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Under the urban social welfare plan that was started in 1959, seven areas were being serviced by the end of 1961. Special emphasis was being placed on in-service training of staff in the methods and techniques of social work. Under the plan for strengthening family and child care services, an in-service training programme was started for professional staff within the Ministry of Social Development and Labour as well as for the staff of other Government units and of non-government agencies. Funds and aid were provided by UNICEF and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In 1961 courses were held at each of the thirteen rural training centres and at Nzamizi Training Centre. In the rural centres the emphasis was on citizenship courses, which were attended by leaders from various walks of life, including both officials of the local and central governments and private individuals. With the establishment of the rural training centres it was possible to reserve the Nzamizi Training Centre for courses on a higher level for people holding more responsible positions both in the local and central governments as well as in non-governmental groups. A new development at Nzamizi was the establishment of a law school to help raise the technical skill of local government magistrates and their staffs. The main courses at Nzamizi were: training for administrative officers; advanced citizenship courses; training of women leaders. During the year fifty-two courses, varying from two weeks to nine months, were held at Nzamizi; 1,040 students attended.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

In 1961 work began on two new prison farms, each with accommodation for 300 to 400 prisoners. To meet the rise in prison population there was a slight increase in staff of higher rank and a larger increase in subordinate staff performing custodial duties.

Persons convicted

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Homicide	348	414	303
Other offences against the person	850	939	997
Offences against property	3,699	4,061	4,204
Offences against local laws	<u>11,930</u>	<u>13,423</u>	<u>12,013</u>
Total	16,827	18,837	17,517

Sentences

	1959		1960		1961	
	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults
Death penalty	50	-	81	-	52	-
Imprisonment	5,379	100	6,331	93	5,288	-
Fines	9,370	14	10,210	9	9,137	4
Corporal punishment	36	94	37	72	47	46
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	<u>1,492</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>1,727</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>2,535</u>	<u>408</u>
Total	16,327	500	18,386	451	17,059	458

The daily average prison population increased from 6,434 in 1959 to 8,124 in 1960 and to 8,622 in 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In its work, the Health Education Division, assisted by UNICEF, continued to concentrate on improvements in water supplies, sanitation, refuse disposal, pest control, food and housing.

Most towns in Uganda have piped water supplies; in 1961 many extensions to existing schemes were completed. A two million gallon per day extension of the Mbale supply, for instance, provided for expansion to four million gallons. The borehole programme continued, with 173 successful new boreholes sunk; at the end of the year, boreholes in use totalled 3,281.

Expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Central Government:			
Recurrent	2,075	1,973	2,261
Capital	549	1,208	969
Buganda and other local Governments:			
Recurrent	)	386	310
Capital	)	197	199
Municipalities: recurrent	159	162	102

Medical and health staff

	1959		1960		1961	
	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Private^{a/}</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Private^{a/}</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Private^{a/}</u>
Registered physicians	161	273	178	275	149	234
Licensed physicians	8	46	10	36	10	38
Registered practitioners	21	-	21	-	21	-
Licensed practitioners	1	-	1	-	1	-
Medical assistants	279	10	287	12	295	12
Dentists	7	3	7	3	7	3
Nurses of senior training	145	55	119	114	100	99
Certificated nurses	234	67	200	131	247	121
Nursing assistants	255	20	262	20	253	20
Partially trained nurses	889	-	876	126	876	126
Midwives of senior training	127	50	115	83	93	74
Certificated midwives	166	175	144	207	183	190
Health inspectors	25	-	22	-	22	-
Health inspectors (local examination board)	135 ^{b/}	-	119	-	114	-
Health assistants	265 ^{b/}	-	203	-	210	-
Senior laboratory personnel	18	-	20	-	21	-
Laboratory assistants	54	-	63	-	58	-
Pharmacists	7	50	7	50	6	50
Dispensers	...	-	52	-	55	-

a/ Including missions.

b/ Hygiene orderlies and health orderlies.

Institutions

In 1961, there were twenty-eight hospitals with a total of 5,431 beds; ten nursing homes with a total of 137 beds; 177 dispensaries and maternity units with a total of 3,729 beds; and thirty-three such units for outpatients only. Specialized units included a maternity and child welfare centre, two mental institutions and three leprosaria.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Until November 1961 the Director of Education was responsible to the Minister of Education for the administration and control of the educational system, at both the executive and professional levels. Thereafter the Department was fully integrated with the Ministry; the posts of Director, Deputy Director and Assistant

Director were abolished, and the Director's non-professional functions were reallocated between the new posts of the Chief Education Officer and the Chief Inspector of Schools. Uganda had been hitherto divided into four provinces, in each of which a senior education officer had responsibilities for various educational activities. With the increasing devolution of authority for primary and junior secondary education, arrangements were made to abolish these four posts and to divide their responsibilities between the education officers of the local authorities and the Inspectorate. As a first step the post of education officer, Eastern Province, was abolished in February 1961. The Eastern, Northern and Western Provinces were divided into districts and Buganda into divisions, to each of which an education officer was posted; in most districts or divisions there were in addition one or more assistant education officers.

In all but four districts (Bukedi District assumed responsibility in July 1961 for primary education under the District Council Ordinance of 1955), the district council became the local education authority, conducting its business through an education committee. In most cases the council had a majority of members on the committee.

Further steps were taken to give greater autonomy to the major schools and colleges by the drafting of Boards of Governors Rules and Grant-in-aid Rules, under the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1959.

	<u>Expenditure</u> (thousand pounds)		
	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>	<u>1961/1962</u>
Recurrent	4,526	4,631	4,826
Capital	429	410	389

For the financial year 1961/1962, about 26 per cent of the total territorial recurrent budget and about 9 per cent of the capital budget were allocated to education; the corresponding figures for 1960/1961 were 21 per cent and 12 per cent.

For 1961/1962, Makerere College received £296,000 in grants and the Royal College, Nairobi received £113,000 in grants. In addition, £2,340 was paid to the new University College of Dar-es-Salaam and £2,000 to the Provisional Council of the proposed University of East Africa.

Schools

	1959		1960		1961	
	Government and aided	Unaided	Government and aided	Unaided	Government and aided	Unaided
Primary	2,306	3,316	2,354	3,614	2,416	3,973
Secondary	277	90	266	18	321	25
Vocational	91	4	92	3	81	1
Teacher-training	33	2	32	1	35	-
Higher education	1	-	1	-	1	-

Pupils

	1959		1960		1961	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
African:						
Primary	341,625	142,558	354,027	161,712	371,328	177,506
Secondary	24,948	3,914	21,113	4,311	24,377	5,567
Vocational	3,472	568	3,971	521	3,461	498
Teacher-training	2,401	1,270	2,142	1,042	1,984	1,077
Non-African:						
Primary	9,055	8,461	8,775	8,404	8,614	8,245
Secondary	3,260	2,032	3,640	2,221	3,799	2,425
Teacher-training	35	60	43	54	40	54

The numbers of children of school age in 1961 were: African, 1,018,000; Asian, 19,200; European, 1,200.

Higher education
(men and women)

	1959	1960	1961
In the Territory:			
Africans			
Non-Africans	) 384	507	570
	)	68	89
In the United Kingdom:			
Africans	339	437	477
Non-Africans	637	40	54
Elsewhere:			
Africans	137	523	503
Non-Africans	43	328	32

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Full use was made of broadcasting as a medium of communication; the vernacular programmes were closely followed by clubs organized in the rural areas.

The Community Development Division of the Ministry of Social Development and Labour had cine projectors in its thirteen rural training centres. A film-lending library, operated by the Department of Information, offered films on loan to educational establishments and voluntary organizations throughout the Territory.

ZANZIBAR

AREA

The island of Zanzibar, 640 square miles (1,658 square kilometres) in area, is separated from the East African coast by a channel of 22.5 miles across the narrowest part. Some twenty-five miles to the north-east lies the island of Pemba, 380 square miles (984 square kilometres) in area, which forms part of the Zanzibar Protectorate.

POPULATION

The last census, taken in 1958, revealed a total population of 299,111, made up as follows: Africans and Arabs, 279,935; Indians, Pakistanis, Goans and Comorians, 18,334; Europeans, 507; and others, 335. The total population, estimated at mid-1960, was 309,341. The estimated total population in mid-1961 was 314,719. Registration of births and deaths has not yet been generally applied throughout the Territory and reliable data are not available.

Two-thirds of the island of Zanzibar, to the centre and to the east, is largely uninhabited except for the fishing settlements on the east coast. The town of Zanzibar, the capital, is situated in the centre of the densely-populated western side of the island and had a population of 57,923 in 1958.

Apart from the narrow belt of coral country in the east, the island of Pemba is densely populated. The three main towns situated on the west coast are Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani, with populations of 7,507, 7,167 and 1,977 respectively in 1958.

GOVERNMENT

Constitution

The present Constitution, which came into effect in 1960, provides for an Executive Council of eight members under the chairmanship of the British Resident and a Legislative Council, presided over by a speaker appointed from outside the Legislature, and consisting of thirty-one members, of whom twenty-three are elected.

During 1961, two general elections were held, one in January and one in June. As the results of the January elections did not give either of the two major political parties a clear majority, a caretaker Government was formed. At the second general election in June, the Zanzibar Nationalist Party, under Arab leadership, won ten seats; the African dominated Afro-Shirazi Party won ten and

the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party, a break-away group from the Afro-Shirazis, won three. A coalition Government was formed by the Zanzibar Nationalist Party and the Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party. In December, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the Zanzibar Government to send a delegation to the United Kingdom to consider constitutional questions.

Public Service

The policy of the Government is to secure the maximum possible implementation of the principle of "Zanzibarization", that is, the appointment of Zanzibar citizens to posts in the Civil Service where Zanzibaris with suitable qualifications are available. It is part of this policy that there should be no discrimination against non-Zanzibaris already in the service who remain eligible for promotion on grounds of seniority, experience and merit. In 1961 the Government proposed to expand the functions of the Public Service Commission to embrace the bulk of the Civil Service and to set up Police and Judicial Service Commissions.

The composition of the Public Service at 31 December 1961 was as follows:

<u>Subjects of His Highness the Sultan</u>	<u>Expatriates with pay addition</u>	<u>Expatriates with leave privileges</u>	<u>Other Expatriates</u>
Superscale posts	1	28	-
Senior posts	278	120	31
Junior posts	2,381	-	15
Subordinate staff	774	-	-
Daily paid workers	3,523	-	1,236

Training facilities

Various government departments have introduced in-service training schemes for junior staff in the following posts: agricultural assistants, veterinary assistants, printing assistants, nurses and hospital assistants, midwives, dispensers, laboratory assistants, rural health assistants, health inspectors, entomological assistants, marine diesel mechanics, marine deck officers and works artisans.

The Government also arranged for further training in other East African Territories of co-operative officers, marine diesel mechanics, postal assistants, labour inspectors and police officers.

During 1961, thirty-six Zanzibari members of the Public Service (fifty-three in 1960) were sent on post-selection or study leave courses overseas; of these, thirty-five were in the United Kingdom and one in India. The types of courses they attended included administration, agriculture, co-operation, education, health, journalism, police, ports and marine, public works, social welfare, town planning, treasury and auditing.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Territory's economy is based on agricultural and marine products. Cloves and coco-nuts are the most important cash crops and the main sources of income.

Zanzibar suffered economically in 1961 owing mainly to the decrease in clove exports to its two principal markets, India and Indonesia. Total exports amounted to 8,319 tons in 1961, compared with 12,347 tons in 1960 and 9,235 tons in 1959. Excessive rains at the time of harvest severely damaged the 1961/1962 crop. As a result the Clove Grower's Association purchased a larger portion of the crop than usual for distillation instead of for export. Large stocks of cloves were held.

Towards the end of 1960, the Government appointed a team to survey and report on the Territory's economy. In 1961, the Government announced that it had accepted generally the recommendations contained in the report of the survey team and proposed to revise the Development Plan, 1960-1964, accordingly. The revision was made, taking into account the current financial position of the Territory and the finance available for development, as well as the funds expended on development in previous years.

Under the revised Plan, covering the period July 1961 to June 1964, gross expenditure was expected to be £1,235,028. ^{1/} The main items in the revised Plan are: agriculture, £377,160; social services, £275,642; works and communications, £242,345; general services, £152,656 and works extraordinary, £135,000.

The Government stated that Zanzibar's resources could reasonably provide for an expenditure of £1.2 million during the three-year period, at a rate of approximately £400,000 a year; that the chief emphasis of this Plan should be placed on agricultural development, and that efforts should be made to diversify the agricultural output so as to lessen the vulnerability of the economy.

The Plan retains all the existing schemes for agricultural development except the Production Council. Among the new agricultural schemes are the following: (a) agricultural bank (to replace the Production Council) £125,600; (b) agricultural extension and training, £39,800; (c) co-operative development, £11,000; (d) fisheries investment, £20,000; (e) coir industry, £16,870; and (f) mechanical cultivation, £15,000.

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Of the total area of 1,020 square miles, 450 square miles are planted with tree crops, seventy square miles are arable land, and eighty square miles are meadows and pastures. About 400 square miles consist of thin soils overlying coral and are unused or used only partially for shifting cultivation. About half of this coral area is potentially productive for agriculture.

^{1/} The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty shillings equal one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

The western parts of both Zanzibar and Pemba are largely planted with cloves and coco-nuts. Other cash crops which are of interest to cultivators include cocoa, coffee, chillies and nutmegs. Production of such subsistence crops as rice, sugar cane and cassava is of considerable importance, though the Territory is not yet self-supporting. Mangoes, citrus fruits and bananas also grow well.

The policy of the Government is to develop all national resources for the benefit of the Territory and its inhabitants in a manner consistent with the conservation of these resources for future generations. The steps being taken or contemplated by the Ministry of Agriculture to implement the policy include: (a) making all concerned understand the objectives of this policy through publication of an agricultural production programme; (b) promoting land use planning; (c) conducting a realistic research and experimental programme; (d) building up an efficient extension service during the period 1962-1965; (e) encouraging the diversification of crops; (f) expanding food production; (g) developing the livestock industry; and (h) setting up an efficient marketing service.

Principal crops by area planted and output^{a/}

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cloves:			
Area planted (acres)	80,000	80,000	80,000
Cloves exported (tons)	9,235	12,347	8,319
Clove oil exported (tons)	136	148	158
Coco-nuts:			
Area planted (acres)	120,000	120,000	120,000
Copra exported (tons))		4,508	7,391
Oil exported (tons))		2,672	2,490
Cake exported (tons))	11,351	2,513	2,081
Nuts exported (tons))		4,857	3,681
Fibre exported (tons))		5,952	4,749
Rice:			
Area planted (acres)	17,547	21,303	25,973
Production consumed locally (tons)	11,437	14,050	16,833
Root crops:			
Area planted (acres)	36,000	36,000	40,000
Production consumed locally (tons)	99,000	100,000	100,000
Bananas:			
Area planted (acres)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Production consumed locally (tons)	14,000	14,000	14,000
Citrus:			
Area planted (acres)	1,270	1,200	1,200
Production consumed locally (tons)	1,680	10,000	10,000

a/ The acreage of rice is estimated from measurements, while those of other crops are estimated with less accuracy.

Livestock

Stock are pastured among the cloves and coco-nuts and large herds graze on plains of eastern Pemba. The presence of trypanosomiasis in Zanzibar Island has restricted stock rearing and in both islands East Coast Fever and other tick-borne diseases are prevalent.

According to a census taken in 1960, there were some 48,000 cattle and 14,200 goats in the Territory, compared with 35,000 and 14,000 respectively in 1959. Poultry and sheep are also kept.

Livestock products

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cattle slaughtered (head)	6,837	5,800 a/	6,059 a/
Goats slaughtered (head)	14,459	4,400 a/	3,768 a/
Cattle hides (hundredweight)	853	1,156	764
Sheep and goat skins (hundredweight)	293	241	192

a/ Local animals slaughtered in Pemba and Zanzibar town, excluding Zanzibar country districts for which figures are not available.

Approximately one million gallons of milk are produced annually.

FORESTRY

The aim of government policy is to make the Territory as self-sufficient in timber products as is practicable through long-term afforestation and sound utilization of the mangrove forests and natural bushlands in the coral areas. Measures being taken by the Government include afforestation, with species suitable for sawn timber, in selected areas totalling 10,000 acres, and controlled exploitation of the mangrove forests to ensure future pole supplies from this source.

The value of exports of forest products in 1961 was £5,923, against £17,165 in 1960 and £15,292 in 1959. Mangrove poles sold locally in 1960 and 1961 were valued at £10,670 and £7,750 respectively.

FISHERIES

Fishing is an important activity; the waters on the east coast of Zanzibar have a specially plentiful supply of fish. The Government helped fishermen to increase their catches by instructing them in the use and maintenance of modern types of gear and by encouraging the purchase of small powered craft and nylon nets under a government hire purchase scheme. The local market for fish is largely satisfied and future expansion of the fishing industry will depend on setting up

cold storage, packing and processing plants to prepare the fish for export. A major object of government policy is to start this work as quickly as possible. Shell marine exports increased from £19,252 in 1959 to £33,819 in 1960 and £39,004 in 1961.

POWER

The Electricity Board is responsible for the development and distribution of power both in Zanzibar and Pemba.

In Zanzibar, power is generated by four 750 kw diesel-driven generators. An additional diesel generator of 1,500 kw output capacity was installed in 1961 and was expected to be commissioned early next year. A diesel power station with three 215 kw generators was put into operation in Pemba in 1959 and supplies the main centres of population. In 1961, nearly ten million units were sold in Zanzibar, compared with about 774,000 units in Pemba.

INDUSTRY

The only industries are the processing of clove-oil and coco-nut oil, the manufacture of soap and the manufacture and processing of coir. The chief handicrafts are basket and mat weaving, wood-work, embroidery, fishing gear, pottery, metal works and toys. The handicraft trade has expanded in both Pemba and Zanzibar.

The Government encourages the development of industries connected with the processing of local products. In addition to the schemes referred to earlier as a part of the revised Development Plan, 1961-1964, the possibility of canning, processing or marketing of fruit was to be investigated in 1962, and various developments with clove products, including the construction of a distillery in Pemba, were under active consideration. Other possibilities to be examined included the setting up of a pasteurization plant for Zanzibar town milk supplies, a ghee industry in the remoter rural areas, additional distillation capacity for crops such as Ylang Ylang and further development of coco-nut products. Efforts were being made by the Zanzibar National Cottage Industries Committees in Zanzibar and Pemba to improve the quality of local handicrafts with a view to their export for sale overseas.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

In 1960 Zanzibar had 387 miles of roads, of which 276 miles were bitumen surfaced, and Pemba had 227 miles of roads, of which 81 miles were bitumen surfaced; the remainder had either earth or metal surfaces. No road construction was reported in 1961.

The revised Development Plan, 1961-1964, attaches great importance to improvements to rural roads, particularly in Pemba. Provision is also made for minor improvements to township roads and for drainage in Pemba. Registered motor vehicles in 1961 included 268 buses, 190 lorries and 1,467 taxis and private cars. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 306 buses, 310 lorries and 1,569 taxis and private cars.

Air transport

Zanzibar airfield, situated near the town, has an all-weather runway. Operations are restricted to aircraft with a maximum all-up weight of 44,000 pounds, a figure which is ample for the types of aircraft in use at present. Air traffic control and other services are provided. Pemba airfield is situated near Chake Chake. There is an all-weather runway with a landing restriction of 33,000 pounds. Only temporary terminal facilities exist at present. East African Airways Corporation operates scheduled services.

The problem of air communications with Pemba continues to give much concern. The Government was assured of the maintenance of the existing service up to 30 June 1962 only. The revised Development Plan, 1961-1964, provides for an expenditure of £5,000 for improvements to Pemba airfield.

Aircraft movements in the Territory showed a steady increase during the period under review.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Aircraft movements	6,214	6,235	7,178
Passengers (arrivals and departures)	42,630	46,545	51,907
Mail handled (metric tons)	34.7	36.3	42.2
Freight handled (metric tons)	249.9	300.4	327.0

Sea-borne shipping

Zanzibar is the main port. Ocean-going vessels maintain regular and frequent communications with all parts of the world. Government steamers maintain regular weekly connexions with Pemba and Dar es-Salaam, Tanganyika. Coastal vessels, carrying both passengers and cargo, also maintain regular services between Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Consideration is being given by the Government to the establishment of unified control, perhaps by an independent statutory body, over Zanzibar port, as well as to the further improvement of harbour facilities, particularly in Pemba. The revised Development Plan, 1961-1964, proposes spending £3,619 on jetty improvements in Pemba.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of steamers entered	799	834	763
Cargo handled (long tons)			
Inward	86,284	74,621	86,400
Outward	52,849	63,878	55,687

Communications

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Letters, post-cards, etc. handled (thousands)	2,500	2,250	2,371
Parcels received	17,587	17,292	16,552
Parcels dispatched	3,489	3,430	2,458

The Government is considering the establishment of motorized mobile post offices to provide postal facilities for rural areas. It is also hoped during the fiscal year 1962-1963 to extend and improve the accommodations of the main Post Office, Zanzibar, which are at present highly unsatisfactory. Technical investigations are proceeding for the improvement of the telephone system in Pemba.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial position of Zanzibar remained very difficult in 1961. Expenditure increased as a result of the development of services, the requirements of constitutional advance and increases in costs over the past few years. The increases in costs were not matched by corresponding higher prices for the Territory's export products nor by compensating increases in productivity. The difficulties were accentuated by the contraction of some of the markets for cloves. As a result there was very little natural growth in revenue and deficits on recurrent account. In order to achieve a balanced budget, the Government made economies in expenditures, introduced new import duties and raised the existing duties.

The principal forms of taxation were customs import duties, export duties on cloves and coco-nut product and income tax. There was no poll tax.

In 1961 the financial year was changed from the calendar year to the period 1 July to 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u> ^{a/} (actual)	<u>1960</u> ^{a/} (actual)	<u>1961</u> ^{b/} (actual)
Protectorate revenue	2,254.7	2,573.3	1,397.6
Protectorate expenditure	3,674.3	2,525.3	1,562.9
Major heads of revenue:			
Customs	1,525.8	1,734.1	816.9
Licences and taxes	244.0	254.0	148.5
Earnings and sales	230.4	248.5	140.0
Major heads of expenditure:			
Public works	508.3	359.6	197.1
Education	360.9	380.0	212.8
Health	291.9	305.0	157.5
Pensions	217.8	221.5	139.8
Agriculture	126.7	134.4	65.5

a/ Full year.

b/ Half year.

Development finance
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u> ^{a/} (actual)	<u>1960</u> ^{a/} (actual)	<u>1961</u> ^{b/} (actual)
Receipts	83.4	111.7	66.0
Payments	250.3	232.7	107.6
Major sources of revenue:			
Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds	60.5	29.8	31.0
Transfers from recurrent budget	0.5	71.9	35.0
Major items of expenditure:			
Agriculture	48.2	29.5	17.7
Education	33.0	12.6	7.3
Health	61.5	1.9	3.4
Works and communications	51.7	42.5	27.5
Miscellaneous	33.6	146.2 ^{c/}	51.7 ^{c/}

a/ Full year.

b/ Half year.

c/ Includes works extraordinary, general services and revotes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
Imports and exports
 (value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Imports	5,368.5	5,238.3	5,491.4
Exports, domestic	3,822.6	4,768.8	3,553.4
Re-exports	812.5	845.3	846.8
Principal imports:			
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,221.7	1,878.8	2,035.9
Cotton piece goods	216.1	234.3	212.6
Artificial silk piece goods	156.1	164.4	209.6
Machinery and electrical apparatus	205.6	370.1	486.8
Motor spirits	140.2	155.0	162.2
Motor cars and lorries	94.6	135.5	160.8
Principal exports:			
Cloves	2,657.8	3,535.2	2,414.0
Copra	556.9	310.4	430.4
Coco-nut oil	170.8	274.5	210.8
Coco-nuts	122.4	136.5	91.2
Clove and clove stem oil	107.2	121.0	122.3
Oil cake	37.0	57.8	41.4

Direction of trade
 (percentage of value)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	20.5	18.6	23.1
Tanganyika	9.9	9.2	7.9
Japan	6.6	6.9	6.4
India	6.8	6.2	5.3
Kenya	6.0	5.6	4.9
Pakistan	6.9	5.4	6.4
Other countries and Territories	43.3	48.1	46.0
Destination of exports:			
Indonesia	31.1	37.5	22.0
India	15.9	12.2	11.0
United States	3.9	5.7	3.9
United Kingdom	4.0	5.3	5.2
Kenya	4.0	5.2	5.8
Tanganyika	5.5	4.1	6.6
Other countries and Territories	35.6	30.0	45.5

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The disastrous drop in the economy due to the damage done by rain to the 1961 clove crop has affected social conditions to some extent and also the standard of living.

Civil disturbances occurred during and after the general elections of June 1961; a Commission of Enquiry, appointed in July to investigate these disturbances, found that the immediate cause had been disorders at the Ngambo Polling Stations and interference with voters, and that other factors of a racial nature had come into play due to electioneering propaganda.

In a general statement of the aims and policies of the Government, laid before the Legislative Council in November 1961, the Chief Minister declared that a basic aim of the Government was to promote in every way possible the building up of a nation in which all races and sections could live a full, harmonious and happy life. The Government would continue to seek by all means to eliminate and prevent discriminatory practices and had called on all men of good will to assist in this effort. In carrying out its policies, the Government's principal aim was to provide greater opportunities for advancement to those sections of the community, especially in the rural areas, which were relatively poor and backward.

Status of women

The status of women has undergone a notable change from the days when the affairs of state were wholly in the hands of men. More and more women are taking their places in public life. The right to vote was granted to women in 1959. At the two elections in 1961, several thousand women exercised their franchise rights and took a keen interest in the candidates' meetings. One woman was nominated as a Legislative Councillor, and many serve on advisory committees.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The majority of the rural population are engaged in food production. Along the coast, fishing is an important occupation normally followed in conjunction with agriculture. Paid labour is mainly dependent on the growing, harvesting and processing of the two major products, cloves and coco-nuts. In urban areas, the principal occupations are transport, building, port and dock labour, domestic service, sanitation and public works, clerical work and business.

The available manpower in the Territory was considered adequate to meet local requirements. During 1961 there was a marked reduction in the number of migrant workers from Tanganyika.

There was some increase in unemployment during the period under review. Job applications received by the Labour Exchange numbered 6,185 in 1961, compared with 2,064 in 1960 and 4,108 in 1958. Placements made by the Exchange during these years were 786 in 1961, 300 in 1960 and 408 in 1959.

The fall in the price of cloves was partly responsible for the rise in unemployment. It also made the adjustment in wages difficult; some owners of clove trees maintained that they could make no profit at all.

The Government considered that the problem of creating employment opportunities for the greatest possible number of people was in most cases more important than the raising of wages. To help solve the problem of unemployment and lower wages, the Government planned to arrange for maximum co-operation between the labour movement and other sections in the Territory, thus minimizing any conflicts of interest.

As regards government employees, it has been the firm policy that His Highness' subjects should be given clear preference in all positions open to them. The Government states that the time has now come for this policy to be expanded into private industry and outside employment.

Workers' and employers' organizations

The number of registered trade unions increased from seventeen with 7,424 members in 1960 to twenty-two with nearly 8,000 members in 1961. One employers' association had a total membership of 7,770 in 1960. There was improved activity in the dock yards following the establishment of a Joint Industrial Council late in 1961. A Whitley Council was set up for government staff workers and a Central Labour Council was established for other workers.

To encourage the development of a healthy trade union movement with a view to improving the standard of living of all workers generally, the Labour Office gives assistance to unions in such matters as drafting their constitutions, preparing accounts and conducting training courses on trade union organization and management.

Labour disputes

A total of 126 disputes by employees and seven disputes by employers was reported to the Labour Office during 1961, compared with 102 and two respectively for the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The total number of registered co-operative societies rose from seventy-nine (with a membership of 5,423) in 1960 to eighty-three (membership not available) in 1961. Most of these were consumer societies; others include marketing produce or fish, canning and thrift and credit societies. As part of its

over-all agriculture policy, the Government aims to develop the co-operative movement through community education in co-operative principles, by consolidating existing organizations and by fostering new societies. Producer co-operatives, local industries and thrift and credit societies are being specially encouraged.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The disturbances in 1961 had a marked effect on the economy of the Territory; the public showed reluctance to invest money in the development of land. Public funds were not available for the improvement of roads and the acquisition and development of open spaces within the congested Stone Town (Zanzibar town). The planning schemes for the three towns in Pemba failed to be approved, some revision of these schemes appeared to be a possibility, because of the very limited funds available for their implementation.

In 1961, the Ministry of Health and Housing took an active interest in raising the standard of housing throughout the Territory. As a first step, preliminary consideration was given to the details of a housing project for Ngambo.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Social security applies primarily to the family unit, and it is intended to keep under constant review the best way in which the traditional practices and the activities of voluntary agencies can be adjusted to meet present-day needs and emergencies. Some protection is afforded to the worker by the Workmen's Compensation Decree of 1957. The Government is seeking advice from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board on social security schemes in effect in other countries.

Following the general election in January 1961, the Welfare Department became a part of the Ministry of Education and Welfare, which is responsible for social welfare policy. The Senior Welfare Officer is the executive officer in charge of the Department. The work of the Department includes all forms of social case work, probation and social work relating to the courts, aid to discharged prisoners and the promotion of community activities.

The welfare policy of the Government is to encourage, foster and broaden the scope of the voluntary agencies as it is considered that their more personal contacts with people through their committees or councils could be much more effective than centralized government activity. Government and voluntary agencies co-operate in the development of effective social services.

In 1961, as in previous years, direct budgetary provisions was made by the Government for assistance to discharged prisoners, repatriation of destitutes and financing of case-work in connexion with schools and all medical cases. Provision was also made for relief of destitutes, distressed persons and the chronic sick in rural areas in so far as those needs could not be met by funds available to voluntary agencies or local government bodies.

Funds for the rehabilitation of victims in connexion with the June election disturbances were raised partly by voluntary efforts and partly by the Government. A special Refugees' Committee was set up to sort out the problems of feeding, housing and eventual rehabilitation of the persons involved. A compensation committee was also created to make an assessment of the actual value of the damage to properties and the loss of stock-in-trade of shops.

The Welfare Department's case-work suffered a great set-back because of insufficient funds for aid to needy persons. Neither the voluntary agencies nor the Government could provide the amount of money required.

The two major voluntary agencies (the Zanzibar and Pemba Voluntary Welfare Societies) had to reduce the rates of allowances to those aged persons who had neither relations nor friends to care for them in the urban areas, and entertained no new cases of need until the financial position of the agencies had improved. Similarly the Senior Welfare Officer received more applications for assistance than he had funds to assist. Aged persons needing institutional care were admitted to the Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House at Walezo.

There is no institution in the Territory for the care and rehabilitation of the handicapped; nor is there any organized scheme for employment of young people or for rehabilitation of the disabled. The Welfare Department arranges for maintenance in cases of necessity and attempts to achieve rehabilitation where possible.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The policy in regard to community development is the responsibility of the Chief Minister. The aim of this policy is to foster self-help wherever possible. Administrative and other officers therefore encourage rural community leaders in such schemes, and pound for pound contributions are made by the Government to match contributions of rural communities.

In Pemba and in the rural areas of Zanzibar the District Commissioners implement community development policy, assisted by the district teams composed of medical, agricultural, education and co-operative development officers. The Welfare Department encourages village crafts and cottage industries and the development of women organizations.

Community development in Zanzibar township is primarily the responsibility of the Zanzibar Township Council, although the Town Planning Authority, the District Commissioner (Urban), and the Welfare Department are concerned with special aspects of community development within the township.

In urban areas community associations and centres are generally all voluntary and are not subject to direction or guidance from the Government. However, the civic centre at Ngambo, is administered by a Management Committee under the chairmanship of the Senior Welfare Officer. The centre provides an opportunity for all forms of community activity for both men and women.

Most of the main communities in Zanzibar have women's organizations. In rural villages women have been organized into groups by the Welfare Department for instruction in literacy, sewing, knitting, cooking, mothercraft and domestic hygiene.

The Department endeavours to foster handicrafts by providing a market for craftsmen where they can obtain a fair price for their work. The services of a handicraft expert were engaged during 1961; his report on the development of handicrafts as a major commercial enterprise was being studied by the Government.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	<u>Persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>Offences</u>			
Against lawful authority and public order	110	187	424
Against the person	346	352	234
Against property	1,224	960	926
Other offences under the penal code	923	1,015	911
Statutory	<u>2,822</u>	<u>2,819</u>	<u>2,920</u>
Total	5,425	5,333	5,415

Sentences

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Death penalty	-	1	2
Imprisonment	1,125	911	714
Corporal punishment	6	9	36
Fine	3,869	4,101	4,341
Warned or bound over	425	311	341

Offences against public order increased considerably, reflecting the state of disorder in Zanzibar District in June 1961. Seventy-three murders were reported, an increase of sixty-two over 1960.

There is a probation service in both Zanzibar and Pemba. Arrangements have been made with the Tanganyika Government for the reception and training of juvenile delinquents in the approved school at Malindi, Tanganyika.

The number of juveniles convicted decreased from forty-six in 1959 to forty in 1960 and then increased to fifty-eight in 1961.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Health and Housing is responsible for the maintenance, protection and improvement of the health of the population.

The state of health of the population in 1961 was reported to be satisfactory in general. However, there were moderate outbreaks of measles, chickenpox, mumps and whooping cough; sporadic cases of enteric infections occurred throughout Zanzibar Town and Island. A vigorous campaign was being conducted against malnutrition and anaemia, particularly in Pemba. Education of the public in dietary matters had already begun and the Education Department was taking an active part in the instruction of school children. In the rural areas attention was being focused on accelerating the campaign for improved sanitation. The public co-operated in the construction of latrine pits, and experiments with bore-hole latrines were started in Pemba.

In the campaign against communicable diseases, the malaria eradication project was proceeding well. The Tuberculosis Unit was also doing excellent work. Sick returns from government medical institutions showed the most common diseases were those of the respiratory system, malaria, tropical ulcer and infections of the digestive system. The principle causes of death in Government hospitals in 1961 were: alimentary diseases including intestinal obstruction (54); anaemias (40); circulatory diseases (38); respiratory tuberculosis (34); and pneumonia (33).

The total expenditure on public health amounted to £353,400 (including the recurrent costs of £291,900) in 1959, £306,900 (including the recurrent costs of £305,000) in 1960 and £160,900 (including the recurrent costs of £157,500) in the first six months of 1961.

Medical and health facilities

In 1961, there were three general hospitals, one cottage hospital, twenty-six dispensaries, one separate tuberculosis hospital, one mental institution, two leprosaria, and three separate maternity centres. Of a total of 668 hospital beds in 1961, 319 were for general illnesses. In addition forty-seven were for maternity cases; approximately 100 were for tuberculosis; 185 were for mental patients; and seventeen were for prisoners. Although the over-all total of beds and the number available per thousand of the population was satisfactory according to the standards of the other East African Territories, the ideal number, particularly in regard to general beds, had not yet been reached.

In order to meet the needs of the local population, urgent consideration was being given to the possibility of reconstructing the hospital at Chake Chake in Pemba and eventually increasing the number of beds from forty-three to sixty-two. Future improvements desired for existing hospitals include a new X-ray unit, operating theatre, tuberculosis ward and maternity unit for the Zemebbai Karimjee Hospital at Wete in Pemba, a new mortuary at the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital in Zanzibar and a small operating theatre at Mkoani Hospital in Pemba.

It was also planned to build two small hospitals to serve the rural areas of Zanzibar. Apart from these future projects, a new children's ward at the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital was expected to open before the end of 1961.

At certain times the number of beds for women in Zanzibar Town were barely sufficient. It was therefore considered as a matter of urgency to increase the number of beds at the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital Maternity Unit as soon as possible. The Government also planned to build three rural maternity centres. In 1961 two new dispensaries were built in rural areas and two others were planned. Partly as an experimental scheme to improve rural medical services, eight lock-up sub-dispensaries were being built in Pemba.

Medical and health staff

In the matter of staff, it is Government policy that new appointments should, wherever possible, be filled by His Highness' subjects. In 1961 the position was reached where all but a few of the most senior posts were either filled or had local persons in training ready to take over. With regard to the future supplies of doctors, the position seemed to be good since there were between thirty and forty Zanzibaris studying medicine in the United Kingdom, India and elsewhere.

It was extremely difficult to maintain the establishment of nursing sisters, but in 1961 a steady flow of qualified Zanzibar girls began to return to the Territory. The School for Hospital Assistants and Staff Nurses continued to train twenty-five women and men annually. The number of trained female nurses available was still comparatively few, and, in consequence, great difficulty arose in staffing the women's wards both in Zanzibar and Pemba. In order to improve this position a new training course was instituted for Standard VIII girls in the category of assistant nurses. It was also hoped that another twelve Standard VIII girls would be found for training as assistant midwives, in addition to the seven assistant nurses mentioned above.

The training of health inspectors continued during the year, culminating in the students sitting for the qualifying examination of the Royal Society of Health. Of the ten students who took the course eight were successful. The other two were considered to be of a good standard and acquitted themselves well enough to be given the local Zanzibar qualification without further examination.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Before 1961, educational administration was the direct responsibility of the Government and was organized centrally by a Director of Education and his staff. During the year, a Ministry for Education and Welfare was established and the Director of Education was appointed concurrently as its Permanent Secretary.

The aim of educational policy is to develop a well-balanced educational system and to achieve as soon as possible a stage where primary education is available to all children of that age range, secondary education to about 23 per cent of the relevant age group, and higher education to about 2 per cent of that particular age group. The Education Development Programme, 1960-1964, which was regarded as totally inadequate, was revised towards the end of 1961 to conform to these objectives.

Under the revised programme, covering the period from July 1961 to June 1964, the educational facilities will be expanded within the available financial resources and the existing scheme for educational development will be continued. School curricula and syllabuses were being revised in primary schools, particularly in second-level classes to bear a closer relationship to the development of the Territory's economic resources as well as to the conditions and interests of Zanzibar on its way to attaining independence.

Expenditure
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Government:			
Recurrent expenditure	360.9	380.0	407.9
Capital expenditure	33.0	12.6	31.2
Voluntary agencies	58.2	54.4	57.1

Schools

	<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>			<u>1961</u>		
	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govern- ment</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Un- aided</u>
Primary	63	10	5	63	10	5	63	10	3
Secondary	3	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	4
Vocational	3	-	2	3	-	2	2	-	2
Teacher-training	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Muslim Academy	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Pupils

	1959		1960		1961	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	11,889	6,770	12,528	7,335	12,835	7,716
Secondary	711	324	802	410	833	526
Vocational	123	85	83	96	86	96
Teacher-training	94	48	79	30	70	35
Muslim Academy	104	-	142	-	151	-
Technical training in Kenya	16	-	5	-	-	-

The 1961 enrolment figures indicate that on the basis of the 1958 census, 37.7 per cent of the boys and 24.9 per cent of the girls of primary school age (5-14) were receiving education; the over-all percentage was 31.6, a slight increase over the previous year.

Teachers

	1959		1960		1961	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	425	223	440	241	443	254
Secondary a/	45	20	48	25	57	27
Vocational	9	10	11	9	10	7
Teacher-training	10	3	6	4	7	6

a/ Includes Muslim Academy staff.

During 1961, the number of primary teachers fell short of the required establishment because of retirements and resignations. Temporary teachers were employed to fill the vacancies. In response to representations from the Government Teachers' Union, a commission to inquire into the conditions of service of government primary teachers was set up in May of that year. Its report was expected to be ready early in 1962.

The staffing situation in the secondary schools during 1961 was improved by the recruitment of four teachers from the United States under the Teachers for East Africa Project. Another teacher was recruited from Australia under the Commonwealth Teacher Recruitment Scheme.

As a means of raising teaching standards in the schools, closer links were established during the year between the practising teachers and the teacher-training colleges, the staffs of which paid much more frequent visits to schools. The colleges also conducted refresher courses for primary teachers.

Higher education

The number of Zanzibaris studying at institutions of higher learning outside the Territory increased from 250 in 1959 to 275 in 1960 and 350 in 1961. Of the 1961 total, 281 were in the United Kingdom, twenty-eight in Kenya and Uganda, twenty-one in India and Pakistan, fifteen in the United States and Canada, and one each in Ethiopia, Iraq and Sudan. In 1961, seventy-five students received financial assistance from the Government and twenty-one others from foreign Governments and organizations.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1960 and 1961, there were eight school libraries, five community libraries and one book club. The East African Literature Bureau ran twenty-six book-box libraries serving rural areas.

There is a Government museum in Zanzibar Town. During 1961, shortage of staff and financial stringency prevented any extension to the museum's displays.

In 1961, thirteen newspapers (seven weekly, five daily and one fortnightly) were published in Kiswahili, Arabic, English and Gujarati. Six news bulletins (five daily and one weekly) were published by the Government. Under the emergency legislation issues of some newspapers were banned.

There are three permanent cinemas in Zanzibar Town and four in Pemba. The Department of Information has two mobile cinema units and eight filmstrip projectors.

The government broadcasting service provides a four-hour programme in Kiswahili six days a week. It is estimated that there are some 10,000 receiving sets in the Territory.

A bill is being prepared to place broadcasting under the management of an independent statutory board.