



Eleventh session

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

Caribbean Territories^{1/}

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^{1/} Information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad. The summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Note: The symbols used in this document are as follows:

(...) data not available

(-) amount nil or negligible

1948/49 indicates a crop or a financial year.

BAHAMAS

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on the Bahama Islands was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 8 December 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

4,404 square miles (11,406 square kilometres)

POPULATION

1943 ^{a/} (census)	1948 (estimate)	1951 (estimate)	1952 (estimate)	1953 ^{a/} (census)
68,846	76,620	81,440	84,399	84,841

The composition of the population in 1953 was as follows:^{a/}

African	Mixed	European	Other
61,627	12,361	10,709	144

^{a/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, London, 1955, p. 5.

In 1953, 3,622 persons, recruited for agricultural work in the United States, were absent from the Territory and were therefore not included in the census.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The main products are vegetables, fruit, timber, salt and fish; there are considerable exports of tomatoes, okra, lumber, salt and crayfish. Economic prosperity, however, continues to depend almost entirely on the development of tourism. The Development Board's publicity policy in the United States and Canada resulted in the increase in visitors in 1954 to 109,605, compared with 68,462, 84,712 and 90,485 for the three previous years. Plans for the development of tourism are expanding for the Out Islands as well as for Nassau.

There is no special machinery for economic development. The Development Board, the Town Planning Committee and the Out Island Economic and Investigation Committee, consist entirely of local inhabitants with a small admixture of government officials. Public boards, appointed annually by the Governor, are entirely of local composition.

Capital formation estimates, 1954

	Additions (in thousand £)	Deductions
Retained imports of machinery, vehicles, etc. (c.i.f.)	1,119	
Traders' margins and internal transport and installation costs	559	
Domestic production of machinery, vehicles, etc.	--	
Depreciation of machinery, vehicles, etc.		224
New buildings and public works (including abnormal upkeep expenditure)	2,786	
Value (at original cost) of assets replaced by new works		279
Abnormal upkeep expenditure (incomplete figures)		10
Capital sunk in plantations, mines and the like	55	

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Agricultural and Marine Products Board, responsible for the development of agricultural and animal husbandry, consists of a chairman and four other members appointed annually by the Governor. The departmental staff comprises a director of agriculture, a senior agricultural officer, and a veterinary officer and twenty-two other members.

Expenditure of the Agricultural and Marine Products Board

1948	1952 (in thousand £)	1953	1954
12.9	28.2	28.4	33.7

In 1954 land utilization was as follows:

	Acres
Cultivated land	30,000
Improved pasture land	1,300
Forest land	800,000

The Crown holds considerable acreages of land, but the greater part of the land most suitable for farming is now owned privately. Crown lands rent for 3s. an acre annually and private lands for from 5s. to 20s. There is an increasing tendency, in the better farming areas, for the landlord to take 25 per cent of the value of the harvest for the use of the land. Agricultural production is mainly in the hands of individual farmers, there being very few holdings on the plantation scale.

Peas and beans form a large portion of the local diet; about 3,500 bushels were produced in 1952, 2,700 in 1953 and 2,800 in 1954. This decline was due to the fact that some of the peasant farmers who would normally have produced peas were working in the United States as agricultural labourers. In addition to tomatoes consumed fresh locally, about 165,000 bushels were exported whole or processed. The citrus industry continued to expand during the three years under review. Banana production also increased. Exports of okra to Canada were 377,000 lbs. in 1952, 773,000 lbs. in 1953, and 530,000 lbs. in 1954.^{1/}

Principal crops

	Area (acres)			
	1948	1952	1953	1954
Peas, beans and corn.	10,600	10,000	9,000	...
Coconuts	4,200	4,400	4,400	...
Sisal	2,000	2,000	2,000	...
Tomatoes	1,800	2,000	1,100	1,100
Citrus	1,100	1,200	1,220	...
Pineapples	400	500	500	...

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 16.

Livestock

Most of the livestock other than poultry are owned by peasant farmers. About half of the poultry are the property of a private company.

Livestock numbers

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
Cattle	3,700	3,300	3,300	3,330
Sheep	21,500	22,200	22,200	22,200
Goats	14,000	14,300	14,300	14,200
Swine	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000
Poultry	375,000	400,000	405,000	405,500
Horses	3,200	3,640	3,560	...

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, London, 1949, p. 19.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 18.

FORESTRY

The objectives of forest policy are the establishment of forest reserves and the creation of prohibited areas 100 feet wide on both sides of all public roads; within the reserves, the creation of forest areas by protection against encroachment, burning, felling or denudation; and the development, from these nuclei, of expanding forest areas based on the experience gained from the initial reserves. In addition, a tree-planting campaign is aimed at expanding the numbers of food-crop trees and also, on the poorer sites, at planting cover trees to provide shade and humus.

The Forest Supervisor, and two full-time and one part-time rangers, are stationed in New Providence. Five part-time rangers are stationed in Abaco and one part-time ranger in Grand Bahama. A small research station has been established in New Providence.

Area of forests in the Western Islands

(in thousands of acres)

	Total	Crown		Total	Private freehold	
		Exploitable	Inaccessible		Exploitable	Inaccessible
Pine forests	650	390	260	50	40	10
Broadleaf forests	70	50	20	30	20	10

Production

	1948	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{a/}	1954
Pine lumber (Grand Bahamas and Andros - millions of board feet)	10.1	9.4	11.3	9.2
Pit. props (thousands of cubic fathoms)	...	13.7	11.1	8.8

^{a/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, 1952 and 1953, p. 21.

FISHERIES

The supervision and protection of fisheries are carried out by the Agricultural and Marine Products Board, which employs a principal marine inspector and four sub-inspectors. Fishing is confined mainly to the coastal areas, the Little Bahama Bank and the Great Bahama Bank being the chief fishing grounds. Between 1,500 and 2,000 men are engaged in fishing.

Catch^{a/}

	1951	1952	1953
	(in thousands of metric tons)		
Marine fisheries	1.0	0.7	1.1

^{a/} Food and Agriculture Organization: Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, Vol. IV, Part I, 1952-53, Rome, 1955, p. 6.

MINING

The Petroleum Board, comprising five members appointed by the Governor, is primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to geological surveys and the issue of oil prospecting licences. From geological surveys it appears that the Bahamas form the bottom of a basin-like oil-bearing area lying between Florida and Cuba; several companies have carried out oil exploration programmes.

POWER

Power in New Providence is supplied by the Government, and in the Out Islands by privately-owned plants.

Output and consumers (Government plants)

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
Output (in million units)	13.3	21.4	24.1	27.8
Consumers	4,988	7,539	8,384	9,172

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1948, London, 1949, p. 31.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 32.

INDUSTRY

There are four canning plants engaged mainly in processing tomatoes and pineapples.^{1/} Cottage industries produce baskets, shell work and other wares for sale to tourists. Exports of salt rose from 1.52 million bushels in 1952 to 3.39 million in 1953.^{2/}

1/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, p. 53.

2/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 22.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

Roads in New Providence	1948 ^{a/}	1951 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954 ^{d/}
	(miles)			
Asphalted	118	129	120	122
Macadamized	32	37	39	37
Unimproved earth	42	38	42	38
Vehicles registered	1948 ^{a/}	1951 ^{c/}	1952 ^{c/}	1953 ^{c/}
Motor cars	1,487	2,096	2,548	2,682
Trucks	590	721	804	888

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948,
pp. 37-38.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1950 and 1951, p. 43.

c/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 37.

d/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, London, 1955, p. 52.

Air transport

Oakes Airport provides 24-hours service for international and local airlines; there are six landing strips in various Out Islands which are linked with Nassau by daily flights.^{1/}

Air traffic at Oakes Airport

	1949 ^{a/}	1951 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}
Number of aircraft movements	6,619	13,355	15,013	15,939
Passengers arriving by air	27,202	58,927	60,116	64,810

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1950 and 1951, p. 36.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953,
pp. 38-39.

1/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, p. 52; Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 38.

Sea-borne shipping

Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared:

1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/} (in thousands of net tons)	1953 ^{b/}	1954
1,053	2,766	2,659	2,704

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, p. 37.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 37.

Communications

Telephones in New Providence:

	1948	1954
Subscribers	1,700	3,500
Stations	3,500	6,168

Eleuthera, Long Island and Cat Island have magneto telephone systems. Work was started in 1954 on the construction of a system in Exuma. Radio telephone and radio telegraph services are maintained, both inter-island and external. The postal system comprises a general post office in Nassau, two branch offices and 98 sub-post offices in the Out Islands.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/} (in thousand £)	1953	1954
Revenue	1,360	2,397	2,611	3,096
Expenditure	1,318	2,414	2,712	3,009

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1950 and 1951, p. 10.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 8.

The largest source of revenue consists of customs duties, which provided £1.7 million in 1954.

Taxation

Apart from an annual tax on real property and a probate tax of 4 per cent on personal estates, there is no direct taxation.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Banking and credit facilities are provided by two commercial banks. Deposits and depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank were as follows:^{1/}

	1948	1951	1952	1953
Deposits (in thousand £)	359	421	503	543
Depositors	21,230	25,908	26,050	29,480

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
		(in thousand £)		
Imports (total) ^{c/}	4,720	8,819	8,797	9,398
Domestic exports (total) ^{c/}	550	926	1,045	956

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, p. 16.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 13.

c/ Excluding bullion and specie.

	1948	1951	1952	1953
		(in thousand £)		
Principal imports ^{a/}				
Principal foods	698	1,027	1,064	1,241
Apparel	131	315	306	273
Cement	72	123	154	151
Motor cars and trucks	174	223	258	230
Crude oils, gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils	194	427	463	473

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, pp. 16-17; 1952 and 1953, pp. 12-13.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, p. 15; 1950 and 1951, p. 14; 1952 and 1953, p. 12.

	1948	1951	1952	1953
	(in thousand £)			
Principal exports ^{b/}				
Lumber	71	325	248	207
Pit props	...	...	240	228
Salt	46	55	77	171
Crayfish	68	91	100	157
Tomatoes (raw)	92	99	61	119

Direction of trade

Origin of imports ^{c/} (principal sources)	(percentage of value)			
United States of America	45.8	41.6	44.5	44.2
United Kingdom	20.4	26.7	25.4	23.5
Canada	20.4	10.1	10.4	10.0
Destination of exports ^{c/} (principal destinations)				
United States of America	40.4	26.9	22.5	42.7
United Kingdom	13.6	9.7	44.9	27.6
Trinidad	1.8	14.2	6.7	12.3
Carafa	17.8	13.0	8.1	9.8

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948,
 p. 17; 1952 and 1953, p. 14.

c/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953,
 pp. 14-15.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Department is solely concerned with organizing and supervising the recruitment of labourers for agricultural work in the United States. A chief labour liaison officer and three assistants, stationed in the United States, act as supervisory agents of the Bahamas government in matters of insurance, conditions of work, welfare and general well-being of the labour concerned. In December 1954, 3,692 men were employed in the United States.

A Labour Board, appointed by the Governor, is empowered to inquire into trade disputes and to make recommendations to the Governor in Council.

Number of wage-earners in 1953^{a/}

	Male	Female
Agricultural labourers	758	1,052
General labourers	2,721	642
Housemaids	--	6,852
Farmers and planters	2,983	4,165
Fishermen and seamen	2,588	--
Carpenters	2,204	--
Masons	1,137	--
Straw workers	50	1,016

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, pp. 5-6.

Agricultural employees in the United States of America^{a/}

	1949	1952	1953	1954
Male	3,013	3,191	3,371	2,488
Female	<u>69</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	3,082	3,450	3,371	2,488

a/ Bahamas: Annual Report of the Labour Department, 1954, Nassau, 1955, Table 2.

Conditions of employment

In certain industries wages are regulated by Orders in Council made under the Minimum Wage Act of 1936, but the increased cost of living (the index is the highest in the Caribbean) has raised wages far beyond the minimum in every class of employment. For example, the unskilled labourer's wage, which was 2s. just over a decade previously, had risen to between 13s. and 18s. by 1953.^{1/}

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 6.

Wages (for an 8-hour day, in shillings and pence)^{a/}

	1948		1951		1953	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Unskilled labourers	8/- to 10/-	4/- to 4/6	11/- to 13/-	7/6	13/- to 18/-	9/- to 14/-
Mechanics	20/- to 40/-	--	25/-	--	30/- to 35/-	--
Carpenters	30/- to 50/-	--	40/-	--	40/- to 50/-	--
Craftswomen	--	6/- to 16/-	--	8/- to 16/-	--	10/- to 18/-

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, p. 9; 1950 and 1951, p. 8; 1952 and 1953, p. 6.

Domestic workers are paid from 30/- to 100/- per week; wages tend to rise steeply during the winter season.^{1/}

Workers' organizations

There are four trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1936, with a total membership of 420.

Vocational training

The Agricultural, Educational, Electrical, Medical, Public Works and Telecommunications Departments provide training for a small number of persons who are subsequently engaged by the Departments as permanent staff.^{2/}

STANDARD OF LIVING

Basic foodstuffs are admitted duty free. As local production is extremely limited, prices tend to be high. The cost of living index was as follows:

1949 ^{a/}	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{a/}	1954
100	146	147	146

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 7.

1/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 6.

2/ Ibid., p. 8.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

A town Planning Committee has been set up. Building materials are in good supply, but both labour and material are expensive.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Social Security

Free medical care is available, both in hospital and for out-patients. Compensation for industrial accidents and diseases is provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Social Welfare

The Medical and Health Department arranges the supply of free rations to destitute persons. The Bahamas branch of the Red Cross operates a milk scheme for children and for the Out Islands, and also supplies clothing in deserving cases. Welfare services are performed by the District Nursing Service, pre-natal clinics, and the Infant Welfare Service.

A juvenile panel sits with the magistrate to assist in cases of juvenile delinquency. There is an industrial school of the Borstal type for delinquent boys. Delinquent girls present a more difficult problem which has not yet been overcome. An aged persons' home is run as a branch of the Princess Margaret Hospital.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

There are well-equipped modern prisons for both male and female offenders. Various trades are taught and there is a large prison farm; much of the work is extra-mural. There is a Discharged Prisoners Aid Committee; the Salvation Army and the Red Cross also co-operate.

Number of persons convicted in 1954

	Male	Female	Total
Type of offence			
Against the person	21	1	22
Against property	76	1	77
Others	1	--	1

Sentences in 1954

	Male	Female	Total
Death penalty	1	--	1
Deprivation of liberty	73	2	75
Financial penalty	1	--	1
Others	23	--	23

Daily average number of prisoners in Nassau prisons

1948 ^{a/}	1952	1953	1954
258	279	221	211

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1949, p. 29.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical and Public Health Service is administered by a Board of Health with the Chief Medical Officer as adviser.^{1/} In New Providence there are 6 assistant medical officers, 1 chief sanitary inspector and 10 other sanitary inspectors; in the Out Islands there are 6 district medical officers, 7 sanitary inspectors, 20 nurses and 13 midwives.

Expenditure

1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/} (in thousand £)	1953 ^{b/}	1954
136.5	210.1	277.9	260.4

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1949, p. 13.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 9.

1/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 25.

Medical and health staff

	1948 ^{a/}		1952 ^{b/}		1953 ^{c/}		1954	
	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.
Registered physicians	10	12	4 ^{d/}	...	16	16	13	15
Dentists	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Nurses of senior training	10	...	10	...	11 ^{e/}	...	12	...
Certificated nurses	35	30	20	...	37 ^{e/}	40 ^{e/}	125	75
Partially trained nurses	65	...	58	...	65 ^{e/}	...		
Certificated midwives	10	...	12	...	12 ^{e/}	...	13	...
Unqualified midwives	--	...	--	...	--	...	--	55
Sanitary assistants	8 ^{f/}	...	...	...	18	...	18	...

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, 1947 and 1948, p. 24.

b/ Bahamas: Medical and Sanitary Report, 1952, Nassau, 1953, pp. 10 and 16.

c/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, 1952 and 1953, pp. 25 and 26.

d/ Out Islands only.

e/ In 1953 there were altogether 246 registered nurses and midwives in the Territory.

f/ New Providence only.

Institutions

	Number				Number of beds			
	1948	1952	1953	1954	1948	1952	1953	1954
General hospitals	2 ^{a/}	2	1 ^{b/}	1	350 ^{a/}	350	210 ^{c/}	220
Infirmaries	...	...	1 ^{b/}	1	...	...	80 ^{b/}	80
Tuberculosis hospitals	--	--	1 ^{b/}	--	--	...	35 ^{b/}	60
Mental hospitals	...	1	1 ^{b/}	1	...	...	140 ^{b/}	140
Lazaretto	...	...	1 ^{c/}	1	...	...	24 ^{c/}	...

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, p. 23.

b/ Bahamas: Medical and Sanitary Report, 1953, Nassau, 1954, p. 21.

c/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 25.

The incidence of tuberculosis appears to be increasing. Improved therapeutic measures are reducing the incidence of venereal diseases, and increased public consciousness of this group of diseases has greatly increased the numbers seeking treatment. Malnutrition is mainly an economic problem which varies in the different islands, is seasonal in its incidence and is related to drought and other factors.^{1/}

Much remains to be done before the problem of tuberculosis can be tackled adequately. Preventive measures are largely beyond the scope of the hospital authorities or any individual body. At present the best that can be expected is from the adequate treatment of those cases under hospital care and the X-ray examination of all known contacts. However, many of the latter reside in the Out Islands and never appear for investigation.^{2/}

Parotitis and pertussis, which had assumed epidemic proportions early in 1953, gradually declined in the late summer. Measles in a mild form became of epidemic importance with 145 cases.^{3/}

There are few tropical diseases, but insect hosts of certain tropical diseases are prevalent and funds are required for more extensive control measures.

Vital statistics

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Total births	2,678	2,845	3,188	3,549
Birth rate per 1,000 population	38.8	41.3	37.6	41.7
Deaths under 1 year	286	245	204	132
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	112.2	90.2	66.8	57.8
Total deaths	1,168	1,090	1,035	1,073.
Death rate per 1,000 population	16.9	15.8	13.2	11.5

1/ Bahamas: Medical and Sanitary Report, 1954, Nassau, 1955, p. 1.

2/ Ibid., p. 5.

3/ Ibid. p. 1.

Principal causes of death^{a/}

	1952	1953	1954
Cardiac	32	60	45
Broncho-pneumonia	17	11	35
Miliary tuberculosis	--	9	33
Pulmonary tuberculosis	16	17	14
Pneumonia	25	18	10
Cancer	--	8	6

a/ Bahamas General and Prospect Hospitals only. Bahamas: Medical and Sanitary Report, 1952, p. 23; 1953, p. 27; 1954, p. 29.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Attendance at government elementary schools is free and compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age.^{1/} Primary education is administered by a Board of Education appointed by the Governor. The Board has also powers to conduct continuation classes, technical classes, the circulating library, the training college for teachers, welfare services, hostels for students, and, on the Out Islands, junior secondary education.

The Roman Catholic Church conducts free primary schools which have a curriculum similar to that of the Board's schools.

Government grants are given to secondary schools to assist them in their work. Fees are paid at these schools, but they are low and there are many free places. The schools have primary departments. The secondary schools are run by various religious bodies.

There is little active participation by the inhabitants other than through parent-teacher associations and local school committees.

Expenditure

1948	1952	1953	1954
	(in thousand £)		
100.4	185.5	174.1	229.5

Religious organizations spent about £21,000 on education in 1954.

1/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, p. 52.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

There are several private pre-primary schools not subject to government control. Primary schools are of three types: preparatory, ages 6 to 8; junior, ages 8 to 11; and senior, ages 11 upwards. The primary school certificate examination is taken by all children aged 14 years who have completed the work of the class.

The secondary schools prepare their pupils for the Cambridge school certificate examination; an increasing number of pupils are remaining at school for this certificate. In the senior schools some vocational training in woodwork and technical drawing is given to boys and in needlework and housecrafts to girls. A teacher-training college with a two-year course was opened in 1951. There is a special school for the blind, run by the Salvation Army.

Schools

Type of school	1948		1952		1953		1954	
	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.
Primary	122	55	128	50	130	50	130 ^{a/}	50
Secondary	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	7 ^{b/}
Post-secondary	--	--	1 ^{c/}	--	1 ^{c/}	--	1 ^{c/}	--

a/ Three of these schools are really junior secondary schools (children from 11 to 14 years of age; 1,398 children in attendance).

b/ One of these schools has a preparatory section with 164 children in attendance.

c/ Teacher-training college. United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 24.

Pupils

Type of school	1948	1952 Total	1953 Total	1954	
				Boys	Girls
Primary	16,442	18,197	21,054	10,387 ^{a/}	11,143 ^{a/}
Secondary	775 ^{b/}	1,080	973	565	581
Post-secondary	--	...	43 ^{c/}	13	15

a/ Of these pupils, 646 boys and 752 girls may be regarded as attending junior secondary schools.

b/ Of these pupils, 154 are in the preparatory department (ages 5 to 11).

c/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 24.

Teachers

Type of school	1948 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}
Primary:		
Board schools	179 ^{c/}	200 ^{d/}
Aided schools	...	24
Private and denominational schools	...	103
Secondary:		
Government high school	7	11
Aided schools)	32 ^{e/}	20
Private and denominational schools)		

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1947 and 1948, pp. 21-22.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 24.

c/ Excluding 37 grant-in-aid to teachers.

d/ Excluding subordinate teachers.

e/ Total for 4 out of the 5 non-governmental secondary schools.

The number of students overseas in 1953 was as follows:

United Kingdom	Canada	United States	West Indies
25	13	37	3

Five of these students held government scholarships, and five had scholarships from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.^{1/}

ADULT EDUCATION

Three types of post-primary classes are conducted by the Board of Education: a preparation for junior and senior certificates; technical classes for the employees of the public utilities departments and for pharmaceutical apprentices; commercial classes.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Enrolment in the Girl Guides is 650, in the Boy Scouts 280, and in the Boys' Brigade 400.

1/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bahamas, 1952 and 1953, p. 24.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The Board of Education runs a schools' circulating library; there are two public libraries in New Providence and several in the Out Islands. A museum is attached to the public library in Nassau.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are two daily newspapers, two weekly news sheets, and one quarterly magazine. There are six cinemas, and a theatre during the winter months. A radio station broadcasts to about 6,000 radio receivers.

BARBADOS

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Barbados was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 21 July 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

166 square miles (431 square kilometres)

POPULATION

The population for 1953 is estimated at 222,942, giving a density of 1,343 persons per square mile. At the time of the last census, 1946, the population was 192,800.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy is centred on the sugar industry, the product of which constitutes more than 90 per cent of the total exports. The national income, which in 1949 was estimated to be BWI \$52 million, has increased in 1954 to about BWI \$70 million.^{1/}

Following a fiscal survey completed in 1952, a five-year plan of development and taxation (1952-57) was adopted. The plan proposes a capital expenditure of BWI \$16,500,000, of which BWI \$6,000,000 is to be raised by loans and the balance from funds available, including Colonial Development and Welfare Act funds and by increased taxation amounting to an additional BWI \$1,500,000.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Department of Science and Agriculture provides for agricultural policy and development. Progress during 1954 was made in the improvement of strains of sugar cane, the development of water resources and the rehabilitation of the fishing industry.

^{1/} Barbados: Supplement to the Official Gazette, Bridgetown, 13 January 1955, p. 4. BWI \$1 = 4s. 2d. = US \$0.70.

Principal crops

	Area (in thousands of acres)		
	1948	1952	1953
Sugar	40	45	46
Ground provisions, cereals, green vegetables	17	16	16

Unit	<u>Production</u>		
	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{a/}	1954
Sugar (1,000 long tons)	145	138	{ 179
Fancy molasses (1,000 gallons)	8,323	8,273	{ .
Rum (1,000 gallons)	1,780	667	...

a/ Exports.

FISHERIES

The number of fishing craft has increased to 590 since the introduction of the Fishing Industry Act of 1952 under which an organized loan scheme benefiting some 2,500 fishermen is operated by the Fisheries Advisory Committee. There have also been improvements in the type of craft and gear. An experimental fishing boat is engaged in a survey of deep-sea fishing. A small private cannery for canning flying fish has been established and development of cold storage facilities and canning on a larger scale is contemplated.

	Catch		
	1952	1953	1954
Marine fisheries (1,000 lb.)	9,212	12,929	14,000
Value (BWI \$)	1,382	1,552	...

MINING

The oil rights of the Island are vested in the Governor-in-Executive Committee under the Petroleum Act, 1950. Natural gas production, sales and distribution are controlled under the Natural Gas Corporation Act, 1950.

POWER

There is one electricity generating plant operated by a private company, which produces power for public use; its capacity is 7,377 kw. In addition, there are smaller privately owned generating plants with a total of 3,292 KVA. In 1954 there were 9,300 domestic consumers of electrical current; the units of power sold in recent years were:

	1952	1953	1954
Electric power (1,000 kwh)	12,453	13,164	19,000

INDUSTRY

With the introduction of the ministerial system in 1954, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labour assumed responsibility for the development of industry. The production of sugar and fancy molasses in 1954 was 178,960 tons. In addition to this main industry, there are factories producing biscuits, shirts, confectionery, lard, margarine and soap. The Government has included a sum of \$50,000 in the Five-Year Plan for the encouragement of minor handicrafts.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

Oiled macadam arterial roads, totalling 111 miles and radiating from Bridgetown, the capital, provide easy access to almost the whole of the island. These arterial roads are linked by 74 miles of oiled macadam cross roads. This road system is open to traffic throughout the year.^{1/} Daily bus services connect Bridgetown with the outlying districts. Several road improvements and reconstruction works to bridges were carried out during 1953.^{2/}

1/ Barbados: Report of the Department of Highways and Transport, 1950/51, Bridgetown, 1951, p. 3.

2/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Barbados, 1952 and 1953, pp. 65-66.

	<u>Numbers of vehicles</u>			
	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
Private motor cars	2,606	3,816	4,086	4,043
Commercial motor vehicles	1,457	1,644	2,218	2,329
Motorcycles	119	356	444	456
Bicycles	18,119	23,596	23,177	23,663

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Barbados, 1948, London 1949, p. 50.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Barbados, 1952 and 1953, London, 1954, p. 66.

Air transport

There are 11 companies operating weekly scheduled and non-scheduled flights from the single airport. The number of flights in 1954 was 3,477 and the number of passengers arriving and departing was 32,345.

Sea-borne shipping

The major port is Bridgetown with open anchorage for all classes and sizes of vessels, and berthing wharves for vessels of a maximum length of 200 feet and a maximum draft of 14 ft. 6 inches. Seven major shipping lines call regularly.

The Government accepted in principle the establishment of a deep-water harbour on the basis that it should be self-supporting. It appointed a committee in February 1953 which reported in 1954 recommending the construction of a deep-water harbour about one mile north of the city at a capital cost of over BWI \$19 million.^{1/}

	1952	1953	1954
Number of ships entering port and carenage	1,541	1,534	1,619
Net tonnage of vessels entering port (in thousands)	2,186	2,083	2,152
Passengers arriving	5,415	4,905	4,944
Passengers departing	5,004	4,209	4,936

^{1/} Barbados: Report of the Harbour and Shipping Department, 1952, Bridgetown, 1953, p. 3.

Communications

There is a general post office, 10 parish post offices and 3 sub-offices.

There is no internal telegraph system. There is a telephone service operated by a private company. Exchange lines and stations have increased from 3,754 and 4,763 respectively in 1951 to 4,486 and 5,826 in 1954. Private branch exchanges have also increased from 10 in 1951 to 25 in 1954.

In 1952 radio-telephone acts were installed for communication between the harbour office and government craft.^{1/}

PUBLIC FINANCE

The principal heads of revenue are customs and excise and direct taxation. In 1953-54 the former provided \$6,659,818, and the latter \$6,303,418.

	1951/1952	1952/1953 (in thousand BWI \$)	1953/1954
Revenue	13,181	13,758	14,917
Expenditure	11,336	11,424	12,848
Capital expenditure	1,747	1,322	1,594

Taxation

The income tax rates on taxable incomes vary from 3 per cent on the first \$500 of taxable income to 75 per cent on taxable income over \$24,000. Income tax is not paid on income below \$720 a year in the case of single persons, and \$1,300 in the case of married persons. There are deductions for children. Companies pay a flat rate of 40 per cent.

BANKING AND CREDIT

There are three overseas banks, one local private bank and a Government savings bank. Peasant proprietors with holdings of less than 10 acres can obtain credit for agricultural purposes from the Peasants' Loan Bank. Loans to sugar factories and plantations are made by the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank. Details of the public banks were as follows:

^{1/} Barbados: Report of the Harbour and Shipping Department, 1952, Bridgetown, 1953, p. 3.

	1951	1952	1953
Government Savings Bank			
Credit total of deposits (BWI\$)	11,082,000	12,317,696	...
Number of depositors	43,330	44,073	...
Peasants' Loan Banks			
Amount of loans (BWI\$)	41,211	58,822	69,116
Persons receiving loans	582	672	719
The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank			
Net annual profit (BWI\$)	16,731	30,014	33,767

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

There was a marked decrease in the quantity and value of imports, mainly textiles, animal foods, machinery and metal manufactures. The value of exports increased, mainly owing to the higher price paid by the United Kingdom for sugar and the increase in the export of locally manufactured confectionery.

	1948	1951 (in thousand BWI\$)	1952	1953
Imports	30,432	51,918	54,194	45,524
Exports (total)	14,631	35,464	39,950	41,136
Exports (domestic)	13,310	32,952	36,900	...
Principal imports				
Machinery	1,404	1,941	3,600	3,152
Flour	2,175	2,022	2,194	1,919
Animal foods	960 ^{a/}	1,547	2,549	1,800
Rice	852	1,205	1,861	2,388
Cotton piece goods	1,309	1,799	1,623	1,670
Principal exports				
Sugar	5,771	23,213	26,064	27,014
Molasses	5,050	6,623	5,388	5,092
Rum	1,795	1,972	1,770	1,753
Confectionery			398	2,653

^{a/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Reports, Barbados, 1952 and 1953,
 pp. 31-32.

Direction of trade

	1951	1952	1953
	(percentage of value)		
Origin of imports ^{a/}			
United Kingdom	45.4	40.5	40.8
Canada	16.1	15.1	16.8
Other parts of the Commonwealth	19.1	24.1	21.8
United States of America	5.5	8.3	7.2
Other foreign countries	13.9	12.0	13.4
Destination of exports ^{a/}			
United Kingdom	39.5	49.4	73.4
Canada	45.0	36.0	10.6
Other parts of the Commonwealth	11.6	12.6	12.2
United States of America	2.4	0.6	2.3
Other foreign countries	1.0	0.9	0.8
Bunkers and stores	0.5	0.5	0.6

^{a/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Reports, Barbados, 1952 and 1953,
 pp. 31-32.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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

Women have equal status with men and since 1951 have been active in public life.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The main social problem is over-population and under-employment. There is virtually full employment in the agricultural industry for about five months of the year. After the reaping season only a comparatively small proportion of the workers remain in regular employment, although many obtain casual employment and work on their own holdings.

The Government has invited the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University College of the West Indies to carry out a survey of employment, under-employment and unemployment and to make recommendations on measures of

economic and educational policy calculated to alleviate the present problem. It is the policy of the Government to encourage opportunities for temporary migration of workers to the United States, the United Kingdom and elsewhere as well as emigration to neighbouring territories for settlement. Encouragement is also given to the establishment of new industries which provide employment.

The estimated number of unskilled and able-bodied men who were either unemployed or under-employed was approximately 5,000, with a similar number of unemployed women.

The migration of Barbados workers to the United States continued; 1,003 workers were on contract there at the end of 1954.

Conditions of employment

Wage rates for men engaged in agriculture varied from 25 cents to 27 cents per hour; women's wages were 19 cents per hour. The rate for the reaping of cane was 94 cents per ton. Stevedores were paid \$5.06 per day on weekdays. The hours of work were predominantly 44 or 45 per week.

Workers' and employers' organizations

The principal workers' organization is the Barbados Workers' Union with a membership of 8,751. The main employers' organizations are the Shipping and Mercantile Association and the Sugar Producers' Association. In the principal industries machinery exists for settling disputes - by discussion in the workshops, between trade unions and management, between trade unions and employers' organizations or by conciliation or arbitration. There is a Joint Port Committee and a number of divisional Port Committees composed of representatives of the Barbados Workers' Union and the Shipping and Mercantile Association. The Barbados Workers' Union is affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Vocational training

Vocational training is provided mainly by a Board of Industrial Training, handicraft classes in elementary schools, a housecraft centre and an Evening Institute.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are four marketing societies, two credit unions and three savings societies and one consumer society. The Director of Agriculture acts as Registrar of Co-operatives and a Co-operative Officer is attached to his department.

STANDARD OF LIVING

A Survey on Income and Consumption was completed early in 1953. The data from the study provided a more reliable basis for a cost-of-living index than that obtained from statistics of imports and local production. A new index called, an "Index of Retail Prices" was instituted, with June 1953 taken as the base month. In 1954 the index figure was 98.8 in June and 100.1 in December.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The administration of government housing schemes is conducted by the Housing Board. Loans amounting to BWT \$2,559,316 to 6,705 workers in the sugar industry for building or repairing homes have been provided from Labour Welfare (Housing Loans) Funds. There is also an aided, self-help, housing scheme for the erection of permanent homes both in urban and rural areas. A pilot-scheme to erect fifteen, three-room houses on land leased for 99 years was completed. To date, 317 new houses (stone) have been erected and rented to lower income families. Under schemes for the removal of suitable houses from unsuitable areas in the city to properly prepared sites, some 737 families have been assisted.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

A Department of Social Welfare was established in 1952 under a social welfare officer. Its work is mainly in developing community group movements and case investigations through district welfare officers. At the end of 1954 seven community halls had been opened in the rural and urban areas and the work of welfare officers had been concentrated on building up the groups using the halls.

At the present stage of social and economic development it has not been practicable to set up a system of compulsory sickness or unemployment insurance. An investigation was undertaken in 1954 into the possibility of instituting a social security scheme and in general to assess whether Barbados is in a position to support any measure of social security and, if so, to what extent.

Recommendations were made in 1954 that the rates of old age pensions (BWI \$1.20) should be increased immediately by 50 per cent (BWI \$1.80), and, economic conditions being favourable, should be doubled by January 1958; the means test for applicants for old-age pensions should be raised from its present level of BWI \$1.75 to BWI \$3.00; similar substantial increases should be made in the rates of public assistance; provision for destitute persons totally blind, should be paid from 20 years of age instead of as at present, 40 years of age. The establishment of a Joint Contributory Provident Fund to which employers and workers would make equal weekly contributions was recommended and the revision of the present legislation to provide for periodic payments instead of lump sums in cases of permanent incapacity resulting from accidents at work.^{1/}

Social benefits include the following:

	1951	1953	1954
Old age pensions	\$465,000	\$495,000	\$514,000
Number of pensioners	7,500	8,500	8,500
Maximum weekly rate	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20
Poor relief	\$598,320	\$665,693	\$789,339
Number of persons	19,478	21,387	22,861

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

There is no after care association but aid to discharged prisoners in the form of cash, clothing or tools is provided from government funds. All institutions have facilities for education and industrial training. The incidence of juvenile delinquency is low and the offences reported are seldom of a serious nature.^{2/} There were 382 probationers in 1954.

^{1/} Barbados: Report of Inquiry into Social Security in Barbados, Supplement to Official Gazette, January 1955, pp. 7 ff.

^{2/} United Kingdom: Annual Report, Barbados, 1952 and 1953, HMSO, London, p. 53.

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Cases reported to the police	5,798	4,224	4,032	4,836
Offences against persons ^{a/}	...	404	374	142 ^{b/}
Offences against property ^{a/}	...	958	888	2,409 ^{b/}
Other offences ^{a/}	...	1,486	1,511	2,285 ^{b/}

a/ Taken to court.

b/ Reported to the police.

Institutions

There is one prison and two approved schools. The daily average prison population in 1954 was 140 and the average number of those in approved schools 96.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The General Board of Health, which has the Director of Medical Services as one of its members, constitutes the central authority. A senior medical officer of health and nine sanitary inspectors are at its disposal.

There are eleven local authorities, each in the charge of a Commissioner of Health. Each of the local authorities employs sanitary inspectors; in addition two local authorities employ public health nurses and one employs a midwife.

Expenditure

	1952	1953 (in thousand BWI\$)	1954
Recurrent expenditure	1,358	1,370	1,482
Capital expenditure	28	44	131

Medical and health staff

	Govt.	1954 Private
Registered physicians	19	37 <u>a/</u>
Dentists	-	17 <u>b/</u>
Nurses of senior training	9	14
Certificated nurses	89	241
Partially trained nurses	127	-

a/ Twenty-one private physicians provide part-time service to Government institutions. thirteen private physicians provide part-time service to local government authorities.

b/ Two dentists provide part-time service to central government, one to local government.

Medical and health staff (cont'd)

	1954	
	Govt.	Private
Midwives of senior training	6	4
Certificated midwives	45	310
Partially trained midwives	8	-
Sanitary inspectors	93 <u>c/</u>	84 <u>c/</u>
Pharmacists	4	112

c/ 84 sanitary inspectors are in local government.

Institutions

There is one general hospital with 372 beds; 15 cottage hospitals including 11 parochial almshouses with 1,285 beds; one maternity hospital with 20 beds; one leprosarium with 32 beds and one mental hospital with 785 beds. One public health centre has been in operation during 1954, another was completed and further centres are proposed.

Free dental care was provided to 6,688 children and 289 children received treatment by an ophthalmic surgeon. There is, however, no organized school health service.

Training of medical personnel

Training is provided for pharmacists by a three-year apprenticeship. Nurses are trained in a four-year course leading to local certification. Midwives undergo a 12 or 18 months' training course, depending on whether the candidate has completed the nursing course. Sanitary inspectors are trained in a one-year course.

Vital statistics

	1951	1952	1953
Births	6,793	7,291	7,304
Rate per 1,000 population	31.6	33.3	33.1
Deaths	3,000	3,186	2,997
Rate per 1,000 population	13.9	14.5	13.6
Deaths under 1 year	927	...	1,012
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	136	...	139

State of health

Among the endemic diseases are: typhoid fever, the incidence of which is showing a downward tendency; pulmonary tuberculosis, 51 cases of which were admitted to the general hospital; diphtheria, a few cases of which are reported annually. Diseases of nutrition are chiefly associated with the Vitamin B₂ complex deficiency.

The central Government aids with the provision of facilities for waste disposal in the rural areas. The piped water supply of the island is being enlarged to meet the community needs.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

There is no compulsory education, but it is estimated that 98 per cent of the population of school age is enrolled in schools and attendances average 75 per cent. At the primary stage, education is free in public schools. Accommodation at both elementary and secondary schools remains below the needs of the Territory; a long-term building programme is being carried out to meet this need. The current policy aims at providing sufficient accommodation in the schools so that eventually compulsory education may be introduced by stages and by geographical areas for children between the ages of 5 and 14.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The school age extends from the age of 5 to 14. Infant and junior schools retain their pupils up to the ages of 7 and 11 respectively. Secondary education is provided in senior departments of the elementary schools, in aided secondary schools and in some private schools. Technical training is primarily vocational and is provided by agencies which are either controlled or assisted by Government departments. A technical school has been built and the general development of technical and vocational training is under review by the Government. Erdston Training College for teachers which was opened in 1948 was extended to provide for students from the neighbouring Leeward and Windward Islands. Codrington College, founded in 1710, the only institution of higher education in the Territory, now functions mainly as a theological college, its work in the Arts having been taken over by the University College of the West Indies, Jamaica.

	<u>Schools</u>					
	1952		1953		1954	
	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.	Publ.	Indep.
Primary schools	124	...	124	...	122	...
Secondary schools ^{a/}	10	...	10	...	10	...
Vocational schools ^{b/}	4	-	4	-	4	-
Teacher training	1	-	1	-	1	-
Higher education	..	1	-	1	-	1

a/ Grant-aided. No figure available for independent private schools.

b/ Full-time course. Report of the Department of Education for 1952,
pp. 55 and 56.

	<u>Pupils</u>			
	1953		1954	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary schools	16,301	15,709	17,214	16,464
Secondary schools	1,996	1,023	2,053	1,036
Vocational schools	1,056		...	...
Teacher training	16	16	18	18

ADULT EDUCATION

The chief agencies of adult education and community development are the Barbados Evening Institute, the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies and the British Council. These three institutions co-operate with voluntary societies and government departments. The Barbados Evening Institute was organized by the Department of Education in 1948 to co-ordinate existing centres of adult education and to initiate evening classes in academic, commercial and technical subjects under the direct control of the Institute.^{1/}

1/ Barbados: Report of the Department of Education for the period of 1 March to 31 August 1949, Bridgetown (n.d.) p. 49.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

There is a free public library with branches in rural districts. At the end of 1954, there were 60,791 books in stock with a circulation of 222,043 among 8,345 adult borrowers. A Barbados museum and historical society which also has an art section, has as its main subjects archaeology, entomology, natural history and geology.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

One newspaper is published six times weekly and one three times; there are four weekly papers and one monthly journal. A film unit produces films on local subjects, such as "Protection and Welfare of the Worker" for the Labour Department. The films are shown by a mobile cinema unit, which gave 168 programmes to 53,000 people during 1952 and 1953; the unit plays an important part in community development and mass education. There is a radio receiving station which in 1953 provided wire broadcasting to 7,582 subscribers and installations in hotels, hospitals, schools and other public places.^{1/}

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Barbados, 1952 and 1953, pp. 69-70.

BERMUDA

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Bermuda was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 18 July 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

20.58 square miles (53.3 square kilometres)

POPULATION

1950 (census)	1952 (estimate)	1953 (estimate)	1954 (estimate)
37,403	38,988	39,651	40,455

The census of October 1950 classified the population as 22,638 "coloured", 2,172 Portuguese and 12,522 "other white".

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The tourist trade continues to be the main economic asset. In 1948 there were 35,496 visitors and 90,425 and 104,107 in 1952 and 1954 respectively. The visible balance of trade is adverse, but there is a substantial revenue from invisible items, accounting for some £8,000,000, and accommodation, goods and services supplied to foreign interests estimated in 1954 to be worth about £2,000,000.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The progressive encroachment on arable and pasture land for house building reduces the area available for agriculture. Tenant farms, principally less than 10 acres, account for 80 per cent of the land under cultivation. Since 1951, farmers have increasingly used mechanical equipment owned by the Department of Agriculture. The "Planned Production and Marketing" scheme, inaugurated in 1949, continues to function satisfactorily. Milk is marketed co-operatively by some 30 producers.

Principal crops

	Area (acres)			Production (in thousand lb.)		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Bananas and mixed vegetables	741	799	768	8,220	8,729	7,934
					(dozen fruit)	
Citrus	80	80	80	112,000	67,200	88,600

Livestock

	1952	1953	1954
Horned cattle	1,440	1,447	1,411
Horses	190	145	140
Pigs	1,800	1,600	1,500

Livestock products

	Production (in thousand lb.)			Value (in thousand £)		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Beef and veal	96.5	152.3	136.0	7.2	11.4	10.1
Pork	231.6	382.0	390.0	20.3	31.8	34.0
Poultry	95.0	100.0	120.0	19.0	20.0	24.0
Eggs (1,000 doz.)	300.0	320.0	340.0	105.0	96.0	102.0
Milk (1,000 gals.)	693.5	620.3	600.2	208.0	165.4	157.5

FORESTRY

There are no forests. Under the Reafforestation (Compulsory Powers) Act, 1952, some 45 miles of roadside were cleared and over 15 miles replanted by 1954.

FISHERIES

In 1953 the control of fisheries was transferred from the Board of Trade to the Bermuda Trade Development Board. The pelagic fishery is believed to be potentially considerable but the results of extensive investigations in 1952 were disappointing. A programme of commercial fisheries research is being conducted. About 100 fishermen are employed full time in some 60 craft ranging from 16-foot row boats to motor boats of 50 feet or more.

	<u>Catch</u>			
	1948 ^{a/}	1952	1953	1954
Estimated catch in thousand lb.)		850	950	1,000
Estimated catch of lobster in) thousand lb.	870	125	150	140
Value of total catch in thousand £	62	90	137	156

a/ United Kingdom: Annual Report, Bermuda, 1948, p. 11.

POWER

There is one power plant generating electricity by diesel motors; its capacity is 17,000 kw.; it is privately owned. In 1954 a network of underground high voltage transmission cables carrying 22,000 volts was completed. The principal electricity statistics were:

	1952	1953	1954
Electric power generated (kwh)	44,190,786	47,545,091	51,374,118
Electric power sold	36,338,021	39,246,083	42,241,210
Number of consumers	11,350 ^{a/}	11,650	12,039

a/ United Kingdom: Annual Report, Bermuda, 1952, p. 43.

INDUSTRY

Since 1951, two local firms have been manufacturing and exporting mineral water concentrates and pharmaceuticals respectively. The value of their output increased from £11,410 and £984 respectively in 1951 to £83,083 and £10,301 in 1954. Perfume distilled from local flowers by another factory increased by 1954 to 14,608 ounces valued at £28,660. In 1954 a small firm produced and exported brass electrical contacts valued at £28,660.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

There are 127.8 miles of road, most of which are surfaced. There is also a considerable number of unsurfaced private roads.

Air transport

In 1951, 15 acres of the airfield leased to the United States Government in 1942 were restored to the Bermuda Government for civil aviation. A new passenger terminal building and a maintenance shop have been constructed. The Territory is now served by seven scheduled international air carriers.

	1952	1953	1954
Scheduled aircraft	2,034	2,103	2,261
Non-scheduled aircraft	123	152	106
Passengers arriving	82,778	93,882	101,256
Passengers departing	85,142	96,382	105,017

Sea-borne shipping

Eight steamship companies maintain regular communication with other countries.

	1952	1953	1954
Passengers arriving	26,156	25,244	24,719
Passengers departing	22,630	22,580	20,502

Communications

There is a head post office and twelve sub-post offices. The number of telephones, including extensions, in operation were:

1952	1953	1954
6,791	7,600	7,750

There is no internal telegraph service but overseas services are furnished by a private company.

Two radio broadcasting stations are operated by a private company.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure

	1949	1952	1953	1954 ^{a/}
		(in thousand £)		
Revenue	1,886	2,584	2,747	2,691
Expenditure	1,707	2,647	2,667	2,686

a/ Estimates.

Taxation

There is no income tax. Revenue is raised through fees and largely by indirect taxation. There is no differentiation in taxation between corporations or individuals or between the various sections of the community.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Two private commercial banks operate. The Post Office also provides savings bank facilities.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Value of imports and exports
 (in thousand £)

	1948 ^{a/}	1952	1953	1954
Imports (general)	7,121.0	11,379.5	11,871.4	12,458.7
Exports (domestic)	30.1	60.5	109.5	201.6
Re-exports	925.3	1,425.0	2,280.5	3,122.5

^{a/} United Kingdom: An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951, Vol. IV, The West Indian and American Territories, London, HMSO, 1953, p. 51.

1948 1952 1953 1954
 (in thousand £)

Principal imports

Beef, fresh	3	303	326	315
Gasoline	...	728	1,067	999
Woollen clothing	...	559	478	329
Cotton clothing	151	420	464	490
Motor vehicles	158	387	222	233
Electrical supplies	789	357	413	203

Principal exports (domestic)

Cut flowers		31	36	26
Concentrated essences		20	60	85
Pharmaceuticals		3	8	10
Brass electrical contacts		...	...	78

Origin of imports	Direction of trade (in % of value)			
	1948	1952	1953	1954
United States	47.4	37.4	44.3	46.7
United Kingdom	25.2	28.5	22.3	21.0
Canada	14.2	9.6	9.2	8.8
Netherlands West Indies	...	7.1	4.5	5.1
Other countries	13.2	17.4	19.7	18.4

Destination of exports (domestic)				
	1948	1952	1953	1954
United States	89.2	63.0	61.1	36.1
United Kingdom	0.4	6.0	3.9	42.2
British West Indies	9.4	24.9	27.8	20.6
Canada	4.0	4.9	2.2	1.1

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There were no serious social problems of race and cultural relations. Women have the same rights as men.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

There were no serious labour problems and virtually no unemployment. According to the 1950 census the total number of gainfully employed persons was 16,829 (11,187 males and 5,642 females).

Occupation	Number of wage-earners ^{1/}						Total		Total
	Race, sex and number ^{a/}						Total		
	Coloured		Portuguese		Other White		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Domestic servants (including hotels)	115	1,626	20	37	34	117	169	1,781	1,950
Labourers	1,180 ^{b/}	--	66	--	90	--	1,336	--	1,336
Office clerks	71	75	22	20	345	355	438	450	888
Shop assistants	89	84	34	33	251	250	374	367	741
Stone masons	657 ^{b/}	--	52	--	26	--	735	--	735
Carpenters	492	--	24	--	68	--	584	--	584
Waiters and waitresses	211	216	4	10	33	62	248	288	536

^{a/} Census, 1950.

^{b/} Including 1 person of other race.

Much of the agriculture is done by the Portuguese immigrants. Emigration is insignificant.^{1/} The Labour Act of 1953 transferred to the Board of Immigration responsibility as an employment agency.

	Unit	<u>Wages</u>		
		1948 <u>a/</u>	1952 <u>b/</u>	1954
Craftsmen	hourly	4s.6d.-7s.6d.	5s.-8s.	6s.-11s.
Longshoremen	hourly	...	4s.-5s.	...
Labourers	hourly	2s.-6s.	3s.6d.-5s.6d.	4s.-5s.
Hotel employees (male)	weekly ^{c/}	£16 - 25 ^{d/}	£9 - 12	...
" " (female)	weekly ^{c/}	...	£5 - 7	£5 - 6

- a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bermuda 1948, p. 5.
- b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bermuda 1952, p. 7.
- c/ With meals.
- d/ Monthly.

Workers' and employers' organizations

The status of employers' and workers' organizations is regulated by the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, 1946. There were no serious labour problems. Four workers' unions operated during 1953-54 had a membership of 1,377.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are no co-operative societies and efforts to form such societies in the past have received little support.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The present standard of living of most of the local population, irrespective of race, is claimed to be probably higher and more uniform than that of any other community in the world. Almost everybody works and wages are high. Prices, with but few exceptions, have remained stable for the years 1952-54.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The post-war total of houses built up to the end of 1954 was 1,993 and 161 houses were enlarged, an increase of almost 33 1/3 per cent of the pre-war total of 6,090 residential premises. Most of the new houses are better designed

1/ United Kingdom: Annual Report, Bermuda, 1952, p. 7.

and constructed. In 1954 there were 228 new houses constructed. Native coral limestone is mostly used; cement and other structural material are largely imported. A private corporation with a working capital of £100,000 advanced by the territorial government was established to renovate, rehabilitate and lease the premises acquired from the United Kingdom, thus providing by the end of 1954 some 72 dwellings at moderate rents.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

There is no government social insurance. The larger enterprises have organized their own schemes for medical treatment and old age pensions. The administrative organization responsible for social welfare is the Bermuda Social Welfare Board, a government department established in 1949 to promote "social welfare among the people of these Islands of any class, section or part thereof". The Board operates playgrounds for children and a holiday camp for organized youth groups and assists voluntary organizations engaged in child welfare, youth work, assistance to the old and destitute, prevention of juvenile delinquency, and general community welfare. A day nursery and an orphanage are supported by government grants and there is an old people's home assisted also from local government funds.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

An increase in juvenile delinquency from 1951 to 1953 was followed by a corresponding decrease in 1954. Juvenile offenders may be placed on probation or sent to approved schools.

Crime statistics

	Number of true cases			
	1948 ^{a/}	1952	1953	1954
Offences against the person	102	153	86	82
Offences against property	544	658	805	806
Other offences	2,332	4,040	796	1,903

^{a/} United Kingdom: Annual Report, Bermuda 1948, p. 48.

Sentences

In 1954 the following sentences were imposed:

	Adults	Non-adults
Death penalty	1 ^{a/}	--
Deprivation of liberty	174	24
Financial penalty	879	1
Corporal punishment	2 ^{b/}	--
Probation, bound over, etc.	156	41

a/ Commuted to life imprisonment.

b/ In addition to imprisonment.

Institutions

There is one prison, one prison farm and three approved schools.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical Department is responsible for governmental activities in respect of public health and sanitation. It is in charge of the mental and isolation hospitals. The general hospital "King Edward VII Memorial Hospital" is privately run but receives an annual grant-in-aid as does a small nursing home.

Expenditure

	1952	1953 (in £ sterling)	1954
Departmental expenditure	93,823	96,018	117,379
Mental and isolation hospitals	24,586	28,862	38,897
Grants-in-aid ^{a/}	387,496	131,268	125,195
Public works expenditure for health services	...	3,150	21,103

a/ Including King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

Institutions

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital has a capacity of 100 beds. The Cottage Hospital Nursing Home, also subsidized, has twenty beds and cares primarily for chronic cases. The government-administered mental hospital has a capacity of

113 beds. A small isolation hospital for leprosy patients is also administered by the Government. There are maternity and child welfare centres. A school health service provides for regular health inspection of the school children and maintains a central clinic.

Vital statistics

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954 ^{d/}
Total births	914	1,095	983 ^{e/}	1,082
Deaths under one year	30	42	36 ^{d/}	54
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	31.5 ^{d/}	35.6 ^{d/}	35.0 ^{d/}	38.0
Total deaths	297	316	333	306
Death rate per 1,000 population	8.2	8.1	8.4	7.6

a/ Bermuda: Report of the Medical and Health Department, 1949, p. 10.

b/ Bermuda: Report of the Medical and Health Department, 1952, p. 7.

c/ Bermuda: Report of the Medical and Health Department, 1953, p. 61.

d/ Bermuda: Report of the Registrar General, 1954, pp. 2, 4.

e/ The Report of the Medical and Health Department, 1954, p. 7, gives this figure as 1,026; however, all the rates are given as the same.

Training for nurses of senior qualifications is offered at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The Bermuda Biological Station conducts research.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is compulsory for children between 7 and 13 years. All children of compulsory school age are entitled to receive free primary education, and since in free schools children over five and under sixteen are admitted, many children under or over compulsory school age are now receiving free primary education.

Under the provision of the Education Act, 1954, the general administration of education is vested in the Board of Education. Management in "vested" schools is vested in local committees or governing bodies, and "non-vested" schools are directly controlled by the Board.

During 1954, continued progress was made in all services. Extensions were nearly completed in one of the largest schools, while the provision of additional accommodation at another and the conversion of a former barracks building into a modern secondary school were started.

	<u>Expenditure</u>			
	1948	1952 (in £ sterling)	1953	1954
Recurrent expenditure				
Territorial government	...	275,719	267,642	343,305
Voluntary agencies	...	1,967	2,126	2,091
Capital expenditure	...	<u>72,339</u>	<u>63,516</u>	<u>61,744</u>
Total	191,740 ^{a/}	350,025	333,284	407,140

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Bermuda 1948, p. 13.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Primary schools contain children from 5 to 15 years. The great majority of secondary pupils follow a curriculum which is largely academic.^{1/} There is an aided vocational school for girls. Some secondary schools provide commercial courses. No facilities for technical education are provided by the Government, but during 1954 an estimated forty-nine students were taking technical courses abroad.^{2/} Plans have been prepared for a secondary technical school for boys.

No teachers' training college exists, but part-time courses are provided locally. Since 1931 teachers' training scholarships tenable abroad have been provided. Thirteen were awarded in 1954.

There is no university. One Rhodes scholarship and four government scholarships for boys and girls, tenable at educational institutions abroad, are given annually. It is estimated that during 1953-54, 179 and 143 Bermudians of both sexes attended educational establishments in Canada and the United States of America respectively and that twenty-five attended similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

^{1/} Bermuda: Report of the Director of Education for the year 1954, (n.d.), pp. 10-12.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 14.

	<u>Schools</u>							
	1948			1953 ^{a/}			1954 ^{b/}	
	Govt. and Govt. aided	Indep.	Govt.	Govt. aided	Indep.	Govt.	Govt. aided	Indep.
Primary	27	...	20	1	12	19	1	15
Secondary ^{c/}	...	...	--	6	4	--	7	3
Vocational	...	...	--	1 ^{d/}	--	--	1 ^{d/}	--

a/ Bermuda: Report of the Director of Education for the year 1953, (n.d.), Table I.

b/ Bermuda: Report of the Director of Education for the year 1954, (n.d.), Table I.

c/ Six of the institutions shown as secondary have primary as well as secondary departments.

d/ In addition, vocational courses were provided at four schools giving general education as well.

	<u>Pupils</u>			
	1948	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954 ^{c/}
Primary schools	6,745	6,926	7,310	7,609
Secondary schools	...	892	812	949
Vocational schools	...	206	210	212

a/ Bermuda: Report of the Director of Education for the year 1952, (n.d.), Table IV.

b/ Bermuda: Report of the Director of Education for the year 1953, (n.d.), Table IV.

c/ Bermuda: Report of the Director of Education for the year 1954, (n.d.), Table IV.

	<u>Teachers^{a/}</u>											
	1952				1953				1954			
	Govt. and Govt. aided		Indep.		Govt. and Govt. aided		Indep.		Govt. and Govt. aided		Indep.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary	34(15)	224(51)	1	19	35(10)	226(35)	2	32(4)	41(15)	235(50)	2	34(12)
Secondary ^{b/}	24(19)	23(9)	3	18(12)	25(19)	37(23)	3	14(2)	30(22)	44(24)	3	12(8)
Vocational ^{b/}	--	10(1)	-	-	-	10(1)	-	-	-	10(9)	-	-

a/ Non-Bermudian in parenthesis.

b/ Aided schools only.

ADULT EDUCATION

Little provision is made for adult education. There are evening classes to train cooks and waiters. During 1954, 54 waiters and 8 cooks were granted certificates. Evening classes in handicrafts were also held at one centre.

In 1950, illiteracy was 2.52 per cent of the total population 7 years of age and over.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Great progress has been made at the Hamilton Headquarters and the St. George's Branch of the Bermuda Library. Increasing numbers of children use the juvenile department in both places. A music library was presented to the Library. There is a government museum and the museums of the Bermuda Historical Society and the St. George's Historical Society.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Four newspapers are published - two dailies with a combined average daily circulation of 13,719, a weekly circulating 7,500 copies, and a bi-weekly with a circulation of about 4,000. A monthly illustrated with a circulation of 6,500 is also published.

Radio broadcasting is carried on by a private company operating two stations.

BRITISH GUIANA

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on British Guiana was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 7 July 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

83,000 square miles (215,000 square kilometres)

POPULATION

	April 1946 ^{a/} (census)	1954 (estimated)
Total	375,701	479,000
Ethnic composition:		
Amerindians	16,322	19,000
East Indians	163,434	221,382
African descent	143,385	169,785
Mixed	37,685	51,200
Chinese	3,567	3,435
Portuguese	8,543	8,577
Europeans	2,480	4,165
Others	285	...

^{a/} West Indian Census 1946, Part D, Census of the Colony of British Guiana, 9th April 1946, p. xx.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

British Guiana is an under-developed country with a small population. The government's plans aim at providing basic services and facilities. These plans are embodied in the two-year Development Programme launched early in 1954. Through large-scale drainage and irrigation projects it is hoped to make large areas of the coastlands available for agriculture. A programme for the improvement of transport and communications is being implemented. There is also

a programme for the provision of industrial and agricultural credit through a newly-established Credit Corporation.

Progress has been made on several drainage and irrigation projects, on the agricultural machinery hire pool, on land settlements, the establishment of a milk pasteurization plant, a cocoa development scheme, the construction of a modern abattoir and refrigerating plant, and expansion of livestock stations. A central timber manufacturing plant was established, the reconstruction and extension of a number of wharves was begun, and a new 300-line telecommunications exchange was established at Mackenzie, in the interior. In July 1954, a separate Department of Land Settlement was established. It will be concerned with land utilization and tenure as well as land settlement. The British Guiana Rice Development Company is constructing a mill at one land settlement. The sum of BWI \$504,200 was provided by the Government in 1953 and 1954 for the purchase of machinery for hire to farmers and local authorities.^{1/}

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Department of Agriculture is composed of the following divisions: Research, Extension, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, and Marketing.

The crop area is confined almost entirely to the coastal region. Only a small portion of the estimated 6,728,200 acres of pasture and meadow is on the coast, which supports three-quarters of the cattle population.

^{1/} The local currency is the British West Indies Dollar. BWI \$1 = £0.4s.2d., US\$0.58333.

Principal crops^{a/}

	Area (in thousand acres)			
	1948 ^{b/}	1952 ^{c/}	1953 ^{d/}	1954
Sugar cane	67	74	79	87
Rice	75	124	132	137
Coconuts	33	31	32	32

Production

	Unit	Production			
		1948 ^{b/}	1952 ^{c/}	1953 ^{d/}	1954
Sugar	long tons (thousands)	173	243	240	239
Rice	long tons (thousands)	109	125	128	89
Coconuts	nuts (millions)	46	42	37	51

a/ Period 1 August to 31 July except for sugar cane which covers the calendar year.

b/ British Guiana: Administration Report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1948, pp. 4-5.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, p. 66.

d/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 62.

Livestock
(in thousands)

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954
Cattle	186	184	170	170
Pigs	28	25	22	22
Sheep	44	43	41	41
Goats	15	12	10	10
Poultry	489	443	489	489
Horses	3	3	3	3
Donkeys	9	7	8	8

Principal livestock products^{d/}

	Item	Unit	1952	1953
Cattle	Beef	Tons	2,400	2,600
	Milk	Tons	9,500	4,654
	Hides	Hides	15,000	16,385

a/ British Guiana: Administration Report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1948, p. 8.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, p. 71.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 67.

d/ In 1954 animal production consisted of 16,047 carcasses of cattle, 10,547 of hogs, 880 of sheep and 615 of goats.

FORESTRY

Forests of the territory constitute the most important natural resource; they cover 70,000 square miles or 83 per cent of the land area. The total state forest area covers 69,500 square miles and private forests total 500 square miles.^{1/}

The Forest Department is now in complete executive control of governmental activities in respect of Crown forests. The Forest Ordinance of 1953 consolidated and amended the forest laws and also transferred the management of approximately 29,000 square miles of Crown forest from the Lands and Mines Department to the Forest Department.

At the end of 1954 four development schemes were approved. They include establishment of a central timber manufacturing plant, a staff training programme, a silviculture timber stand improvement and plantations programme, and a timber appraisal programme.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 70.

Production of crown land timber was:

Type	Unit (in thousands)	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954
Logs	cu. ft.	2,760	4,567	4,478	5,068
Roundwood	lin. ft.	710	960	1,030	185

a/ British Guiana: Report of the Forest Department for the year 1948, (n.d.), p. 9.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, p. 77.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 74.

FISHERIES

The activities of the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture include the introduction of improved methods of fishing and suitable types of gear; improving marketing arrangements; devising means of utilizing by-products and wastes; supervising loans for fishery purposes; and investigating fish-pond culture.

Catch

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/} (in thousand lbs.)	1953 ^{c/}	1954
Coastal	2,160	3,437	5,998	5,790
Deep sea	338	105	260	323
		1952	1953	1954
Number of fishermen		2,200	3,809	4,331
Number of boats		531	781	891
with engines		118	77	111
Approved loans		\$8,000	\$8,000	\$27,770

a/ British Guiana: Administration Report of the Director of Agriculture for the year 1948, Georgetown, 1950, p. 8.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, London, HMSO, 1954, p. 79.

c/ Ibid., 1953, p. 75.

MINING

The Department of Lands and Mines has charge of all metals and minerals. The Geological Survey Department is responsible for topographical and geological surveys. An estimated 40,000 square miles has been geologically mapped.

There were fifteen operating companies engaged in mining activities.

Mining production

Type	Unit	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954
Gold	bullion oz.	20,648	24,223	20,966	26,938
Diamonds	metric carats	36,563	38,305	35,306	30,073
Bauxite	long tons (thousands)	1,965	2,388	2,275	2,310

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1948, pp. 48-51.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, pp. 83-84.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 80.

POWER

The plants in Georgetown and Bartica are owned and operated by private companies and the plant in New Amsterdam by the Municipality. A private company has been granted a licence and is erecting the first hydro-electric power station in the interior.

The annual output of kwh in 1952 in Georgetown was 20 million; in 1953, 23 million. In 1952 and 1953 the output in New Amsterdam was 1,311,000 kwh and in Bartica, 235,000 kwh.^{1/}

	<u>Number of consumers</u>			
	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954
Georgetown	11,600	18,960	20,500	20,500
New Amsterdam	1,300	1,839	2,000	2,000
Bartica	500	750	750	750

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1948, p. 75.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, pp. 122-123.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, pp. 120-121.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, London, HMSO, 1954, pp. 122-123; Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, London, HMSO, 1955, pp. 120-121.

INDUSTRY

The Development Secretariat, headed by the Development Secretary, is concerned with all governmental activities for the promotion of industrial development, and to co-ordinate the various development schemes. The processing of sugar, rice, coconuts and timber accounts for about 75 per cent of the value of industrial production. Other industries include the manufacture of cigarettes, drugs, ice, bakery products, clothing and soap, printing and lithography and various types of maintenance repair work, including the repair and construction of small ships and barges. Manufacturing establishments tend to be small and on the whole do not use much machinery.^{1/} They are mainly owned and managed by private firms and individuals. Rural industries include the production of jams, jellies and preserves on a commercial scale. Pilot plants are in operation for the manufacture of pottery and also of breakfast cereal and confection from rice.

Major industries: number of factories

	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
Sugar	15	14	14
Rice mills	200	197	198
Timber	76	76	90

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, pp. 67-68, 76-77, 83-84.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, pp. 63-64, 73-74, 80.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The main road system consists of approximately 260 miles of roads along the coast, and 58 miles of branch roads leading to settlements. The Bartica-Potaro road system in the interior consists of 244 miles of natural soil surfaced road, and there are over 400 miles of trails in the Rupununi Savannah in the south.

1/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 82.

Colonial Development and Welfare grants of £256,000 and £64,000 were made to British Guiana towards the cost of reconstructing the East Bank road, Demerara, and the East Canje road, Berbice.^{1/}

Sea-borne shipping

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953	1954
Number of ships cleared	1,552	1,792	1,637	1,669
Total cargo loaded (thousand long tons)	2,112	2,638	2,494	2,507

a/ British Guiana: Annual Report of the Comptroller of Customs for the year 1948, p. 6.

b/ British Guiana: Annual Report of the Comptroller of Customs for the year 1952, p. 16.

Communications

There are 48 post offices and 55 telegraph offices. In 1948 there were 2,965^{2/} telephones and in 1954 there were 4,448. The number of radio receiving licences issued in 1952 was 13,287 and in 1954, 21,876.^{3/}

PUBLIC FINANCE

A separate Development Budget was prepared for 1954, initial estimates for which amounted to BWI \$20,359,660. A balance of BWI \$6,156,185 from previous allocations received under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 was made available for the purpose and this was supplemented by Colony funds.

The revenue for 1954 totalled BWI \$36,181,577; expenditure, BWI \$34,525,234.

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- 1/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories, 1954-55, London, HMSO, (Cmd. 9489), 1955, p. 68.
- 2/ British Guiana: Report of the Postmaster General for the year 1949, Georgetown, 1953, p. 22.
- 3/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, London, HMSO, 1954, p. 137.

Revenue and expenditure

<u>Revenue</u>	1948 ^{a/} BWI \$	1952 ^{b/} BWI \$	1953 ^{c/} BWI \$
Colony Revenue	19,774,057	29,279,396	32,255,944
Extraordinary	16,797	576,005	27,541
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	1,433,674	2,294,585	1,871,279
Contribution by the Imperial Government toward subsidization costs 1947	800,000	...	...
U.S. Mutual Security Agency	...	294,480	716,863
	<u>22,024,528</u>	<u>32,444,466</u>	<u>34,871,627</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Annually Recurrent	14,839,275	25,198,415	24,143,236
Extraordinary	2,302,837	1,811,541	5,737,519
Colonial Emergency Measures	2,468,736	1,449,454	1,512,718
Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	1,433,674	2,294,585	1,876,447
U.S. Mutual Security Agency	...	294,480	716,863
	<u>21,044,522</u>	<u>31,048,475</u>	<u>33,986,783</u>

a/ British Guiana: Report of the Colonial Treasurer for the year 1948, Georgetown, (n.d.).

b/ British Guiana: Report of the Treasurer for the year 1952, Georgetown, (n.d.).

c/ British Guiana: Report of the Treasurer for the year 1953, Georgetown, (n.d.).

Taxation

Subject to various personal, family dependent relative, and life insurance allowances, a graduated income tax beginning at six cents on every dollar of the first BWI \$1,200 earned is levied on personal net incomes; life insurance companies are taxed 15 per cent of their earnings and other companies 45 per cent.

BANKING AND CREDIT

There are two commercial banks and a Government Savings Bank, with fifty-five branch postal agencies in rural districts transacting savings bank business. In 1954 the British Guiana Credit Corporation was established to replace the twenty-seven Co-operative Credit Banks. After six months of operations the Corporation approved 2,876 loans totalling BWI \$2,012,804, the actual amount paid out being \$1,700,000.

There were 79,823 depositors at the Government Savings Bank in 1948, and 112,829 in 1953. Deposits in 1948 amounted to over BWI \$12,000,000 and over BWI \$15,500,000 in 1953.^{1/}

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/} (in thousand BWI\$)	1953 ^{b/} (in thousand BWI\$)	1954
Imports	47,429	82,740	71,987	79,970
Domestic Exports	37,561	80,826	81,681	84,028
<u>Principal imports</u>	1948	1952 (in thousand BWI\$)	1953	1954
Fish, salted, etc.	740	1,010	1,195	969
Flour	3,981	4,695	4,536	4,716
Machinery	7,474	14,883	12,214	12,337
Cotton piece goods	2,856	3,576	2,954	2,874
<u>Principal exports</u>				
Rice	2,051	6,357	9,527	9,267
Cane sugar, unrefined	16,453	41,939	38,339	41,430
Bauxite	9,515	22,241	23,540	23,235
Timber, round hewn	584	1,177	1,369	1,204
Timber, sawn	487	884	1,090	1,014 ^{c/}
Gold	530	885	730	917

^{a/} United Kingdom: Report for the year 1948, pp. 39-42.

^{b/} United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, pp. 49-54.

^{c/} Board feet measurement.

^{1/} British Guiana: Report of the Post Office Savings Bank for the year 1948;
 United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 48.

	<u>Direction of trade</u>			
	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/} (percentage of value)	1953 ^{b/}	1954
<u>Origin of imports</u>				
United Kingdom	36	41	48	47
Canada	24	16	14	10
Other Commonwealth countries	13	17	17	16
United States of America	22	16	11	14
<u>Destination of domestic imports</u>				
United Kingdom	40	36	40	37
Canada	47	47	36	40
Other Commonwealth countries	9	10	14	13
United States of America	3	6	8	8

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1948, London, HMSO, 1949, pp. 40-41.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, London, HMSO, 1955, pp. 49-54.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Early in 1954 the Government launched a new two-year Development Programme (1954/55) covering seventy-nine projects in the economic and social fields, estimated to cost BWI \$44 million. The Programme is based on the recommendations of the Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is being financed partly by Colony funds derived from loans and accumulated surplus revenue balances, and partly from grants received under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945. Institutions established to aid the Development Programme are the Economic Council, the Development Programme Technical Co-ordinating Committee, and the British Guiana Credit Corporation.

Of the total provision of about BWI \$20,000,000 in the Development Estimates for 1954 just over BWI \$9,000,000 was expended.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Several ethnic groups have settled in British Guiana. The natural tendency is for members to marry in their own ethnic groups but marriages outside these groups are fairly common. Although religious practices have been preserved by some groups there has also been much assimilation of cultural patterns.

Generally the status of women is the same as women in the United Kingdom. To develop women's interest in political and civic affairs, a new radio programme, "Invitation to Women", was started by the Government in 1954.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Labour is responsible for inspection of labour conditions, the conduct of Government relations with trade unions, the collection of labour statistics, and the running of an employment exchange.

The labour force in the sugar industry is greater than that in any other industry except rice. Sugar workers are largely wage earners while those engaged in the rice industry are generally self-employed. The largest area of mechanical rice cultivation is the Mahaicony-Abary Rice Development Scheme, the biggest single employer in the industry. Timber extraction is carried on mainly by individuals operating independently under contract with the owners of grants. Wage earners are employed chiefly in sawmilling in the larger mills.

	<u>Average number of wage earners</u>			
	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
Sugar				
Field	21,149	21,948	20,503	22,054
Factory	6,723	6,404	5,804	5,845
Rice Development Scheme	355	751	764	406
Rice Milling	...	1,164	1,145	705
Bauxite	2,409	3,104	2,842	2,633
Sawmills	1,200	1,110 ^{c/}	1,018	...

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1948, pp. 17, 19, 22.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, pp. 19-21.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for year 1952, p. 22.

Average earnings

	1948 ^{a/}		1952 ^{b/}		1953 ^{c/}		1954	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Sugar (weekly)								
Field ^{d/}	1.58	7.39	3.42	11.82	3.80	11.63	...	...
Factory	4.11	9.83	6.13	16.52	6.40	16.52	4.32	27.36
Rice Expansion ^{e/}								
Scheme (weekly)	...	...	6.02	11.83	7.14	12.92	...	...
Bauxite (hourly)	.25	.35	.36	.57	.40	.60	.36	.61
Gold mining (hourly)	.14	.31	.25	.55	.25	.55	.27	.55
Sawmill (daily)	.70	2.50	1.70	2.71	1.76	2.93	.94	2.93

a/ British Guiana: Report of the Department of Labour for the year 1948, pp.4, 24-26.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, pp. 25-28.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, pp. 22-55.

d/ In 1954 daily earnings of sugar field workers ranged from 98 cents to BWI \$3.16.

e/ In 1954 hourly earnings of workers in the Rice Expansion Scheme ranged from 18 cents to 34 cents. In 1948 the minimum hourly rate for general labourers was 16 cents; for tractor operators, 27 cents; the minimum daily rate for carpenters was BWI \$2.17; for field checkers, BWI \$1.66. See Report of the Department of Labour, 1948, op. cit., p. 24.

Workers' and employers' organizations

Better industrial relations have been stimulated by the establishment of joint negotiating machinery. Intervention by Government conciliation or arbitration takes place only if collective bargaining proves unsuccessful.

Organization and disputes

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953	1954
Number of workers' organizations	26	37	33 ^{c/}	36
Number of employers' organizations	8	9	9 ^{c/}	10
Number of strikes	33	24	30	25
Number of workers involved	...	5,000	36,000	4,451
Man-days lost	...	31,513	584,000	59,384

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1948, pp. 24-25.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, pp. 32-35.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, pp. 33-35.

Vocational training

Ten secondary school graduates (male) were sent to the United Kingdom in October 1954 under a Government scholarship scheme for five years' training to prepare as instructors for the Technical Institute. At the end of 1954 there were 503 students at the Institute. One sugar company awarded two three-year scholarships at the Institute. Two students studying at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, under a three-year scholarship programme sponsored by a sugar company, completed their course. Apprenticeship schemes were operated by bauxite and sugar companies during the year. At the Carnegie Trade School for Women and in rural classes arranged jointly by the Social Welfare Department and the Carnegie Trade School, 1,011 women and girls over sixteen received training in domestic science.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Co-operative Department was established in 1948. There are two registered secondary societies. The registered primary societies include savings, thrift, consumer, producer-marketing, farm supply, land lease and transport.

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954
Number of primary societies	12	225	252	341
Membership	756	8,000	9,000	11,708
Shares, savings, deposits	2,950	124,500	172,056	239,890

a/ British Guiana: Report of the Commissioner for Co-operative Development for the year 1951, p. 2. (mimeo.) (n.d.)

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, pp. 87-89.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, pp. 84-86.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The Department of Labour maintains two cost-of-living indices - one for Georgetown lower income families, and the other for East Indian lower income families on sugar estates. The former is based on a detailed cost-of-living survey in 1942 of the spending habits of 1,400 lower income families, and the latter on the results of an inquiry in 1938.^{1/}

Cost-of-living index	Dec. 1948 ^{a/}	Dec. 1952 (1938 = 100)	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1954
Lower income families in the capital	197	270	267	277
East Indian lower income families on sugar estates	230	305	300	316

a/ British Guiana: Report of the Department of Labour for the year 1948, Georgetown, (n.d.), pp. 14, 29.

While no estimate of national income was available for 1954, production figures suggest it was BWI \$185 million, about one-third higher than in 1951, the last year for which an estimate was prepared. This increase was partly due to a higher price level, and the real increase is possibly about 15 per cent above the 1951 figure.

1/ United Kingdom: Report for British Guiana for the year 1953, London, HMSO, 1955, p. 25.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The Government has earmarked nearly BWI \$2,000,000 for housing, about a third being from Colonial Development and Welfare sources. The Sugar Producers' Association agreed to the diversion of BWI \$520,000 from the Sugar Price Stabilisation Fund to the Sugar Industry Labour Fund. Houses are to be built by both contract and self-help methods and the programme includes loans to persons who will build or improve their own homes.^{1/}

The Central Housing and Planning Authority programme for 1954 consisted of 275 completed houses, 80 aided self-help projects launched, and 447 houses under contract.

During 1954 the Sugar Industry Welfare Fund raised the ceiling of loans available per applicant from BWI \$500 to BWI \$1,000. From March 1950 to December 1954, 8,573 applications for loans were granted, involving BWI \$3,365,282.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

No social insurance programmes exist; however, recommendations of an inquiry conducted in 1954 have been accepted in principle. The major recommendation was the establishment of a Contributory Provident Fund for Old Age and Invalidity, covering employees with wages of less than BWI \$25.00 per week.

Old age pensions on a non-contributory basis are available to persons aged 65 and over, subject to a means test. The rates for old age pensions and public assistance were increased, effective 1 July 1954.

Assistance: rates and cases

Old age pensions (monthly): BWI \$7.50 in Georgetown and \$5.50 in other districts.

Public Assistance (monthly) (BWI \$):	Min.	Max.
Georgetown	\$4.00	\$7.50
Other districts	\$3.00	\$5.50

^{1/} United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories, 1954-1955, (Cmd. 7489), p. 108.

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}
Number of pensioners	8,900	10,100	10,900
Number of cases on public assistance	4,700	3,800	3,800

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1948, London, HMSO, 1949, p. 67.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, London, HMSO, 1955, p. 105.

Expenditure

Expenditures by the Social Welfare Division of the Department of Local Government for old age pensions, public assistance, institutional relief, probation services, and administration were:

	1948	1952 (in thousand BWI \$)	1953	1954 ^{a/}
Government				
Social Assistance	592 ^{b/}	874 ^{c/}	1,020	1,143
Probation	5	89	93	108
Approved home for boys	39 ^{d/}	71	73	81
Salvation Army subventions				
Approved home for girls	4	11	9	9
Remand home for boys	3	...	...	4

a/ Estimates.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1948, p. 68.

c/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 106.

d/ British Guiana: Annual Report of the Essequibo Boys' School for the year 1951, p. 23.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

Offences	Cases reported to police			Convictions	
	1948	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}
Offences against persons	7,114	9,380	9,833	3,731	3,633
Offences against property	11,025	1,016	1,381	2,563	568
Other	<u>30,761</u>	<u>47,370</u>	<u>36,709</u>	<u>20,745</u>	<u>16,762</u>
	48,900	57,766	47,923	27,039	20,963

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, London, HMSO, 1954, p. 119.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, London,

Sentences

	1952		1953		1954	
	Adults		Adults		Adults	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Death	2	-	2	1	7	-
Deprivation of liberty	633	19	860	37	783	21
Financial penalty or otherwise <u>a/</u>	...	...	17,109	2,911	20,739	3,261
Corporal punishment	3	-	6	-	5	-

a/ Total, 28,763.

The number of juvenile offenders (age 7-16 years) rose from 407 in 1953 to 496 in 1954. This represents an increase in the delinquency rate from 4.86 per 1,000 children in 1953 to 5.29 per 1,000 children in 1954, but the average for 1949-1953 was 6.46 per 1,000. The Juvenile Courts, in 1954, placed 11.8 per cent of the offenders in approved schools; in 1953, 16.9 per cent; in 1952, 8 per cent. The number deprived of liberty in 1954 was 58, in 1953, 85, and in 1952, 48.

There are three main prisons; one each in Georgetown and New Amsterdam; the third in the Mazaruni Penal Settlement. There are also three lock-ups in outlying districts.

The daily average prison population in 1954 was 611.14, the highest ever recorded. In 1953 the daily average population was 528.61, and in 1952, 525.6.^{1/}

The Discharged Prisoners Aid Committees are concerned with the rehabilitation of all prisoners but special consideration is given to first offenders and persons between the ages of 16 to 21 years. At the end of 1954 there were 92 cases under the supervision of the Prison Welfare Officer. In the rural districts thirty persons were referred to district probation officers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Director of Medical Services is administrative head of the Medical Department and responsible for all executive phases of its activities. The administration of all health matters is vested in the Central Board of Health, a statutory body which decides upon policies, promulgates regulations and is the overriding authority in all matters pertaining to the health of the inhabitants. Public health work is carried out by the Town Councils of Georgetown and New Amsterdam. In the rural areas, the Local Authorities also carry out some public health work.

During 1954 seven artesian wells were completed in a number of rural districts and two others were under construction at the end of the year. In the coastal villages, sixteen miles of new pipeline were laid during 1954. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the entire rural population is now provided with pure water from these wells.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, p. 121.

Expenditure

The recurrent expenditure on medical services for 1953 was BWI \$3,288,993;^{1/} 1952, BWI \$3,129,585;^{2/} and 1948, BWI \$2,024,920.^{3/} Figures are not available for expenditure for work carried out by other than the Public Health Department.

Medical and health staff

	<u>Government</u>			<u>Private</u>		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Registered physicians ^{a/}	47	50	45	77	70	108
Licensed physicians ^{b/}	-	5	-	20	21	20
Medical assistants	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nurses of senior training	9	10	14	10	10	10
Certified nurses	328	330	590	316	395	316
Partially trained nurses	243	243	243	50	50	50
Midwives of senior training	10	12	15	4	5	4
Certificated midwives	150	150	162	608	608	624
Partially trained midwives	33	33	37	6	6	6
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	28	28	24	4	4	4
Pharmacists ^{c/}	7	8	13	122	143	127
Health visitors ^{d/}	37	37	42	-	-	-
Sanitary inspectors ^{e/}	53	61	61	-	-	-
Other (sicknurses and dispensers)	45	50	53	166	180	190

- ^{a/} In 1953 twenty registered private physicians were out of the country.
- ^{b/} The number of private licensed physicians who were registered but not in the country in 1954 and 1952 was twenty; in 1953, eighteen.
- ^{c/} Nineteen private pharmacists were reported out of the country in 1954, eighteen in 1953.
- ^{d/} Municipal health visitors in 1954 numbered twelve, in 1953 and 1952, ten.
- ^{e/} Municipal sanitary inspectors numbered twenty-three in 1954, 1953 and 1952.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 96.

^{2/} British Guiana: Annual Report of the Director of Medical Services for the year 1952, p. 4.

^{3/} British Guiana: Report of the Director of Medical Services for the year 1948, p. 2.

Institutions

Government and private hospitals:	1948		1952 ^{a/}		1953 ^{b/}		1954	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
General	5	995	7	1,304	7	1,304	7	1,326
Cottage	21	1,409	21	1,371	21	1,371	19	1,211

a/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, London, 1954, pp. 99.

b/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, London, 1955, p. 97.

Three specialized hospitals are operated by the Government, with the following bed capacity in 1952 and 1953: leprosy, 382; mental, 507; and tuberculosis, 264. There were sixty-four maternity and child welfare clinics in 1952 and 1953. There are four dispensaries with twenty-six beds for light cases. Dispensaries for outpatients in 1954 were eighteen compared to sixteen in 1952. There were eight mobile units in 1954 compared to one unit in 1952.^{1/}

Under the Development Programme, approval was given for a forty-bed government hospital in the Corentyne, three cottage hospitals in various districts, and for a Mobile Dispensary Service on the lower Demerara River.

Vital statistics

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Births	16,228	18,971	19,445	20,261
Crude birth rate per 1,000	42.3	44.3	44.1	...
Deaths	5,437	5,772	5,876	5,857
Crude death rate per 1,000	14.2	13.5	13.3	...
Deaths under one year	1,246	1,551	1,542	1,560
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	78	81.8	79.3	71.7

1/ United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1952, London, 1954, pp. 99-100; Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, p. 97.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In 1954, a total sum of BWI \$18,750 was provided by the Government to assist in the development of youth groups.

There are six District Social Welfare Officers whose functions include the promotion of recreational and social activities in the villages, and the encouragement of cottage and village industries. A sum of BWI \$8,000 is provided annually from public funds and grants are made for village community centres; two centres were opened in 1954, bringing the total number of centres to twenty-one. Community Councils have been formed to take charge of the centres, playing fields, and other community activities. Work with women's groups in rural areas is developing satisfactorily. At the end of 1954 there were thirty-four Women's Institutes.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Department of Education administers primary education and supervises the administration of training, technical and aided secondary schools. The entire personnel of the Department of Education is local or West Indian.

Primary education is provided free. The general age of primary school attendance is 6 to 14, but if accommodation is available, children are admitted at the age of 5 and may remain until 16.

Enrolment in the schools is increasing rapidly. In 1954 the total enrolment in the schools was nearly 5,000 higher than in 1953. One of the great problems is to provide accommodation and teachers to keep pace with the increase in enrolment. The school building programme, during 1954, included three new buildings, and altogether provided 1,294 new places. Since a revision of salaries in 1950, more women from secondary schools have entered the teaching profession. An education officer with a degree in agriculture was appointed to the Teacher Training College and rural science and agricultural training courses are now part of the curriculum.^{1/} Domestic science courses were introduced in rural areas in 1953, and evening science classes for adult students were started in 1954. School broadcasting was introduced in 1954.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Report on British Guiana for the year 1953, London, HMSO, 1955, p. 88.

	<u>Expenditure</u>		
	1952 ^{a/} BWI \$	1953 BWI \$	1954 BWI \$
Recurrent			
Education Department	3,062,246	3,487,383	3,471,038
Other Government institutions	343,008	329,111	769,769
Capital ^{a/}			
Education Department	105,806	96,115	162,144
Voluntary organizations	45,825	37,656	13,851

a/ In 1952, \$99,902 was provided for capital purposes by the Metropolitan Government.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Schools

The number of primary schools was: 1948, 259; 1952, 329; 1953, 333; 1954, 340. There are four Government secondary schools, three vocational and one teacher training school. Privately-owned secondary schools number thirty-six with about 6,000 students.

	<u>Pupils^{a/}</u>					
	1952		1953		1954	
Government	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	40,654	38,043	43,357	40,734	45,893	43,106
Secondary	918	446	1,035	476	1,134	520
Vocational	466	291	703	290	776	388
Teacher training	24	16	24	16	31	19
Higher education	1952		1953		1954	
Metropolitan country	183		215		233	
Elsewhere	62		58		56	

a/ In 1948 69,161 primary and 815 secondary school pupils.

Teachers^{a/}

Government	1952		1953		1954	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	824	951	859	989	969	1,138
Secondary	54	22	49	27	55	24
Vocational	11	21	7	22	5	22
Teacher training	3	1	3	1	3	1

a/ 1,653 teachers in 1948.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

There are eight general, two reference, and twelve special and technical libraries. The British Guiana Museum includes specimens on natural history and science, economic organization and town planning. The museum is privately-owned but maintained at public expense.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

"Radio Demerara" had installed forty-two communal receivers in rural districts by the end of 1954. It broadcasts on two wave-lengths simultaneously, using a 2 kw. output transmitter on 5,981 and 3,255 kc/s, and another of 500 watts output on 1,231 kc/s. Government takes up nearly ten hours per week of broadcast time which the BBC relays and transcriptions take almost twenty-five hours per week.

There are forty-five cinemas, four mobile film units, and forty 16-mm. film projectors.

There are three daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 30,000 copies.

JAMAICA

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Jamaica was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 28 June 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

Jamaica (including Pedro and Morant Cays)	4,411 square miles (11,424 square kilometres)
Turks and Caicos Islands	166 square miles (430 square kilometres)
Cayman Islands	100 square miles (259 square kilometres)

POPULATION

1948 (31 Dec. estimate) <u>a/</u>	1952 (31 Dec. estimate) <u>b/</u>	1953 (30 June estimate) <u>c/</u>	1954 (31 Dec. estimate)
1,362,101	1,471,602	1,486,100	1,531,933

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Jamaica, 1948, London, 1950, p. 5.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Jamaica, 1952, London, 1954, p. 9.

c/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List 1955, London, 1955, p. 105.

At the 1943 census the racial origin of the population was as follows:^{1/}

African	965,960
Mixed	227,148
East Indian	21,393
European	13,809
Chinese	6,879
Syrian	834
Not specified	1,040
	<u>1,237,063</u>

1/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Office List, 1955, p. 105.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy is principally agricultural. The main crops are sugar cane, bananas, tobacco, coffee, pimento, citrus, rice and maize. In addition to the primary export crops, a large volume and variety of food crops are cultivated for the local market. Minerals mined are bauxite and gypsum.

In 1954 progress was made in the development of agriculture and also of industry and commerce, to which increasing attention is being paid. It was found necessary to consider curtailing sugar production in view of the world supply situation. A Government delegation visited London in connexion with the maintenance of markets in the United Kingdom for the island's citrus and banana crops.

In 1954 trade with the sterling and most of the non-dollar and non-sterling countries was liberalized. Special consideration was given to the release of dollars for agricultural and industrial development and to dollar-earning concerns. Jamaica participates in the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, agreed upon by the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America.

The Industrial Development and Agricultural Development Corporations were established in 1952. The former participates in new industries and promotes local investments by overseas investors. The Agricultural Development Corporation is giving high priority to the production of rice. The majority of the members of the corporations are Jamaicans.

Estimates of gross capital formation, including both private and Government capital expenditures, were:

1952	1953 (in million £)	1954
14.6	14.5	14.1

In 1952 a mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made a study and proposed investments in public and private sectors of the economy amounting to £80 million over the next decade. The current development programme is being based on this report.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Department of Agriculture, responsible to the Minister of Agriculture, provides central services for agricultural chemistry, economics and statistics, plant protection, agronomy, livestock and veterinary affairs, soil conservation, public gardens and parks, and fisheries. The Department has an approved establishment of 921. Technical advisory services are provided to the individual farmers and producers' organizations. Farmers are given planting materials and breeding stock at nominal rates or free of cost.

The expenditure on the Agriculture Department and the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands in thousands of pounds was:

	(Year ending 31 March)			
1949/50 (actual)	1952/53 (actual)	1953/54 (revised estimate)	1954/55 (estimate)	
352	474	487	563	

The Territory is divided into four agricultural divisions, each equipped with a research station. Each parish has an agricultural officer in charge, a livestock officer, and a staff of assistants and headmen for extension work and development schemes. There are two research sub-stations under special officers. There are eight veterinary officers serving all parishes.

Estimated utilization of land in thousands of acres is as follows:

Cultivated	395
Cultivable land not used	312
Pasture	595
Forest (private)	210
Forest reserves	280
Wasteland (steep slopes, rocky land), swamps, etc.	<u>1,031</u>
Total	2,823

Land tenure is of two types: a freehold system, which predominates, and a leasehold system existing mainly on slopes occupied chiefly by small and medium farmers.

Among many development schemes are the Farm Improvement Scheme, Livestock Improvement Centres, Revolving Herd and Small-stock Schemes and the Land Settlement Scheme. The last-named has enabled about 24,000 persons to own their own holdings, which total some 110,500 acres.

Present trends in agricultural marketing policy are to vest control in statutory bodies on which producers are represented (i.e. the Citrus Growers' Association, the Banana Board, the Coffee Industry Board, the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Coconut Industry Board).

Some of the domestic crops are marketed by the producers but the Marketing Department buys crops for which there are guaranteed minimum prices when they are not absorbed by the open market, and other crops required by Government institutions and other large organizations.

Agricultural education is provided by the Jamaica School of Agriculture, where boys between the ages of 16 and 20 are training in animal and field husbandry and extension methods. Three vocational training centres, run by the Education Department, train young men as small farmers; and training in simple and general agriculture is carried out in primary and secondary schools. Training of adults is provided by the Agricultural Department's extension staff.

Substantial progress was made in irrigation and agricultural development in the Mid-Clarendon area. About 33,000 acres are now irrigated, and production has greatly increased. The cost to the Government of this irrigation system is £347,480.

A cooling store erected by the Colonial Development Corporation has increased the amount of refrigerated storage for export crops, especially citrus and tomatoes. There are other cold storage plants operated privately, and the Marketing Department has accommodation in several parts of the island.

Principal crops

	Area		Production		
	1952	1954	1952	1953 ^{a/}	1954
Sugar cane (1,000 acres)	132 ^{b/}	160			
Sugar (1,000 long tons)			255 ^{b/}	363	364
Bananas (1,000 acres)	95 ^{b/}	101			
Bananas (1,000,000 stems)			6.5 ^{b/c/}	208 ^{d/}	14
Coconut palms (1,000 acres)	120				
(1,000 palms)		4.3			
Copra (1,000 long tons)			3.4	5.3	9.0
Cocoa (1,000,000 trees)	2.5	2.5			
Cocoa (raw - 1,000,000 long tons) ^{f/}			1.8	2.3 ^{f/}	2.2
Coffee (1,000 acres)	18				
(1,000,000 trees)		36			
Coffee (1,000 long tons) ^{f/}			1.7	3.4	2.3

a/ Food and Agriculture Organization: Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics: Production: 1954, Vol. VIII, Part I, Rome, 1955, pp. 41, 73, 88, 90, 92.

b/ Jamaica: Digest of Agricultural Statistics, 1953, Kingston 1955, pp. 22, 28.

c/ Production in 1951 and 1952 was severely affected by the 1951 hurricane.

d/ Long tons.

e/ Exported product only.

f/ Unofficial figure.

Livestock numbers
(in thousands of head)

Livestock products
(in millions)

Livestock numbers (in thousands of head)			Livestock products (in millions)			
			1951	1952	1954	
Cattle	(1954)	250	Beef (lb.)	19.9	20.1	23.5
Goats	(1954)	350	Goat meat (lb.)	4.7	4.7	5.7
Sheep	(1954)	18	Mutton (lb.)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pigs	(1954)	152	Pork (lb.)	3.9	4.6	4.6
Asses	(1951)	51	Edible offals (lb.)	4.6	5.0	5.4
Mules	(1951)	25	Milk (gallons)	7.0	8.1	8.7
Horses	(1951)	13	Eggs (doz.)	1.7	1.7	3.0
Poultry	(1954)	2,000	Hides (lb.)	2.5	3.6	3.5

FORESTRY

The aims of forest policy are the protection and development of existing reserves, afforestation in order to make the Territory self-supporting in timber, and research on silvicultural and utilization problems. Forest reserves amount to 376 square miles. To promote private afforestation, cheap planting material and advice are available to land-owners, tree-planting campaigns are organized in the rural areas with special emphasis on the small farmer, and a system of subsidies has been introduced.

In 1954 the annual expenditure of the Forestry Department was £61,700.

Afforestation: area planted (in acres)		
1952	1953	1954
6,384	6,829	7,382

Production

(in thousands of cubic feet)

	1952	1953	1954
Sawn timber	51.3	56.5	51.5
Sleepers	5.1	3.7	6.0
Shingles	19.0	11.2	7.0
Roundwood	35.6	31.5	34.0
Firewood	28.7	49.4	41.5
Total value	£29,724	£30,805	...

FISHERIES

The functions of the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture include the protection of rivers and harbours, the welfare of marine fishermen through fishermen's co-operatives, the improvement of fishing beaches, and fish farming extension and research. Annual landings from marine fisheries are estimated at 12 million pounds; the fishermen number about 6,000. A survey of inland fisheries has been completed, and a marine survey is being carried out. Advanced research in fish farming is being undertaken; improved techniques have been developed and extension work is expanding. Technical advice and fish for stocking ponds are available to farmers. Ponds have been stocked in 103 areas, enabling communities to produce their own fish.

MINING

The Commissioner of Lands is also Commissioner of Mines. The basic programme for mining development aims at the further expansion of bauxite and other mineral industries. The geological survey approved in 1948 was continued in 1954. Two bauxite mining companies began to ship ore in 1952 and a third started shipments in 1953.

	<u>Production^{a/}</u>			
	(in thousands of long tons)			
	1948	1952	1953	1954
Bauxite	--	413	1,220	1,773 ^{b/}
Gypsum	...	45	75	...

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, p. 12.

b/ Exported. United Kingdom: Digest of Colonial Statistics, September-October 1955, London, p. 19.

POWER

All power plants, excepting one which is the property of a parochial board, are owned or operated by private companies or individuals.

	<u>Output</u>			
	(in millions of kwh)			
	1948 ^{a/}	1951 ^{a/}	1953	1954
	55.5	89.6	108	119

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, p. 12.

INDUSTRY

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is primarily responsible for co-ordinating governmental activities for the promotion of industrial development in collaboration with the Industrial Development Corporation. The Jamaica Welfare Cottage Industries Agency, with the Social Welfare Commission and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, is still principally concerned with the development of handicrafts, but the Industrial Development Corporation is now also actively engaged in aiding this branch of industry. The Tourist Trade Development Board is mainly responsible for the development of tourism.

Food processing accounts for more than 60 per cent of all industrial activity. In 1954 a Bureau of Standards was set up. Notable increases took place in the local shoe and garment industries. The cement factory, completed in 1952, produced 96,500 tons in 1954,^{1/} part of which was exported. The Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law 1949 was extended to the end of 1955. During 1954 seven main industries and five companies were granted concessions; investors took advantage of the terms offered for the erection of factories on the Government-owned industrial estate in Southwest Kingston.

Industrial undertakings

Type of production	Number of registered undertakings			
	1948	1952	1953	1954
Food processing	61	393	398	385
Metals	20	31	38	35
Textiles	15	23	27	27
Chemicals	17	9	11	16
Cement	--	1	1	1
Other manufacturing industries	...	143	212	201

There are many sugar factories, although no refining of sugar is done except for a small amount used for local consumption.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air services include daily flights to various points in North and South America and the Caribbean, and four flights weekly to Europe. Sea-borne shipping connects Jamaica with Caribbean ports, the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Digest of Colonial Statistics, September-October 1955, p. 76.

Roads and railways

	1947/48	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54
Main roads (miles)	2,557	2,641	2,657	2,618
Motor cars (licensed)	10,636 ^{a/}	13,353 ^{a/}	14,092	14,169
Motor trucks and buses (licensed)	3,281 ^{a/}	4,387 ^{a/}	4,446	4,588
Railway (miles)	245	245	250	251
Number of passengers carried	600,488 ^{a/}	842,914	940,386	1,052,591
Tonnage of goods carried	307,831 ^{a/}	405,692	409,159	570,165

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, pp. 28-29.

Air transport and sea-borne shipping

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{a/}	1954
Aircraft landing: number	4,306	5,059	5,644	...
tonnage	99,266	125,455	142,264	...
Ships entered: number	722	883	1,044	1,014
tonnage	1,715,238	2,429,338	2,852,479	2,879,176
cargo discharged (long tons)	456,005	557,785	627,187	...
cargo loaded (long tons)	345,971	585,748	1,185,708	...

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, pp. 28-29.

Telephones, telegraphs and postal communications

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Telephone subscribers	7,072	10,662	11,862	20,080
Telegraph offices	61	54	55	55
Post offices	309 ^{a/}	311 ^{a/}	311	308
Postal agencies	60 ^{a/}	106 ^{a/}	115	140

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Jamaica, 1948, p. 71; 1952, p. 120.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The fiscal year is from 1 April to 31 March.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure</u>			
	1947/48 ^{a/}	1952/53 ^{a/}	1953/54 ^{b/}	1954/55 ^{c/}
	(in thousand £)			
General revenue	9,300	13,925	14,942	15,336
Expenditure	8,410	14,153 ^{d/}	15,094	15,336

<u>Main heads of revenue</u>				
Customs and excise	5,368	7,344	8,177	8,250
Direct taxation	2,164	2,966	3,235	3,500

<u>Main heads of expenditure</u>				
Education	...	1,601	1,604 ^{e/}	1,648 ^{e/}
Health ^{f/}	...	1,487	1,564 ^{g/}	1,741 ^{g/}
Public works ^{h/}	...	2,211	2,342	2,601
Agriculture and lands	...	683	847 ^{b/}	956 ^{c/}
Public debt charges	...	891	1,088	1,240

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, p. 38.

b/ Revised estimates.

c/ Estimates.

d/ Including development estimates of £1,613,941.

e/ Plus £257,000 (1953-54) and £202,000 (1954-55) for Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

f/ Medical, Government Chemist and Mental Hospital heads of expenditure.

g/ Plus \$244,000 (1953-54) and £165,000 (1954-55) for Ministry of Health and Housing.

h/ Public works and post-hurricane rehabilitation.

Development receipts and expenditures form a separate budget.

Development estimates

(in thousand £)

1953/54^{a/}

1954/55

Receipts:	2,145	1,354
Contributions from general revenue	1,017	586
Loans	1,021	753
Miscellaneous	6	15
Expenditure:	1,273	1,653
Agriculture	598	697
Education	177	51
Public health	196	320
Communications	140	452
Industrial and trade development	118	93
Miscellaneous	43	40

^{a/} Revised.

Taxation

The revenue from direct taxation comprises income tax, land and property tax, death duties and license duties. Income tax provided a yield of £2,956,836 for 1953-54. The income tax on the chargeable income ranges from 7d. for every pound of the first £100 to 7s.6d. in the pound for statutory incomes over £2,000. The company income tax is 8s. in the £1.

The revenue from indirect taxation is derived mainly from customs duties, excise, entertainment duties and certain licenses and fees. Excise duties, the main items being tobacco, rum, beer and sugar, represented approximately 24 per cent of the total revenue for 1953-54.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Banking and credit facilities are provided by four commercial banks. The 189 branches of the government savings bank are operated by the post office.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

	1948	1952	1953	1954
		(in million £)		
Imports and exports ^{a/}				
General imports: value	19.7	36.4	35.3	37.2
General exports: value	11.4	18.0	25.3	30.7
Principal imports				
Food, drink and tobacco	5.3	8.6	9.0	9.1
Chemical and allied products	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.7
Textiles	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	1.4	2.7	3.2	3.8
Base metals and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	1.8	4.7	3.4	3.4
Machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and vehicles	3.6	8.3	8.0	7.0
Principal exports				
Bananas	2.3	1.9	4.6	5.4
Sugar and sugar preparations	3.6	8.3 ^{b/}	10.9 ^{b/c/}	11.3 ^{b/c/}
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	...	0.5	2.9 ^{c/}	5.9 ^{c/}
Origin of imports (principal sources)		(percentage of value)		
United Kingdom	39.6	40.9	42.8	41.4
Canada	18.3	12.6	14.4	13.4
United States of America	19.3	21.2	16.4	16.7
Other countries	22.8	25.3	26.3	28.5
Destination of exports (principal destinations)				
United Kingdom	73.7	66.7	57.7	54.4
Canada	16.7	13.9	17.0	17.3
United States of America	3.5	8.3	13.4	14.3
Other countries	6.1	11.1	11.9	14.0

^{a/} Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, pp. 18-21; External Trade of Jamaica, 1951, pp. 7, 11; External Trade of Jamaica, 1953, 1954, pp. 1-2, 6-8, 15; External Trade Bulletin No. 35, p. 4.

^{b/} Excluding value of contribution to Sugar Reserve Fund.

^{c/} Provisional.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The social structure is composed of a number of racial groups, but as universal suffrage has been introduced and all persons enjoy without restriction the amenities and opportunities of life in the country, there are no minority problems or social discrimination.

Women enjoy the same status as men.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Ministry of Labour is responsible for administrative policy. The Labour Department is closely integrated with the Ministry, and the Permanent Secretary and Labour Adviser is the service head of both the Ministry and the Department.

Labour policy is directed mainly towards the fostering of amicable industrial relations by encouraging the formation of trade unions and employers' organizations, the promotion of the safety, health and welfare of workers, and the attainment and maintenance of those standards fixed by the International Labour Conventions which can be implemented in local conditions. Particular emphasis has been laid on self-determination in industry, and the establishment of joint industrial councils has been sponsored.

Employment situation

Unemployment continued to be a major problem despite the expansion of agricultural projects, industrial development, emigration and special government relief schemes. Seasonal employment is a fundamental characteristic of the economic system. It is prevalent in such major industries as cane-farming, sugar-producing, and citrus-growing. In the sugar-cane and sugar industry the total labour force is approximately 72,000 in the crop season and 47,000 at other times.

Migrant labour

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Farm workers travelling to United States of America	1,906	2,601	3,490	1,423
Emigrants to United Kingdom	...	...	1,320	8,247 ^{a/}
Farm workers returning from United States of America	...	1,725	2,127	2,891

^{a/} Females about 33 per cent.

Conditions of employment

A sample survey of industrial and business establishments was taken during June 1954. The figures are not directly comparable with those of previous years which were limited to the Greater Kingston area.

Average weekly wages and hours in 1954

Industry	Operatives ^{a/}			Unskilled		
	Hours	Wages sh. pence		Hours	Wages sh. pence	
Baking	41.4	57	3	46.6	67	7
Cigars and cigarettes	42.8	63	10	53.5	51	6
Printing	45.0	100	8	44.6	46	8
Construction	46.1	105	3	47.1	56	6
Rail transport	45.0	86	1	45.0	50	7

^{a/} Skilled and semi-skilled.

On sugar estates minimum wage rates were established in 1952, ranging from 6s. to 7s. per week for female labour and from 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. for male labour. An increase was granted in 1953 of 1d. in the shilling of total wages earned during the crop year.

Previous years' wage rates include

	<u>Wage rates (in shillings and pence)</u>			
	1948	1952	1953	1954
Sugar workers (male, daily)	5/3 (minimum)	8/3 to 9/6	8/3 to 9/6	8/3 to 9/6
Sugar workers (female, daily)	3/9 (minimum)	6/- to 7/-	6/- to 7/-	6/- to 7/-
Construction workers	10/7 to 18/- (daily)	46/- to 112/-	79/6 to 92/4	105/8 (average)

Workers' and employers' organizations

Workers' and employers' organizations are registrable as trade unions under the Trade Union Laws 1919-1952.

Registered trade unions (workers' organizations)

	1947/48 ^{a/}	1951/52 ^{a/}	1952/53 ^{a/}	1953/54
Number of active unions	23	15	15	14
Union membership (including paying members)	67,700	93,627	77,681 ^{b/}	94,437 ^{b/}

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, Kingston, 1955, p. 46.

b/ Eleven unions only.

Labour disputes

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Number of strikes	19	46	18	25
Number of workers involved	3,185 ^{a/}	6,328	4,641 ^{a/}	3,615
Number of man-days lost	10,347 ^{a/}	79,126	71,035 ^{a/}	39,854

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, p. 47.

Vocational training

The Kingston Technical School, maintained by the government, provides instruction in a wide range of technical skills, leading up to examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, the Royal Society of Arts, and the University of Cambridge (school certificate). The enrolment is well over 1,000. There are also three practical training centres for boys and one for girls, three apprentice training centres (agriculture) and three student farmers' settlements for boys. The government has also increased the number of annual vocational and trade scholarship awards. In addition, there are three apprentice training centres and other facilities for apprentices in various industries.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Co-operative Department is administered under the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. The principle of co-operative marketing has gained wide acceptance; the government has assisted and stimulated this effort by the appointment of a co-operative marketing officer, who maintains liaison

between the societies, the Marketing Department, and the Co-operative Department. The main commodities handled are vegetables, eggs and poultry. Fishermen's groups are being trained in co-operative principles; nine of them have been registered under the co-operative law, thus becoming eligible for financial grants for the purchase of boats and engines.

Number and membership of co-operative societies

Type of society	Number			Membership		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Credit unions	47	53	66	...	6,750	8,750
Marketing	20	27	28	...	2,500	4,414
Consumer	9	16	18	...	2,381	2,830
Other	12	22	27	...	2,122	2,399
Total	88	118	139	...	14,053	18,393

STANDARD OF LIVING

A sample survey of family budgets was carried out in 1953 and 1954; it was confined to the Kingston metropolitan area, covering approximately 1,500 households of the population of 300,000.

Working-class cost of living index (August 1939=100)

1948	1952	1953	1954
252 ^{a/}	329	324	324

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, p. 34.

Estimated national and per capita income^{a/}

	1938	1942	1946	1950
National income (in thousand £ sterling)	19,597	33,300	63,800	85,000
Per capita income (in £ sterling)	17.1	27.1	49.2	60.6

No estimate of national income is yet available for 1954; estimates for 1950-52 will be published in the near future.

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953, p. 13.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The basic programme for rehabilitation after the 1951 hurricane comprises four schemes: the Rural Hurricane Housing Scheme, on a basis of self-help; the Urban Hurricane Housing Scheme, without self-help; the Lower and Middle Income Groups Scheme, which provides assistance to house-owners; and the Emergency Building Supplies Scheme, which assists indigent persons to provide themselves with some form of basic accommodation.

The workshops and stores for the supply of prefabricated units under the Rural and Urban Schemes were completed in 1952. At the end of 1954, under the Rural Scheme, 1,643 houses had been completed or were near completion; the scheme provides for 6,400 houses. About 1,600 houses were built in 1954 under the Urban Scheme. Under the Lower Level and Middle Income Group Scheme, 61 persons received financial assistance during 1954. The Emergency Building Supplies Scheme benefited 63,600 persons.

A sum of £2.5 million was given by the United Kingdom Government for use under the Hurricane Housing Programme.

Under the Slum Clearance and Housing Law of 1934, the Central Housing Authority continued to operate in 1954. The provision for these housing schemes is now £900,000. The total expenditure to 31 December 1954 was £637,672. A Housing Demonstration Week was held in September 1954 and was attended by delegates and observers from eleven Caribbean Territories.

Considerable improvement in housing took place in the rural areas, where two- and three-apartment concrete cottages, with shingle or corrugated iron roofs and detached outbuildings, are gradually replacing the one-room huts of mud-plastered walls and thatched roofs.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Social security

There is no social insurance in respect of unemployment. With regard to health, including maternity benefits, free treatment is given for the poor. Precautionary measures against industrial accidents are taken by the Factory Inspectorate; a rise in reported industrial accidents in 1954 (585 as compared with 470 in 1953) was due mainly to the starting of reporting in

certain industries, notably in bauxite mining and processing. In 1954 a representative of the International Labour Office investigated the possibility of old age pensions; an old age pension committee was formed to coincide with the visit, and laws were enacted to institute pension schemes for the Kingston Port workers and in the sugar industry.

Social welfare

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare advises on all social matters and co-ordinates the work of the various officials and voluntary bodies. The official agencies are: the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission, the Lands Department, and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board. Forty-three voluntary organizations are affiliated to the Council of Voluntary Social Services.

Three voluntary organizations are chiefly concerned with child care: the Child Welfare Association, the Jamaica Save the Children Fund and the Jamaica Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Active work among youth is undertaken by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, YMCA, YWCA, Boys Brigade, etc. Among the organizations for adults are the Jamaica Women's League, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Jamaican Federation of Women (with 10,000 members), the Jamaica Society for the Blind, the Kingston Charity Organization Society, and a number of organizations run by the Churches and the Salvation Army.

The Social Commission was formed to serve the general interests and the social and economic betterment of the agricultural and peasant population, small settlers, farmers, labourers and other workers of Jamaica. Its work is designed to assist in the development particularly of the peasant and not to be concerned with ordinary charitable purposes. Its main activities are: the development of community centres, the promotion of the co-operative movement, the establishment of mobile cinema units, the promotion of handicrafts or cottage industries and the development of a mass education campaign in nutrition. Its field staff has grown from 3 in 1938 to 60 in 1954. Emphasis is placed on the recruiting and training of voluntary leaders. Activities during 1954 included 20 training courses, 65 training camps, 712 training days and 526 training classes. 1,783 demonstrations were given in 298 villages. Trainees numbered 2,922.

The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board is financed from a cess on sugar exported to the United Kingdom. It consists of representatives of the sugar associations, the trade union, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and other government services. The contributions received in 1954 exceeded £56,000. Grants exceeding £36,000 were made for housing, water supplies, community centres, dental and medical services, clinics, etc. Special emphasis was placed on thrift programmes, the development of voluntary leadership and **youth work**. Among the services operated by the Board in 1954 were: 49 community centres, 95 community, village and farm councils, 109 clubs for savings and other financial purposes, 175 general clubs, 60 handicraft groups, 154 educational centres and groups, and 52 clinics.

The various social welfare agencies are active in the field of community development. The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission in its early years promoted the community centre movement by the establishment of two large centres with paid officers serving part-time in the centres and part-time in the surrounding villages. By 1946 a change had been effected in the community development approach by means of community associations and councils in which the villagers themselves were responsible for community development.

The Lands Department operates 146 land settlements with approximately 23,457 settlers and their families. Much of the social work of the Department is performed by social welfare officers acting through voluntary organizations of peasant land owners. Co-operatives and collective marketing are encouraged.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

The care of persons discharged from institutions is entrusted to the Salvation Army, which receives an annual Government grant. In addition, the Salvation Army makes its own grants and in some instances supplies tools. Provision is made for the employment of juveniles when they leave institutions, and aid in various forms is given to juveniles until they are able to maintain themselves.

Crime statistics

	Number of persons convicted			
	1951	1952	1953	1954
Offences against the person	2,549	2,366	2,236	2,526
Offences against property	6,032	6,437	6,333	5,894
Other serious offences	2,714	3,010	3,140	646

Sentences

	1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults
Death penalty	16	-	5	-	5	-	8	-
Deprivation of liberty	6,855	223	6,843	288	6,733	253	4,025	161
Financial penalty	20,230	261	17,543	274	22,087	175	13,836	323

The number of persons in 1954 in prison institutions was 2,461 on 1 January and 2,696 on 31 December. In addition to a juvenile prison there are six approved schools for boys and three for girls, and 22 remand and other homes for juveniles.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical and public health services are headed by the Director of Medical Services with two assistant directors in charge respectively of public health administration and the medical section including hospitals and personnel. The public health section has divisions with specialist officers in charge of each division; the main divisions are for tuberculosis, venereal diseases and yaws, quarantine, health education, malaria and maternal and child welfare. A Central Board of Health directs the work of local boards of health. Each of the 14 parishes has its own local board of health, and each local board has a public health department with a medical officer (health), and sanitary inspectors, public health and district nurses. The health departments in the parishes give attention to environmental sanitation, latrine construction, mosquito control,

inspection of water supplies and food, and personal hygiene. There are also two health units which work in rural areas. In addition to the government public health activities, institutional care is given in general and other hospitals and in dispensaries in the 47 medical districts, each in charge of a medical officer.

Medical and health staff

	1948		1952		1953		1954	
	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.
Registered physicians	133	92	165	157	165	220	159	247
Dentists	10	77	5	84	6	111	14	77
Nurses	632	...	766	336	1,364	334	1,094	695
Midwives	445 ^{a/}	907	211	653	319	1,041	235	1,672
Sanitary inspectors	219 ^{b/}		99	-	263	-	304	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	...	...	116	-	121	-	124	-
Pharmacists	...	...	72	479	73	490	70	503

a/ Including midwives in quasi-government service.

b/ Including sanitary inspectors in quasi-government service.

There are 21 government general hospitals with outpatient departments, 123 dispensaries, 209 maternity and child welfare centres, 15 tuberculosis units (13 in hospitals or dispensaries), 10 venereal disease units (7 in hospitals and dispensaries), one leprosarium, one mental institution, and two mobile units. The official bed capacity of all government hospitals in 1954 was 5,682, of which 2,422 were in the 21 general hospitals. During 1954 outpatient facilities were increased by 7 dispensaries, 3 health centres and 2 dental clinics. The number of private hospitals and nursing homes was 34.

Medical training

The University College of the West Indies provides a six-year course for medical practitioners; the qualifying examination is that of the University of London. Nurses are trained at the Kingston Public Hospital and the University College Hospital for at least three years. Reciprocity of recognition is granted

by the Council of Nurses of England and Wales. Public health nurses must have general and midwifery qualifications, and must also have undergone training leading to the Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London or comparable training. Both the nursing and public health nursing training is recognized as being of metropolitan standard. Health visitors and sanitary inspectors are trained at the British West Indies Public Health Training Station in Jamaica, which serves the entire region; there are two types of training for sanitary inspectors, one leading to the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London and the other to a local certificate.

State of health and nutrition

In the diet of the Jamaican peasant there is a deficiency of protein, particularly animal protein, and also of the vitamin B group. A nutrition committee was appointed in 1953, which in 1954 recommended the establishment of an applied research scheme over a period of three years starting 1 July 1955.

In 1954 there was an unprecedented outbreak of epidemics. For the first time measles and influenza were included among the list of notifiable communicable diseases; in many areas these diseases reached epidemic proportions. An outbreak of poliomyelitis resulted in 761 cases; special wards were opened at several hospitals and acute treatment and rehabilitation centres were set up. There was also an outbreak of typhoid fever. Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis dropped from 958 in 1953 to 676 in 1954. Malaria is still reported as the fifth highest cause of death, with 613 deaths in 1954.

	<u>Vital statistics</u>			
	1948	1952 ^{a/}	1953	1954 ^{b/}
Total births	41,742	48,470	51,171	53,579
Birth rate per 1,000 population	30.9	33.3	34.4 ^{a/}	35.3
Deaths under 1 year	3,619	3,638	3,241	3,540
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	86.7	75.1	63.3	66.1
Total deaths	17,889	16,717	15,465	16,249
Death rate per 1,000 population	13.3 ^{a/}	11.5	10.4	10.7

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953,
Kingston, 1955, pp. 5-6

b/ Provisional figures.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Elementary education is free to all. Compulsion is exercised in prescribed urban areas.

The Minister for Education, responsible for policy, is assisted by the Education Authority, which in a period of transition is gradually becoming a body advisory to the Minister. The Authority consists of twenty-four members including representatives of teachers' associations and the owners of grant-aided schools.

Over fifty per cent of elementary schools are owned by voluntary bodies, mostly religious. The rest are government-owned. Of four teacher-training colleges, one is government-owned, one owned by a trust, and two by religious organizations. All receive substantial government grants. Most secondary schools are owned by voluntary bodies and receive considerable government aid.

Jamaica's basic educational problem is to increase its facilities for primary education so as to reach the whole of its rapidly increasing child population. The solution involves great expenditure on buildings, equipment and salaries. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country many small schools are required. Increased capital expenditure in recent years has been to a great extent absorbed in the provision of schools to replace those which were obsolete or were destroyed by the hurricanes of 1944 and 1951. Thus more than 45 per cent of elementary

school accommodation has been rebuilt or substantially repaired during the past 10 years; the new buildings are serviceable and inexpensive, and the situation is improving substantially.

There are no local education rates, and the cost of education is met mainly by the central Government.

<u>Education expenditure</u>			
(in thousand £)			
1949	1952 ^{a/}	1953 ^{a/}	1954 ^{b/}
1,473	2,108	2,448	2,550

a/ Jamaica: Digest of Statistics, No. 13, December 1953,
Kingston, 1955, p. 48.

b/ Approximate.

The above figures include the expenditure of local authorities on education but not of missionary and philanthropic organizations.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Basic schools and infant centres provide basic education for children up to the age of 8 where no infant schools exist and the primary schools are too distant. Infant schools are staffed by specially trained teachers. Primary schools serve pupils between 7 and 15; organization into junior and senior schools is a process recently begun. Secondary schools are predominantly of the type known in the United Kingdom as grammar schools; pupils enter at the age of 12 or 13 and pay fees or obtain scholarships provided by the government or by foundations or trusts.

The government technical school and the vocational schools provide technical, commercial and agricultural training and also basic general education for pupils between 14 and 18. Teacher training institutions with a total accommodation of 300 provide a three-year course leading to the full teacher's (elementary) certificate.

The University College of the West Indies is located in Jamaica. Degrees granted are those of the University of London. The first faculty established was that of medicine, in 1948. Since then the faculties of arts and natural sciences have been added. The former includes a chair of education; courses in education began in 1953.

Special schools, such as those for the deaf and blind, are run by the government and by voluntary institutions with government aid.

	<u>Public schools^{a/}</u>			
	1948	1952	1953	1954
Primary schools	675	690	691	698
Secondary schools ^{b/}	25	27	27	27
Vocational schools	5	10	10	7
Teacher training	...	4	4	4
Higher education	1	1	1	1

a/ Government and government-aided schools.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Jamaica, 1948, London, 1950, pp. 45-6.

	<u>Pupils (public schools)</u>							
	1948		1952		1953		1954	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary schools	186,136	101,854	107,059	103,300	111,200	105,000 ^{a/}	113,000 ^{a/}	
Secondary schools	4,761	2,807	3,335	3,527	4,273	3,830 ^{a/}	4,680 ^{a/}	
Vocational schools	...	...	1,229	665	1,360	900	1,245	855
Teacher training	...	...	94	200	109	209	109	227
Higher education	...	...	151	53	211	90	275	109

a/ Estimate.

Teachers (public schools)

	1948	1952		1953		1954	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary schools)		1,000	3,500	777	3,427	800	3,500
Secondary schools)	3,779	168	216	168	216	175 ^{a/}	227 ^{a/}
Vocational schools	...	42	19	43	21	53	22
Teacher-training	...	8	16	10	13	14	15
Higher education	...	54	5	96	12	107	10

a/ Estimate

ADULT EDUCATION

The main agency for adult education is the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission, through whose field officers a strong demand has been stimulated for instruction in better methods of living. Similar work is done by the welfare officers of the Lands Department on the numerous land settlements, by the Medical Department through the Bureau of Health Education, and by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board. In addition, facilities are provided for the more formal education of adults.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Among youth organizations are 4H^{1/} clubs, scouting and guiding, voluntary youth clubs, the Army and Air Cadet Force for boys, and numerous organizations run by religious groups. The 4H clubs, organized under the Jamaica Agricultural Society, are active in agriculture, the rearing of livestock, home-making, community projects and first-aid. Leadership training is provided by the Agricultural Society and the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission.

1/ Originated in the United States of America, 4H (head, heart, hands, health) clubs are designed, through practical application, to encourage boys and girls to make the most of their abilities and so to become successful farmers, home-makers, community builders and citizens.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The Jamaica Library Service, run by the Institute of Jamaica, is responsible for the organization of Libraries throughout the Island. The West India Reference Library and the Science Library serve local research workers on economic, political and scientific subjects. The National History Department of the Science Museum, Institute of Jamaica, has in recent years undertaken much research in botany; two fully qualified botanists were at work full-time in 1954, and a number of studies were made by visiting botanists.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers and periodicals in 1954 were as follows:

	Number	Circulation
Dailies	2	74,906
Weeklies	8	94,600
Weekly issued during school terms	1	32,000
Fortnightly	1	3,000
Monthly	1	7,500

The language of all these publications is English except for one Chinese weekly with a circulation of 8,000.

There are various dramatic groups. Public cinemas are numerous. The Central Film Organization, which had since 1951 been operating on an experimental basis, was in 1953 permanently established as a section of the Education Department. Since its inception sixteen local films have been produced; directed to Jamaican problems and interests.

Radio Jamaica, a commercial broadcasting station, provides programmes of a cultural and educational nature. Under the company's franchise the government is entitled to 10 per cent of the airtime or about 11 1/2 hours weekly. The government programmes include talks, plays, musical series and weekly political commentaries.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Trinidad and Tobago was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 22 July 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e.

AREA

Trinidad	1,864 square miles (4,828 square kilometres)
Tobago	116 square miles (300 square kilometres)

POPULATION

According to the census of April 1946 the main population groups were classified as follows:^{1/}

	Male	Female	Total
Black	129,092	132,393	261,485
East Indian	101,003	94,744	195,747
Mixed	37,375	41,400	78,775
White	7,806	7,477	15,283
Chinese	3,749	1,892	5,641
Syrian or other Asian	536	353	889
Category not stated	90	60	150
Total	279,651	278,319	557,970

Mid-year estimates of the total population are as follows:

1952	1953	1954
662,850	678,300	697,550

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Crude petroleum production and agriculture form the basis of the economy. The total value of crude petroleum and petroleum products remained the same in 1954 as in 1953, B.W.I. \$85 million.^{2/} The production of sugar, the main agricultural product, in 1954 reached the record total of 172,767 tons. With the exception of coffee and bananas, there was a decrease in agricultural production.

^{1/} Trinidad and Tobago: Census, 1946, Trinidad, 1948, pp. 27, 31.

^{2/} The British West Indian dollar equals 4s. 2d. or US \$0.58333.

The Five-Year Economic Programme, approved in 1951, provided for the expenditure during 1951-1955 of approximately BWI\$36 million on major works and services. The cost is being met from loans raised abroad and locally, surplus balances, and grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The original programme has been modified largely because of substantial increases in the costs. The work approved to the end of 1955 is estimated to cost \$43-1/2 million, an increase of \$7 1/2 million over the original estimate. In spite of a shortage of technical staff, considerable advances have been made with many schemes, especially the island-wide water scheme.^{1/}

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries are grouped under the Director of Agriculture. Forestry forms a separate department under the Conservator of Forests. All are under the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. The Department of Agriculture, has a staff of 34 senior and 186 junior technical officers.

Most of the plantations and peasant holdings are freehold, while land allocations under land settlement schemes are almost always held under a leasehold system.

Conservation policy tends to restrict burning of lands, to retain crown lands on steep slopes for forestry development, and to acquire steep slopes in certain areas where erosion is likely to be serious. In the sugar belt, sugar companies practice contour ploughing and planting.

An irrigation system serving 3,000 acres is in operation, and smaller systems are being established. Areas of swamp land are being provided with water control for the development of rice production. Seed paddy is distributed to farmers through the agricultural extension service. Financial assistance is provided by the Government for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural land settlements.

1/ Trinidad and Tobago: Memorandum on major capital works of Government as planned in the Five-Year Economic Programme (showing progress of work in the course of execution and work proposed for 1954), Trinidad, 1953, pp. 7-8.

	<u>Principal crops</u>			
	1948	Area (in thousands of acres)		
		1952	1953	1954
Cocoa	100	120	120	120
Sugar cane	82	90	90	90
Coconuts	40	40	40	40
Citrus	12	13	13	17

Preliminary figures indicate that the value of agricultural exports during 1954 increased by BWI \$5,905,354, or 12 per cent, over the 1953 figure. The most significant increases were in the quantity and value of sugar and its by-products, the quantity and value of coffee and the value of cocoa exported.

Livestock

There has been a noticeable expansion in the livestock population, particularly as regards pigs and poultry.

Principal livestock (estimates)

Head	1952	1954
Cattle	37,900	38,300
Goats	32,000	32,500
Swine	34,000	38,000
Poultry	600,000	1,500,000

Livestock products (1953 estimates)

Beef and veal (short tons)	1,217
Pork (short tons)	677
Poultry (short tons)	4,000
Eggs, fresh (in thousands)	15,000
Milk (in thousands of gallons)	1,565

FORESTRY

The Forestry Department, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, functions in accordance with a forest policy drawn up in 1942. 22 per cent of the Territory, or 279,996 acres, is now covered by forest reserves. In the clayey soils, mostly in the south, an area of 64,000 acres has been allocated for a plantation programme mainly of teak; a policy of regeneration is being pursued in the sandy soils of the infertile plains; on the steep mountain ranges of the north the forests remain inaccessible and protect the watershed.

Wood cut from Crown Forests

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{c/}	1954
	(in thousands of cubic feet)			
Timber	2,470	3,244	3,199	3,389
Firewood	2,176	1,925	1,763	1,577
Other split wood	<u>179</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>76</u>
Total	4,825	5,258	5,607	5,042

a/ Trinidad and Tobago: Forest Department, Annual Report 1948,
Trinidad, 1954, p. 11.

b/ Ibid., 1952, p. 13.

c/ Ibid., 1953, p. 13.

FISHERIES

The functions of the Fisheries Division of the Agriculture Department are the provision of assistance in solving marketing problems, the securing of gear and organizing of co-operatives, the adaptation of new catching methods, the improvement of fishing beaches and the undertaking of surveys.

Owing to nutrients in the outflow of the Orinoco and other rivers, it is likely that there are larger concentrations of fish food, and consequently larger fish populations, in Trinidad and Tobago waters than in most parts of the Caribbean.

There are 2,631 fishermen and 1,809 fishing craft. The fishing boats and gear are owned by small traders and fish dealers and not by fishermen, who are mostly employed on a share basis. There are no processing plants. Four ice-making plants and three cold stores, all privately owned, are in operation, but there is very little storage space available for fish. A modern fishing centre is considered the outstanding need, and an attempt to upgrade the industry as a whole by meeting this need is receiving careful attention. Six fishermen's co-operatives have been registered.

Total catch for the two municipalities of Port-of-Spain
and San Fernando

	1948	1952	1953	1954
	(in thousands of pounds)			
Port-of-Spain	2,654	3,241	...	4,190
San Fernando	<u>1,310</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>1,493</u>
	3,964	4,220	4,828	5,683

MINING

The administrative organization responsible for the supervision, of the petroleum industry is the Petroleum Department. Of the crude oil being produced, about 80 per cent comes from Crown oil rights and 20 per cent from private oil rights. In 1954 there were twelve companies operating in the oil industry, three maintaining oil refineries. All crude oil is processed in local refineries.

	<u>Production</u>			
	1948	1952	1953	1954 ^{a/}
Crude oil (in thousands of barrels)	21,111 ^{b/}	21,257 ^{c/}	22,346 ^{c/}	23,600
Lake asphalt (in thousands of cubic feet) <u>a/</u>	129	171	143	142
Natural gas (in millions of cubic feet) <u>a/</u>	...	31,503	34,597	38,494

a/ Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, Trinidad, 1955, pp. 37, 39-40.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1948, London, 1950, p. 46.

c/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1953, London, 1955, p. 63.

POWER

The Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, a public corporation, generates and supplies electricity on a commercial basis. About 105 miles of overhead lines were constructed by the Commission during 1954, making it possible for a number of districts, mostly in the south, to be supplied with electricity for the first time. The power generated by private plants is utilized mainly for industrial purposes.

	<u>Output</u>			
	1948	1952	1953	1954
	(in thousands of kwh)			
Generated by public utilities	39,545	71,280	85,723	100,385
Generated by private plants	...	...	...	<u>159,467</u>
Total	...	...	...	259,852

INDUSTRY

The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce is responsible for the promotion of industry. An Economic Advisory Board, comprising heads of Government departments and businessmen, assists the Minister. As of 1 January 1954, a Department of Industry and Commerce, headed by a Commissioner, undertakes work pertaining to industrial development. While the greatest number of industrial plants are locally owned, various measures have been introduced to attract foreign capital and recently many important industrial developments have been financed from abroad. The Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance 1950, the Licence Tax (In Aid of Industry) Ordinance, the Hotels (Development Encouragement) Ordinance, are among the legislative measures calculated to promote industrial development through the grant of substantial fiscal concessions. In 1954, the manufacture of cement was commenced under the Cement Industry (Development) Ordinance of 1951.

Since the passing of the Pioneer Industries Ordinance in 1950, the following are among the industries that have been established: glassmaking; brewing; time recording instruments; spinning and weaving of cotton; knitting of textiles; stock feeds; moulded industrial rubber goods; electroplating; boots, shoes and handbags; ladies lingerie and beachwear; plastics; sawmilling; cast iron soil pipes; pulp, paper and boards from bagasse; artificial teeth, polishes, pharmaceuticals; paints and oils; radio and phonograph equipment; asbestos cement products; electrical conduit fillings; centrifugally cast brass and copper fittings, assembly and manufacture of typewriters and office machines; manufacture of batteries; assembly of electric meters; manufacture of gin; manufacture of cement.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

The total mileage is 3,896, of which 2,625 miles are usable by wheeled traffic, the remaining 1,271 miles being bridle roads.

Railways

There are 136 miles of railway. Receipts from passengers in 1954 were BWI \$304,308 and the tonnage of goods hauled by rail was 409,628.

Air transport

Ten commercial air lines operate international services. There are two airports and five landing strips; another landing strip was under construction in 1954. The airports and one landing strip are Government-owned.

Air traffic

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954 ^{b/}
	(in thousands)			
Commercial flights	15.2	9.3	8.7	8.6
Passengers arriving and departing	102.7	131.8	132.9	137.1

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1948, p. 104.

b/ Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, p.49.

Sea-borne shipping

Besides the main harbour at Port-of-Spain, there are seven other ports. The administration of the ports is under a Government Port Services Department assisted by a Port Advisory Board representing commercial and shipping interests.

Shipping and passengers

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Ships entering	3,158 ^{a/}	5,113	4,933	4,893
Total net registered tonnage (in thousand tons)	10,174 ^{a/}	16,264	13,543	13,567
Passengers arriving and departing	80,025	93,108	87,775	103,221

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1948, London, 1950, p. 100.

Communications

The telephone service, operated by a private company, now extends to the more remote rural areas. At the end of 1954 there were 20,973 private and commercial telephones, as compared with 18,000 in 1952.

Four radio stations are maintained by the Government, and an aeronautical radio station.

Postal facilities consist of 166 post offices and agencies.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure

	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
	(in thousand BWI\$)			
Revenue	45,311	66,785	68,101	73,635
Expenditure	38,611	62,489	66,610	73,740

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1948, p. 21.

b/ Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, pp. 59 and 60.

The general revenue balance at the end of 1954 stood at BWI \$40.7 million.

The principal sources of revenue are provided by customs and excise, income tax, post office, forests, lands and petroleum revenue, and grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Agriculture, education, health, public works and miscellaneous services are the main items of current expenditure.

There are three municipalities administering important local services.

Sources of funds and expenditure of the five-year economic programme a/

Source of funds	Total estimated expenditure on 31 December 1953 (in thousand BWI\$)	Estimated expenditure 1954
Colonial Development and Welfare Surplus balances	2,182.1	498.1
Loans	5,709.5	4,296.8
Revenue	16,892.9	10,540.7
	297.7	--
Total	25,082.2	15,335.6

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1953, p. 149.

Taxation

Income tax is payable, after deduction of a personal allowance of \$1,200 and other allowances for wife, children and dependent relatives, on a sliding scale of rates from 10 to 90 per cent on the remaining portion of income. Limited liability companies, other than life insurance companies, pay tax at the rate of 40 per cent. There is an estate duty.^{1/}

BANKING AND CREDIT

There are five commercial banks.

The Government post office savings banks had the following deposits and depositors:^{2/}

	1948	1952	1953	1954
		(in thousand BWI\$)		
Deposits during year	4,962	6,294	7,043	6,858
Total deposits at end of year	9,698	12,190	13,307	14,081

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The trading balance for the year 1954 was favourable by \$12.1 million; this compares with a positive balance of \$20.4 million for 1953 and a negative balance of \$13.9 million for 1952.

Imports and exports ^{a/}	1948	1952	1953	1954
		(in thousand BWI\$)		
Imports (special)	130,960	243,940	236,310	249,787
Exports (special)	127,105	223,334	251,268	257,178

^{a/} Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, Trinidad, 1955, p. 16.

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1953, London, 1955 p. 33.

^{2/} Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, p.64.

Principal imports ^{a/}	1948	1952	1953	1954
		(in thousand BWI\$)		
Food	29,375	42,665	41,978	44,976
Mineral fuel, lubricants and similar materials	30,195	76,862	71,032	70,058
Manufactured goods	32,359	56,047	52,663	53,052
Machinery and transport equipment	18,840	34,383	33,176	38,406

a/ Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954,
p.16

Principal exports	1948 ^{a/}	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954 ^{c/}
		(in thousand BWI\$)		
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	93,419	168,750	186,817	193,240
Asphalt	4,635	5,981	4,103	2,077
Sugar	12,273	19,440	25,486	28,506
Cocoa	8,353	8,237	11,721	15,107
Rum	3,123	1,718	1,786	2,037

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1948, pp. 34-35

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1953, p.40.

c/ Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, pp. 72-77.

Origin of imports ^{a/}	1948 ^{b/}	1952	1953	1954
		(percentage of value)		
United Kingdom	32.5	35.2	37.8	37.9
Canada	17.5	10.0	8.1	9.2
Venezuela	12.9	27.6	24.7	25.0
United States	16.3	8.4	8.1	8.6

Destination of exports ^{a/}	1948 ^{b/}	1952	1953	1954
		(percentage of value)		
United Kingdom	42.6	29.5	39.9	39.4
Brazil	12.2	12.2	8.3	9.4
Canada	9.2	6.1	5.4	5.9

a/ Percentage of total value of imports and of total value of exports.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1948, pp. 33, 36.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population is mixed. Inter-racial marriages are common and there is little friction on racial grounds.

Women have begun to take part in public life. Many are serving in the professional field, some hold Government posts, sit on legislative and municipal councils, and are prominent in the social welfare field. The League of Women Voters, a non-political, non-sectional organization, formed in 1952 to promote a sense of civic duty, is making progress.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Department is under the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce. Labour efficiency measures advocated by the International Labour Organisation especially for workers in non-metropolitan territories are implemented as far as is practicable. Where trade union organization is inadequate, legislation exists for the establishment of wage councils, two of which have already been set up.

The Labour Department is headed by a Commissioner of Labour and staffed to provide for the promotion of industrial relations and collective bargaining, conciliation and mediation in industrial disputes, the inspection of factories and the operation of employment exchanges.

Employment situation

Under-employment in agriculture is caused largely by the seasonal character of the work. In 1954, the average employment for the crop season in the sugar industry was 19,395 as compared with 15,324 for the rest of the year.

The following figures show employment in four major industries, but do not include the central Government departments, the largest single employer, which in 1954 accounted for some 26,000 employees or 43 per cent of the total employed.

Number of wage-earners^{a/}

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Sugar estates and factories ^{b/}	17,815	18,530	18,258	17,384
Oil	15,000	16,508	16,252	17,192
Shipping ^{c/}	1,360	319	373	385
Asphalt ^{d/}	670	515	552	482
United States bases ^{e/}	2,994	1,220	1,125	1,109

a/ Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, p.45.

b/ Manual employees only; average of fortnightly numbers employed.

c/ Manual employees only; monthly averages of the average daily numbers employed.

d/ All employees.

e/ All civilian employees, average of month and figures.

During 1954, ninety-two additional workers were recruited locally for short-term agricultural work on farms in the United States. By the end of the year there were eighty-five workers out of those recruited during 1951, 1952 and 1954 still under contract in the United States.

Conditions of employment

The minimum rates of remuneration (including attendance, output and bonus) of field and factory workers in the sugar industry were fixed in February 1953 by wages council machinery at 62 per cent above the 1949 rates.

As a result of arbitration awards during 1954, increases ranging from 10 per cent on daily basic wages to 5 per cent per hour on basic wages were paid to industrial workers in three separate concerns.

In industry, generally, as a result of the progress of trade union organization and the development of collective bargaining, there is steady improvement in working conditions, including the grant of vacation with pay, sick leave, and the provision of protective clothing, gear and medical care to persons injured in the course of their employment.

Workers' and employers' organizations

There are 45 registered workers' organizations. Most are members of the Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Unions or the Trinidad and Tobago Trade Union Council. The Federation is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Transport Workers Federation. There are nine registered employers' associations.

Labour disputes

	1948 ^{a/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954
Number of disputes involving strike action	2	10	5
Number of workers involved	4,070	...	2,686
Number of man-days lost	76,496	1,200 ^{c/}	96,000

a/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1948, p. 17.

b/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Trinidad, 1953, p. 22.

c/ Maximum in any one stoppage.

Vocational training

Vocational training and apprenticeship are directed and controlled by a Board of Industrial Training on which both employers and workers are represented. By the end of 1954, sixty-seven trades had been proclaimed as providing apprenticeship. A junior technical school provides a two-year pre-vocational course for apprentices. Employers are encouraged to provide training for their employees. Some, such as the oil companies, have instituted schemes for training their supervisory staff. The Government, with the advice of an ILO expert, has under consideration the introduction of a scheme for the promotion of training within industry along lines similar to those in the United Kingdom.

	Training and apprenticeship ^{a/}		
	1952 ^{b/}	1953 ^{b/}	1954 ^{b/}
Agreements approved	151	127	137
Training completed and endorsed	77	57	77

a/ In all industries and services.

b/ Trinidad and Tobago: Quarterly Economic Report, October-December 1954, p. 47.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A co-operative department promotes the development of co-operative societies including credit unions. A junior co-operative movement is now being launched in thirty-four primary schools.

An agricultural credit bank is the chief source of finance for agriculture, loans being made generally through the agricultural credit societies. A new ordinance (No. 6 of 1954) governing agricultural credit societies widens the scope and function of such societies which now include consumer, marketing and fishing co-operatives.

The number of societies and the membership in 1954 were:

	Societies	Members
Agricultural credit	400	14,952
Co-operative	57	6,500
Credit union	220	20,000

Among the agricultural credit societies, 350 had by 31 December 1954 obtained loans, repayable in one year, to a total of £2,023,075 for purposes such as the cultivation of crops, the purchase of stock and agricultural repairs.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The cost of living index was replaced as of 1 January 1952 by a new index of retail prices. Taking 1 January 1952 as 100 the figures for December 1953 and 1954 were 107.0 and 109.2 respectively.

No official estimates of the national income have yet been published but a report is to be issued for 1951-54.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The Planning and Housing Commission, which has been operating for fourteen years, has provided apartment buildings in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando for 616 families and 1,439 cottages in semi-urban and rural areas. Expenditure so far incurred amounts to BWI \$9,000,000. The Sugar Industry Welfare Fund

has established two housing settlements comprising sixty building lots each for owner-occupation. A field scheme under aided self-help principles has been completed and a larger programme is to be undertaken.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Social security

There is no territorial unemployment or health insurance. In 1949 it was reported that the introduction of comprehensive unemployment insurance was impracticable; a request has, however, now been made to ILO for an expert to collect data and recommend any scheme found practicable. Facilities exist for the health coverage of employers in various oil fields, sugar estates and other industrial concerns. Mutual and friendly societies provide some assistance for sick employees. Workmen's compensation legislation exists and a report of a committee appointed in 1949 for its revision is receiving consideration.

Social Welfare

There is a Social Assistance Department responsible for the executive functions of the Central Public Assistance Board, for the welfare of children, and for the family and emergency services. The Department has a central office and eleven district offices. Rehabilitation work on the home and family was pursued during 1954. A departmental training course was held for public assistance officers. Scholarships in social science and leave for a course in public and social administration were awarded to two officers for study in the United Kingdom, and two other officers returned after completing courses.

Non-contributory old age pensions are payable subject to a means test. The qualifying age is 65 years or 40 for blind persons unable to earn their living. On 31 December 1954, there were 20,045 old age pensioners. In 1954 the old age pension was increased from seven to nine dollars a month, and the means test figure was increased from ten to twelve dollars a month.

Public assistance is payable to persons who are medically certified as unable to earn a living and who are in need. Assistance is also granted, without medical certification, to the mothers or guardians of necessitous children

where there are no male parents in the homes, as well as to persons in need of urgent assistance to relieve distress. The maximum rate of assistance in respect of children is three dollars per month and the minimum rate to adults three dollars per month. The number of persons (including children) receiving public assistance on 31 December 1954 was 14,182. Financial assistance was provided for the burial of poor persons who were not inmates of medical institutions.

Social Assistance Department expenditure

	1952	1953 (in thousand BWI\$)	1954
Old age pensions	1,503.6	1,528.9	2,033.1
Public assistance	380.2	411.4	447.2
Departmental and other expenses	<u>194.0</u>	<u>200.2</u>	<u>214.0</u>
Total	2,077.8	2,140.5	2,694.3

Community Development

The Extension Service of the Education Department is trying to stimulate social change through adult education of the informal type, to foster self-help and mutual help, and to assist voluntary agencies in community development. In 1954 there were 970 groups and village councils with a membership of 32,152. Sixty-two courses were held in activities such as group leadership and home economics. Great emphasis was placed on cottage industries.

Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

Crime statistics

	Number of true cases		Number of convictions	
	1952	1954	1952	1954
Offences against the person	10,454	11,489	5,168	5,401
Offences against property	6,672	4,873	3,092	2,194
Other offences	<u>52,444</u>	<u>51,466</u>	<u>34,835</u>	<u>31,901</u>
	69,570	67,828	43,095	39,496

The number of persons convicted in 1954 included 39,111 adults and 385 non-adults. Juvenile delinquency is being tackled by curative and preventive measures (education, extension services, club and other communal activities). Neglected and unwanted children and orphans are cared for in two Government-aided orphanages; maladjusted children are assisted by probation officers and their associates. In each magisterial district there are juvenile courts with jurisdiction over children up to 16. Of 716 offenders before the courts in 1954, 263 were placed under the supervision of probation officers and probation case committees. There are separate remand centres for boys and girls, and two Government-supported industrial schools; after-care is given to all young persons leaving these institutions.

There are five prisons, including one for females. The daily average number of inmates in 1954 was 956 males and 20 females.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Minister of Health is responsible for the policy of the Health Department; the Health and Medical Services are administered by the Director of Medical Services, assisted by two deputy directors and a technical staff. A Central Board of Health is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor and functions under the chairmanship of the Medical Director. The Board has powers to make regulations and general powers of supervision and control. The Territory is divided into sanitary districts under local health authorities.

	<u>Expenditure</u>		
	1952	1953	1954
		(in thousand BWI\$)	
Health Department	7,843	8,412	9,614
Expenditure by other departments	...	...	29
Metropolitan assistance	30	32	33

Medical and health staff

	1952		1953		1954	
	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.
Registered physicians	107	107	125	104	129	117
Dentists	18	52	18	57	18	62
Nurses of senior training	559 ^{c/}	79	165 ^{a/}	4 ^{b/}	552	85
Certificated nurses						
Partially trained nurses	...	-	336	-	436	-
Midwives	12 ^{d/}	544	14 ^{d/}	596	14 ^{d/}	645
Sanitary inspectors	112	-	114	-	114	-
Laboratory and X-ray assistants	44	-	58	1	58	-
Pharmacists	245		34	227	34	232

a/ Including 79 health visitors who are also trained nurses.

b/ Including 1 health visitor who is also a trained nurse.

c/ Including 84 health visitors who are also trained nurses.

d/ Employed part-time in district as panel midwives.

Facilities are available for pre-registration training in general medicine, and for training in the control of malaria, venereal diseases and leprosy. Scientific assistants are also trained; and classes are held in general nursing and midwifery and for pharmacists, sanitary inspectors and health visitors. There are also post-graduate courses for sanitary inspectors in food inspection and other specialist subjects.

Medical training of Trinidad students

Category	Period of training	Number trained in 1954
Medical doctors	6-7 years	17
Dentists	6 years	5
Nurses	3 years	36
Midwives	1 year	49
Sanitary inspectors	1 year	21 in training
Health visitors	9 months	19
Pharmacists	5 years	5

Institutions (Government - 1954)

	No. of institutions	No. of beds	
General hospitals	3	1,031	
District hospitals	3	240	
Health centres and dispensaries	90	-	
Specialized units	In general hospital	In dispensary	Separate
Maternity and child welfare services	9	9	132
Tuberculosis	-	2	2
Venereal diseases	1	13	1
Leprosarium	-	5	1
Mental institution	-	-	1
Others	-	-	2
Mobile units	No. of Units	Total staff	
X-ray	1	2	
Dental	1	2	

There are in addition two houses of refuge for the aged and infirm with about 740 beds; private hospitals and nursing homes provide about 120 beds for general patients and additional beds for maternity cases.

The state of health was generally satisfactory in 1954. However, after a lapse of forty years the first case of yellow fever was reported. Active measures were instituted, including a sanitation drive and mass inoculation programme by which over 400,00 persons were inoculated up to December 1954. Poliomyelitis also occurred with 134 cases. Hookworm, venereal diseases and tuberculosis are the most prevalent endemic diseases. Malaria is on the decline.

Malaria death rates per 100,000 population

1943	1945	1947	1949	1951	1953
113.84	74.99	37.23	24.68	21.27	10.91

	<u>Vital statistics</u>		
	1952	1953	1954
Total births	22,924	25,565 ^{a/}	28,958
Birth rate per 1,000 population	34.6	37.7	41.5
Deaths under 1 year	2,043	1,788 ^{a/}	1,751
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	89.1	69.9	60.5
Total deaths	3,000	7,262 ^{a/}	6,738
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.2	10.7	9.7

a/ United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1954, New York, 1954, pp. 247, 518, 591.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is compulsory for all children between six and twelve, if resident within two miles of a school. Government policy is to provide free education for all children between five and fifteen.

The Minister of Education and Social Services is responsible for policy, assisted by an Education Board under the chairmanship of the Director of Education and comprising two teachers and thirteen other nominated members. Eight members of the board are local inhabitants, as are 25 of the 28 officers in the administrative and inspection department.

The Director of Education administers an educational system. The primary schools are controlled in partnership with the churches and other recognized bodies, including one Hindu and two Moslem organizations. Four-fifths of the primary schools are assisted; their teachers are employed by boards of management but salaries and pensions are paid by the Government, which also provides for the upkeep of buildings and equipment, and supplies building grants of two-thirds of cost and most of the furniture and textbooks. A condition of all grants is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality or language.

	<u>Expenditure</u>			
	(in thousand BWI\$)			
	1950	1952	1953	1954
Recurrent expenditure	4,555	6,146	8,313	8,160
Capital expenditure	<u>215</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>377</u>
Total	4,731	7,069	9,163	8,537

Expenditure for 1954
 (in thousand BWI\$)

Administration and inspection	329
Secondary education	673
Primary education (government schools)	1,309
Primary education (assisted schools)	4,241
Domestic science and handwork	141
School feeding	166
Teacher training	330
School buildings development and surplus	377
Upkeep and repairs	36
Subventions	563

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

A child normally enters the primary school at the age of five years, spends two years in the infant department and proceeds to a five-year course in the junior school. At the age of 12 a pupil may enter a secondary school or continue until 15 in the post-primary department. Pupils continue in the secondary schools until the age of 17-19. Eight schools remain combining primary and secondary education.

No fees are charged for tuition in primary schools, fees of 60 cents to BWI\$1.30 a month are charged at the combined schools, and BWI\$16.00 per term at secondary schools.

There is one technical institute providing a three-year course for boys from 12 to 15 years of age. There are three teacher-training colleges. Special schools comprise three orphanages, two industrial schools for delinquents, a school for the blind, a school for the deaf and a small school at the leprosarium.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture is situated in the Territory but does not come under the Department of Education.

	<u>Schools</u>											
	1950 ^{a/}			1952			1953			1954		
	Govt.-		Priv.	Govt.-		Priv.	Govt.-		Priv.	Govt.-		Priv.
	Govt. aided		Govt. aided		Govt. aided		Govt. aided		Govt. aided		Govt. aided	
Primary	61	245	130	66	259	153	66	297	139	67	309	120
Secondary	1	11	33	1	12	35	2	12	15	2	12	19
Vocational	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Teacher-training	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-

a/ Trinidad and Tobago: Education Department Annual Report 1950, Trinidad, 1951, pp. 31-32, 52.

	<u>Teachers</u>			
	1950 ^{a/}	1952	1953	1954
Primary	2,535	3,369	3,864 ^{b/}	3,808 ^{b/}
Secondary	221	252	412 ^{b/}	474 ^{b/}
Vocational	4	4	4	7
Teacher-training	9	17	15	16

a/ Trinidad and Tobago: Education Department Annual Report 1950, p.57.

b/ Including estimates for private, unassisted schools.

	<u>Pupils</u>			
	1950	1952	1953	1954
Primary	108,579	135,022	137,035	145,369
Secondary	5,430	10,250	11,581	11,387
Vocational	80	76	85	60
Teacher-training	207	213	213	221
Higher education				
In the Territory ^{a/}	55	84 ^{b/}	81	83
Elsewhere	371	511 ^{b/}	524	655

a/ College of Tropical Agriculture.

b/ 1951.

At the time of the 1946 census illiteracy was 24.6 per cent of the total population of ten years and over. There are no special literacy classes. The number of children of school age in 1954 was 174,371.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Department of Education conducts classes for adults in 12 different centres based on the work of the higher classes in the primary schools but continuing to a higher level and broader in scope and treatment. The Board of Industrial Training conducts classes in technical subjects. In 1954 there were 272 classes held each week with an enrolment of 2,801 students and a staff of 123 part-time lecturers. The extra-mural department of the University College of the West Indies provides a variety of evening classes in courses leading to degree examinations of the University of London or in subjects of topical interest. Other bodies such as the British Council, the Trinidad Public Library and Government departments provide classes for specific purposes.

The Education Extension Service is concerned with community education. It held training courses attended by 3,655 trainees from 395 community groups. Education extension officers were in constant touch with 493 adult groups with a total membership of 24,990. There are now 30 completed community centres.

In 1954 the mobile cinema units controlled by the Department of Education showed 198 films at 575 shows to 129,913 adults and 12 films at 212 schools to 25,368 pupils.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The formation of youth clubs is encouraged. The education extension service is in contact with 230 youth groups with 6,720 members. Training courses are held.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

There are three free libraries. One is a Government institution; the other two receive Government and municipal grants. The central Government

library had a total membership in 1954 of approximately 30,000.. There were 90,000 volumes with a circulation of 285,000.

A museum is maintained by the Board of Industrial Training and contains specimens covering local fauna, geology, history and archaeology. The encouragement of the arts is part of the general policy of the Department of Education. A music officer and an art officer assist voluntary organizations. A biennial music festival and an annual arts festival receive considerable public support. The Historical Society collects and collates material on monuments and relics.

MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are three daily newspapers. Two morning papers have a circulation of 45,000 on weekdays and just under 60,000 on Sundays. One evening paper has a daily circulation of 17,000. The number of weekly newspapers and periodicals published in 1954 was 4, and the number of monthlies 11. Twelve periodicals were published at longer intervals of less than a year. There were eight annual publications.

There were 52 permanent cinemas with an approximate annual attendance of between 7 and 8 million. There were 10 mobile units operating 17 shows per month, and 30 film strip projectors.

Broadcasting is owned and operated by the Trinidad Broadcasting Company. There were 27,485 licensed receivers.
