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

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

In accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following full summary of information transmitted in 1952 showing the progress made over the past three-year period in respect of economic, social and educational conditions.

The information has been classified under the main sections contained in parts II to IV of the revised Standard Form approved by General Assembly resolution 551 (VI).

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of British Somaliland, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Seychelles and Uganda.

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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BRITISH SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The area of the Protectorate is approximately 68,000 square miles, and it has an estimated population of 650,000 Somalis.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

The economy is based on nomadic pastoralism and development is mainly directed towards the extension and improvement of pastures, of livestock breeding and its products. Methods to increase the productivity of the land by means of irrigation and the development of the system known as Yemeni farming by using spate water are also being pursued. Date cultivation is proceeding satisfactorily and a fishery scheme has been started. The final report of the general survey of the Protectorate covering topography, meteorology, geology, biology, tribes and livestock has been completed and will form a valuable base for further development.

Agriculture and livestock

The Department of Agriculture and Veterinary Services is organized under a Director and Assistant Director, with the following staff:

	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Veterinary</u>
<u>European</u>	2 Agriculture officers 3 Agriculture Assistants	1 Veterinary officer
<u>Somali</u>	5 Agriculture Assistants 16 Instructors 12 Probationers	1 Senior Assistant officer 5 Veterinary Assistants 16 Stock Inspectors 15 Probationers

In addition, the following staff are employed under provisions of the Colonial United Kingdom: British Somaliland Protectorate

/Development

Development and Welfare Schemes:

Forestry	- 1 Assistant Conservator and 1 Forester
Grazing Control	- 1 Pasture Research Officer, 2 Senior Grazing Control Officers and 1 Somali Pasture Assistant
Dates	- 1 Officer, 1 Somali Agriculture Assistant and 1 Senior Somali Instructor
Fishery	- 1 Officer
Hides and Skins	- 1 Officer

The total financial provision for the Department was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Ordinary budget	11,510	29,925
C.D. and W. Schemes	11,250	60,065

Of the total area of the territory, 800 square miles are used for cultivation, 16,800 are forest and acacia scrub, 8,400 are arid and coastal plain and 42,000 square miles are steppe grazing.

As nearly all the land is used for nomadic pastoralism in accordance with traditional tribal rights, the question of land ownership does not generally arise. The approximately 800 square miles of land suitable for agriculture are all cultivated by Somali farmers. No rent is charged for agricultural land or grazing areas. Public land in the townships is held on lease or licence from the Governor.

The principal crops are sorghum, maize and beans; no statistics are available.

Livestock is estimated roughly as follows:

Camels	1,500,000 to 2,500,000
Sheep and goats	5,000,000 to 13,000,000
Cattle	260,000 to 500,000

Though the camel has no export value as yet, it is the Somalis' most prized possession. Sheep and goats are of greater importance to the economy of the country. Apart from their cash value they provide meat, milk and ghi. The sheepskins, which are considered amongst the finest of their type in the world, are exported to Europe and America.

Animal health is safeguarded by the provision of free dipping, vaccination and inoculation; its improvement by selection, castration and culling of surplus stock, and its food by the improvement of pasture and the provision of additional water supplies.

/Such information

Such information as is available indicates that agricultural indebtedness is insignificant.

Agricultural assistance is provided in the form of credit from an allocation of £2,500 and by free distribution of improved varieties of seeds.

The lower grades of the agricultural staff are trained by qualified officers of the Department with the co-operation of the Education Department. Four Somalis who were trained in the Sudan are now working with the Department. Under the Date Cultivation Scheme, 1,568 imported date shoots were planted; some 3,000 square miles of pasture under the Grazing Control Scheme were successfully closed during the wet season; the first experimental farm was established during the year and new sorghum crops introduced from the Sudan, East Africa and Aden, gave satisfactory yields.

Forestry, Fisheries, Mining, Power and Industry

The objectives of forest policy are to protect the main watersheds, improve frankincense and myrrh, lay down plantations for townships' fuel supplies, produce rough building timber and protect the natural vegetation.

The scheme for the development of canned tunny for export and dried fish for the local market was started in April with £12,640 provided by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to cover the period 1951-1956 and the appointment of a Fisheries officer.

A three-year geological survey was started in April, at a cost of £55,300 provided from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. An exclusive prospecting licence over some 600 square miles was granted to a company, while prospecting rights for petroleum products over other large areas lapsed. There are no mines.

The only sources of power in the territory are the systems operated at Hargeisa, Berbera and Burao for supplying power and light to the townships concerned; the total installed power is 1,200 kw.

No industrial development has so far taken place and none at present can be foreseen. Handicrafts and village industries consist of drying milk, making of mats and household ornaments and weaving. Government assists with training, advice and grants to aid development.

/Transport

Transport and communications

There are no railways, inland waterways or internal air services. Internal transport is chiefly by motor-lorries and some omnibuses run by Government and private concerns and by owner-driven vehicles. There are 257 miles of trunk roads; 401 miles of main roads and 2,258 miles of district roads. Camel transport is widely used off the roads.

There are regular weekly air services connecting the territory with Aden and Nairobi.

During 1951, 540 vessels carrying 71,004 long tons were cleared and 563 vessels carrying 74,678 long tons arrived.

There are nine post offices; 170 telephones at Hargeisa and Berbera; no trunk or radio-telephone circuits; all telegrams are sent by wireless telegraphy.

Public finance, Banking and credit and Trade

The Protectorate is dependent to a very large extent on a grant-in-aid from the Metropolitan Government.

Statistics of revenue and expenditure were:

Revenue:	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Territorial	386,074	436,068
Colonial Development Grants		58,028
Metropolitan grant-in-aid		637,000
Total		<u>1,131,096</u>
Expenditure:		
Territorial	1,077,349	1,038,252
Colonial Development Schemes		55,545
Total		<u>1,093,797</u>

Assets and liabilities were balanced at £203,992.

The official currency as from 1 November 1951 is the British East African shilling; the Indian rupee has now been withdrawn from circulation.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., opened a branch in Hargeisa in March 1952.

/Statistics

Statistics of imports and exports were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Total value of Imports	844,328	1,217,448	1,635,656
Total value of Exports	578,726	685,955	894,422
<u>Principal imports in 1951:</u>		<u>Value</u>	
		<u>£</u>	
Food, drink and tobacco		772,129	
Raw materials		3,241	
Manufactured articles		825,760	
Other articles		5,500	
Specie		29,026	
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Hides and skins		490,985	
Sheep		225,191	
Goats		44,645	
Cattle		7,362	
Camels		1,632	
Other		53,297	
Specie		72,210	

The following statistics show the direction of trade, in percentage of value:

<u>Imports from:</u>		<u>Exports to:</u>	
India	32.0	Arabia	86.0
United Kingdom	23.2	Arabia (specie)	8.1
Mauritius	12.8	Djibouti	5.7
Burma	8.2	Somalia	.1
Iran	6.9	Ethiopia	.1
Persian Gulf	5.6		
Australia	2.1		
Arabia	2.0		
Other countries	7.2		

The Transportation of dangerous drugs, of weapons and of livestock which might be harmful to indigenous breeds, are prohibited. The principal prohibition on exports are of timber, to protect the country's resources of that commodity, and ewes.

/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There is no real problem of race relations; with the exception of a small number of European and Indian government officials, nearly all the inhabitants are of the Somali race. There is no special problem of cultural relations, since Somalis are now becoming receptive to the European education and culture made available to them.

There is no legislative or economic discrimination against women; their position, for a nomadic people following Mohammedan Law, is remarkably free. There has hardly been any adoption of the purdah system. There is no prostitution except on a very small scale in the larger towns.

Nearly all of the inhabitants are employed in stock raising and a certain amount of agriculture.

The Public Works Department is the largest employer; non-government employment is insignificant. The inspection of labour conditions and settlement of disputes are carried out by the departments concerned. There are no trade unions or employment exchanges. Staff committees exist in all major government departments.

Statistics of the principal wage earners employed by the Public Works

Department were:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Gross wages per day</u>	<u>Approximate number employed</u>
Carpenters	4s. 37 cts. to 6s. 85 cts.	140
Blacksmiths	4s. 37 cts. to 6s. 85 cts.	26
Masons	4s. 17 cts. to 6s. 85 cts.	286
Timekeepers	3s. 55 cts. to 6s. 85 cts.	13
Plumbers	6s. 63 cts. to 6s. 85 cts.	19
Painters	2s. 94 cts. to 3s. 55 cts.	49
Labourers	2s. 20 cts.	1,229
Watchmen	2s. 51 cts. to 2s. 72 cts.	114

Hours of work do not exceed 8 1/4 hours per day. Moslems are given time off on Fridays to attend prayers. Apart from other public holidays, there are nine Moslem full holidays a year.

Few people are unemployed. A considerable number of Somalis obtain employment as seamen and Government attempts to obtain employment abroad for Somalis who cannot be absorbed in the country. There is no migrant labour.

All government departments have a scheme for training Somalis for higher posts.

/There are

There are various laws and regulations for the protection of labour, and information on the application of labour conventions is furnished annually to the ILO. There are no co-operative societies.

Statistics of retail prices of principal items of consumption were:

<u>Article</u>	<u>Price</u>	
	sh.	cts.
Mutton per lb.	0.	.58
Bread per loaf	1.	.00
Sugar per lb.	1.	.00
Rice per lb.	0.	.79
Dates per lb.	0.	.50
Milk per pint	0.	.58
Tea per lb.	5.	.67
Coffee	4.	.00
White cloth per 10 yards	50.	.00
Kerosene per 8 gal.	32.	.00

Most of the people, being nomadic, live in portable shelters; and there is no overcrowding except on a small scale in the townships.

There is no distinct organization for social security and welfare, the functions are carried out by the Medical Department, the Information Officer and the District Commissioners.

Crime statistics were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>
Offences against the person	346	347
Offences against property	542	561
Other offences	2,151	2,075
Total	3,039	2,963

There are eight prisons with a daily average population of 549.

Juvenile offenders are sent to the Central Prison where they work apart from the adult prisoners; receive schooling and are allowed to play games.

A few literate prisoners conduct classes in the evenings but there is no organized recreation or education in the District prisons.

Prisoners are employed in building, quarrying, stonebreaking, mat making, weaving, gardening, public work etc.

/Public health

Public Health

The staff of Health Services was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
European:			
Medical officers	10	10	10
Nurses	4	6	6
Health inspectors	2	2	2
Other staff		3	4
Indian:			
Assistant Medical officers	3	3	2
Health superintendents		1	2
Somali:			
Medical Assistants	10	10	11
Dressers and nurses	151	151	171
Assistant Health superintendents			16
Health orderlies			24
Other staff			189
	E	E	E
Expenditures were:			
Recurrent	79,899	103,400	95,506
Percentage to total			
Territorial budget	8	10	11
Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds		5,000	29,931

The health services are provided entirely by the government; there are no private practitioners, medical missions or philanthropic organizations of a medical nature.

There is a central group hospital in Hargeisa with accommodation for 200 Somalis, 8 Europeans and 4 Indians, and six District hospitals with a total of 406 beds for Somalis; this represents about one bed per 1,000 of the population. In addition there is a mental hospital with accommodation for 40 patients and 12 dispensaries serving the nomadic population.

There is a medical training school for dressers, assistant health superintendents and female nurses.

The two diseases which most seriously affect the nomad are pneumonia during the cold season, and malaria after the rainy season; these can assume epidemic proportions. Malnutrition appears during drought seasons.

/The waste

The waste disposal system consists of pit and bucket latrines. Piped water systems are supplied in the principal towns. Generally speaking the water supply is inadequate and the quality is poor.

There is provision in the Township Ordinance for the control of slaughtering and selling of meat for human consumption.

During the year the Protectorate was visited by a WHO bilharziasis expert.

Regular weekly maternity clinics were recently established at Hargeisa. As a result of these clinics, women are coming forward in greater numbers to have their babies in hospitals and mothers have been advised regarding the care of the new-born.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The policy is to train Somalis to play a greater part in the affairs of their country, whether in government service or private undertaking, and to assist in raising the standard of living, without divorcing the schools from the life of the people or upsetting the essential economy and structure of Somali life. Since a large urban population could not be supported without widespread unemployment and poverty it is not intended to provide formal education on a large scale nor to aim at mass literacy, but to limit the output of the schools to those who may reasonably be expected to find suitable employment.

Free education is given to 20 per cent of the pupils in schools of all categories.

The Director of Education and the Somali Inspector of Schools are responsible for the elementary and Koranic schools, with the Principals (British) of the intermediate schools directly responsible to the Director. All districts have local education committees.

Statistics of expenditure were:

	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Recurrent	34,411	38,662
Capital - all from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds		
Proportion of recurrent expenditure	3.9	4.4
Financial assistance from Metropolitan Government		35,436 (being £38,662 in recurrent less £3,226 collected in fees)

/There was

There was no expenditure by local authorities nor by other agencies, other than £1,000 subscribed by Somalis towards the building of second elementary school.

Koranic schools, which may be classed as pre-primary, exist in all towns and most rural communities. The school age is from 7 to 11 years and the language of instruction is Arabic. The elementary schools have a three-year course followed by a four-year course in the intermediate schools for those who qualify by a competitive examination. Arabic is the language of instruction in the elementary schools while English is introduced in addition in the intermediate schools. Fees in the elementary day schools are £1-10-0, and £11-5-0 a year in the elementary and intermediate boarding schools; in the European kindergarten they are £1. per month and in the Indian Day School from £2-5-0 to £3-15-0 per year.

There are at present no secondary schools but a junior secondary school will open in 1952. Scholarships are awarded to secondary and other schools in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya and Aden; 10 boys were awarded scholarships in 1951.

The Intermediate Technical School offers a three-year course of general education with instruction in woodwork, building construction, technical drawing and elementary mechanics and electricity. No attempt is made to produce fully trained artisans.

Vocation training is carried out by government departments at present while teacher training takes place in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan with annual refresher course held in the Protectorate.

Education statistics:

	<u>Number of schools</u>			<u>Number of pupils</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Government	11	1	-	864	6
Independent (Somalis)	34	6	4	1,168	113
" (European and Indian)				32	19

Teachers: Government schools - 59 male
Independent schools - 40 male and 6 female

/In addition

In addition there were 22 boys in secondary schools outside the territory and 2 boys in institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom.

Attendance at evening classes for adults totalled about 250.

Grants were made to Koranic schools for the improvement of buildings; a secondary elementary school is nearing completion and a new workshop was built at the intermediate school at Sheikh.

Libraries of Arabic and English books are provided at the intermediate schools, and books, newspapers and periodicals are available at the community centres.

No regular newspapers or periodicals are published in the territory but the Information Department produces a news sheet. There is one cinema in Hargeisa; Radio Somali operates a daily service of one and a quarter hours duration in Somali.

/GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR

The territory has an area of nearly two square miles and a population of 22,848 according to the 1951 census.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Chamber of Commerce is active in the economic life of the territory and no special machinery has been created for general economic development.

There is no land suitable for agriculture or animal husbandry, and no forests, fisheries or other natural resources exist. With the exception of a recently established and well-equipped fish and fruit-canning factory and some tobacco and coffee-processing, industries, trades and services carried on within the territory do no more than help to supply the needs of the civil community and garrison. Public utilities are owned and operated by the City Council.

The length of roads is 12.5 miles; a total of 2,656 vehicles were licensed. Aircraft use the military aerodrome; four services a week are operated by British European Airways, and Gibraltar Airways run a daily service to Tangier.

In 1950 and 1951 the total arrivals of vessels were 4,823 and 5,633 respectively; the majority of them called for oil or coal bunkers or repairs. There are ferry services to Tangier and Algeciras.

The automatic telephone system is owned by the City Council. The construction of a new telephone exchange was delayed by financial difficulties.

Telegraph and radio are operated by Cable and Wireless Limited. There is no broadcasting system.

The totals of revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Revenue	1,022,622	820,557	908,922
Expenditure	1,236,541	937,059	849,236

/Included

Included in the revenue figures are grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds amounting to £35,692 in 1950 and £23,780 in 1951.

Taxation is indirect, there are no income tax or excise duties. The Government lottery yielded profits of £82,345, £80,316 and £84,203 in 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively.

The Public Debt at the end of 1951 was £668,981, while assets and liabilities balanced at £2,035,879.

In addition to the Government Savings Bank there are three commercial banks.

The values of principal imports were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Foodstuffs	1,602,000	2,001,000	2,232,600
Manufactured goods	1,410,000	2,093,600	2,189,600
Fuels	1,503,000	1,075,400	1,381,100
Wines, spirits, tobacco	706,684	872,933	926,600
Total	<u>5,221,684</u>	<u>6,042,933</u>	<u>6,729,900</u>

Dutiable goods exported by value were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Wines, spirits, tobacco	267,886	361,595	500,272
Fuel	1,931,195	1,215,315	not given
	<u>2,199,081</u>	<u>1,576,910</u>	

The territory's requirements are mainly met by imports from the United Kingdom. A small volume is re-exported, mainly to the Mediterranean area. Original exports are negligible.

The free-port tradition of Gibraltar is reflected in the limited range of items subject to import duty. There are preferential rates for imports of Empire origin and reduced rates for alcoholic beverages imported in bulk.

/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population is entirely European except for a very small and mainly transient group of British Indians, numbering 115. Special social problems of race do not therefore arise.

The status of women may be accepted as being generally comparable with that of women in the United Kingdom.

Labour and employment conditions

The staff of the Department of Labour and Welfare totalled forty-seven, and the financial provision was £42,144.

Statistics of wage-earners:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>Average working</u>		<u>Weekly wages</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>week:</u>	<u>hours</u>	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Unskilled</u>
					<u>(shs.)</u>	<u>(shs.)</u>
Colonial Government	1,336	324		44	75-120	64-89
City Council	891	16		44	79-120	68-89
Private employers						
Building	1,801	-		48	68-88	56
Manufacturing	423	347		48	77-120	56
Retail distribution	1,599	397		48	90-100	56-90
Hotel and catering	502	330		52	80-120	56-90
Stevedoring	1,076	16		48	98-132	56
Domestic	110	4,265		52	15-30	

Figures for Service Departments (Dockyard, War and Air) are not available.

In addition, British subjects in Colonial Government and City Council employ are paid a cost-of-living allowance of 44 to 48 shillings a week and aliens from 22 to 28 shillings per week. Stevedores are casually employed at 20 shillings per eight-hour shift; domestic servants receive free board and lodging in addition to wages.

The number of people registered as unemployed in any one week inclusive of men, women and juveniles averaged sixty-nine in 1951. Seasonal employment is negligible and that which does occur is mainly confined to women employed in the canning industry who are stood off during the off season for fishing. A small number of skilled artisans are recruited from the United Kingdom; about 1,000 Spanish women are hired as resident domestic servants.

/The

The organization of trade unions generally follows United Kingdom practice; seven are branches of unions registered there and are affiliated through their parent bodies with the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress. There are eleven workers' unions with a paid-up membership of 2,744 and two employers' unions (Master Bakers and Master Builders) with 20 members.

The relationship between employers and workers was generally amicable and no strikes were reported.

A contributory employment injuries insurance scheme was started. There is an apprenticeship scheme at the Dockyard covering the engineering and ship-building trades, which includes instruction at a technical school. Systematic apprenticeship training covering the various building trades is given in the Lands and Works Department.

There is a comprehensive body of labour legislation and information is supplied annually to the ILO on the conventions applied in the territory.

There is no co-operative society or comparable organization.

Retail prices of selected commodities were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread (14 oz. loaf)	3-1/2	4	4-1/2
Meat - per lb.			1. 10
Fats - " "			1. 8
Vegetables "			3
Shoes - per pair	23. 8	24. 8	19. 9

Sample surveys of the "standard" family budget used for compiling the official cost-of-living index were carried out in 1946 and 1949. Active consideration is being given to proposals for a full-scale survey of expenditures of representative working class families. The cost-of-living index, which was 100 in July 1939, stood at 221 in December, 1951.

A survey of income distribution covering 4,249 employed males showed that the average weekly wage of 2,827 industrial workers was £5.1s.7d. and the average of non-industrial workers was £7.6s.0d. giving an over-all average weekly income of £5.16s.5d.

/Owing

Owing to the scarcity of building sites, construction of new dwellings has concentrated on multi-storeyed blocks. The majority of new housing is being done by private contractors. The total cost of new permanent housing constructed or planned was £2,627,000, of which £350,000 was provided from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, £100,000 by free grant and the remainder by interest-free loan.

There is at present no health insurance scheme. Adequate medical services exist, however, and there is provision for persons of inadequate means to receive treatment, spectacles or surgical appliances free or at reduced cost.

Social welfare services are administered by the Government with the help of an Advisory Committee which co-ordinates the activities of the several charitable organizations and makes recommendations relating to the welfare of the community.

Expenditures under the Public Assistance Scheme were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Cash assistance			
Old age	7,400	7,940	8,700
Unemployment	1,500	820	800
Incapacity for work due to sickness	1,700	2,240	2,500
Widows and young children	500	2,260	2,400
Patients undergoing special treatment	190	--	430
Others	1,900	320	330
Assistance in kind			
Shoes and clothing	340	415	460
Milk and eggs	270	320	40
Grants to tuberculosis patients	1,200	1,050	1,352
Cost of meals in transit centres	900	900	8,123
Total	15,900	14,465	25,135

There are two centres for the needy aged or disabled. An antenatal clinic is held twice weekly at the hospital; there are two child welfare clinics. There is a probationary system and in 1951, nine male juveniles were placed on probation. There is very little prostitution in Gibraltar.

/There

There was no case of homicide or serious crime in 1951.

The number of cases reported were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Offences against the person	24	13	14
Offences against property	331	417	370
Other offences	<u>1,045</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>1,249</u>
Total	1,400	1,234	1,633

The daily average prison population was 8.94 compared to 10.68 in 1950. The highest number of prisoners held on any one day was 22 and the lowest 2.

Public health

The Chief Medical Officer is the Adviser to the Government. Hygiene and sanitation are in the hands of the City Council who have their own Medical Officer of Health.

The financial provision for public health was:

Recurrent expenditure: Colonial Government	£103,642
City Council	12,313
Capital expenditure by City Council	9,575
Expenditure for health work carried out by other Departments	56,304
Total recurrent expenditure - Colonial Government	712,848
City Council	<u>416,289</u>
	£1,129,137

The proportion of recurrent expenditure only to total expenditure was 10 per cent.

Statistics concerning medical and health staff were:

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	5	10
Nurses of senior training	25	1
Partially trained nurses	84	--
Midwives of senior training	20	--
Certified midwives	--	5
Sanitary inspectors	5	--
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	7	--
Pharmacists	2	20
Others (dentists) (physiotherapist)	1	8

/The treatment

The treatment centres were:

1 general hospital with 153 beds
1 chest hospital with 64 beds
1 mental hospital with 42 beds
1 hospital with 30 beds for infectious diseases

There are no private institutions.

Qualifications for medical practitioners and dentists are the same as those in the United Kingdom. Pharmacists, nurses, midwives and auxiliary personnel can obtain a certificate locally recognized by undergoing an examination.

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	408	459	544
Deaths under 1 year	14	11	15
Infant mortality per 1,000			
live births	33.1	23.9	27.5
Total deaths	180	207	285
Death rate per 1,000 population	8.1	8.31	12.47

The state of health, physical development and nutrition is above the average for most European countries. Nutrition is satisfactory; all essential food-stuffs have to be imported. There is a large daily flow of Spanish workers in and out of Gibraltar; for that reason, the epidemic and endemic diseases in the territory are affected by the diseases brought in. The only diseases assuming epidemic form have been mild forms of influenza. Diseases of social importance are chronic arthritis and tuberculosis. Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council: potable and brackish. The latter is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes. All fresh food imported into Gibraltar is subjected to inspection. Measures were taken to control tuberculosis, smallpox, trachoma and other diseases. There is a milk programme for schools. Antenatal clinics were available twice a week.

/EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free and compulsory for children from 5 to 15 years of age. Teaching in all schools is in English, and there is a high degree of literacy both in English and Spanish.

Educational conditions are similar to those in the United Kingdom. The Department of Education is administered by a Director of Education and a Board of Education to advise the Governor. Relations between the Government and the religious denominations have been excellent and the heads of churches are members of the Board of Education. School inspection is carried out by the Director of Education assisted by the women education officers.

Expenditures on education were £57,086 in 1951, £52,081 in 1950 and £50,164 in 1949. The proportion of recurrent expenditure on education to the total recurrent expenditure is about 8 per cent.

Education statistics

Number of children of school age: 3,091: Indigenous 2,713; Non-indigenous 378.

	<u>Public school</u>			<u>Independent schools</u> (Assisted & Non-assisted)		
Number of schools:	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
Primary schools	2	2	12	--	--	2
Secondary schools	3	2	--	--	--	--
Technical school	1	-	--	--	--	--
Total number of teachers	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
(Number of non-indigenous teachers given in parenthesis):						
Primary schools	7(1)	52(5)		1(1)	12	
Secondary schools	33(22)	23(1)		--	--	
Number of pupils:	<u>Indigenous:</u>			<u>Non-indigenous</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
Public schools:						
Primary schools	935	803		127	99	
Secondary schools	548	427		69	83	
Technical school	120	--		---	--	
Average daily attendance - 2,720.						
Independent schools:						
Primary schools	49	142		29	68	

/In addition

In addition to the above-mentioned institutions there are six nursery schools for children under 5 years of age. There are no institutions of higher education; six teacher-students per year go to the United Kingdom for training.

Adult education is provided in evening classes in commercial subjects and languages. There is a local community centre (the Calpe Institute) which is directed by the representative of the British Council and provides facilities for social, educational and cultural activities. Youth organizations are mainly fostered by the religious denominations.

Many school buildings are old but they are continuously being improved. Work is now proceeding on the rebuilding of the Girls' secondary school, to accommodate nearly 300 senior students.

There are several libraries and one museum. Three newspapers are published, two daily and the other weekly. One daily and the weekly are in English and the second daily newspaper is in Spanish. There are three cinemas, one of which is occasionally used as a theatre. Broadcasting is mainly confined to a radio diffusion centre operated by the military authorities. There are 3,357 licensed receiving sets.

/GOLD COAST

GOLD COAST

The area is 78,650 square miles, and the population was:

<u>1931</u> (census)	<u>1948</u> (census)
2,869,854	3,735,682

In 1948 there were approximately 6,000 non-Africans in the territory, mainly British, Lebanese, Swiss, Indians, French, Syrians and Americans.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Considerable progress has been made in economic development, as can be seen in the output and steady modernization of the production of primary commodities and power; the growth of commerce and industry; the improvement of transport and communications; and the expansion of social services. The revised Ten Year Development Plan, 1951, provides for a capital expenditure of £75,000,000 as compared with £62,000,000 in the preceding plan, and it is expected that the various schemes which compose the plan will be completed within an average period of five years. Local committees foster initiative in community development with the aid of an annual grant of about £100,000 from the Government.

Agriculture and livestock

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the maintenance, improvement and development of the agricultural resources of the Territory: conducts agricultural survey work; research; extension services; produce inspection and grading; and the training of technical staff. The total expenditure on agriculture was as follows:

	£
1948-49	461,000
1949-50	1,382,000
1950-51 (estimate)	1,369,090

/During 1950-51

During 1950-51 an additional sum of £2,251,130 was voted for cocoa rehabilitation. The budget of the Department of Animal Health for 1950-51 was £84,774.

In the Colony and Ashanti, with the exception of small government acquisitions and forest reserves, all land is claimed by the "Stool"; families and private individuals also claim ownership of land but it is now believed that, even in these cases, the allodial ownership vests, at least by the traditions of earlier tribal custom, in the appropriate "Stool" (the tribal equivalent of the Crown). In the Northern Territories, the land is generally under the control of the Governor to be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the Natives, who may not alienate any interest in land to a non-Native without the consent of the Governor.

The land is classified as follows:

	<u>percentage of total area</u>
Forest, with crops of cocoa and food crops	25
Fringing forest, with food crops	15
Savannah, with food crops	55
Coastal grassland, with coconuts and other food crops	5

The principal land and water conservation work being undertaken is the constitution and management of forest reserves. In the north, watersheds and steep slopes are being re-afforested and several miles of terraces have been constructed. Control of grass burning is being enforced and mixed farming is also being encouraged.

Exports of the principal crops were as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cocoa (tons)	263,602	267,401	229,500 (est.)
Bananas (lb.)	15,377	2,238	-
Coconuts (numbers)	99,255	631,185	640,470
Kola nuts (lb.)	13,270,197	12,051,200	12,768,000
Gum copal (lb.)	12,929	9,837	-
Copra (tons)	535	800	-
Palm kernels (tons)	2,895	4,126	2,500

The latest estimate puts the 1951-52 main cocoa crop at 210,000 tons, a decrease due to adverse weather factors in different parts of the Territory and to the ravages of the swollen shoot disease. Exports of rubber,

/which reached

which reached an export tonnage of 1,736 in 1943, have now virtually disappeared. During the year an estimated 40 per cent of the corn crop was lost through rust disease of maize which is now endemic, and importations of maize by the mercantile firms did much to alleviate the resultant scarcity.

Estimates of livestock were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cattle	300,000	368,000	389,881
Sheep	150,000	326,458	488,853
Pigs	10,000	17,058	32,918
Goats	-	291,658	412,789
Horses	-	5,331	-
Poultry	-	2,516,890	-

Figures for 1950 relate to the Northern Territories only.

The use of lapisinised virus vaccine prepared locally for immunization against rinderpest was introduced in 1950 and proved a great success. Pleuropneumonia is controlled by means of vaccination, slaughter (with full approval of the owners, the carcasses being salvaged) and quarantine measures. Anthrax, trypanosomiasis and other diseases are also dealt with by means of vaccine, isolation or slaughter. Selective breeding of cattle, sheep and pigs is in progress. Experiments with imported and indigenous pasture grasses and fodder plants have been done.

Increased prices for agricultural products, especially cocoa, have helped to reduce rural indebtedness as have loans granted to their members by the Co-operative Societies.

Agricultural produce marketing boards have been set up by ordinance to endow a stabilization fund, capable of subsidizing prices in bad years. 95 per cent of the cocoa for export is graded by licensed buying agents under grading licence. Other agricultural exports are also inspected and graded before export.

During 1951 three-quarters of a million acres of land carrying cocoa were examined for swollen shoot disease and approximately 812,000 trees removed in the course of disease control measures. Farmers receive compensation for infected cocoa trees destroyed. Measures are also being taken to control the maize rust disease and to guard against the introduction of new plant diseases.

A wide range of agricultural research is in progress especially on cocoa at the West African Cacao Research Institute, and at 15 experiment and demonstration stations. The Gold Coast will also benefit from research undertaken in inter-territorial agricultural research stations in Nigeria (oil-palm, maize) and Sierra Leone (rice). Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have contributed much to the capital cost of these research stations.

The output from the local agricultural education centres during 1951 was as follows:

Cadbury Hall, Kumasi	23 second division officers
Tamale Training Centre	9 Native Authority instructors
Bunsu School	33 agricultural survey officers and 558 field assistants

Extension services are carried on through demonstrations, provisions of improved breeding or planting material to farmers at nominal prices, propaganda through mass education teams, agricultural shows, newspaper articles and broadcasts. A food production campaign is in progress leading to substantially increased production and considerable response from farmers. There is a small trade in locally-grown English potatoes for which the Agricultural Department arranges the importation of seed potatoes and, where possible, assists in marketing.

An Agricultural Development Corporation which is a government-sponsored statutory body was set up in 1948 to promote major agricultural projects. For investment in large-scale agricultural schemes the Gold Coast Development Plan makes a provision of £900,000, and a further £40,000 for small scale agricultural developments. The Corporation had a controlling interest in the Gonja Development Company, a limited liability company, which is engaged on a pilot settlement scheme of mechanized farming in an area of 30,000 acres in an underpopulated area of the Northern Territories. When the scheme is fully developed, settlers will farm their own 30-acre holdings in accordance with directions given by the Company. The Agricultural Development Corporation will consider other projects, such as the planting of sugar cane, when soil surveys and other forms of agricultural exploration have shown that such projects are feasible.

Forestry

The objectives of forest policy include the creation of permanent forest resources with indirect benefits in the preservation of water supplies, maintenance of climatic conditions favourable to the principal agricultural crops, minimization of erosion; the training of African staff; the provision of technical advice and assistance to non-Government forestry; and research into all branches of scientific forestry.

The senior staff of the Forestry Department consists of 39 senior officers including one African. The budget of the Department in 1950-51 was £183,736.

The timber industry is in the hands of private enterprise but a log inspection service is maintained by the Forestry Department.

The programme of reservation in the closed forest zone is practically complete, reserves already totalling 5,780 square miles or 19 per cent of the total area of the zone. In the savannah zone 1,245 square miles of reserves have been created representing 2 per cent of the zone. Good progress was made in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in the development of land planning areas.

Nearly all exploitation of timber is at present taking place outside the forest reserves mostly in concessions and also partly under felling agreements relating to small areas.

Estimates of the output in cubic feet of forest products were:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Logs	11,000,000	8,800,000	18,870,933
Pitsawn timber (including sleepers)	2,700,000	795,000	581,040
Shingles	35,000	6,130	27,500
Roundwood & split wood (excluding split wood)	3,000,000	7,800,000	5,765,420
Firewood	140,000,000	141,400,000	125,952,550

Technical training of the senior staff is obtained at universities in the United Kingdom. Two senior officers attended post-graduates training courses at the Imperial Forestry Institute during 1951, and one African student was studying for a degree in Forestry on a Government scholarship.

/Silvi

Silvi cultural research into the techniques of concentrated natural regeneration; into nursery practice; and in techniques of taunga planting were continued.

The sum of £49,000 has been provided under the Development Plan for fuel wood plantations, and £126,000 for offices and senior staff housing.

Work continued during 1951 in five fuel wood plantations and a total of 672 acres had been planted up to the end of 1951. A new fuel wood project and a nursery have been approved with a view to work starting in 1952.

Fisheries

The functions of the Fisheries Department include the development of sea fisheries, particularly by the use of motor fishing vessels; the development and conservation of river fisheries; the introduction of improved methods for the preservation and distribution of fish; fish farming; and the training of fishermen. The budget of the Department for 1951-52 was £27,780.

In an average year some 20,000 tons of sea fish and some 1,500 tons of river fish are landed. Fish is preserved mainly by smoking, salting and sundrying. Small quantities of fresh fish are cooled with ice for transport by rail.

The Gold Coast participates in the activities of the West African Fisheries Research Institute, which has its headquarters in Sierra Leone.

During 1951 the Department's two motor vessels engaged in experimental fishing with drift nets of Scottish type. The Department continued experiments in fish farming; in the preservation of fish by canning and other methods; prepared successfully dehydrated fish powder; and found good trawling grounds over a wide area off Takoradi. It also established fisheries instruction schemes in the north.

Mining and mineral oils

The Mines Department under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry supervises mining operations, ensures the safety of mining personnel, and enforces mining regulations. The Department of Geological Survey with a staff of 17 carries out geological mapping, hydrological surveys, and examination of mines and prospects.

/The expenditure

The expenditure of these departments was:

<u>Year</u>	<u>£</u>
1949-50	36,240
1950-51	60,790 (estimate)

Mineral rights are normally vested in local communities, through Chiefs, and are granted by them to mining companies by free negotiation. Technical and other advice is readily available, if desired. The validity of a concession is required to be certified by the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast.

Gold is the only mining product processed before export.

The output of minerals was as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u> (production)	<u>1950</u> (exports)	<u>1951</u> (exports)
Gold (fine oz.)	676,931	705,181	692,301
Manganese (tons)	647,415	(exports) 711,371	806,080
Bauxite (tons)	151,798	114,948	129,328
Diamonds (carats)	934,610	932,455	1,712,033

Owing to the lack of capital all the operating mines are owned by external companies, but a large internal diamond industry has come into being within the last few years, run by individual African owners.

Power

The Government Electricity Department generates and distributes electricity for public purposes. The largest producers and users of power are the mining companies which produce and consume five-sixths of the total electricity supply.

At present there is no hydro-electric generation of power in the Gold Coast. The output of the Mining Companies' plants was 162 million kwh.

Number of towns supplied with electricity:

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
11	14	17

/The progress

The progress achieved during 1951 over the previous year is as follows:

Gross number of units generated	30,578,863
Increase	13.5%
Gross Revenue	E 397,376
Increase	9.7%
Running & maintenance costs	-
Increase	18.1%

Power generated by the Government Electricity Department was:

<u>Year</u>	<u>1000-kwh.</u>
1948-49	20,040
1949-50	23,801
1950-51	27,929

Industry

The Industrial Development Corporation is in charge of industrial and handicrafts development. With one exception, all of the corporation members are local Africans.

Number of Industrial Establishments

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Pilot canning factory (fish, fruit)	1	1	1
Cocoa-butter factory	1	1	1
Lime juice factory	1	1	1
Palm oil factory	1	1	1
Rice mills	2	1	1
Soap factory	1	1	1
Brick and tile works	2	2	2
Sawmills	18	24	28
Furniture factories	6	7	7
Veneer mill	-	1	1
Brewery	1	1	1
Mineral water factories	7	8	9
Salt works	-	1	1
Singlet and shirt factory	1	1	1
Coffee roasting and grinding	-	-	21
Charcoal works	-	-	1

/There are

There are also several multiple small rice and corn mills in various parts of the country.

Handicrafts undertaken include pottery-making, basket and mat weaving, wood and ivory carving, gold and silver work and handloom weaving of textiles. Assistance in the form of the provision of capital equipment and working capital is given by the Industrial Development Corporation to a number of African-controlled industries. The Government's policy is the expansion of existing industries, investigation of new ones and the provision of facilities for African participation both in management and capital.

Progress was made in the experimental drilling of limestone deposits with a view to establishing a cement factory.

Transport and communications

There were 10,779 miles of roads in the territory in 1951 compared to 9,136 in 1950. The railway mileage was 535.

Traffic statistics for the Gold Coast Railways are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Train mileage</u>			Number of passenger journeys (thousands)	Number of passenger miles (millions)	Tons of goods hauled (thousands)
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Coaching</u>	<u>Goods</u>			
	(thousands)					
1948/49	1,873	616	1,257	5,237	161.4	1,831
1949/50	1,918	601	1,317	4,678	139.3	1,864
1950/51	2,205	637	1,568	5,451	160.7	2,106

Aircraft movements handled during 1951 at Accra Airport amounted to 5,216. Regular internal air services are maintained by the West African Airways Corporation linking Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale.

Sea-borne shipping was:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of vessels</u>	<u>Net tonnage of vessels (GCO)</u>	<u>Tonnage handled (000)</u>
1949	969	3,068	2,274
1950	991	3,233	2,254
1951	1,028	3,384	2,541

/The postal

The postal facilities were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Post Offices</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Telegraph Offices</u>	<u>Telephone Offices</u>	<u>Aeradio Stations</u>
1949	90	301	245	211	4
1950	92	304	253	219	4
1951	97	321	274	237	4

Nine meteorological stations are working on a 24-hour basis, and in addition, 29 climatological and 65 rainfall recording stations are maintained.

Recent road developments have been numerous and postal and telegraphic communications have been steadily expanded for many years. Of the twenty-three telephone trunk projects carried over from 1950, nine were completed in 1951. Of the eight underground cable extensions and new cable systems planned for 1951, three were completed and four others were in progress. There was an increase of 646 in the number of telephone subscribers.

The Takoradi harbour extensions financed by a loan of £2.3 million from the Cocoa Marketing Board are progressing steadily. Preliminary work on the proposed new harbour at Tema was begun.

Public finance, banking and credit

Territorial Government Revenue and Expenditure were:

	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Revenue	11,639,324	18,106,495	20,861,032
Expenditure	10,178,802	14,143,543	14,074,741
Local Government Revenue	-	2,192,814	2,788,001

Assets and Liabilities

The financial out turn for the financial year 1950-51 was as follows:

/Approved estimates

	<u>Approved estimates</u>	<u>Actual</u>
	£	£
Revenue	16,997,770	20,816,032
Expenditure	<u>16,652,038</u>	<u>14,074,741</u>
Surplus on the year's working	345,732	6,786,291
Development expenditure	3,972,040	3,759,227
Estimated decrease in surplus funds	<u>3,626,308</u>	
Increase in surplus funds		<u><u>3,027,064</u></u>
Appreciation in value of investments	-	<u><u>7,496</u></u>
	<u>1 April 1950</u>	<u>31 March 1951</u>
	£	£
General Revenue Balance	8,833,937	11,868,497
General Reserve Fund		1,500,000
Supplementary Sinking Fund		1,106,966
Interest-free loan to U.K. Government		800,000
Public debt		6,247,526

Income tax is payable by individuals and companies on a graduated basis with provisions for double taxation relief.

Under the new local government system, all sections of the community will be liable to local government taxation. Annual rates of taxation for most adults vary from 2s. to 27s., the average being 6s. Rates are levied on immovable property by the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi and Obuasi.

Local government bodies are eligible for grants-in-aid from the Gold Coast Government and in addition municipal authorities only may receive loans from the Government.

Commercial banking and credit facilities are provided by Barclays Bank and the Bank of British West Africa. Credit is also available or will become available to assist special projects from:

The Industrial Development Corporation
The Agricultural Development Corporation
The Agricultural Loans Board
Co-operative Societies

In 1951 the trade balance of the Territory showed a surplus of £30,000,000.

/International

International trade

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u> (estimates)
	£	£	£
Imports	44,434,000	47,979,000	61,946,000
Exports	49,573,000	76,386,000	91,264,000

Principal imports:

Food	4,206,639	6,046,598	
Drink	1,411,658	1,408,503	information
Printed cotton piece goods	6,757,299	6,534,693	not
Cement	969,259	1,150,614	yet
Tobacco	1,234,726	1,135,187	available

Principal exports:

Cocoa	34,019,000	54,604,000	60,310,000
Timber	2,166,000	3,885,000	5,022,000
Gold	6,414,000	8,719,000	8,564,000
Diamonds	1,391,000	1,837,000	5,703,000
Manganese	4,006,000	5,007,000	7,416,000

Direction of trade:

Imports

United Kingdom	26,234,000	26,912,000	
United States of America	2,513,000	2,683,000	information
Netherlands	2,440,000	2,859,000	not
Germany	1,856,000	1,175,000	yet
Japan	1,747,000	2,504,000	available
Italy	886,000	646,000	
France	553,000	441,000	

Exports

United Kingdom	20,160,000	30,651,000	
United States of America	12,508,000	23,022,000	information
Netherlands	3,192,000	4,545,000	not
Germany	2,520,000	5,507,000	yet
Canada	1,156,000	2,305,000	available

/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The number of non-Africans in the Gold Coast is very small. It includes Europeans engaged in government service, private business and missions; and Indian, Syrian and Lebanese traders. It is only in urban areas that relations between the races constitute any problem at all. The British Council centres, sporting organizations and other institutions have been very successful in promoting social and cultural relations between the various groups. The whole basis of legislation in the territory is non-discriminatory.

Human rights

See information transmitted separately.

Status of women

The public status of women is legally the same as that of men. The Government has recently approved the payment of the same salary scales for women performing the same work as for men. It is also government policy to give every assistance towards increasing the number of girls attending school so that more women will be able to take advantage of the opportunities open to them.

Labour and employment conditions

The main objectives of labour policy are to give effect to the International Labour Conventions and bring labour legislation up to modern standards; to promote responsible workers' and employers' organizations and the settlement of industrial disputes; to provide efficient employment service; and to maintain full employment with a progressive improvement in the standard of living of the workers.

The special problems confronting the Labour Department include the unwillingness of workers to move from town to take up work in rural areas; the establishment of satisfactory apprenticeship schemes and a system of trade testing; the amendment of existing workmen's compensation legislation to bring it into line with present needs; and the introduction of factories' legislation.

/The staff

The staff of the Labour Department included 39 labour officers and inspectors, 1 factory inspector, 9 exchange managers, 57 registration officers and over 100 clerical and other employees. The budget of the Department for 1951-52 was E62,090.

The principal categories of wage earners, average rates of wages and hours of work were as follows:

Category	Wage rates per day				Average hours of
	Minimum		Maximum		<u>work per week</u>
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Clerk	3	1	26	11	36-1/2-46
Locomotive driver	6	2	16	0	45
Artisan	3	4	13	4	45-46
Labourer	1	0	3	0	45

During August and September 1951 a special registration scheme of unemployed persons was undertaken with the object of ascertaining, if possible, the number of persons unemployed throughout the country. About 20,000 men and 4,500 women registered themselves as unemployed, but these included many aged and infirm and others in employment but seeking better jobs. Underemployment is not a major problem because wage-earning employment is limited to a small proportion of the population, the majority of which is engaged in subsistence farming, and because the existing industries are able to absorb all the workers who offer themselves for employment. Seasonal employment occurs in cocoa farming (October to May); timber production (November to April); and in lighterage work (June to October); but the boat men engage in fishing during the slack season.

Migrant labourers come from neighbouring territories to work on the farms and in the mines. For migrant labourers from the Northern Territories rest camps and facilities for obtaining food, water and medical attention are provided over the route where it crosses the valley of the Volta. As a rule only skilled artisans and clerks proceed to other West African territories for work, but they are normally protected by contractual obligations imposed by law and based on International Labour Conventions.

/Both employers'

Both employers' and workers' organizations are recognized by law which provides, inter alia, for the registration and protection of combinations of workers and employers.

Workers' organizations maintain friendly relations with the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The principal trade unions were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number	16	19	39
Membership	39,661	27,449	not yet available

Labour disputes were:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of strikes	36	17	25
Number of workers involved	28,905	5,655	12,700

The main method of regulating industrial relations is direct collective bargaining. Standardized negotiating machinery modelled on Whitley Council lines has been established in nineteen different concerns comprising Government Departments, and industrial and commercial firms.

An adequate body of labour legislation exists while a comprehensive labour code embodying previous labour legislation, and implementing the International Labour Conventions which have been accepted by the Government, came into force on 1 October 1948.

The larger employing companies have been giving increased attention to the provision of welfare facilities.

The mining companies, the Railway Administration, the Public Works Department and the larger motor garages all have apprenticeship schemes, and the Labour Department is in the course of establishing a trade testing branch to co-ordinate and standardize the efforts of the various private firms and Government industrial departments. A scholarship scheme under which artisans are to be sent to the United Kingdom for specialized training was inaugurated at the end of 1951.

/Co-operative

Co-operative societies

The Department of Co-operation is organized in the Field, Development and Audit Sections; the three branches of the Development Section deal with consumers, banking and marketing matters respectively. The 1951-52 budget of the Department was £44,860.

The main functions of the Department include the training of staff in co-operative principles and practice; the teaching to members and committees of societies of the principles of democratic control and the practice of good business; the inspection of societies and auditing of their accounts; the registration and liquidation of co-operative societies; arbitration in cases of dispute; and the annual publication of statistics.

The Gold Coast has a Co-operative Marketing Association, Ltd., a Co-operative Bank, Ltd. and a Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, Ltd. There are also the following co-operative primary societies:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Cocoa marketing societies	204	17,111
Consumer retail societies	36	12,830
Thrift and loan societies	89	1,248

The scale of operations of the co-operative organization was as follows:

Produce Marketing Societies:	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value</u> £
Cocoa sold, 1950-51	31,617	4,498,781
Share capital and reserves at 31 March 1951		262,178

Consumer Retail Stores:

Sales to members, 1950-51	187,458
Paid up shares and reserves at 31 March 1951	25,167

Co-operative Bank:

Paid up share capital	25,880
Reserves	24,180
Surplus on operations, 1950-51	9,319
Savings as at 31 March 1951	15,023

/Standard

Standard of living

The weighted index of local market prices of foodstuffs was as follows (1948 = 100):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Accra	126	128	200
Kumasi	158	153	157
Sekondi-Takoradi	183	154	178
Keta	136	166	217

Indices of retail store prices of groups of imported commodities were as follows (July 1948 = 100):

	<u>Dec. 1949</u>	<u>Dec. 1950</u>	<u>Dec. 1951</u>
Foodstuffs	101	112	133
Drink and tobacco	113	114	121
Textiles and clothing	112	113	126

Town and rural planning and housing

A serious housing problem exists due to the difficulty of meeting the normal housing needs during the war years; lack of material and staff since the war; and the development of commercial, industrial and mining activities that has attracted many people to the towns causing overcrowding.

Town planning is proceeding in the four main towns; altogether, a total of nearly £50,000 was spent during 1951-52. The Accra housing estates contain 2,074 houses, the Cape Coast housing scheme 220 houses while in Kumasi, the Asawasi housing estate has 122 two-room cottages, 118 three-room cottages and 32 combined dwellings and stores, a community centre and playing fields. There are many other government housing schemes under construction.

The desire to improve housing standards as quickly as possible has led to the Government considering erecting factories to manufacture concrete elements by mass production methods. It is also intended to encourage people by loans to build houses for themselves and a sum of £2 million has been allocated for a housing loans scheme.

/Social security

Public health

The Public Health Department functions under the Director of Medical Services assisted by a staff of Assistant Directors of Medical Services who are stationed in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Medical officers of health with subordinate staff of Sanitary Superintendents, Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators, Village Overseers and Labourers are stationed in the principal towns.

The medical and health staff in 1951 was as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
1. Registered physicians	86	5	59
Dental surgeons	4	--	2
2. Nurses of senior training	87	11	7
Certified nurses	681	22	179
3. Midwives of senior training ^{a/}	29	21	22
Certified midwives	147 ^{b/}	1	142
4. Sanitary inspectors	158	no information	
5. Laboratory and X-ray technicians	86	"	"
6. Pharmacists	108	1	154

a/ Of these 29 government, 11 mission and 7 private midwives respectively are included in the number of nurses of senior training.

b/ Ninety of these are included in the number of certified government nurses.

Expenditure for public health was as follows:

	<u>1949-50</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1950-51</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1951-52</u> <u>£</u>
Territorial government	1,099,240 ^{a/}	1,368,893 ^{b/}	1,654,270
Metropolitan government			34,820

a/ Exclusive of development expenditure.

b/ Including medical expenditure of £17,847 against grants-in-aid made by the United Kingdom Government.

Up to 1949-50 grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Government had amounted to nearly £170,000.

/For 1951-52

For 1951-52 the proportion of estimated expenditure on public health to the total expenditure of the Territory was:

Recurrent	7.5%
Capital	4 %

Institutions were as follows:

		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
General hospitals							
1.	Government	33	1,681	33	1,854	28 ^{a/}	1,779
	Non-government	24	576	28	878	25 ^{a/}	817
2.	Dispensaries						
	Government					19	8
	Non-government					129	
3.	Maternity and children's hospitals.					<u>1951</u>	
	Government					<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds and cots</u>
	Non-government					3	166
	Maternity and child welfare centres (in hospitals)					-	--
	Government					28	
	Non-government					50	
	Leper clinics (in general hospitals)						
	Government					39	
	Non-government (in dispensaries)					3	
	Veneral disease clinic (government)					1	
	Mental hospital (government)					1	
4.	Mobile units					10	

^{a/} Excluding maternity and children's hospitals.

/Training

Training institutions are as follows:

<u>Place of training</u>	<u>Period of training</u> (years)	<u>Appointment on completion</u>		
Nurses Training College, Accra	4-1/2	Senior nurse		
Training hospitals (5)	3	Certified nurse		
Midwifery School, Accra	1-1/2	Nurse/midwife		
Midwifery School, Kumasi	3	Midwife		
School of Hygiene, Accra	3	(Sanitary Inspector or Superintendent		
School of Hygiene, Kintampo and Tamale	3	(Rural Sanitary Inspectors		
Pharmacy School, Accra	3	Pharmacist		
Medical Research Institute (Pathological Laboratories)	3	(Laboratory assistants Microscopists		
X-ray Department, Accra	3	X-ray assistants		
<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1949^{a/}</u>	<u>1950^{a/}</u>	<u>1951^{b/}</u>	
Total births	15,483	14,645	15,335	
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	124	120.9	118	
Total deaths	10,758	9,970	10,000	
Death rate per 1,000 population	20.9	19.9	19.3	

a/ Relating to certain urban areas containing about 11 per cent of the total population.

b/ Relating to the registration areas, the population of which was estimated at 516,533 in June 1951.

Diseases of social importance include tuberculosis, yaws, syphilis and gonorrhoea, and those due to nutritional deficiency include kwashiorkor. The principal causes of death through disease are malaria, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis.

Medical field units are active in the control of trypanosomiasis and yaws in the North; in the survey of the incidence of other diseases including leprosy in towns and villages, and in their treatment. The field units are also equipped to deal with epidemics, e.g. of cerebro-spinal meningitis and smallpox.

Maternity and child welfare clinics have grown enormously in popularity in recent years and local authorities are supplementing widely the services provided by the Government and Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

/EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

There has been a great expansion in the provision of all levels of education since 1946 in accordance with the original plan and now with the accelerated development plan for education. As yet there is no system of compulsory education in the Gold Coast, and fees are still charged for post-primary education. No school fees for primary education are however payable as from January 1952. A great increase in the school population has called for an extensive building programme and the training of many more teachers.

Educational administration

The Education Department under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is responsible for the development of primary and secondary education and teacher training, and is advised on matters of policy and administration by the Central Advisory Committee on Education with a large African representation. It is expected that district education committees will later develop as local education authorities with executive as well as advisory functions.

Provision made by the Gold Coast Government for education was as follows:

	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51</u> £	<u>1951-52</u> £
Education Department	1,247,052	1,323,893	1,381,550
Higher education and technical scholarships		60,000	70,000
Achimota Teacher Training College		60,000	35,000
Achimota School			69,900
University College of the Gold Coast			265,000
College of Arts, Science and Technology		205,000	50,000

Contributions from the United Kingdom Government were:

	<u>1950-51</u> £
University College of the Gold Coast	400,000
College of Arts, Science and Technology	350,000

/Structure

Structure of educational system

The primary school course provides six years of basic training in reading, writing and arithmetic. The age of entry is about 6. The vernacular is used as the language of instruction in the beginning and is gradually replaced by English. The primary school course is followed by a four-year middle school course. Financial responsibility for primary education is shared by both the central Government and the local authorities.

The majority of secondary schools are run by voluntary agencies with financial aid from the Government, and the object is to prepare pupils for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

Technical education in a variety of fields including building construction, masonry, carpentry, joinery and mechanical engineering, is provided at the Government Technical School, Takoradi; and at three other trade training centres. The Government Technical School also trains specialist teachers of handicrafts. Advanced technical and technological education is provided at the Kumasi College of Technology.

Higher education is given at the University College of the Gold Coast which has a special relationship with the University of London as regards courses and standards of work. All but three of the students at the University College were scholarship holders. Of the 522 Gold Coast students in the United Kingdom at the end of 1951, 223 were scholarship holders and 299 were private students. There were 110 Gold Coast students in the United States and Canada. With the introduction of free primary education, the need for more teachers has become very pressing. Provision therefore has been made under the Accelerated Development Plan for building ten more two-year teacher training colleges and for doubling the size of six existing colleges.

Special schools include the Local Government School at Accra and the school for blind children at Akropong.

/Number of

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Elementary and primary	2,617	2,715	
Secondary	28	over 44	
Technical and/or vocational	23	24	
University or other higher	1	1	

Total number of teachers

Elementary and primary (certificated)	3,438	3,856	
Secondary	over 163	(
Teacher training	143	(over 405	
Technical (establishment of senior posts)		26	
University College of the Gold Coast		44	

Number of pupils

Elementary and primary	268,633	272,629	
Secondary	4,594 over	6,016	
Technical and/or vocational	1,719	2,104	
University College of the Gold Coast	108	213	337
United Kingdom institutions of higher education	592	653	522 (in Dec.'51)

Adult education

A vigorous campaign in adult education is in progress under the direction of Regional Social Development Officers. In each region, a rural training centre is being established to organize courses for village leaders in farming, housing construction, child care and nutrition and for literacy leaders and local administration staff.

A statutory Vernacular Literature Board produces primers, graded readers and follow-up literature in the major African languages of the Territory.

The Department of Extra-Mural Studies at the University College of the Gold Coast in co-operation with the People's Educational Association organizes systematic courses for groups of adults throughout the country. During 1951 the Department published six of a series of discussion pamphlets on West African affairs.

/School buildings

School buildings and equipment

Considerable additions have been made to school buildings in recent years including teacher training colleges and secondary schools designed by leading British architects. The quality of school buildings varies widely throughout the country. Most primary school buildings in urban areas are of concrete with roofs principally of corrugated iron. The majority of primary schools are built with sun dried bricks and mud.

Youth organizations

Youth work including the running of boys' clubs, Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movements has hitherto been largely carried out by churches, missions and other voluntary agencies. A Gold Coast Council of Youth has been established to co-ordinate the work of these bodies.

Cultural institutions

There is a statutory Gold Coast Library Board which is responsible for the establishment of libraries throughout the country. The principal library is in Accra with branch libraries at Cape Coast and Kumasi. There are also three children's libraries in Accra. The work of the travelling library continued. The British Council also provides library services and organizes lectures and discussion groups.

A Commission has been established to provide for the preservation and protection of monuments, relics and objects of archeological, ethnographical and historical interest.

Mass communications

There are eleven daily newspapers, a twice-weekly paper and five weeklies, one of which is published in Fanti and all the rest in English.

There are commercial cinemas in all the leading towns, and the Government's Public Relations Department operates a number of mobile cinema vans in rural areas. The Government has its own film unit and its main work during 1951 was a film on juvenile delinquency.

There are no professional theatres but amateur theatrical groups are active and enthusiastic. There is a government broadcasting station and rediffusion services at twenty-three centres with 11,500 subscribers.

/KENYA

KENYA

The total area is 224,960 square miles, of which 5,230 square miles are open water. According to the 1948 census the population was as follows:

Africans	5,251,120
Arabs	24,174
Indians	90,528
Goans	7,159
Coloureds	964
Europeans	29,660
Others	<u>2,361</u>
Total	5,405,966

At the end of 1951 the African population was estimated at 5,500,000 and the non-African population at 200,000.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

The economy of Kenya continued to expand during 1951. New installations for secondary industries were either started or brought into production. Agriculture continued its healthy progress, and high prices were obtained for primary products, such as hides and skins, coffee, sisal, and pyrethrum. The national income figure for 1949 was estimated as £71 million, and for 1950, as £28.7 million.

The machinery for economic development is the Development and Reconstruction Authority, which was constituted in 1945. It was laid down as a basic principle of development planning that its objective was to use the natural resources of the country, including manpower, in a manner calculated to increase the national income of Kenya so as to raise as soon as possible the standard of living of the inhabitants.

Agriculture and livestock

The staff controlled by the Department of Agriculture was:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
European	125	162	228
Asian	2	18	12
African	545	647	592

Soil Conservation Services:

European	70	91	91
African	263	612	612

/In addition

In addition to the above there were some 700 African Assistant Agricultural Instructors paid from local district sources.

Expenditures were	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Department	229,671	290,755	339,947
Soil Conservation Services	120,353	165,234	181,374
Additional recurrent from DARA		10,905	8,284
Non-recurrent and capital	309,223	345,099	243,718

The policy as regards land utilization is to encourage a system of farming based on alternate husbandry incorporating the use of grass leys and the keeping of stock. The same broad principles apply equally to African lands as to the European areas. The system of planned group farming and of the consolidation of holdings in over-populated areas has been further developed with systems of contour ploughing and paddocking.

Land conservation and utilization practices are the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture, while the Water Resources Authority is responsible for water conservation and utilization. A large number of water development projects were in operation during 1951. The principal legislation relating to land conservation and utilization is the Land and Water Preservation Ordinance, 1948 and the new Water Ordinance enacted in 1951.

Land ownership is regulated by the following laws: (1) The Crown Lands Ordinance, under which agricultural land is granted on leases for a term of 999 years, and township plots are granted for periods of 99 years. (2) The Native Land Trust Ordinance, which defines the areas of native land units for occupation by Africans. Provision is made for the grant of both agricultural and township leases up to 33 years, and, with the consent of the Secretary of State, for periods up to 99 years. (3) The Registration of Titles Ordinance, the underlying principle of which is indefeasibility of title. Legislation for dealing with matters relating to African settlement is contained in the Crown Lands, and in the Native Lands Trust Ordinance.

During the period under review valuable work was done in clearing and developing areas for African settlement and in restoring the fertility of land which had either been over-grazed, or over-cropped. The Makueni scheme in the

/Machakos

Machakos district made very good progress. The number of registered resident families rose from 111 in 1949 to 455 in 1951. On the coast good progress was made with the Coast Hinterland Development Scheme designed to open up for African settlement an area of some 1,400 square miles, at present largely uninhabitable through the presence of tsetse and the absence of water.

The land is divided as follows: Native areas, including Northern Frontier and Turkana, where existing tribes have prior interest, 167,438 square miles; alienated land and land available for alienation, 13,382 square miles; Crown forests, townships and other Government reserves, 5,022 square miles; national parks, 7,654 square miles; unclassified Crown land, 26,234 square miles. The area of the Highlands, comprising 16,233 square miles, is included in these figures.

Figures of the acreage of the principal crops and quantities of production were:

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area in acres</u>			<u>Production in tons</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>
Wheat	193,463	224,695	298,770	90,600	107,800	129,791
Maize	-	133,164	153,839	84,400	92,400	99,300
Sisal	226,146	225,387	234,137	36,000	37,000	41,357
Pyrethrum	23,616	15,339	23,100	1,600	1,300	1,892
Coffee	64,261	60,000	60,000	6,600	6,300	9,760
Tea	17,100	17,765	18,723	4,850	5,124	6,842
Wattle Bark				23,870	48,094	55,400

There has been a small increase in 1951 of acreages planted to all crops. The main reason is the favourable prices being obtained for primary products.

<u>Livestock statistics</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
<u>African-owned stock (estimate)</u>			
Cattle	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
Sheep and goats	6,000,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
<u>European-owned stock</u>			
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cattle	507,200	612,300	621,219
Sheep	263,200	289,100	292,861
Horses	6,200	6,500	6,435
Pigs	8,000	9,200	60,484
Poultry		258,000	270,972

<u>Animal products</u>	<u>Annual prod. by amount</u>	<u>Annual production by value £</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cattle undressed	54,633 cwt.	(1,149,245	1,901,717	2,153,820
Other hides and skins	39,773 cwt.	(

/In African

In African areas free immunization of 948,652 head of cattle against rinderpest, control of bovine pleuro-pneumonia by quarantine and vaccination, and the gradual introduction of dipping and spraying to control tick borne diseases were carried out with excellent results. Improvement of indigenous cattle was carried on by the Veterinary Department on its five Livestock Improvement and Animal Industry Centres in the African areas, and four new centres were in process of development and construction during 1951.

Pasture control and betterment schemes were carried out in the African areas.

A commission is now examining various agricultural problems, including that of indebtedness in the European farming areas. Accounts of Land Bank of Kenya as at 31 December 1951 showed that advances to farmers stood at £1,548,335.

The problem of indebtedness is not serious in the African areas, as African agriculture is carried on mainly on a cash rather than on a credit basis. Although in some areas customs are changing, in general African customary land law does not recognize individual ownership of land, and individual African farmers cannot therefore get into debt by pledging their land.

Assistance for agricultural production is provided in the form of short term seasonal loans under the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance. Medium and long term loans are obtainable from the Land Bank of Kenya. Provision is also made in the Estimates of the Development and Reconstruction Authority for loans to African farmers.

Marketing of agricultural produce is through the Maize and Produce Control, a Government organization, through various Boards representing agricultural industries, and through co-operative societies. The Kenya Farmers' Association handles the produce of European farmers in the Highlands; African produce is handled by over 200 African marketing co-operative societies.

Agricultural training is provided for Europeans at the Egerton College of Agriculture; Asians receive instruction at the Indian Agricultural School at Morogoro, Tanganyika; African instructors are trained at four Agricultural Training Centres, and African farmers attend courses of one year at the Bukura Farm Institute and at the Jeanes School. There are 25 Young African Farmers Clubs.

The research services of the Department comprise central laboratories for research and advisory work; commodity research teams on coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, horticulture, pasture and plant breeding each with one or more experimental
/stations;

stations; and field experiment stations for general crop and animal husbandry, of which there are five main and several sub-stations. Longer term, or basic, research is undertaken by the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization. The bulk of the field staff is stationed in the African districts working on the improvement of African farming methods, on the development of cash crops to provide farmers with working capital, on measures for the conservation of soil, and on dam construction.

The emphasis placed in the Development Committee's Report on the proper utilization of natural resources was endorsed by the Planning Committee which recommended in 1951 the additional sum of £2,522,000 for these purposes.

Forestry

There is a Forest Department, the field staff of which consists of 20 European senior officers, 50 European and Asian intermediate staff, 621 African rangers, and 4,989 labourers. The African staff are trained by putting them directly under European foresters to learn by experience. The total area of gazetted forest reserve in 1950 was 5,210 square miles. The following figures show the output of various produce:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Softwood timbers (log cu.ft.)	4,545,200	4,728,776	5,158,231
Hardwood timbers "	983,600	1,099,933	1,349,374
Firewood (st.cu.ft.)	19,708,904	17,775,317	14,599,268
Poles (r. ft.)	5,761,211	4,849,609	5,223,168
Mangrove poles (poles)	710,572	590,316	407,920
Bamboos (r. ft.)	19,085,605	16,539,826	16,974,576
Fence posts (cu.ft.)	467,473	567,974	532,278
Withies (headloads)	50,804	41,701	43,670
Mangrove bark (tons)	238	159	414

The objective of the Department's development programme is the planting of not less than 6,000 acres of softwood plantations every year. In 1951, 7,700 acres were newly planted, 34,000 acres of old plantations were pruned, natural regeneration operations were carried out over 2,900 acres.

Fisheries

The Fishery Department is staffed by six Europeans, one Asian and fifty-eight Africans. The budget grant for 1951 was £15,895; two grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for a Fish Culture Farm and for sea fisheries amounted to £10,717 in addition to a grant of £12,000 in 1950. There are three European fishing companies, two of which are equipped with freezing plants. The total catch of fish in Kenya waters was as follows:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1951</u>	
	tons	tons	tons	value £
Catch of fish by native methods on the coast	1,000	2,249	2,600	87,360
Catch of fish in lakes			3,121	117,747

Mining and mineral oils

All mineral rights are vested in the Crown with the exception of common minerals as defined under the Mining Ordinance. Prospecting rights are issued to bona fide prospectors. Royalties on minerals may be prescribed by the Governor. In 1951, a moratorium on gold was decreed for the next ten years. The annual production of minerals was as follows:

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Gold (ounces)	20,072	22,945	19,765
Silver (ounces)	2,279	2,585	2,150
Soda ash (long tons)	72,246	103,563	125,067
Salt (long tons)	18,523	18,426	19,084
Kyanite (long tons)	23,265	10,195	10,639
Lime (long tons)	12,368	12,103	15,446
Asbestos (long tons)	705	225	373
Soap stone (long tons)	497	318	332
Eburu clay (long tons)	1,319	1,286	1,908

Mineral production is mainly in the hands of individuals or companies resident in the territory. The most important producer of minerals is the Magadi Soda Company which turned out products worth nearly £1 million. Considerable re-organization of some of the gold-producing concerns took place during 1950 and there were increases in capital in the industry.

/The geological

The geological survey operated at full strength throughout 1951 and mapping was carried out in numerous areas with the help of three American geologists seconded to Kenya under the ECA scheme for technical assistance.

Power

Electricity supplies are available in eight of the principal towns and in the rural areas surrounding five of them. Seven of these areas are developed by the East African Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., a public company with a capacity of installation power of 2,750 kw. The Government owned Nyeri Electricity Undertaking has a capacity of 300 kw. During the period under review there was a big increase in the demand for electric power, additions were made to existing power stations and good progress was made with the construction of a hydro-electric station near Fort Hall and a Diesel station at Nairobi.

Industry

The estimated value of the net manufacturing output was as follows:

	£
1947	- 4.5 million
1948	- 5.5 million
1949	- 6.7 million
1950	- 8.9 million

Among the main industrial establishments were the following:

	<u>1950</u>
Sugar factories	5
Rice factories	9
Oil factories (there are a number of small oil plants)	6
Tea factories	20
Canning factories (fruits and vegetables)	6
Foundries	1
Cotton ginneries	8
Textile factories	1
Button-making factory	1
Cigarette factory	1
Flour mill	1
Brewery	1
Carbon dioxide and dry ice	1

/The Government

The Government is encouraging the establishment of secondary industries in order to ensure a more balanced economy. Assistance takes the form of the provision of land on favourable terms for industrial purposes and drawbacks of customs duty on raw materials imported for use in secondary industries. Arrangements are being made for the development of new industrial areas in the main towns. Among other projects which reached the production stage are two new flour mills, a brewery, a large brick and tile works, and factories for the manufacture of knit-wear, cigarettes and hurricane lanterns. There was also development in the canning of fruit, vegetables, meat and dairy products.

The chief types of handicrafts and village industries are the making of articles of household use, such as cooking pots, rope, baskets, furniture, etc.; of weapons, such as spears, bows and arrows; and of leather and bead ornaments and curios. There is a school for rural craftsmen and there are two training centres in homecraft for women and a third under construction. Homecraft officers are employed in various districts for work in the field.

Transport and communication

Roads: The total length of roads is approximately 20,000 as compared with 17,000 in 1949.

Railways: The total length of railways is 1,945 miles, including lines in Uganda.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Tons carried	3,989,634	4,474,586	4,764,453
Number of passengers	5,978,970	5,780,183	6,345,996

Air transport: There are thirty-seven aerodromes, of which four are customs airfields; four new aerodromes and landing grounds were established during 1950. Ten international air services operated to and from the East African territories.

Inland waterways: The total route served by steamers on Lake Victoria and the Kagera River is 2,770 miles.

Sea-borne shipping:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of vessels using the port of Mombasa	911	952	933
Tonnages handled	2,436,702	2,486,390	2,721,536
Number of passengers	62,522	66,137	64,254

/A ten-year

A ten year plan for the improvement of the port of Mombasa has been undertaken and preliminary work is in hand for the construction of additional deep-water berths. Extensive improvements were made in postal, telegraph and telephone services. Thirty-nine new post offices and postal agencies were opened; about 3,300 additional telephone subscribers were connected; the trunk telephone network was expanded, additional carrier circuits being provided on many of the main routes. The radio telephone service was extended via the United Kingdom to Vatican City, Italy, Israel, Spain, Portugal and Mozambique, and a direct telephone service to Aden was introduced.

Public finance

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
		(Rev. estimates)	(Estimates)
Territorial Budget	£	£	£
Revenue	12,607,913	12,093,547	12,948,746
Expenditure	10,338,938	11,577,677	12,157,721
Development and Reconstruction Authority			
Revenue	1,306,965	1,402,239	8,758,172
Expenditure	4,222,852	4,419,460	4,741,396
Nairobi City Council			
Expenditure			779,759
26 African District Councils			
Expenditure			831,127
Assets and Liabilities balanced at £23,342,649.			

The income tax rates are 1s.50 cents in the £ on the first £400 of chargeable income, increasing by 1/8 of a cent for each £ up to a maximum of 3s. in the £ at £1,600. A surtax on total income of over £1,600 is charged at the rate of 5s. in the £.

In addition, a personal tax of 50s. per annum is payable by all adult residents except Africans, married women living with their husbands, and women with incomes of less than £120 per annum. A hospital contribution based on total income for personal tax purposes and on chargeable income as computed for income tax, is payable by all European residents.

/The basic

The basic rate of the poll tax imposed on each adult male African is 15s. in areas within the jurisdiction of African District Councils and 17s. elsewhere; however, lesser rates are imposed in areas where the inhabitants are less prosperous. The lowest tax is levied in the Turkana district where tribesmen pay only 6s. each. In the six municipalities the rate of the African poll tax is 22s., of which 15s. accrues to the Government revenue and the remaining 7s. is divided between the municipal authority, the African District Councils, and the African Trust Fund.

Banking and credit

Four banks with 22 branches and 7 agencies are established in the territory. The Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, with a capital of £750,000 provided by the Government, makes advances to farmers. Up to 31 December 1950, the Land Bank had made 1,779 advances aggregating £2,313,258, of which £1,066,724 was still out on loan. The Land Bank also acts as financial agent for the Government in the affairs of various bodies including the Board of Agriculture, and the Indian and Arab Settlement Boards.

Post Office Savings Bank deposits rose from £6,896,000 to £7,259,000. Bank deposits rose from £33,612,000 to £38,667,000 up to 30 September. The Government raised a loan of £6,070,000 at 3.5 per cent issued at par, of which £2,250,000 was subscribed locally and the remainder on the London market.

International trade

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Imports	38,944,190	34,077,864	53,327,629
Exports	10,964,134	17,182,209	24,068,498

Principal imports:

Machinery, apparatus, vehicles	8,464,268	10,297,986
Textiles	3,310,395	12,196,977
Base metals and manufactures thereof	4,635,195	7,990,970
Products for heating, lighting & power	4,282,291	6,518,545
Food products, beverages, tobacco	2,327,168	3,447,373

/Principal exports:

International trade (cont'd)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Principal exports:			
Sisal	2,852,000	4,061,168	6,948,160
Coffee	1,510,000	3,559,553	4,096,317
Hides and skins	1,175,000	1,978,973	2,156,057
Wattle extract and bark	889,000	1,013,489	1,263,848
Tea	716,000	1,333,854	1,397,278
Direction of trade:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	(percentage of value)		
Imports into Kenya from:			
United Kingdom	51.4	57.5	
India	9.6	8.1	
Other parts of British Commonwealth	9.9	11.4	
United States	7.6	4.7	
Iran	5.6	4.7	
Other foreign countries	15.9	13.6	
Exports from Kenya to:			
United Kingdom	31.0	35.3	
India	6.0	5.1	
Other parts of British Commonwealth	19.0	20.3	
United States	15.0	13.2	
Other foreign countries	29.0	26.1	

Since 1950 there has been a considerable relaxation of the requirements for obtaining import licenses for goods from soft-currency countries, and finally in 1951 the system of the open general license for a wide range of imports from member-countries of the European Economic Co-operation and of the European Payments Union was announced. Imports from hard currency countries were regulated on the basis that only those goods essential to the economy of the country could be imported. Trade with Japan continued to be regulated in accordance with an annual trade arrangement negotiated in Tokyo on behalf of the sterling area.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The majority of Africans are peasant farmers though many are employed in the public services, and in commerce and industry. Asians are mainly employed in trade and in the public services, and the bulk of the sugar-cane production is in their hands. Europeans are mostly engaged in commerce, agriculture and the public service.

Africans, Asians, Arabs and Europeans live and work together despite different cultural backgrounds, different needs and different religions and views of life. All are working together on central and local Government authorities, on committees, in the public service, in shops, factories, farms and offices. The various fields in which each race prefers and is able to manage its own affairs are well defined, but the common ground on which all meet to consider the problems of the territory is large and expanding. In institutions such as the United Kenya Club, the East African Conservatoire of Music, the Nairobi Orchestra and the Kenya Cultural Centre, common social interests bring all together without distinction.

Status of women

The status of African women varies considerably in accordance with Native law and custom and is, in general, better among the pastoral tribes than among the agricultural tribes. There has been an improvement as a result of the spread of education and the influence of Christianity.

The status of Asian women in matters such as inheritance and marriage is governed by Mohammedan or Hindu law.

The status of European women is similar to that of women in the United Kingdom.

Labour and employment conditions

The objectives of the Government's labour policy are to secure a satisfactory agricultural labour force and to build up a stable and skilled industrial labour force; to improve the quality and output of labour by the development of educational and training facilities for all races; to improve conditions of employment and living standards by enforcement of protective labour legislation,

/by achievement

by achievement of better housing, and by application of statutory minimum wages; to foster the development of workers' organizations and employers' associations and the setting up of negotiating machinery; to provide for social security measures, for the protection of women and children, and for the control of migratory labour.

The main problems at present are the instability of the unskilled labour force and the acute housing problem in urban areas.

There is a Labour Department comprising a Field Inspectorate, a Factories Inspectorate, a Trade Unions Section, an Employment Services Organization and a Workmen's Compensation Section, with a total staff of 455 and an expenditure of E144,022.

The number of African wage-earners in various fields was as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Private industry:			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	189,168	201,941	203,158
Mining and quarrying	8,476	8,323	5,527
Manufactures	26,314	34,715	38,319
Building and construction	16,171	16,287	12,696
Electric light and power	1,321	1,448	1,139
Commerce	18,302	19,263	15,842
Transport	3,746	5,224	7,799
Other, including domestic service	<u>38,762</u>	<u>38,528</u>	<u>34,575</u>
Total in private industry	302,260	325,729	319,055
Public services:			
Kenya Government	54,811	58,596	55,847
East Africa High Commission	2,936	2,906	3,786
East African Railways & Harbours	20,173	21,140	22,066
Other public services	<u>14,737</u>	<u>12,412</u>	<u>11,662</u>
Total in public services	92,657	95,054	93,361
Grand Total	394,917	420,783	412,416
European males in employment			9,492
Asian males in employment			23,942
European and Asian females in employment			5,140

/Weekly wages

Weekly wages of male African employees on monthly contracts:

	<u>Agriculture</u> Sh.cents	<u>Private</u> <u>Industry</u> Sh.cents	<u>Public</u> <u>Service</u> Sh.cents
Domestic servants	8.65	13.29	14.84
Clerical workers	19.79	34.63	42.98
Shop, office and store boys	-	14.52	13.91
Carpenters	21.95	29.68	32.08
Masons	17.00	27.83	30.30
Drivers, motor vehicles	19.48	29.68	32.40

The average wages given in this table do not include value of free housing and free rations.

Wages of African males on monthly contracts:
(excluding agricultural employees)

<u>E's per annum</u> ^{a/}	<u>Number employed</u>	
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Under E24	99,088	72,096
E24 to E36	47,278	68,078
E36 to E60	21,071	38,840
E60 to E90	(	14,594
E90 to E120	(7,614	4,875
E120 and over	(	2,140
	175,051	200,623

a/ No account has been taken of the value of free rations and free housing.

Asian salaries in private industry:

<u>E's per annum</u>	<u>Number employed</u>
	<u>1951</u>
Under E180	3,516
E180 to E360	8,682
E360 to E540	3,796
E540 to E720	618
E720 and over	268

European salaries in private industry:

	<u>Number employed</u>
	<u>1951</u>
Under E600	2,069
E600 to E1200	3,210
E1200 to E3000	599
E3000 and over	27

/The average

The average number of hours worked per week was 40 in Government service and about 45 in private commerce and industry.

There is virtually no unemployment in the territory; involuntary under-employment occurs only among dock workers in the port of Mombasa. Seasonal employment occurs in agriculture and the plantations.

There is hardly any sponsored migration of labour into Kenya or from Kenya, but some thousands of Kenya Africans cross into Uganda and Tanganyika to work in domestic service and on sisal plantations.

The registration of trade unions is compulsory. Two Industrial Relations Officers, one of whom is an African trade unionist trained at Ruskin College, Oxford, assist in the formation of trade unions and advise existing unions in all matters. There are nine registered trade unions with a membership of 11,435 and three employers' associations with a membership of 60.

The Government recognizes the right of workers to organize stoppages of work in furtherance of trade disputes, most of which are settled by means of conciliation by officers of the Labour Department. Disputes can also be settled by arbitration tribunals, and, in the case of vital services, by compulsory arbitration.

A number of works councils and joint staff committees covering about 50,000 workers have been established in the industrial departments of the Government and in private undertakings. A Central Whitley Council has been set up to enable the Civil Service Associations to negotiate conditions with the Government. The following table shows the number of industrial disputes, involving stoppage of work:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of disputes	71	63	57
Number of workers involved	10,148	4,000	6,610
Man-days lost	24,594	-	10,708

Vocational training for Africans is provided in three technical training schools, with a fourth about to be opened; for Muslims there is the new, inter-territorial Muslim Technical Institute in Mombasa and for senior technical education for all races plans are going forward for the Technical Institute to be opened in Nairobi. Apprenticeship schemes and vocational training are also provided by the technical departments of Government and the E.A. High Commission.

/Co-operative societies

Co-operative societies

The staff of the Department of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies consists of four Europeans and twenty-four Africans, one of whom is an Assistant Registrar. Particulars of registered co-operative societies are given below:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Turnover</u> £
European	13	7,500	8,560,000
Asian	11	4,700	150,000
African	233	16,000	100,000

The societies belong to the following categories:

	<u>African</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>European</u>
Credit	-	1	-
Thrift	7	-	-
Consumers' Stores	10	8	1
Producers' Marketing	207	1	10
Supply	4	1	-
Miscellaneous	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	233	11	13

The growth of co-operatives amongst Africans is illustrated in the following table:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number registered	9	64	92	150	227	233
Membership	2,515	5,828	6,877	9,852	15,920	16,000
Turnover	£16,395	45,789	55,090	61,326	90,125	100,000

The most important development is that of marketing societies, both amongst Europeans and Africans; the consumers' movement has not hitherto been able to establish itself satisfactorily.

Standard of living

Commodity prices in Nairobi:	<u>1949</u> Sh.cents	<u>1950</u> Sh.cents	<u>1951</u> Sh.cents
Bread (lb.)	0.42	0.46	0.50
Sugar (lb.)	0.34	0.40	0.65
Milk (pint)	0.36	0.40	0.45
Mutton-leg (lb.)	1.50	1.80	1.80

/Average monthly

Standard of living (cont'd)

Average monthly expenditure per African employee in Nairobi during October-November 1950:

	<u>Sh.cents</u>	<u>%</u>
Food and drinks	40.38	74.2
Tobacco	1.96	3.6
Clothes	2.61	4.8
Household goods	2.32	4.3
Charcoal	2.26	4.2
Rent	.54	1.0
Soap and paraffin	1.32	2.5
All other	<u>3.01</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Total	54.40	100.00

Retail price index of goods mainly consumed by Africans (Mombasa):
(Base August 1939 = 100)

<u>31 Dec. 1948</u>	<u>31 Dec. 1949</u>	<u>31 Dec. 1950</u>
207	215	231

Town and rural planning and housing

The exceptionally rapid growth and industrialization of the towns since the war has resulted in an influx of workers which has far outstripped the provision of accommodation. The provision of housing for the African town dweller is undoubtedly the most serious of the housing problems, although there also exists a shortage of accommodation for Europeans and Asians.

Since the end of the war, the following number of housing units have been provided by the Government and the municipalities in the major African housing schemes:

Government:	Nairobi	2,160
	Mombasa	882
City Council of Nairobi		9,244
Municipal Board of Mombasa		1,400

For future schemes, the City Council of Nairobi has provided E765,000 in its capital estimates for African housing to the end of 1956, and E778,000 for housing other races. In addition, 100 plots in Nairobi are being made available for Africans who wish to build themselves, and E30,000 is being provided for housing loans.

/The Government

The Government has allocated £1,472,200 for staff housing for all races over the period 1951-1955. The Mombasa Municipal Board has a programme of £250,000 for African and £40,000 for Asian housing. Capital grants totalling £300,000 have been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to various African housing schemes since 1944.

Social security and welfare

Apart from a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance covering industrial accidents and diseases, there is no general social insurance.

The responsibility for social welfare is mainly vested in a Community Development Organization, which aims at the educating of the African community to a full appreciation of citizenship and at promoting progress by self-help through the establishment of community associations and centres. Most community centres are run by African welfare workers under the auspices of local native councils and under the supervision of European district welfare officers. The African community workers are trained at the Jeanes School and at two training centres.

The staff of the Organization consists of a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for Community Development, one Rural Industries officer, six Homecraft Supervisors and Instructors, eighteen Education Instructors, ten clerical and eighty-seven other staff. The budget of the headquarters and school staff amounted to £26,400.

Relief of individuals in financial distress in urban areas is the responsibility of a separate organization under the Member for Health. A sum of £10,000 was provided by the Government in 1951 for the care and maintenance of destitute persons, as compared with £5,000 in 1949. In rural areas, the family welfare of the African is primarily a matter for tribal organization which provides security to the aged, infirm and destitute. The European and Asian communities largely provide their own social assistance services through voluntary organizations.

Unmarried mothers, babies, orphans, and the aged are cared for by missions and municipal institutions. A Government Rehabilitation Centre provides

/artificial

artificial limbs without charge for those in need, and a school for blind Africans is conducted by the Salvation Army, the full cost being met by the Government.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics for 1951</u>		<u>Number of true cases</u>			
Offences against property		16,684			
Offences against persons		1,673			
Other offences under the Penal Code		2,634			
Offences under local and special laws		55,042			
Non-cognizable cases		278			
<u>Persons sentenced to</u>		<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	M	F	M	F	
Death	36	-	-	-	36
Deprivation of liberty	33,646	1,261	103	-	35,010
Remands and vagrants	20,109	1,003	538	-	21,650
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total daily average population</u>			
Prisons and prison camps	46	9,269			
Detention camps	47	2,361			
Approved schools	5	259			
<u>Staff</u>					
Europeans and Asians	64				
Africans	1,234				
Total	1,298				

First offenders were separated from recidivists whenever possible. Trade training in approved schools was greatly expanded; new workshops were built and equipped; and the educational programme was reshaped with the aim of reducing illiteracy.

Public health

The Member for Health and Local Government is responsible for the co-ordination of the health services. There is a Central Board of Health, with the Director of Medical Services as chairman, standing committees for local government in municipalities and for district councils in rural areas.

/The following

The following table gives the numbers of the medical and health staff:

	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
1. Registered physicians	107 ^{a/}	20	270
Licensed physicians	1 ^{b/}	2	6
Assistant surgeons	44 ^{b/}	-	-
African Medical Assistants	170	-	-
2. Nurses of senior training	123	-	-
Nurses partially trained	250	-	-
3. Midwives of senior training	123	-	-
Certified midwives	190	-	-
4. Sanitary inspectors	45 ^{c/}	-	-
5. Laboratory and X-ray technicians	14	-	-
6. Pharmacists	3	-	-
7. Others	450 ^{d/}	-	-

^{a/} Including part-time medical officers employed by Government.

^{b/} Of these, twelve are African Assistant Medical Officers, thirty-two are Asians.

^{c/} Including twenty African staff.

^{d/} Including African dressers, masseurs and health assistants.

Figures of personnel, other than physicians, employed in mission and private institutions are not available.

Expenditure:	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Recurrent expenditure		
Medical Department	808,974	879,607
Local Government in non-native areas	57,195	59,295
Local Government in African areas	80,004	89,808
Capital expenditure		
Development and Reconstruction Authority expenditure on medical buildings		57,600
Public Works extraordinary expenditure on medical buildings		8,000
Kenya Government contribution to High Commission Medical Research Services		9,476
Grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund plus a proportion of the Metropolitan Government's grant to High Commission services		46,500

/The Medical

The Medical Department's estimated recurrent expenditure in 1951 was 8.8 per cent of the total estimated recurrent expenditure of the territory.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
1. Hospitals:						
Government	56	5,108	57	4,712	59	5,797
Private	15	293	18	431	17	409
Missions	22	783	23	1,186	25	1,174
2. Dispensaries and maternity centres, government						287
3. Leper camps, government					2	190
						<u>7,857</u>

<u>Specialized institutions^{a/}</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Infectious diseases hospitals	2	308
Mental hospital	1	575
Chest hospital	1	112
Orthopaedic centre	1	84

a/ Included in the above table under Government hospitals.

<u>Number of beds in hospitals and dispensaries</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>European</u>
Government	5,955	196	123
Private	67	53	289
Mission	1,174	-	-
Total	<u>7,196</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>412</u>

Hospitals with X-ray and laboratory facilities are established in all provincial headquarters. In principal townships there are hospitals of varying sizes. Branch hospitals and dispensaries are sited to provide for the needs of local communities. Asian wards are generally sited in close proximity to African hospitals.

All European hospitals, except two government hospitals at Nairobi and Kisumu, are maintained by the local community. The necessary finance is obtained by payment of fees, compulsory contributions to the Hospital Fund, by grants from Government and by voluntary subscriptions.

Makerere College in Uganda trains African doctors and grants the Diploma of Medicine. African male and female nurses are locally trained in hospitals;

/midwives

midwives are trained at African and Asian maternity centres. The Medical Training School and the Research Laboratory at Nairobi provide training for African hospital and laboratory assistants, and the Jeanes School trains Health Inspectors and Health Assistants.

It is compulsory to register European and Asian births and death, but it is not yet practicable to enforce registration outside the urban areas. Research has been carried out during 1951 into the fertility pattern of African women; it would appear that in Kenya there is a fairly high birth-rate but, owing to the lack of information on the mortality conditions in the territory, estimates of natural increase can only be very approximate.

Malnutrition and food deficiency are fairly widespread, but are not evidenced in any grave degree. Deficiency diseases per se are not responsible for high morbidity or death.

The principal causes of death are tuberculosis, respiratory infections, and malaria. Causes of infantile deaths are a combination of sub-nutrition, helminths, malaria and gastro-intestinal infections. The main cause of maternal deaths is delay in seeking assistance in prolonged or obstructed labour.

Numerous developments in the field of public health have taken place during the period under review. The sewerage system in Nairobi has been extended, and funds have been made available by the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme to improve water supplies in towns and rural areas. Routine inspection of meat and other foods was continued throughout all urban districts and in many rural areas. Clinics were held for the treatment of venereal diseases at all hospitals, health centres and dispensaries. Penicillin was made available for "one injection" treatments. A chest hospital with over 100 beds has been opened at Reitz near Mombasa. A new leprosarium has been established in the Nyanza Province; clinics were organized in all districts and cases of leprosy were attended at regular intervals. A steady extension of anti-malarial work has been continued, and ticks and insects have been eliminated from African huts through the sale of BHC powder. Infant welfare clinics and ante-natal clinics were held in municipalities and at Government hospitals; new health centres and maternity wards have been constructed in African land

units and midwifery services have been instituted to work in conjunction with existing ante-natal clinics and maternity units.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is compulsory for European children between the ages of seven and fifteen and, in the three main towns, for Asian boys of the same age. European and Asian education is divided into primary, which covers the ages from six to twelve, and secondary covering the ages from twelve to eighteen. African education is organized as a four-year primary course, a four-year intermediate course and a four-year secondary course leading to the School Certificate examination.

Fees are payable in all government schools as follows: (in shillings per annum)

	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Boarding</u>
European - Primary	180	1,200
Secondary	450	1,440
Asian - vary from 36 to 270 shillings		
African - vary from 1 shilling in primary schools to 200 in secondary boarding schools.		

For all races, remission of fees up to total remission is granted in cases of financial hardship.

There is an Education Department under a Director of Education, who is assisted by four Assistant Directors for African education, Asian education, technical education, and the education of women and girls, respectively. Five senior Education Officers and fourteen Education Officers are responsible for the administration of education and the inspection of schools in the provinces. In 1951, the posts of African Education Officer and African Assistant Education Officer were created and three such posts were filled.

Local education authorities are District Education Boards established in areas under the jurisdiction of African District Councils. The Boards are responsible for primary and intermediate schools and act in an advisory

/capacity

capacity to the Director of Education. A start has been made with the establishment of Regional Education Boards which will be responsible for secondary schools and teacher training centres.

The policy of co-operation with the missions in the field of education was continued. Increased accommodation for mission schools was provided, financed by the Development and Reconstruction Authority.

The Education Department is advised by European, African, Goan and Arab Advisory Councils on Education, on which the public and missionary societies are represented. Many schools have school committees consisting of members of the local communities; parents are encouraged to interest themselves in school affairs as much as possible.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Recurrent expenditure			
Education Department	1,012,209	1,052,700	1,378,540
African District Councils	158,656	220,078	243,507
Capital expenditure			
Public Works Department)			10,650
Development & Reconstruction)	989,729	676,343	
Authority)			675,100
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	76,923	41,679	261,600

The proportion of recurrent expenditure on education to the total recurrent expenditure of the Kenya Government in 1951 was 14.2 per cent. The proportion of the expenditure on education to the total expenditure of African District Councils, was 23.1 per cent.

In African education all pupils use their vernacular, or in some cases the predominant vernacular of their area, as the medium of instruction in their primary school. In schools situated in townships and on European estates, when there are children from mixed tribes in attendance, Swahili has to be used as the medium. In all other cases, Swahili is taught as the second language commencing in the third year. It usually becomes the medium of instruction in the two lower classes of the intermediate school and is also taught in secondary schools and offered as a second language in the Cambridge

School Certificate examination. In Asian schools pupils are taught in their vernacular in standards I to V, during which time English is taught; from standard VII onwards, English becomes the medium of instruction. In several Asian schools an experiment is being made in using English as a medium of instruction from the beginning; this new system is very popular with parents.

Technical education on the secondary level is provided by three technical and trade schools for Africans and by the Asian Modern High School at Nairobi. During 1951, work was started on the construction of a technical college in Nairobi, which will admit students from all East African territories on an interracial basis, and will offer instruction in engineering, science, commerce, domestic science, arts and artistic crafts. The Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, opened in 1951, provides courses in engineering, building and allied subjects to Muslim boys from all East African territories.

Higher education for Africans is provided at Makerere College in Uganda, where eighty-six Kenya students were in attendance in 1951. In addition, there are eighty Europeans, ninety Asians, nineteen Africans and four Arabs holding scholarships for higher education overseas.

Teacher-training centres for Africans number forty-three; there are also three teacher-training centres for Asians, and a Froebel teacher-training section for Europeans.

A special school for blind Africans is run by the Salvation Army, and there is a school for backward European children in Nairobi.

<u>Education statistics</u>	<u>African</u>			<u>Asian and Arab</u>			<u>European</u>
Number of children of school age (approx. number)	1,024,000			27,496			3,612
Number of schools	<u>Public schools</u>			<u>Independent schools</u>			
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Boys	Girls	Mixed	
Primary schools	31	4	86	45	43	2,485	
Secondary schools	13	3	4	7	13	7	
Vocational schools	3	-	-	1	-	-	
Teacher education	14	5	1	22	11	6	

Number of teachers

Primary schools	7,760
Secondary schools	536
Post-secondary schools	16

Number of pupils

	<u>Indigenous</u>		<u>Non-indigenous</u>	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Public schools:				
Primary schools	17,973	2,143	10,686	4,244
Secondary schools	713	-	3,189	1,546
Vocational schools	891	7	-	-
Teacher education	368	105	53	51
Higher education in metropolitan country	36		338 men and women. Number of Asian students in India not known.	
elsewhere	118			
B. Independent schools				
Primary schools	227,357	92,436	4,644	8,016
Secondary schools	1,158	293	715	878
Teacher education	555	159	-	-

Adult education is mainly in the hands of the Department of Community Development, which runs the Jeanes School at Kabete. Courses given there include clerical, teachers, health inspectors, police, farmers, administrative cadets, Chiefs, traders, librarians and home crafts for women, and a most important course for Community Development Assistants. A total of 687 students attended those courses, which vary in length from three weeks to two years.

Boy scouts and girl guides associations, and Young Farmers' Clubs are active in the schools of all communities. Secondary school girls from the European, African and Asian High Schools met together for discussion at an interracial student group organized by the East African Women's League.

Apart from three public libraries in the large cities and a library at the head office of the Education Department, libraries are organized in schools by the Education Department and by the East African Literature Bureau. Other cultural institutions are the Coryndon Museum, the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society, and the interracial Kenya Cultural Centre, which, when completed, will provide facilities for music, drama, exhibitions, and accommodation for all kinds of cultural activity.

The development of education for all races made steady progress during the period under review; many buildings were constructed and many existing buildings

/were

were extended. Ten new Asian Government schools were completed, providing some 7,000 new school places; the Muslim Institute in Mombasa, an Arab boys' secondary school and an African girls' high school were opened; the number of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools increased from 256,807 in 1947 to 376,889 in 1951. The Beecher Report, which contained comprehensive proposals for the expansion and improvement of African education, was approved; the new programme recommended by the report, in addition to involving heavy capital expenditure on new schools, will result in recurrent expenditure rising from £400,000 in 1950 to £720,000 in 1955.

Mass communications

<u>Newspapers and periodicals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Frequency of issue</u>	<u>Language</u>
European	2	daily	English
European	5	weekly	English
European	4	monthly and quarterly	English
Asian	2	daily	Gujerati and English
Asian	12	weekly and monthly	Gujerati, Swahili, English and other
African district news sheet	13	monthly	Swahili, Kikuyu
African mission sheets	6	monthly	Swahili, Kikuyu, English.

There are fourteen cinemas, one travelling cinema, seven government-owned mobile cinema units for non-commercial showings to Africans, and eighty film strip projectors for educational purposes.

The African Information Services broadcast ten hours per week in Kiswahili and Kikuyu; European programmes are broadcast forty-four hours per week, and Asian programmes 27.5 hours per week. Total current licences for receiver-sets at the end of 1951 were approximately 15,000.

/MAURITIUS

MAURITIUS

Mauritius, including its dependencies, has an area of 804 square miles and a population as follows:

	<u>1944 census</u>	<u>1951 estimates</u>
General	143,056	162,466
Sino-Mauritian	10,882	15,651
Indo-Mauritian	<u>265,247</u>	<u>316,402</u>
Total:	419,185	494,519

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which accounted for 93.25 per cent of the total exports in 1951. Production has risen from 224,000 tons thirty years ago to a record of 485,000 tons in 1951. An agreement covering the next seven years and governing the quantity and price of sugar to be exported to the United Kingdom was made in 1951 between the Commonwealth Sugar Producers and the United Kingdom Government. The production of the two main subsidiary cash crops, tea and fibre, has also increased; tea production increased sufficiently in 1951 to meet local requirements, with 89,292 pounds over for export, while fibre production provided 1,084,708 sacks for the bagging of sugar.

Meanwhile the population has continued to increase with a direct bearing on imports, especially rice, the staple diet of the majority of the inhabitants.

The total estimated expenditure of the Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan is Rs. 108,691,600,^{1/} of which Rs. 34,629,470 were spent up to 30 June 1951.

^{1/} One rupee equals ls. 6d. (sterling).

Agriculture and livestock

The Department of Agriculture is composed of fourteen Divisions with a Director and two Deputy Directors in charge of the following staff:

<u>Divisions</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Administrative	12	8	16
Agricultural (including Tea and Tobacco)	19	18	19
Chemistry, Botanical, Entomological and Plant Pathology	22	21	17
Central Board	23	27	34
Sugar Research	15	17	16
Veterinary	23	16	23
Fisheries	62	62	64
Library	--	--	2
Rodrigues dependency	--	3	2

The total budgets were as follows:

	<u>1949/50</u>	<u>1950/51</u>	<u>1951/52</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General estimates	887,000	1,009,000	1,121,940
Development and Welfare Estimates	360,900	1,057,000	4,078,345
Other expenditures	<u>314,440</u>	<u>2,157,000</u>	<u>--</u>
Total:	<u>1,562,340</u>	<u>4,223,000</u>	<u>5,458,408</u>

Of the Territory's total area of 460,800 acres, 196,500 acres are under sugar-cane and mixed crops; 72,600 acres are forests; 13,500 acres are arable land; 108,700 acres are meadow, grassland and scrub; and 69,500 acres are natural reserves, built-up areas, and waste lands.

There is little danger of serious soil erosion, since most of the cultivated land is under sugar-cane. Several schemes for water conservation were undertaken to increase electricity supply and to increase the area of cultivable land. The setting up of a Natural Resources Board is awaiting the preparation of a land utilization map.

Much of the land is freehold but some is held on lease-hold, either from the Government or private owners. In some cases, land is rented under a /crop-sharing

crop-sharing scheme; e.g. metayers on sugar estates grow sugar-cane on estate lands, free of rent but the price paid for the sugar-cane is less than that grown on other lands. Formerly a large amount of land was mortgaged to individuals or to commercial banks, but with the institution of the Agricultural Bank most of the mortgages are now held by this institution, which charges a lower rate of interest.

There are no indigenous inhabitants, so that all the alienated land is held by non-indigenous inhabitants. About 25 per cent of the cultivated land is held by small planters, practically all of whom are Indians.

Three pilot land settlement schemes were drawn up and one was started.

The production of principal crops was as follows:

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)	<u>Annual Production</u>	<u>Annual Production</u>
		<u>by amount</u> (metric tons)	<u>by value</u> (Rs.)
Sugar	166,024	484,000	210,000,000
Mauritius hemp	wild growth	2,000	3,000,000
Tea	2,205	845,398 lbs.	2,355,000
Tobacco	747	485,688 kgs.	1,400,000

All crops, except tobacco, which are grown for local consumption, increased considerably. The increased output of sugar-cane was due to extra land being brought into cultivation, better methods of cultivation and higher yields. A long-term agreement was made to fix the price of fibre to be bought by the Government, resulting in more stability for the hemp industry. Tea production increased five-fold during the last decade. An important factor in these increases is that there has been no destructive cyclone since 1946.

Livestock figures were as follows:

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Numbers slaughtered</u>	<u>Animal production by value</u> (Rs.)
Cattle	40,282	7,000	875,000
Goats	53,561	20,000	600,000
Sheep	2,013	250	12,000
Pigs	4,009	2,500	325,000

Livestock is fairly free from diseases of a serious nature. Work was concentrated on improving the local Creole milk breed, which is of European

/descent,

descent, by improved methods of feeding and management resulting in milk yields being increased three-fold or more. Experiments were conducted to make legume hay. Water supply is generally not a serious problem, as animals are stall-fed.

No data are available in regard to agricultural indebtedness, but it is considerable. There are three trading banks and the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, which make advances to agricultural concerns. In addition to these, many small planters of sugar-cane are members of Co-operative Credit Societies while others market their crop through middlemen, who in turn advance funds to the growers for the expenses of current crop production.

There are central boards for the marketing, storage, grading and processing of sugar, hemp and tobacco. The formation of marketing organizations for tea and milk has been discussed, but the producers do not appear to favour such organizations. Primary processing of the main agricultural products is carried out at twenty-seven sugar factories, about forty fibre mills, five tea factories and many flue and air-curing barns for tobacco.

Proceeds from the sale of sugar were paid into a Rehabilitation Fund, which was originally designed for the renewal of factory and transport equipment. Arrangements were made to divert part of these funds for the formation of a mechanical equipment pool, to cultivate planters' lands. A mechanical implement unit was operated by the Food Production Board, to help in food production. These machines were hired out to cultivators on a non-profit making basis.

Research is carried on at the Department's seven experiment stations. The Agricultural College gives a three-year course in tropical agriculture, with an emphasis on sugar-cane cultivation and technology. A one-year course was arranged for junior sugar estate employees.

Agricultural extension work is organized in three sections to deal with sugar-cane, other crops and animal husbandry, respectively.

The Government started two experimental plots and one plantation on a commercial scale, for the improvement of the fibre and tea industries.

/Forestry

Forestry

The Forestry Department was staffed as follows:

Senior staff (European)	2
Intermediate staff (local)	171
Headquarters (local)	16
Subordinate field staff (local)...	1,159

The expenditure for 1951 amounted to Rs. 1,232,422 as compared with Rs. 880,331 in 1950 and Rs. 722,944 in 1949. The revenue for 1951 amounted to Rs. 1,168,034, of which Rs. 1,108,260 were derived from the sale of timber and fuel. In addition, a further sum of Rs. 252,102 was granted from Development and Welfare funds.

No inventory of forest resources was taken. The total area of Crown Forest Estate is approximately 67,000 acres. During 1951 about 4,500 acres of forest were proclaimed as "National Reserve" which are stocked with indigenous species and include the best remnants of the native forests.

The Department continued to exploit and distribute all timber and fuel deriving from Crown Lands. Fuel is sold to the public at fixed rates considerably lower than the current market prices.

The training of personnel was confined to practical instruction given during normal working hours in the field. One Forester was a student at Bangor University in Wales and completed a year's study under the Four Years' Development and Welfare Scholarship.

Fisheries

All the fish available are consumed locally; 1,508 metric tons were caught in 1951, as compared with 1,483 in 1950.

A survey of the grounds in the Mauritius-Seychelles arc of bank was completed under the Development and Welfare Scheme, and a fishing company was formed to exploit fishing on the remote banks.

Power

The electricity services are provided by three private undertakings, mainly for domestic purposes, but there is a steady increase in the demand for /industrial

industrial use. In 1951, legislation authorizing the constitution of a Central Electricity Board to take over the control and development of electricity services for the island, was passed by the Council of Government.

The work of increasing the capacity of the General Electric Supply Company to 25 million kilowatt-hour units involved the building of a new dam to increase the water storage; the installation of a new pipeline, about one half mile long, and the installation of a new turbo-alternator of 3,000 kilowatts capacity at the power station. The new dam was completed in 1951 and it was anticipated that the remaining work would be completed in 1952.

Industry

The main produce and export of the Territory is cane sugar. The promotion of industrial development is envisaged under the Development and Welfare Plan, from which an allocation of one million rupees was made to finance non-agricultural industries. Loans were made to companies formed for manufacturing bricks and wall boards. The processing of sugar by-products, especially megasse, was under consideration.

Transport and communications

There was an increase of 75 lorries, 6 buses and 84 taxis, giving totals of 1,114 lorries, 192 buses and 697 taxis.

There are 161 kilometres of main line railway and 15 kilometers of light railway. Twenty-eight more vessels entered Port Louis harbour than in 1950, giving a total of 255, with a tonnage of 720,044.

There are 81 post offices and postal agencies; 51 telegraph and 79 Money Order offices.

A terminal air centre was opened in 1951 and the number of passengers handled amounted to 4,849, as compared with 4,149 in 1950.

There were 1,300 radio sets when Government took over the responsibility for broadcasting in 1944, as compared to 10,771 in 1951. Successful broadcasts were made to Primary Schools, and a number of Village Councils are now equipped with communal receiving sets.

/Public finance,

Public finance, banking and credit

The revenues and expenditures were as follows:

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1948-49</u> Rs.	<u>1949-50</u> Rs.	<u>1950-51</u> Rs.
General	44,632,466	53,502,627	58,930,570
Development and Welfare	--	--	--
Special	1,639,427	1,597,587	1,457,800
Assistance to sugar industry from Imperial Funds	<u>254,791</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total:	46,271,893	55,000,214	60,415,766
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
Ordinary and Extraordinary	43,110,534	47,946,710	53,979,424
Welfare and Development	--	--	1,300,000
Special	<u>890,223</u>	<u>2,252,477</u>	<u>429,567</u>
Total:	44,000,757	50,199,187	55,708,996

There are four local authorities, the main sources of whose revenue include contributions from the General Revenue; a Rs. 4 per head on township inhabitants; a tax on property and a Tenants Tax. The assets and liabilities of the Territory as of 30 June 1951 balanced at Rs. 81,798,992.

In addition to the Mauritius Agricultural Bank and the Government Post Office Savings Bank, there were three private banks.

Loans from the Agricultural Bank totalled	Rs. 15,446,410
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank totalled	Rs. 21,239,464
Deposits in the Commercial banks totalled	Rs. 65,469,163

/International trade

International trade

The total values of imports and exports were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Imports	153,139,958	175,802,374	203,062,064
Exports	166,002,646	149,457,000	237,005,361
Principal imports:			
Food, drink and tobacco	66,190,000	51,734,000	71,907,819
Raw materials	3,586,000	4,377,000	5,873,732
Manufactured articles	63,605,000	72,660,000	119,128,367
Other			6,152,146
Principal exports:			
Sugar	156,089,465	142,152,126	220,848,312
Aloe fibre	188,779	567,272	924,141
Rum	4,187,677	2,638,407	5,001,826
Sugar molasses	105	5,316	593,828
Tea	67,017	108,621	202,374

Direction of tradePercentage of imports from principal countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
United Kingdom	37.9	36.5	37.6
Other preferential tariff countries	40.1	37.5	36.1
General tariff countries	22.0	26.0	26.3

Percentage of exports to principal countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
United Kingdom	68.5	48.7	56
Other preferential tariff countries	30.5	50.9	43.6
General tariff countries	1.0	0.4	0.4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The population of Mauritius comprises an Indo-Mauritian group, which includes about 70,000 Moslems and constitutes roughly 64 per cent of the total population; a self-contained and self-sufficient Sino-Mauritian community

/comprising

comprising about 3 per cent of the population; a white population, mainly of French origin; a few British officials; and a population of mixed French and African origin known as the "General" population. Although Mauritius became a British colony in 1810, the influence of the French language and culture has remained strong; French and its derivative, Creole, are still the normal medium of conversation among the majority of the population. British influence is propagated by the comparatively few British government officials and the British staff of the large commercial firms. Until recently, the various communities did not mix socially but now a greater awareness that the Territory's problems will have to be solved on an all-community basis, together with the spread of education, the emergence of a professional class drawn from all communities and active work in fields of social welfare, are helping to remove communal barriers.

Status of women

The proportion of men to women has a considerable bearing on the subject; the over-all percentage is 99.2 men to 100 women.

Franchise in Mauritius, which is based on literacy, is open to both men and women over 21. There is no occupation from which a woman is debarred by law. All the conventions regarding the employment of women; e.g. prevention of night work, are observed. Men and women receive the same pay for the same work in government service.

Apart from two women members of the Legislative Council, one elected and one nominated, women serve on the three Town Councils. A woman is the Chairman and 28 others are members of the 37 Public Assistance Committees. Many others serve voluntarily on various welfare committees and cultural societies.

Labour and employment conditions

The staff of the Labour Department under the Labour Commissioner is composed of:

/Inspection of

Inspection of labour conditions: 1 Assistant Labour Commissioner, 9 Labour officers.

Settlement of disputes and industrial relations: 1 Assistant Labour Commissioner; 1 Labour officer.

Employment Bureau: 1 Manager, 7 officers, and 8 clerks.

Safety, health and welfare: 1 Assistant Labour Commissioner, 2 Labour officers, one of whom is a woman.

The number of wage earners exclusive of small planters were:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Sugar industry;			
Artisans and drivers	4,000	5,732	6,017
Field labour (including women and child labour)	52,400	49,774	56,155
Secondary industries:			
Artisans	3,700)	11,479	5,963
Labourers	7,500)		9,416
Public services:			
Artisans	2,200)	10,805	10,805
Labourers	8,500)		
TOTAL:	78,300	87,790	88,356
<u>Average wage rates</u> (monthly)	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Skilled artisans, mechanics	36-117	45-120	53-186
Drivers and attendants	27-50	29-48	47-75
Factory and Sugar Field labourers	49-64	49-66	20-53

All workers receive a cost-of-living allowance of 40 per cent of their basic wages. Factory workers work 45 hours a week and field labourers 36. The number of unemployed varied from 1,798 in January to 1,197 in December as registered in the Department. Normally workers have little difficulty in obtaining additional employment in agriculture. The sugar industry employed on an average 51,564 workers during the 1951 interdrop (January to June) and 62,172 workers during crop time (July to December). The extra number of

/workers

workers engaged during crop time is normally self-employed as small planters during inter-crop periods. There is no migrant labour.

Registration of employers and workers' organizations is compulsory. There were fifteen trade unions with 20,393 paid-up members. The T.U.C. of Mauritius is affiliated with the International Confederation of the Free Trade Unions, and maintains relations with the British T.U.C. There were no labour disputes in 1951.

The Labour Welfare Fund, which is financed by a levy imposed on the export of sugar, provides workers in the sugar industry with indoor amusement, social welfare centres, a mobile cinema and housing. In addition, the sugar estates provide housing for their labour and maintain a hospital, with maternity wards.

In the heavy engineering trade, the automobile repairs and the printing industry, there are apprenticeship schemes.

There is a comprehensive body of labour legislation, and information is supplied annually to the ILO on the twenty-eight Labour Conventions applied in the Territory.

Co-operative societies

The number and membership of co-operative societies were as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	
Credit Societies:			
Unlimited liability	136	6,800	
Limited liability	2	--	
Thrift Savings Societies	39	--	<u>Savings</u> Rs. 102,068
The Mauritius Co-op. Central Bank	119	--	<u>Capital</u> 113,434
Consumer Societies	60	7,525	Rs. 3,000,000
Co-operative Wholesale Society	1	56	Rs. 26,323
Co-operative Housing Society	1	--	--
Co-operative Transport Society	1	--	--

The Federation of Co-operative Credit Societies now has 104 societies affiliated with it.

/Standard of living

Standard of living

Consumers' price indices for 1949-1951 were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Higher income groups</u>				<u>Manual workers</u>	
	<u>Rs.100-300</u>	<u>Rs.300-550</u>	<u>Rs.550-1000</u>	<u>Over Rs.1000</u>	<u>Labourers</u>	<u>Artisans</u>
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949-June	278	262	248	237	318	289
1950-June	285	273	263	243	329	295
1951-June	309	298	287	267	356	319

Surveys of family expenditure are carried out periodically on inquiry forms, issued by the Central Statistical Office and circulated at random to householders through the trade unions and similar bodies. These sample budgets provide the structure of expenditure and consumption of the various income groups and permit the preparation of "weighting diagrams".

Town and rural planning and housing

Overcrowding is prevalent in urban areas and rents are high. In rural areas labourers not employed on sugar estates usually build their own houses at a cost of between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. Comprehensive town planning and building legislation was before the Legislative Council. Two experimental demonstration housing projects financed by Labour Welfare Funds were completed in recent years for rural and urban areas. The first rural prefabricated housing scheme will be completed in 1952. Financial assistance for housing takes the form of loans to local authorities from the allocation of Rs. 10,625,000 provided under the Development Plan. Generous financial assistance is also provided by the sugar industry. The Mauritius Agricultural Bank has also provided loans to individuals for the building of houses.

Social security and welfare

Sugar estates are required by law to provide medical treatment and medicines for workers and their families. They are also required to pay certain benefits in cash and kind during sickness. No contributions are paid by the workers.

/Compensation

Compensation for industrial accidents is provided by law. Each year help is given to several thousand manual workers who pay no contribution.

There is a non-contributory Old Age Pension Scheme under which over 12,000 persons were in receipt of pensions, all but 40 per cent receiving the maximum award of Rs. 15 from the age of 65, or if blind from the age of 40. Outdoor relief is paid to about 6,500 persons at any one time; about two thirds of the recipients are women. Both indoor and outdoor relief are a direct charge on Government.

The expenditures in social welfare activities were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Outdoor relief	703,841	794,704	1,024,382
Indoor relief	220,968	264,724	234,979
Relief work	55,464	51,312	59,400
Old Age Pension	--	845,390	2,340,613
Contributions to Maternity and Child Welfare societies	47,900	49,851	41,575
Milk for poor mothers and babies	7,320	7,400	16,162
Provision for meals	6,315	6,806	8,296
Blind School	<u>6,800</u>	<u>6,800</u>	<u>6,800</u>
TOTAL:	1,048,608	2,026,987	3,732,207

Maternity benefits are provided by sugar estates in regard to children born to workers in their camps, of which the total population is 21,541.

The present high birth-rate (49.7 per cent of the population) makes the question of care of expectant mothers and of children a most important one. Midwives of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society were responsible for handling about 2,500 confinements a year, or 10 per cent of all confinements. The Society received a grant from the Development and Welfare Fund to build three more clinics. It has ten branches, which provide twelve weekly clinics. There were three maternity centres on sugar estates. In addition, each of the five social welfare centres employs a midwife and normally provides a weekly doctor's consultation and weighing of babies. One Village Council employs a midwife. The mobile maternity and child welfare clinic performs ante-natal work and arranges hospital bookings where necessary. In Port Louis, there were two public experimental nurseries for working mothers. Children in those two
/nurseries

nurseries numbered about 40. Another experimental nursery was sponsored by a Village Council and received 12 children for each of whom the mother paid one rupee a week.

There were two industrial schools for young delinquents of 7 or 8 years of age. For older delinquents there is a Borstal Institution with an average population of 56, where training is given mainly in carpentry, tinsmithing and gardening. As a deterrent to juvenile delinquency, the development of playing fields is fostered in addition to Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. Delinquent girls, including young prostitutes, are committed to a convent to which a school is attached.

The epidemics of poliomyelitis in 1945, 1948 and 1952 raised a serious problem. Occupational therapy as well as some vocational training are given at an orthopaedic hospital.

A Blind Welfare Committee runs a small hostel and training centre for blind persons in Port Louis at which 17 blind men are received; 23 children and 8 blind women come each day from a local convent. The Development and Welfare Fund provided Rs. 100,000 for the erection and equipment of a school for the blind.

The establishment of social welfare centres and community centres has aided community development.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Crime statistics were:

	<u>Convictions</u>
Crime	430
Misdemeanours	3,421
Contraventions	22,403

There are 625 male and 79 female juvenile offenders of whom 115 males and 7 females were sent to the Borstal Institution and Industrial School, while 245 males and 20 females were deprived of liberty.

Among adult persons, 1,195 males and 61 females were sent to prison. There was no corporal punishment and no death penalty.

There are four prisons, one of which is a central prison with two hospital wards and one isolation ward, workshops, recreational facilities and a separate /women's

women's prison. There is a probation service for both juveniles and for adults.

Public health

The activities of the Medical and Health Department are co-ordinated by the Director assisted by two Deputy Directors with the following staff:

A. Medical and Health Staff	Government	Private
1. Registered physicians	38	61
2. Nurses of Senior Training	7	
Nurses under training	2	
Nurses in Hospitals as of 8/4/52	93	
Dressers in Hospitals as of 8/4/52	145	
3. Superintendent of Midwives	1	
Midwives	34	
4. Sanitary Inspectors	54	
5. X-ray technician	1	
6. Pharmacists	1	35

In addition to the above there are two pathologists, two dentists, an entomologist, a rehabilitation officer, two physiotherapists and two occupational therapists, thirteen laboratory assistants, clerical staff and over 1,000 subordinate staff; plus the Malaria Organization with one Medical Officer, one Engineer, one Chemist, one Entomologist, nine field officers, fifteen clerks and 950 subordinate staff.

The actual expenditure on medical services for the financial year 1950-51 was Rs. 4,475,201 or 8.21 per cent of the total expenditure. This represented a sum of Rs. 9.41 per head of the 1950 estimated population. In addition, the expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan amounted to Rs. 1,926,684. Out of this; the assistance received from the metropolitan Government amounted to Rs. 801,668 for engineering works and Rs. 193,168 for research on the Malaria Eradication Scheme. Work on water supplies was carried out by the Public Works Department and amounted to Rs. 1,971,162.

/Institutions

Institutions comprised the following:

Government	Number	Number of beds	
Hospitals	8	1,160	
General Hospitals			
Dispensaries			
(including 2 out-patient			
Depts. of prison hospitals)	45	--	
Specialized Units	In general hospitals	In dispensary	As separate unit
Leprosaria	--	--	1 with 54 beds
Mental Institutions	--	--	1 with 653 "
Others: Poliomyelitis Hospital	--	--	1 with 200 "
Prisons Hospital	--	--	2 with 73 "
Mobile Units	No. of Units	Total staff	
Travelling Dispensaries	4	8	
Ante-natal clinic	1	2	
Private	Number of institutions	Number of beds	
Hospitals (sugar estates)	33	738	
Dispensaries (sugar estates)	8	--	
Specialized units			
Others (private clinics)	5	53	

A new orthopaedic hospital of 200 beds will be constructed in the near future. More radiological equipment, including an additional diagnostic plant, one deep X-ray therapy and one superficial therapy unit, one mobile diagnostic set for use in the wards and one mass radiography unit, were received in 1951. A supply of radium amounting to 98 milligrammes was available.

No one can practice medicine, surgery and dentistry in the Island unless he is eligible for registration in the United Kingdom or France. Persons authorized to practise as pharmacists are those possessing diplomas or certificates entitling them to practise as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom, or provided with diplomas as chemists from foreign universities or colleges. Nurses and midwives must be registered.

/There

There are no local facilities for training doctors and dentists. Training for pharmacists, nurses and midwives is available locally. There were 191 nursing students and 36 pupil midwives in training on 1 January 1951. Sanitary inspectors are trained during 18 months on a syllabus similar to that of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

. Vital statistics were:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	19,039	20,472	23,110	22,968
Deaths under 1 year	3,546	1,863	1,763	1,918
Infant mortality per 1,000				
live births	186.2	91.0	76.3	83.5
Total deaths	10,518	7,384	6,453	7,208
Death rate per 1,000 population	23.8	16.6	13.9	14.9

There was no outbreak of communicable disease and the incidence of enteric fever was low. Malaria was reduced during the year to negligible proportions and no longer presented an economic problem to the Island.

Tuberculosis testing and BCG vaccination with freeze dried vaccine imported from the Pasteur Institute started in May 1951. Measures taken to reduce infant mortality and to preserve maternal health were mainly carried out by the Maternity Society, which has its personnel seconded from the Medical and Health Department and receives a government grant. In 1951 the Government started a mobile ante-natal clinic in charge of a woman doctor.

Provision of sewage facilities for the densely populated district of Plaines Wilhems was under active consideration. In rural areas conservancy services were handed over to Village Councils.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free in the primary school. It is not free in the post-primary stage, but fees are low, amounting to Rs. 8 to 16 per month in the government colleges and Rs. 15 to 30 in private schools. There is no racial or religious differentiation whatsoever in the provision of education.

The Department, under a Director and Deputy Director, consists of Assistant Directors for Primary and Secondary schools, an Adult Education Officer, a Youth Organizer, a Visual Education Officer, the Primary Schools Inspectorate

/and a

and a clerical staff. Outside headquarters are the staffs of the Royal College, Royal College School, Teachers' Training College and Girls' Government Secondary School. The teaching cadre consists of 1,668 primary school and 73 secondary school teachers, with 173 teachers in the grant-aided secondary schools, three quarters of whose salaries are paid by the Government.

There are five advisory committees composed of non-officials apart from the Educational Authorities belonging to the different religious sects.

Educational expenditure was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (estimated)
Rupees	3,456,028	5,908,301	6,070,237	9,307,312

The recurrent expenditure in 1951 was 10.87 per cent of the Territory's total expenditure. In addition, financial assistance from the Development Programme amounted to Rs. 3,214,500 in 1951.

Entrance to the primary schools is at the age of 5 and most children leave at about the age of 13, though a few stay on three or four years longer. Secondary education is provided for the age-group 12 to 20, although many pupils leave on taking their Cambridge School Certificate Examination at the age of 16 or 17.

One of the chief education problems is that of language owing to the fact that Mauritius is a multi-racial community. In the schools English and French are compulsory and Hindi, Urdu, Tamil and Chinese optional. The population, whatever its origin, speaks a lingua franca of French origin, known as Creole. Although it is not officially encouraged, its use in the classroom as a vehicle of expression is common.

At present 81 scholarships are awarded every year: 55 of these are secondary school entrance scholarships, 14 are free places granted needy students; 5 are senior scholarships and 6 "English" scholarships. Scholarships are open to both boys and girls of all races or religions. There is a post-secondary College of Agriculture which trains technicians for the sugar industry. A number of primary schools are served by homecrafts and handicrafts centres.

There is a Government Teacher-Training College, which has trained a total of 269 teachers in the last four years, including 96 in 1951. During the year /it offered

it offered special courses to 80 relief teachers and social welfare workers. In 1951, 114 students were enrolled.

Extension classes in science subjects were given in 1951 at the laboratories of the Royal College, Royal College School and College of Agriculture to 75 students preparing for Inter-B.Sc. courses in physics and biology; for B.Sc. courses in chemistry and professional examinations on pharmacy.

Special schools exist for children handicapped by poliomyelitis, for young delinquents and the blind.

Statistics were:

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary schools	67	76	84
Secondary schools	3	9	33
Teacher training	1	-	-
Higher education	-	-	1

<u>Total number of teachers</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary schools	747	921	198
Secondary schools	55	173	265
Teacher training	18	-	-
Higher education	-	-	12

<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary schools proper	38,150	26,260
Primary Section of secondary schools	1,592	1,479
Secondary schools	3,789	1,690
Teacher training	53	61
Higher education		
in the Territory: whole-time	30	-
part-time	73	1
overseas	207	19

There is in the rural areas an adult literacy movement which is engaged in the teaching of Hindi and of Indian culture in general. The Village Councils are taking a keen interest in adult literacy classes together with classes in dressmaking, knitting, child welfare and kindred domestic subjects for women. Much work is done by unofficial organizations. Reading material in English, French and Hindi is easily obtainable from libraries and bookshops.

/A survey

A survey of the condition and capacity of all government and aided primary schools and of secondary school buildings indicates the need for a building programme involving the construction of 56 new government primary schools; 55 teachers' quarters in rural districts; 3 new government secondary schools with expanded capacity for 1,000 boys and 330 girls; loans to non-government secondary schools, and extensive additions to the Teachers' Training College, at a total estimated cost of over Rs. 16 million.

A Youth Organizer is attached to the Education Department for the organization and supervision of two school camps and the formation of 63 boys' clubs, nine girls' clubs and three mixed clubs, with a total membership of 4,300. The Youth Service extends its advice and help to the Scouts' and Guides' Association whose membership is over 2,000. Youth clubs, scouts and guides are represented on the Youth Advisory Committee, and send their own nominees to the Youth Council. These young people's associations recruit their members from all sections of the community, white and non-white, Indian and Chinese.

There are seven public libraries, two national museums and five cultural and scientific societies.

Three main daily papers are published mostly in French with an average circulation of about 7,000 each. One paper, Le Cerneen, has been published since 1832. In addition, there are five other dailies in French and Chinese, four weeklies in Hindi, English and French, and 14 other periodicals of fortnightly, bi-monthly, quarterly and annual publication.

There are 31 cinemas and two mobile cinema units. Mauritius Broadcasting Service broadcasts 52.5 hours per week.

NIGERIA

The total area is approximately 338,593 square miles and the population was as follows:

<u>1931</u> (census)	<u>1945</u> (estimate)	<u>1950</u> (estimate)
19,149,819	22,023,662	24,300,000

There are about 10,000 non-Africans, mainly British and Lebanese.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

The speed and progress of Nigerian economic development in recent years is illustrated by the great increase in the volume and value of imports and exports and the comparatively large grants made by the various local marketing boards to regional production development boards and to economic research. The total trade of the Territory increased from over £18 million in 1938 to over £45 million in 1946 and to more than £210 million in 1951.

Machinery for general economic development includes the activities of Government Departments, the revised £55 million Ten-Year Development Plan, the marketing boards and the regional production development boards.

Agriculture and livestock

Governmental activities relating to agriculture and animal husbandry are carried out by the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments on a regionalized basis. The former runs demonstration farms, provides an advisory field service and conducts research in botany, soil science, entomology and plant pathology. The latter spreads information on proper methods of animal husbandry, provides veterinary clinics and engages in the prevention and control of diseases of domestic livestock. The senior staffs number ninety-eight and forty-five respectively.

The budgets of the two departments were as follows:

	<u>1948-49</u> £	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51</u> £
Agriculture	687,198	557,870	426,636
Animal husbandry	114,580	107,609	118,578

/In addition,

In addition, the various development schemes received funds from the following sources:

	<u>1948-49</u> £	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51 (est.)</u> £
<u>Agriculture</u>			
Nigerian funds		21,124	34,000
United Kingdom funds	210,027	132,791	304,200
<u>Veterinary</u>			
Nigerian funds	4,340	7,707	8,580
United Kingdom funds	66,500	59,776	63,500

The most important part of Nigerian agriculture is the production of foodstuffs for local consumption. Of the Territory's total estimated area of 372,000 square miles, some 25,000 are under cultivation annually. Under the prevailing practice of shifting cultivation the reserve of fallow land is nine times the area under cultivation. The most important food crops are guinea corn and millet in the North, yams in the South, and rice, maize and cassava in many parts of the country. The main agricultural export crops are cocoa, palm kernels, groundnuts, palm oil, rubber, bananas, cotton, soya beans and beniseed.

Laws and regulations relating to land and ownership designed to protect the indigenous population are in force. Practically all the land is held by the indigenous inhabitants. There is a great diversity of tenure ranging from communal tenure through the various stages of family tenure to individual holdings similar to English freehold.

A wide range of development programmes for the use of land and water resources including soil conservation, drainage, irrigation and hydro-electric schemes is being implemented. In areas where serious erosion has already taken place, the Agricultural and Forestry Departments work together on control measures such as damming gullies and planting grass and shrubs. On the Bauchi Plateau efforts are being made to restore the fertility of land disturbed by tin mining.

/Agricultural

Agricultural production was as follows:

	<u>Crops</u> (estimates)					
	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (tons)		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Groundnuts	2,675,000	-	1,018,000	401,000	142,526	298,000
Palm Oil (Grade I)					313	8,000(est.)
Yams	1,418,000	-	3,053,000	3,367,750	-	9,337,000
Guinea corn and millet	11,370,000	-	7,326,000	2,413,000	-	2,790,000
Cassava	945,000	-	2,469,000	3,000,000	-	10,525,000
Maize	750,000	-	1,997,000	134,000	-	736,000
Cotton	700,000	-	931,000	45,000	-	178,000
Cocoa	500,000	-		86,959	99,000 (exports)	120,000 (exports)
Beniseed	179,000	-	120,000	16,000	-	11,000
Rice	125,000	-	423,000	50,000	-	244,000

Compared to other recent years 1951 was a good year for the production of local crops, but the 1950-51 groundnut crop was the lowest since 1942 owing to bad weather. Competition from high rubber, timber and cocoa prices led to a fall in the tonnage of palm products exported. The 1950-51 cotton crop was the largest ever produced, owing to greater efficiency of seed distribution and marketing and the opening up of new areas. There has also been rapid expansion in tobacco, rice and soya bean production, due in the case of rice to controlled irrigation, mechanized farming, seed distribution and the erection of rice mills. Improvement in the quality of cocoa and palm oil has continued. Both 1949 and 1950 were record years in the production of oil palm produce for export. In 1951 there was a serious outbreak of maize rust disease in the Western Region which extended for the first time to the southern part of the Eastern Region.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Livestock</u> (estimate)		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cattle	3,500,000	4,000,000	5,860,000
Sheep	1,750,000	2,500,000	5,622,000 a/
Goats	5,000,000	5,750,000	10,738,000 a/
Equines	1,000,000	750,000	1,153,000
Pigs	200,000	250,000	221,000 a/

a/ Excluding the Eastern Region, for which figures are not available.

/Programmes

Programmes for the control of the diseases and pests of livestock are being implemented with good results. Efforts to improve livestock include the evolution of new lines, the distribution of improved stock and the multiplication by artificial insemination of breeds found especially suited to local conditions. Improvement of pastures and water supplies for livestock is being carried out by means of the control of the movement of cattle, the settlement of some of the nomadic herdsmen and the construction of dams and artificial reservoirs.

Agricultural indebtedness is not a problem of appreciable importance.

In addition to direct government assistance, large grants to assist agricultural production have been made to Regional Development Boards by the following boards:

	<u>Up to end of 1951</u> £ million
Cocoa Marketing Boards	7
Oil Palm Marketing Board	4.5
Groundnut Marketing Board	3.3

Special credit facilities are provided by many of the Native Administrations for the purchase of stock, implements, and machinery, and co-operative credit facilities have been organized under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The principal agricultural export crops are inspected and graded under government regulations. Of the main export crops, cocoa, oil palm produce, groundnuts, and cotton are purchased in bulk by the various marketing boards and marketed by them. Minimum prices according to grade are published and enforced.

Governmental assistance is given in the use of modern methods of processing agricultural produce such as rice mills, sugar crushers and palm oil machinery. Demonstrations of the use of fertilizers have been widely carried out with success particularly on poorer soils and in the more crowded areas of the Territory. Nine tractor units have been established for the trial of techniques and economics of mechanized agriculture. The Government is assisting in combating the swollen shoot disease of cocoa, and a system for compensation for cutting out infected trees has been introduced. Further investigations have also been made into the use of fungicides to control black pool disease. The Agricultural Department maintains a system of locust control in case swarms are reported.

Plans have been made to convert the Nigerian Oil Palm Research Station in 1952 into a central institution to serve all British West Africa with a number of sub-stations.

/In the field

In the field of agricultural research, recent improvements in nursery and planting technique have greatly reduced the difficulty of establishing important oil palm experiments. Some hybrids produced by crossing a Nigerian selection of cocoa with one of Trinidad have given high yields at an early age. A programme of sorghum research designed to produce more suitable varieties for the varying conditions of Northern Nigeria has been initiated. Special attention is being paid to maize in view of the serious outbreaks of rust disease, and progress has been made with the breeding work on the cowpea, groundnut and cotton. Further investigations of the use of insecticides on the pests of cocoa and cotton have also been made. Fertilizer experiments continued throughout Nigeria, with special attention being paid to those on corn, groundnuts, yams, cassava and rice.

There is an Irrigation Training School at Sokoto. In 1951, four trainees completed their training there and a further seven were enrolled.

Since 1948 many new plans of agricultural development have been introduced. A survey of cocoa soils has been undertaken.

Two irrigation schemes for rice production, each of about 3,000 acres, are in hand. Several other schemes varying in size from 50 to 700 acres have been surveyed and construction has been started. At the agricultural project begun in 1950 at Mokwa, 4,900 acres were cleared by March 1951 and 2,225 acres planted with groundnuts, guinea corn, sunflower, soya beans and cowpeas. A trial plot for jute was satisfactory.

Resettlement schemes in operation include one in the Eastern Region to relieve population pressure, a second to settle nomadic Fulani in the Northern Region; and others to resettle hill people in more fertile valleys.

Forestry

The main objectives of forest policy are to ensure an adequate permanent supply of all forms of forest produce by the acquisition and preservation of an adequate forest estate, and to preserve the climatic and physical condition of the country. By 1951 the proportions of land set aside for permanent forestry were 6 per cent for the north, 16 per cent for the west and 10 per cent for the east.

The Forest Department is divided into three regional departments; and each of the latter is divided into sections covering groups of provinces, in a pattern similar to that of the Agricultural Department. A Forest Research Branch is in
/Ibadan.

Ibadan. The senior staff of the Forestry Department number about 66, nine of whom are Nigerians.

Most of the forest reserves have been transferred by the Government to the jurisdiction of the Native Administration and all new reserves are now made by the Native Authorities under Forest Department and administrative advice.

The inventory of forest resources is given as follows:

<u>Forest reserves</u>	<u>percentage of land area</u>
Western Region	15.9
Eastern Region	10.1
Northern Region	5.91
<u>Productive forest resources</u>	<u>square miles</u>
Mangrove forest	45
High forest	8,043
Savannah woodland	17,755

The high forests which supply tropical woods much in demand overseas are managed according to strict working plans providing for the sustained and approximately equal annual yield of timber in perpetuity. Three years ago, for the first time, the value of primary forest products exported exceeded £1 million; in 1951 the figure was approximately five times that amount. To this must be added nearly another half a million pounds worth of plywood and veneers. Roughly 18 million cubic feet of timber were exported. In the Territory itself, large amounts of wood are consumed annually in the form of simple unprocessed building materials, poles, firewood and pitprops.

Nigerians are playing an increasingly active part in the timber export trade, including the management aspects of the industry which was originally built up by European firms and individuals acting in close concert with local businessmen.

During 1951 the silviculture section of the Forest Department Training School at Ibadan was extended with the aid of a grant from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare vote. Research work included the identification of Nigerian plants.

In forest development, natural regeneration under a uniform system is being employed to keep the woodlands in good condition. Up to 1951 nearly 200 square miles of felled forests received treatment under the natural regeneration scheme.

/In 1951 the

In 1951 the Western Regional Development Board provided loans for the establishment of four plantations. It is hoped that this aid will be extended to other areas where there is a shortage of fuel.

Fisheries

The functions of the fisheries section of the Department of Commerce and Industries are to develop creek, estuarine and river fisheries; to investigate the possibilities of deep-sea fishing and to introduce improved methods of curing fish for distribution inland. In 1950-51, the Fisheries section had a staff of 12 senior officers and 48 assistants and a budget of £41,460.

While the Territory's rivers and creeks are already fished to the limit, most of the deep-sea fishing is done by immigrants from the Gold Coast and other West African countries. The greater part of the catch is cured by heat and smoke and marketed by local traders.

The main programmes for fishery development are a concentration on fish farming in inland waters and an extension of sea fishing by the use of powered vessels. In 1951 progress was made in net fishing and in the establishment of new fish ponds.

Mining and mineral oils

The functions of the Department of Geological Survey are to undertake the geological mapping of Nigeria, to carry out field and laboratory investigation of minerals, to assist in the development of the natural resources and to investigate the geological factors controlling the supply and distribution of sub-surface water.

The functions of the Mines Department are to inspect, regulate and encourage mining activities and to give advice. In 1950-51 the Geological Survey had a staff of 25 and the Mines Department a staff of 62. During the same period the actual expenditure was:

	<u>£</u>
Geological Survey	35,924
Mines Department	38,740

/Mineral production

Mineral production in recent years was as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cassiterite	tons	12,171	11,391	11,778
Columbite	tons	888	864	1,079
Gold	oz. troy	2,858	2,543	1,779
Coal	tons	551,000	583,000	551,000

Operators engaged in mining all minerals except coal, March 1951

Public limited companies incorporated in the United Kingdom	25
Private limited companies incorporated in Nigeria	16
Nigerian owned firms operating under registered business names	5
Private operators	<u>91</u>
Total	137

Output by various operators

	<u>tin</u> per cent	<u>columbite</u> per cent
Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom	70	85
Companies incorporated in Nigeria	8	6
Firms operating under business names	1/2	-
Private operators	20	7

Gold, most of which is absorbed in the domestic market, is all produced by small firms or private operators, the bigger percentage of both being Nigerian. Coal production is undertaken by the Nigerian Coal Corporation, a statutory body established in 1950.

Systematic mapping of the coal resources has been continued to the north of Enugu and several workable coal seams have been discovered. Large deposits of limestone suitable for cement manufacture have been found within 25 miles of the Enugu colliery. Geological and geochemical investigation of the lead-zinc ore bodies of Ogoja Province has been continued, largely with the assistance of American geologists under an ECA scheme; and the investigation into the occurrence of columbite has been continued on the Plateau tin fields. Work has also started on the phosphate deposits of Abeokuta Province and on the iron ores of Kabba Province, with the intention of drawing up drilling programmes to evaluate the extent and grades of the deposits. Much effort has continued to be devoted to the location of underground water and to giving advice on the sites of reservoirs.

/The Second

The Second Annual Conference of Directors of West African Geological Surveys was held at Jos in February 1951. It was attended by delegates and observers from British and other West African Territories, from the United Kingdom and from France.

Power

The Electricity Corporation, a statutory body, is responsible for the development and distribution of electrical power. In addition there is the Nigerian Electricity Supply Company which supplies hydro-electric power to the minefields. Electricity is also supplied by the African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele and by the Cameroons Development Corporation at Victoria.

The output of electricity by Government and Native Administration plants was as follows:

	<u>1948-49</u> (000 units)	<u>1949-50</u> (000 units)	<u>1950-51</u> (000 units)
<u>Government</u>			
Lagos	27,114	29,737	31,856
Enugu	7,269	7,980	8,567
Others	6,848	7,617	8,137
<u>Native Authority</u>			
Kano	3,352	3,626	4,102
Ibadan	3,872	4,127	4,028
Others	1,790	1,895	1,939
<u>Other producers</u>	44,439	57,341	55,447
Industrial undertaking			5,491

Throughout the Territory, plans to expand and improve existing electricity supplies and to establish new plants are being carried out, notably for a 75,000 kw. station at Lagos and a new station at Enugu which will supply towns within a 50 mile radius to meet the needs of mining and textile developments. At Kaduna progress was made on laying the foundations for two new 500 kw. oil engine sets. At Sokoto the building of the new power station was completed and work is proceeding with the erection of the engine sets. Work is continuing on the Njoke River hydro-electric scheme while possibilities of providing similar schemes at various places are being investigated.

/Industry

Industry

The Department of Commerce and Industries is responsible for government activities to promote industrial development and handicrafts. The staff for industrial development includes officers in charge of farm industries, cannery, pottery, bricks and tiles and woodworking as well as 15 mill engineers and 15 industrial officers.

The largest industrial plants in the country are the Nigerian Tobacco Company at Ibadan and the African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele. Both are locally incorporated companies financed by British capital. The largest wholly internal industrial enterprises are the 50-loom weaving mills at Kano and Lagos and the mass production of domestic pottery.

Number of industrial establishments

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Textiles (50-loom weaving mills)	-	2	2
Canning factory	-	1	2
Cigarette factory	1	1	1
Brewery	1	1	1
Soap factories	3	3	3
Sawmills	several	several	several
Plywood factory	1	1	1
Groundnut oil mills	6	over 6	8
Palm oil mills	-	over 26	39
Rice mills	1	21	21
Dairy factory	1	1	1
Camphor nut-drying plants	-	-	2

The Department of Commerce and Industry assists handicrafts by training schemes and by expert advice on improved processes. There are six textile training centres in addition to a number of weaving centres throughout the country. Work is carried on mainly by families in their homes. Metal work, spinning, weaving woodcarving, leather work, and dyeing are usually done by men, mat-making and raffia work by women.

In 1952 a Pioneer Industries Ordinance was passed to encourage industrial projects.

Plans for industrial development with which the Government is concerned include the development of lead-zinc mines at Abakaliki, the extension of the Enugu colliery and the establishment of factories for the production of sacks, textiles and cement.

/During

During the year boat-building continued in the experimental boat yards, a second pottery training centre was under construction, and the Western Regional Production Development Board purchased machinery for ten more oil mills, each of which will be equipped with a sheller and hus aspirator.

Transport and communications

There were 28,200 miles of roads in the Territory in 1951 compared to 28,042 in 1950 and 26,073 in 1949. The railway mileage was 1,903. Railway traffic as follows:

<u>Year ending 31 March</u>	<u>Passenger Miles</u>	<u>Net ton mileage</u>
1949	326,046	658,176
1950	396,586	711,359
1951	356,636	671,860

Air service operations in and through Nigeria continued to develop and expand. Arrivals from and departures to foreign countries totalled 3,021 in 1949, 4,641 in 1950 and 5,802 in 1951. During 1951, work on a new £100,000 runway at Kano continued, improvements were made to the runway at Sokoto and extensions to the Airport Hotel at Kano were under construction.

The Territory has 4,000 miles of navigable waterways.

Steamers of British, Canadian, American, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, Greek, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss and Portuguese lines call at Nigerian ports. The total tonnage of sea-borne cargo handled was: (in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Loaded</u>	<u>Unloaded</u>	<u>Total</u>
1949	1,488	942	2,430
1950	1,450	1,069	2,519
1951	1,639	1,319	2,958

Postal facilities were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Post offices</u>	<u>Postal agencies</u>	<u>Total</u>
1949	132	401	533
1950	134	443	577
1951	138	476	614

/New as well as

New as well as additional trunks, providing both telephone and telegraph facilities were completed or under construction.

Improvements to "aeradio" services included the opening of an additional long-range point-to-point service at Kano for Brazzaville, Leopoldville and Khartoum and the introduction of automatic transmissions of meteorological broadcasts at Lagos and Kano.

The basic programme for road development aims at the construction of a network of trunk roads or all-season roads linking all the main towns, and at the improvement of the existing roads. In 1951 progress was made in the construction of several roads and bridges throughout the Territory and it was expected that 230 miles of new bituminous surfacing would be completed by March 1952.

Public finance

Territorial Government Revenue and Expenditure were:

	<u>1948-1949</u>	<u>1949-1950</u>	<u>1950-1951</u>
	£	£	£
Ordinary revenue	22,000,513	28,472,560 ^{a/}	30,522,781 ^{a/}
Ordinary expenditure	22,992,573	25,215,393 ^{a/}	27,018,170 ^{a/}

Departmental Expenditure was:
(excluding expenditure under
the Development Plan)

Agriculture	564,661	404,958	502,360*
Education	1,821,373	2,080,621	2,446,917*
Forestry	144,442	143,191	180,512*
Land Survey	206,284	325,061	336,907*
Medical	1,364,223	1,469,280	1,745,879*
Public Works	3,355,507	3,581,105	3,635,762*

Development grants and expenditure were:

Grants	1,810,000	2,292,000	2,271,000
Expenditures	1,726,000	2,258,000	2,602,000

Native Administration Revenue and Expenditure were:

Revenue	4,840,000	5,387,000
Expenditure	4,965,000	5,612,000

* Estimate.

^{a/} Including allocations to the regions of some £7.5 million in 1949-1950 and £9.25 million in 1950-1951.

/The budgetary

The budgetary system of Nigeria is on a central, regional and local basis. In the financial year 1950-1951, all government revenue accrued to the Central Government but allocation were made to the three regions, each of which arranged and controlled the spending of monies voted to it and prepared a regional budget.

Government assets and liabilities at 31 March 1951 were:

	£
Excess of assets over liabilities	13,723,595
Surplus funds invested	2,500,000 approx.
Cash (including short-call deposits with the Crown Agents in London and balances held in Nigeria)	10,500,000
Revenue Equalization Fund (including £2-3/4 million added in 1951-1952)	340,000
Renewals funds	3,000,000 approx.

Income tax and general tax are the two forms of direct taxation in force in Nigeria. Non-Africans throughout Nigeria and Africans in the township of Lagos pay a graduated income tax while all companies pay a flat rate of 9s. in the £. There are special rates for incomes which do not exceed £50. Africans outside the township of Lagos pay a general tax in accordance with various forms of assessment, ranging from the individual assessment of wealthy traders in large towns to a flat rate in poorer areas. The proceeds of the general tax are shared between the Government and the Native Administrations. Capitation tax on the cattle of nomad herdsmen is also in force. Indirect taxation accounts for about 60 per cent of the Territory's total revenue.

Banking and credit

Banking and credit facilities are provided by three banks incorporated in the United Kingdom, and by the following three banks incorporated in Nigeria: the Nigerian Farmers and Commercial Bank, the Standard Bank of Nigeria and the African Continental Bank.

/International trade

International trade

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> (estimate)	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Imports	65,462,000	60,523,000	83,200,000
Exports	60,513,000	87,203,000	130,200,000

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
£	£	£

Principal imports:

Cotton piece goods	17,900,000	14,500,000	14,898,000
Artificial silk	1,493,000	2,560,000	7,125,000
Corrugated iron sheets	254,012	1,315,000	2,553,000
Cement	834,690	1,103,000	2,562,000

Principal exports:

Cocoa	13,280,000	-	-
Groundnuts	12,046,000	-	-
Palm kernels	12,323,000	-	-
Tin ore	4,685,000	-	-
Palm oil	7,219,000	-	-

Direction of trade:

Imports:

United Kingdom	37,424,000	-	-
India (with Pakistan)	3,508,000	-	-
Japan	7,432,000	-	-
Germany	4,122,000	-	-
Netherlands and Netherlands Territories	2,410,000	-	-
United States of America	2,436,000	-	-

Exports:

United Kingdom	47,838,000	-	-
Canada	113,000	-	-
French Territories (other than France)	672,000	-	-
Netherlands	2,159,000	-	-
United States of America	7,312,000	-	-

In 1951 customs duties were raised and both timber and rubber exports were made liable to duty.

/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

It is the constant endeavour of the Nigerian Government to impress on the people of Nigeria their common interests and to smooth out or remove differences which may occur between the various tribal groups. Of the total European population, estimated at 6,800, the vast majority is employed by the Government or by commercial firms.

Such antagonism as exists, is based on economic and political rather than on racial factors. It is inevitable that in the earlier years and until such time as Nigerians will have been trained in sufficient numbers, the higher posts are filled mainly by Europeans, but the Nigerian Government is doing everything possible to expedite the process of training Nigerians by means of scholarships and training courses to fit them for such posts.

The Nigerian Government is entirely opposed to racial discrimination in any shape or form and will not countenance it in matters within its own sphere; in public life outside its own sphere, it views racial discrimination with complete disapproval. The laws of Nigeria have always been framed not to countenance any such discrimination, and in the economic field a positive policy to safeguard the position of the indigenous population continues to be pursued vigorously. Immigration laws provide for the exercise of control over forms of work which may be undertaken by all aliens entering Nigeria; and, in general, no new immigrant is allowed to engage in an occupation which is not for the social or economic benefit of the inhabitants, or which a member of the indigenous population is capable of undertaking.

Human rights

Information transmitted separately.

Status of women

There has been a great increase in the provision for girls' education at all levels and in all branches of education. Many women are beginning to enter the careers open to them with the increasing social and economic development of the country. There are 225 Nigerian women training as nurses in the United Kingdom and Nigeria has 23 centres for the training of women teachers. An increasing number of women are becoming interested in adult education.

/Labour and

Labour and employment conditions

Labour policy is guided by the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation. It is concerned with more than the minimum laws and takes account of the worker and his family within the whole pattern of relationships created by the employment economy, his need for cash remuneration, his physical and educational fitness, and his social relations with his employer and his fellow workers.

The functions of the Labour Department include the enforcement of labour legislation; review of conditions of employment; advice to the government on labour matters; guidance and education of trade unions; improvement of industrial relations; prevention of trade disputes; assisting in the orderly settlement of disputes that cannot be prevented; and the operation of labour exchanges.

The staff of the Labour Department numbered 107. Its expenditure in 1950-51 was £130,750.

Average rates of wages were as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Type of Worker</u>	<u>Monthly Wage</u>						
		£	s	d	to	£	s	d
Coal mining	Skilled labourers	5	10	2				
Metal mining	Labourers	1	3	4		5	7	6
Tobacco manufacture	Labourers	1	19	10		4	16	8
Wood and cork manufacture	Labourers	1	13	0		5	6	5
Transport	Craftsmen and artisans	2	19	52		11	6	7-1/2
Building	Labourers	1	4	1		4	0	2
Government service	Labourers	up to	5	11	8			
	Supervisors	up to	39	7	6			

Hours of work vary in the different industries. A 34-hour week is common, but there are many persons who work 44-45 hours weekly.

Since the wage-earning population is comparatively small, neither unemployment nor under-employment is a problem of appreciable importance.

The Trade Unions Ordinance, 1938, legalizes any trade union formed and registered under its provisions. The benefits of such registration include the right to peaceful picketing and protection against civil actions for breach of contract and for tort in respect of acts committed in contemplation or furtherance of trade disputes. There is often a close connexion between trade unions in Nigeria and their opposites in the United Kingdom.

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number	140	150	140
Membership	110,000	125,000	152,269

<u>Labour disputes</u>			
Disputes	70	82	42
Number of strikes	36	30	29
Man days lost	553,343	207,000	10,400

Migrant labour

The number of workers recruited for service in the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea was as follows:

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
2,978	2,338	-

A wide range of welfare facilities is provided for workers of the Nigeria Coal Corporation, the Cameroons Development Corporation, the Colliery and the big commercial firms.

During 1951, workmen's compensation provisions were extended to cover a much larger group of workers, and some of the requirements were made more lenient. Minimum wages for artisans and labourers in the Lagos building industry were prescribed.

The Labour Code Ordinance, 1945, with subsequent amendments contains a comprehensive body of legislation incorporating many of the International Labour Conventions applied in the Territory.

Co-operative societies

During 1951, the Co-operative Department had a staff of nineteen senior service and 119 junior service officers and a budget of £47,776. The total number of co-operative societies is about 1,100; they consist of credit societies, thrift societies, consumer societies, marketing societies, craft societies and maternity societies. A total of 3,000 women are organized in credit societies with an exclusively female membership, while another 7,000 are enrolled in eight maternity societies, and two craft societies have women members only.

Standard of living

No surveys of living costs or standards have been made, but an investigation is at present being undertaken to determine Nigeria's national income. The average retail prices of selected foodstuffs in Lagos were:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	lb.	1 2	1 2	1 6 1/2
Dried fish	lb.		2 1	2 7 1/2
Palm oil	11 lb. 8 oz.	0 8	0 9	0 10 1/2
Yams	5 lb.		9 1/2	11 1/2

Town and rural planning and housing

Huts thatched with grass supply the need for housing in the rural areas of Nigeria. Overcrowding is found in the large villages and towns, where some control is necessary to protect health and avoid danger of fires. In the larger towns of the east and west, the layout varies from conglomerations of shacks to more orderly lines of corrugated-iron roofed houses of European type.

Housing programmes include slum clearance, the improvement of existing towns and the laying out of new towns and villages. The 1950-51 estimate of expenditure on town planning and village reconstruction under the Ten-year Development Scheme was:

	<u>£</u>
Territorial Government recurrent expenditure	150,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	34,000

In the Northern Region, five new villages have been laid out and some of the existing towns and villages have been provided with new markets, drains and roads. In the Eastern Region, Town Planning Authorities have been established in almost all the main towns. Enugu has a scheme for the extension of roads and drains costing £100,000, a street lighting scheme which has almost been completed and a £160,000 housing scheme for the junior staff of the Nigerian Railways. At Calabar, the town planning scheme is to cost £220,000. In the Western Region, plans are being carried out for the improvement of sanitation, for new market stalls, maternity homes, new village layouts and new roads.

The government trade centres at Yaba, Enugu and Kaduna provide for training in building methods and technique.

The Government provides quarters for its senior and junior staff at low rentals, sometimes in housing estates.

/Social

Social security and welfare

In Nigeria, the sense of communal obligation common to people living in groups linked by kinship and accepting the necessity of mutual support still holds good. There is in the Government, however, a Social Welfare Department whose officers help in setting up youth and women's clubs, community centres and village institutes, and the Department also maintains institutions for the care of juveniles and day nurseries. Most of the senior officers are Africans, most of them trained mainly in the United Kingdom.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Convictions</u>	<u>January 1949-March 1950</u>	<u>1 April 1950-31 March 1951</u>
Offenses against the person	2,447	2,380
Offenses against property	7,781	6,223
Other offenses	1,960	1,904

New amendments to the prison regulations cover such subjects as hygiene, repatriation, diet and clothing.

There is an approved school at Enugu for the training of juveniles in agriculture, tailoring, carpentry, bricklaying and shoemaking. In Lagos there is a remand home and an approved school for boys, and a hostel for girls. All prisoners undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for more than one calendar month may earn remission of sentence by good conduct.

A departmental after-care organization was founded in 1947 and is now firmly established.

/Public

Public health

The medical and health staff in 1951 was as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
1. Registered physicians	215	80	52
Special categories	33	1	28
2. Nurses of senior training	87	-	-
Certified nurses	1,252	-	-
3. Midwives of senior training	131	-	-
4. Sanitary inspectors	208	-	-
5. Laboratory and x-ray technicians	9	-	-
6. Pharmacists	137	-	-
Medical Expenditure was:	<u>1948-49</u> £	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51</u> £
Territorial Government	1,503,590	1,473,452	1,671,349
Metropolitan "	413,039	297,138	

Institutions

	<u>Government</u>			<u>Native Adm- inistration</u>			<u>Mission and private</u>		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
Hospitals	60	81	80	15	4	9	52	55	73
Small maternity homes	-	3	3	63	67	105	125	92	83
Total beds	-	4976	5002	-	2060	1665	-	3052	2572
Rural dispensaries	-	-	20	526	558	642	-	-	96
Rural health centres	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-

During 1951 there were probably more additions to medical facilities than in any previous year. A number of hospitals were rebuilt and twenty-one new ambulances were put into service. At Kano, a new dental centre was established. Two medical field units were carrying out campaigns against endemic diseases, notably against yaws. Other units undertook a mass morbidity survey and two treatment centres were established.

/Training

Training facilities were as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of local institutions</u>	<u>No. of stu- dents at local institutions</u>	<u>No. of stu- dents study- ing abroad</u>
Doctors	University College, Ibadan	80	113
Pharmacists	2	136	-
Nurses	26 (Govt. hospitals)	203 ^{a/}	over 200
Midwives (Grade I)	4	-	-
Midwives (Grade II)	Mission and Native Adminis- tration training centres	122 ^{b/}	-
Sanitary Inspectors	4	151	-
Sanitary Overseers	1	-	-
Dispensary Attendants (North)	2	51	-
Dispensary Attendants (West and East)	General hospitals	50	-
Field Unit Dressers	1	70	-

a/ Completed preliminary training during 1951 and were sent to hospitals for further training.

b/ Passed Midwifery Board's grade II examination in 1951.

There are also training schemes for assistant physiotherapists, laboratory technical assistants, dental technicians, and X-ray technicians and operators. Of the nurses in training, 158 qualified as registered nurses during 1951.

Vital statistics (Lagos only)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>Registered 1950 1 Jan.-1 Mar.</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	9,986	2,607	12,870
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	105.8	90.8	85.7
Total deaths	3,859	-	3,748
Death rate per 1,000 population	-	-	16.2

In most areas, there is evidence of lack of first-class protein and of riboflavine deficiency. Medical field units have carried out research into the diets of peasant communities.

Leprosy research continues and the introduction of sulphone treatment has had a profound effect both on the patient and on the outlook for leprosy

/control

control. The Ilaro Experimental Malaria Eradication Scheme has shown good results in the reduction of malarial morbidity, an increase in live births and a reduction in infant mortality rates. The annual cost of the scheme is a modest 5s. per capita. The control of sleeping sickness by means of treatment and prophylactic drugs has continued. In respect of yellow fever, vigorous anti-mosquito work is under way.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis, smallpox, pneumonia, dysentery and malaria are the main causes of death.

Increased pumping facilities have now been provided for the Lagos water-supply system. Other major construction projects are under way. A second dam has been built at Jos impounding over 50 million gallons. Progress has been made in the provision of rural water supplies throughout the country with the construction of open and tube wells and catchment tanks.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

The major post-war developments in Nigerian education include the establishment of the University College at Ibadan; the founding of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology; a wide university scholarship programme; the marked increase in teacher-training centres; and the expansion in adult education classes. Primary education is either free or provided at very low cost, and in secondary schools the tuition fee is also comparatively low.

Educational administration

The Education Department works on a regional basis. Native Administration run many primary schools and are empowered to levy rates for educational purposes.

The responsibility for education is devolving increasingly upon the local population. There are a number of important consultative committees with strong local representation, which advise the Education Department.

/Territorial

Territorial Government expenditure on education was as follows:

	<u>1948-49</u> £	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51</u> £
Recurrent Expenditure	1,961,761	2,308,530	2,412,239
Grants in aid to voluntary agencies	1,305,058	1,557,746	1,780,032

Recurrent expenditure excludes grants from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and expenditure from Nigerian funds under the Development Plan.

The estimated total expenditure on education for 1950-51 was as follows:

	£
Nigerian Government and United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds	3,825,000
Native Administration	550,000
Voluntary Agencies (excluding grants in aid from public funds)	1,500,000 (approx.)
Cocoa Marketing Board grants to University College, Ibadan	1,000,000

The estimated total expenditure on education from Nigerian Government and United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds is 12 per cent of the total Nigerian expenditure for 1950-51.

Structure of educational system

In the Eastern and Western Regions, there are nursery and infant schools in a few of the large towns. The primary schools in those regions are for children of from 5 to 14 years of age. In the Northern Region, there is a four-year elementary course for children of from 8 to 12 years of age followed by a middle-school course of four years for pupils up to 19 years of age.

In the Eastern and Western Regions, English is introduced in primary schools, first as a subject and then as a medium of instruction. The local vernacular is used as the language of instruction for the first six years, except where there is lingua franca, in which case English is used. In the Northern Provinces, most of the elementary instruction is in Hausa, English being taught as a subject in the upper classes.

The aims of the primary-school course is to provide a basis for permanent literacy, to give those pupils who finish the course an outlook beyond the bounds
/of their own

of their own village, and to prepare those who will seek secondary education or trade training later.

In the Eastern and Western Regions, secondary schools cater for pupils of from 12 to 18 years of age and in the Northern Region for pupils of from 17 to 23 years. The curricula are guided by the syllabuses for the Cambridge School Certificate. The language of instruction at all secondary schools is English. Tuition fees in all Government secondary schools are at the rate of £6 per annum compared to £6 to £14 in voluntary-agency schools. Provision is made for scholarships.

Publication of the educational literature is undertaken locally by the Gaskiya Corporation, the Adult Education Branch of the Education Department, Christian missions and by private authors.

Technical and vocational training is provided by the Government, voluntary agencies and commercial undertakings, either in schools or under apprenticeship schemes for both full-time and part-time students.

The University College, Ibadan, prepares students in arts, sciences and medicine for degrees of the University of London and also conducts extra-mural classes. Opened in 1948, the college had a student enrolment in 1950-51 which included 346 undergraduates, of whom fourteen were women.

The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, with its three branches at Ibadan, Enugu and Zaria, was under construction. At Ibadan, large chemistry and physics laboratories and four blocks of the college's lecture rooms had almost been completed by the end of 1951, while work on the Zaria branch started at the beginning of 1952.

During 1951 the Nigerian Government awarded 115 scholarships for university education at University College, Ibadan, and in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. There were 274 Nigerian Government scholars at universities in the United Kingdom, and twelve in the United States and Canada. In addition, there were some 1,100 private Nigerian students at universities or similar institutions in the United Kingdom and over 300 in North America.

Teacher-training centres provide two-year courses for the elementary certificate; and after some years of teaching experience, the more promising teachers are selected for a further two-year course leading to the higher elementary certificate. In addition, teachers may obtain specialist qualification

/at rural

at rural education centres, where there are nine-month courses in rural science.

The rate of literacy is low in the north and higher in the remainder of the Territory. The number of those attending adult literacy classes was 89,000. There are about 5 million children of school age in Nigeria.

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>			
			<u>Public schools</u>		<u>Independent schools</u>	
Primary schools	8,723	-	5,770		3,320	
Secondary schools	205	-	177		62	
Vocational schools	4	4	8		-	
Teacher education	102	122	129		-	
Higher education	1	1	2		-	
<u>Total number of teachers</u>			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Primary	37,212	38,407	27,403	3,024	5,099	2,881
Secondary	1,435	1,873	1,081	230	519	43
Vocational	-	-	146	4	-	-
<u>Number of pupils</u>						
Primary schools	933,333	970,388	614,469	176,797	142,462	37,040
Secondary schools	20,358	22,615	16,937	2,532	8,519	442
Vocational schools	-	-	1,330		-	-
Teacher training	5,861	6,702	6,702		-	-
Higher education	293	346	313	14	-	-

Adult education

The policy for adult education aims at the eradication of illiteracy, so that the people can feed and enrich their own minds and take an intelligent part in social, economic and political developments, and at the organization of facilities for remedial primary education for adults, especially in rural areas. The total 1951 enrolment in adult education classes was 88,700, an increase of 26,000 over the 1950 figure. In all regions, literacy campaigns are repeated every year. There are now eight vernacular newssheets, four in Yoruba, and one each in Hausa, Tiv, Kanuri and Ibo. Books are now being produced in fourteen of the local languages.

School buildings and equipment

Primary schools are, for the most part, simple structures of mud and thatch; but the standard for school buildings continues to improve, new buildings are being constructed and more adequate playgrounds provided. The main difficulties in the provision of adequate school buildings and equipment are high costs of materials and shortage of supervisory staff. Secondary schools and training centres usually have permanent buildings and are of much higher standard. Several teacher-training centres for both men and women, as well as secondary and primary schools were completed or under construction during 1951.

Youth organization

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are growing in popularity. Many of the missions conduct youth activities; youth clubs are also sponsored by such organizations as the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations.

Cultural institutions

Most schools have libraries. At the University College, Ibadan, a library with modern facilities is expanding rapidly. Some of the large towns have public libraries and most Government Departments have their own technical libraries.

There are museums at Oron and Benin. A new museum is under construction at Jos while the Ife Museum is nearing completion. Six Nigerians are undergoing training in museum techniques.

Information on educational development

The revised development plan contains major schemes for the development of both general and technical education. The total expenditure on the plan from 1946 to 1951 amounted to:

	<u>Nigerian recurrent and loan expenditure</u>	<u>United Kingdom Development Welfare Vote</u>
	£	£
General education	1,354,901	280,364
Technical education	237,063	394,757

/Mass

Mass communications

Nearly fifty newspapers and periodicals are published in the Territory. The periodicals contain some articles of permanent cultural value on many aspects of Nigerian affairs.

There are no theatres in Nigeria but most towns have open-air cinemas. The Public Relations Department's mobile film unit has travelled many thousands of miles showing films to audiences totalling well over a million persons in all parts of the Territory. The radio broadcasting service is being considerably expanded, and Nigerians are being trained for such work both in the Territory and in the United Kingdom.

/NYASALAND

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The land area is 36,825 square miles, and that of water is 11,120 square miles. In the population figures given below, those for Africans are estimated only.

	<u>1931</u> Census	<u>1945</u> Census	<u>1951</u> Estimate
European	1,975	1,948	4,073
African		2,044,707	2,392,031
Asian	1,573	2,804	5,248
Other non-African		455	

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Almost the entire economy of Nyasaland is based on agriculture. The main cash crops are tobacco, tea, cotton and tung. Lake fisheries and forests, which provide some rare woods, form the Territory's other important resources.

The territorial Development Programme, as revised in 1950, is now expected to cost a total of approximately £12 million, nearly one quarter of which will come from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved in principle the cancellation of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes financed from the territorial allocation, other than those for specific public works projects, and the reallocation of the resultant available funds to offset a proportion of the developmental expenditure of certain departments for the remainder of the grants.

General economic development is effected under three main ordinances dealing with industrial licensing, town and country planning, and native development and welfare. Provision is made for the establishment of development committees on provincial and district levels with representation from the European, Asian and African communities which prepare schemes and make recommendations for financial aid.

/Agriculture

Agriculture and livestock

Close co-ordination exists between the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments; the field staff of both is distributed on a provincial basis. The major categories of staff in the two departments are given below:

Agriculture Department 1951

European staff	
Director, deputy and assistant	3
Agricultural officers and assistant officers	61
Development assistants	14
Research and irrigation	14
Others	<u>19</u>
	111

African	
Agricultural instructors	156
Assistant instructors	541
Others	<u>313</u>
	1,010

Asian	6
-------	---

Veterinary Department

European	
Director and deputy	2
Senior husbandry officer	1
Veterinary and livestock officers and assistants	20
Research and technical staff	2

African	
Veterinary assistants, inspectors, clerks	226

Expenditures were:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£ (actual)	£ (actual)	£ (estimate)
Agricultural Department	162,198	183,302	205,682
Veterinary Services	32,371	41,805	53,100

Land utilization in 1950 was: (Area in square miles)

Arable land	9,710
Land for growing trees, crops etc.	1,291
Permanent meadow and pasture	2,210
Wood or forest land	10,778
Other land	<u>12,836</u>

Total area 36,825

Apart from the forest estates, the great bulk of land is arable and is largely under peasant cultivation with small areas under tea, tobacco and tung estates. There are some undeveloped areas, the use of which will depend on irrigation, improvement of communications and the solution of other problems.

Provincial and District Natural Resources Boards have been set up to formulate and recommend conservation measures and legislation. Provincial Boards may also make orders to regulate land usage and prescribe certain measures.

Approximate figures of land ownership are given below:

	<u>1947-48</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	(thousands of acres)		
African trust land	20,500	20,467	20,528
Government township etc.	1,800	1,799	1,988
Freehold)		1,207	900
Leasehold, occupancy etc.)	1,240	65	152
Total	<u>23,540</u>	<u>23,538</u>	<u>23,568</u>

Use of African trust land by other than Africans is subject to the approval of the Governor after consultation with the Native Authority and on condition that it is to the direct or indirect benefit of the Africans. For leases longer than ninety-nine years, the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is also required. Moneys received for rights on trust land are shared between the Native treasuries and Native Development and Welfare Fund.

Following recommendations of the Land Planning Committee, some 300,000 acres of land were recently acquired by the Government from estate owners in the Southern Province for the resettlement of Africans living in congested areas. Of that 300,000 acres, 75,000 were suitable for concentrated settlement and within easy reach of employment; 26,000 acres were unsuitable for fresh settlement, and 200,000 acres were suitable for new settlers and increased agricultural production. By the end of 1951, resettlement of existing population in the first category of land was nearly completed and new settlers were being accommodated, while satisfactory progress was made in the provision of communications and water supplies on the land in the third category.

Production figures for some of the major crops in 1950 are given below:

<u>Type of crop</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)	<u>Production</u>	
		(Short tons)	(Value exported)
Millet and sorghums	194,038	37,186	-
Maize	839,506	301,852	359,830
Cassava	186,180	600,900	-
Sweet potatoes	105,760	79,030	-
Tobacco			
air-cures	13,428)		
flue cured	5,813)	16,150	2,733,431
fire cured	128,728)		
Tea	23,500	7,500	2,028,866
Tung	18,116	1,372	64,164
Cotton	40,447	2,400	346,012

To make up for the deficiencies caused by the previous year's drought, the maximum possible production of food was successfully carried out, with the Government guaranteeing the purchase of all surplus maize and beans. The rice harvest was better than it had previously been; while tea and tobacco had record crops, tung production declined a little; unfavourable rainfall conditions pointed to a poor cotton crop. To safeguard the supplies of foodstuffs for hospitals and for other government institutions and for its employees and labour engaged on development schemes, the Government established its own farms for this purpose under the control of the Nyasaland Farming Corporation. Excellent progress was made in soil conservation with a total of 15,544 miles of contour bands constructed.

The livestock census figures show:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u> census	<u>1950</u> census	<u>1951</u> estimated
Cattle	289,866	264,378	280,157
Sheep	50,444	38,765	50,560
Goats	249,048	259,858	262,061
Pigs	91,231	52,549	41,840

The drying and curing of skins and hides is becoming a rural export industry and a large number of drying sheds were constructed to help secure a high quality. With a loan from the Native Development and Welfare Fund, the tanning of skins and hides using local wattle bark was continued and supplies a cheap source of leather.

/Legislation

Legislation exists for the control of pests and diseases, and vaccinations against rabies and black quarter were given in 1951. Dipping of stock continues to be used for controlling tick-borne diseases. Progress was made in the construction of the veterinary research laboratory at Mpemba, and a start was made on the recruitment of staff. The tsetse fly survey, financed with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, which was started in 1950 to obtain precise data, was continued in 1951; much of the Central and Southern Provinces has been surveyed and some resettlement has begun.

Three livestock improvement centres provided poultry, pigs and young rams for distribution to extension centres and to African farmers; and extension work made progress. Work is also being done to improve pastures through the selection of grasses and the provision of water supplies.

There is no agricultural indebtedness and no land bank exists. African farmers who wish to improve their holdings can obtain credit from the Native Development and Welfare Fund and can borrow money from Native treasuries for approved agricultural enterprises.

Marketing or control boards exist for the purchase and disposal of maize, tobacco and cotton grown on African trust land. Both the Maize Control Board and the Native Tobacco Board include in their membership European and African non-officials. Coffee, which is grown in the north, is marketed by co-operative societies which also produce and market ghee. African produce markets have been constructed throughout the Territory to facilitate disposal of surplus produce.

There is an agricultural school with a two-year training course. The school is to be developed into a joint training school for both agricultural and veterinary students, in order to secure a closer liaison between the two departments.

Agricultural assistance includes the introduction of simple mechanical equipment on the group farms in an attempt to develop a pattern of African mixed farming using hand and ox-drawn ploughs; the issuance of improved seed; and the control of plant pests and diseases, especially for cotton, through new planning regimes. A "Master Farmers" scheme was initiated whereby farmers willing to adopt improved methods are given the necessary help and qualify for a

/Master

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number	140	150	140
Membership	110,000	125,000	152,269
<u>Labour disputes</u>			
Disputes	70	82	42
Number of strikes	36	30	29
Man days lost	553,343	207,000	10,400
<u>Migrant labour</u>			

The number of workers recruited for service in the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea was as follows:

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
2,978	2,338	-

A wide range of welfare facilities is provided for workers of the Nigeria Coal Corporation, the Cameroons Development Corporation, the Colliery and the big commercial firms.

During 1951, workmen's compensation provisions were extended to cover a much larger group of workers, and some of the requirements were made more lenient. Minimum wages for artisans and labourers in the Lagos building industry were prescribed.

The Labour Code Ordinance, 1945, with subsequent amendments contains a comprehensive body of legislation incorporating many of the International Labour Conventions applied in the Territory.

Co-operative societies

During 1951, the Co-operative Department had a staff of nineteen senior service and 119 junior service officers and a budget of £47,776. The total number of co-operative societies is about 1,100; they consist of credit societies, thrift societies, consumer societies, marketing societies, craft societies and maternity societies. A total of 3,000 women are organized in credit societies with an exclusively female membership, while another 7,000 are enrolled in eight maternity societies, and two craft societies have women members only.

Standard of living

No surveys of living costs or standards have been made, but an investigation is at present being undertaken to determine Nigeria's national income. The average retail prices of selected foodstuffs in Lagos were:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u> s. d.	<u>1950</u> s. d.	<u>1951</u> s. d.
Beef	lb.	1 2	1 2	1 6 1/2
Dried fish	lb.		2 1	2 7 1/2
Palm oil	11 lb. 8 oz.	0 8	0 9	0 10 1/2
Yams	5 lb.		9 1/2	11 1/2

Town and rural planning and housing

Huts thatched with grass supply the need for housing in the rural areas of Nigeria. Overcrowding is found in the large villages and towns, where some control is necessary to protect health and avoid danger of fires. In the larger towns of the east and west, the layout varies from conglomerations of shacks to more orderly lines of corrugated-iron roofed houses of European type.

Housing programmes include slum clearance, the improvement of existing towns and the laying out of new towns and villages. The 1950-51 estimate of expenditure on town planning and village reconstruction under the Ten-year Development Scheme was:

	£
Territorial Government recurrent expenditure	150,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	34,000

In the Northern Region, five new villages have been laid out and some of the existing towns and villages have been provided with new markets, drains and roads. In the Eastern Region, Town Planning Authorities have been established in almost all the main towns. Enugu has a scheme for the extension of roads and drains costing £100,000, a street lighting scheme which has almost been completed and a £160,000 housing scheme for the junior staff of the Nigerian Railways. At Calabar, the town planning scheme is to cost £220,000. In the Western Region, plans are being carried out for the improvement of sanitation, for new market stalls, maternity homes, new village layouts and new roads.

The government trade centres at Yaba, Enugu and Kaduna provide for training in building methods and technique.

The Government provides quarters for its senior and junior staff at low rentals, sometimes in housing estates.

/Social

Social security and welfare

In Nigeria, the sense of communal obligation common to people living in groups linked by kinship and accepting the necessity of mutual support still holds good. There is in the Government, however, a Social Welfare Department whose officers help in setting up youth and women's clubs, community centres and village institutes, and the Department also maintains institutions for the care of juveniles and day nurseries. Most of the senior officers are Africans, most of them trained mainly in the United Kingdom.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Convictions</u>	<u>January 1949-March 1950</u>	<u>1 April 1950-31 March 1951</u>
Offences against the person	2,447	2,380
Offences against property	7,781	6,223
Other offences	1,960	1,904

New amendments to the prison regulations cover such subjects as hygiene, repatriation, diet and clothing.

There is an approved school at Enugu for the training of juveniles in agriculture, tailoring, carpentry, bricklaying and shoemaking. In Lagos there is a remand home and an approved school for boys, and a hostel for girls. All prisoners undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for more than one calendar month may earn remission of sentence by good conduct.

A departmental after-care organization was founded in 1947 and is now firmly established.

Public health

The medical and health staff in 1951 was as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
1. Registered physicians	215	80	52
Special categories	33	1	28
2. Nurses of senior training	87	-	-
Certified nurses	1,252	-	-
3. Midwives of senior training	131	-	-
4. Sanitary inspectors	208	-	-
5. Laboratory and x-ray technicians	9	-	-
6. Pharmacists	137	-	-
Medical Expenditure was:	<u>1948-49</u> £	<u>1949-50</u> £	<u>1950-51</u> £
Territorial Government	1,503,590	1,473,452	1,671,349
Metropolitan "	413,039	297,138	

Institutions

	<u>Government</u>			<u>Native Adm- inistration</u>			<u>Mission and private</u>		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
Hospitals	60	81	80	15	4	9	52	55	73
Small maternity homes	-	3	3	63	67	105	125	92	83
Total beds	-	4976	5002	-	2060	1665	-	3052	2572
Rural dispensaries	-	-	20	526	558	642	-	-	96
Rural health centres	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-

During 1951 there were probably more additions to medical facilities than in any previous year. A number of hospitals were rebuilt and twenty-one new ambulances were put into service. At Kano, a new dental centre was established. Two medical field units were carrying out campaigns against endemic diseases, notably against yaws. Other units undertook a mass morbidity survey and two treatment centres were established.

/Training

Training facilities were as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of local institutions</u>	<u>No. of stu- dents at local institutions</u>	<u>No. of stu- dents study- ing abroad</u>
Doctors	University College, Ibadan	80	113
Pharmacists	2	136 ^{a/}	-
Nurses	26 (Govt. hospitals)	203 ^{a/}	over 200
Midwives (Grade I)	4	-	-
Midwives (Grade II)	Mission and Native Adminis- tration training centres	122 ^{b/}	-
Sanitary Inspectors	4	151	-
Sanitary Overseers	1	-	-
Dispensary Attendants (North)	2	51	-
Dispensary Attendants (West and East)	General hospitals	50	-
Field Unit Dressers	1	70	-

a/ Completed preliminary training during 1951 and were sent to hospitals for further training.

b/ Passed Midwifery Board's grade II examination in 1951.

There are also training schemes for assistant physiotherapists, laboratory technical assistants, dental technicians, and X-ray technicians and operators. Of the nurses in training, 158 qualified as registered nurses during 1951.

Vital statistics (Lagos only)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>Registered 1950 1 Jan.-1 Mar.</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	9,986	2,607	12,870
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	105.8	90.8	85.7
Total deaths	3,859	-	3,748
Death rate per 1,000 population	-	-	16.2

In most areas, there is evidence of lack of first-class protein and of riboflavine deficiency. Medical field units have carried out research into the diets of peasant communities.

Leprosy research continues and the introduction of sulphone treatment has had a profound effect both on the patient and on the outlook for leprosy

/control

control. The Ilaro Experimental Malaria Eradication Scheme has shown good results in the reduction of malarial morbidity, an increase in live births and a reduction in infant mortality rates. The annual cost of the scheme is a modest 5s. per capita. The control of sleeping sickness by means of treatment and prophylactic drugs has continued. In respect of yellow fever, vigorous anti-mosquito work is under way.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis, smallpox, pneumonia, dysentery and malaria are the main causes of death.

Increased pumping facilities have now been provided for the Lagos water-supply system. Other major construction projects are under way. A second dam has been built at Jos impounding over 50 million gallons. Progress has been made in the provision of rural water supplies throughout the country with the construction of open and tube wells and catchment tanks.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

The major post-war developments in Nigerian education include the establishment of the University College at Ibadan; the founding of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology; a wide university scholarship programme; the marked increase in teacher-training centres; and the expansion in adult education classes. Primary education is either free or provided at very low cost, and in secondary schools the tuition fee is also comparatively low.

Educational administration

The Education Department works on a regional basis. Native Administration run many primary schools and are empowered to levy rates for educational purposes.

The responsibility for education is devolving increasingly upon the local population. There are a number of important consultative committees with strong local representation, which advise the Education Department.

Territorial Government expenditure on education was as follows:

	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
	£	£	£
Recurrent Expenditure	1,961,761	2,308,530	2,412,239
Grants in aid to voluntary agencies	1,305,058	1,557,746	1,780,032

Recurrent expenditure excludes grants from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and expenditure from Nigerian funds under the Development Plan.

The estimated total expenditure on education for 1950-51 was as follows:

	£
Nigerian Government and United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds	3,825,000
Native Administration	550,000
Voluntary Agencies (excluding grants in aid from public funds)	1,500,000 (approx.)
Cocoa Marketing Board grants to University College, Ibadan	1,000,000

The estimated total expenditure on education from Nigerian Government and United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare funds is 12 per cent of the total Nigerian expenditure for 1950-51.

Structure of educational system

In the Eastern and Western Regions, there are nursery and infant schools in a few of the large towns. The primary schools in those regions are for children of from 5 to 14 years of age. In the Northern Region, there is a four-year elementary course for children of from 8 to 12 years of age followed by a middle-school course of four years for pupils up to 19 years of age.

In the Eastern and Western Regions, English is introduced in primary schools, first as a subject and then as a medium of instruction. The local vernacular is used as the language of instruction for the first six years, except where there is lingua franca, in which case English is used. In the Northern Provinces, most of the elementary instruction is in Hausa, English being taught as a subject in the upper classes.

The aims of the primary-school course is to provide a basis for permanent literacy, to give those pupils who finish the course an outlook beyond the bounds
/of their own

of their own village, and to prepare those who will seek secondary education or trade training later.

In the Eastern and Western Regions, secondary schools cater for pupils of from 12 to 18 years of age and in the Northern Region for pupils of from 17 to 23 years. The curricula are guided by the syllabuses for the Cambridge School Certificate. The language of instruction at all secondary schools is English. Tuition fees in all Government secondary schools are at the rate of £6 per annum compared to £6 to £14 in voluntary-agency schools. Provision is made for scholarships.

Publication of the educational literature is undertaken locally by the Gaskiya Corporation, the Adult Education Branch of the Education Department, Christian missions and by private authors.

Technical and vocational training is provided by the Government, voluntary agencies and commercial undertakings, either in schools or under apprenticeship schemes for both full-time and part-time students.

The University College, Ibadan, prepares students in arts, sciences and medicine for degrees of the University of London and also conducts extra-mural classes. Opened in 1948, the college had a student enrolment in 1950-51 which included 346 undergraduates, of whom fourteen were women.

The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, with its three branches at Ibadan, Enugu and Zaria, was under construction. At Ibadan, large chemistry and physics laboratories and four blocks of the college's lecture rooms had almost been completed by the end of 1951, while work on the Zaria branch started at the beginning of 1952.

During 1951 the Nigerian Government awarded 115 scholarships for university education at University College, Ibadan, and in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. There were 274 Nigerian Government scholars at universities in the United Kingdom, and twelve in the United States and Canada. In addition, there were some 1,100 private Nigerian students at universities or similar institutions in the United Kingdom and over 300 in North America.

Teacher-training centres provide two-year courses for the elementary certificate; and after some years of teaching experience, the more promising teachers are selected for a further two-year course leading to the higher elementary certificate. In addition, teachers may obtain specialist qualification

/at rural

at rural education centres, where there are nine-month courses in rural science.

The rate of literacy is low in the north and higher in the remainder of the Territory. The number of those attending adult literacy classes was 89,000. There are about 5 million children of school age in Nigeria.

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>			
			<u>Public schools</u>		<u>Independent schools</u>	
Primary schools	8,723	-	5,770		3,320	
Secondary schools	205	-	177		62	
Vocational schools	4	4	8		-	
Teacher education	102	122	129		-	
Higher education	1	1	2		-	
<u>Total number of teachers</u>			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Primary	37,212	38,407	27,403	3,024	5,099	2,881
Secondary	1,435	1,873	1,081	230	519	43
Vocational	-	-	140	4	-	-
<u>Number of pupils</u>						
Primary schools	933,333	970,388	614,469	176,797	142,462	37,040
Secondary schools	20,358	22,615	16,937	2,532	8,519	442
Vocational schools	-	-	1,330		-	-
Teacher training	5,861	6,702	6,702		-	-
Higher education	293	346	313	14	-	-

Adult education

The policy for adult education aims at the eradication of illiteracy, so that the people can feed and enrich their own minds and take an intelligent part in social, economic and political developments, and at the organization of facilities for remedial primary education for adults, especially in rural areas. The total 1951 enrolment in adult education classes was 88,700, an increase of 26,000 over the 1950 figure. In all regions, literacy campaigns are repeated every year. There are now eight vernacular newssheets, four in Yoruba, and one each in Hausa, Tiv, Kanuri and Ibo. Books are now being produced in fourteen of the local languages.

School buildings and equipment

Primary schools are, for the most part, simple structures of mud and thatch; but the standard for school buildings continues to improve, new buildings are being constructed and more adequate playgrounds provided. The main difficulties in the provision of adequate school buildings and equipment are high costs of materials and shortage of supervisory staff. Secondary schools and training centres usually have permanent buildings and are of much higher standard. Several teacher-training centres for both men and women, as well as secondary and primary schools were completed or under construction during 1951.

Youth organization

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are growing in popularity. Many of the missions conduct youth activities; youth clubs are also sponsored by such organizations as the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations.

Cultural institutions

Most schools have libraries. At the University College, Ibadan, a library with modern facilities is expanding rapidly. Some of the large towns have public libraries and most Government Departments have their own technical libraries.

There are museums at Oron and Benin. A new museum is under construction at Jos while the Ife Museum is nearing completion. Six Nigerians are undergoing training in museum techniques.

Information on educational development

The revised development plan contains major schemes for the development of both general and technical education. The total expenditure on the plan from 1946 to 1951 amounted to:

	<u>Nigerian recurrent and loan expenditure</u>	<u>United Kingdom Development Welfare Vote</u>
	E	E
General education	1,354,901	280,364
Technical education	237,063	394,757

Mass communications

Nearly fifty newspapers and periodicals are published in the Territory. The periodicals contain some articles of permanent cultural value on many aspects of Nigerian affairs.

There are no theatres in Nigeria but most towns have open-air cinemas. The Public Relations Department's mobile film unit has travelled many thousands of miles showing films to audiences totalling well over a million persons in all parts of the Territory. The radio broadcasting service is being considerably expanded, and Nigerians are being trained for such work both in the Territory and in the United Kingdom.

/NYASALAND

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The land area is 36,825 square miles, and that of water is 11,120 square miles. In the population figures given below, those for Africans are estimated only.

	<u>1931</u> Census	<u>1945</u> Census	<u>1951</u> Estimate
European	1,975	1,948	4,073
African		2,044,707	2,392,031
Asian	1,573	2,804	5,248
Other non-African		455	

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

Almost the entire economy of Nyasaland is based on agriculture. The main cash crops are tobacco, tea, cotton and tung. Lake fisheries and forests, which provide some rare woods, form the Territory's other important resources.

The territorial Development Programme, as revised in 1950, is now expected to cost a total of approximately £12 million, nearly one quarter of which will come from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved in principle the cancellation of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes financed from the territorial allocation, other than those for specific public works projects, and the reallocation of the resultant available funds to offset a proportion of the developmental expenditure of certain departments for the remainder of the grants.

General economic development is effected under three main ordinances dealing with industrial licensing, town and country planning, and native development and welfare. Provision is made for the establishment of development committees on provincial and district levels with representation from the European, Asian and African communities which prepare schemes and make recommendations for financial aid.

/Agriculture

Agriculture and livestock

Close co-ordination exists between the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments; the field staff of both is distributed on a provincial basis. The major categories of staff in the two departments are given below:

<u>Agriculture Department</u>	<u>1951</u>
European staff	
Director, deputy and assistant	3
Agricultural officers and assistant officers	61
Development assistants	14
Research and irrigation	14
Others	<u>19</u>
	111
African	
Agricultural instructors	156
Assistant instructors	541
Others	<u>313</u>
	1,010
Asian	6

Veterinary Department

European	
Director and deputy	2
Senior husbandry officer	1
Veterinary and livestock officers and assistants	20
Research and technical staff	2
African	
Veterinary assistants, inspectors, clerks	226

Expenditures were:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£ (actual)	£ (actual)	£ (estimate)
Agricultural Department	162,198	183,302	205,682
Veterinary Services	32,371	41,805	53,100

Land utilization in 1950 was:	(Area in square miles)
Arable land	9,710
Land for growing trees, crops etc.	1,291
Permanent meadow and pasture	2,210
Wood or forest land	10,778
Other land	<u>12,836</u>
Total area	<u>36,825</u>

Apart from the forest estates, the great bulk of land is arable and is largely under peasant cultivation with small areas under tea, tobacco and tung estates. There are some undeveloped areas, the use of which will depend on irrigation, improvement of communications and the solution of other problems.

Provincial and District Natural Resources Boards have been set up to formulate and recommend conservation measures and legislation. Provincial Boards may also make orders to regulate land usage and prescribe certain measures.

Approximate figures of land ownership are given below:

	<u>1947-48</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	(thousands of acres)		
African trust land	20,500	20,467	20,528
Government township etc.	1,800	1,799	1,988
Freehold)		1,207	900
Leasehold, occupancy etc.)	1,240	65	152
Total	<u>23,540</u>	<u>23,538</u>	<u>23,568</u>

Use of African trust land by other than Africans is subject to the approval of the Governor after consultation with the Native Authority and on condition that it is to the direct or indirect benefit of the Africans. For leases longer than ninety-nine years, the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is also required. Moneys received for rights on trust land are shared between the Native treasuries and Native Development and Welfare Fund.

Following recommendations of the Land Planning Committee, some 300,000 acres of land were recently acquired by the Government from estate owners in the Southern Province for the resettlement of Africans living in congested areas. Of that 300,000 acres, 75,000 were suitable for concentrated settlement and within easy reach of employment; 26,000 acres were unsuitable for fresh settlement, and 200,000 acres were suitable for new settlers and increased agricultural production. By the end of 1951, resettlement of existing population in the first category of land was nearly completed and new settlers were being accommodated, while satisfactory progress was made in the provision of communications and water supplies on the land in the third category.

Production figures for some of the major crops in 1950 are given below:

<u>Type of crop</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)	<u>Production</u>	
		(Short tons)	(Value exported)
Millet and sorghums	194,038	37,186	-
Maize	839,506	301,852	359,830
Cassava	186,180	600,900	-
Sweet potatoes	105,760	79,030	-
Tobacco			
air-cures	13,428)		
flue cured	5,813)	16,150	2,733,431
fire cured	128,728)		
Tea	23,500	7,500	2,028,866
Tung	18,116	1,372	64,164
Cotton	40,447	2,400	346,012

To make up for the deficiencies caused by the previous year's drought, the maximum possible production of food was successfully carried out, with the Government guaranteeing the purchase of all surplus maize and beans. The rice harvest was better than it had previously been; while tea and tobacco had record crops, tung production declined a little; unfavourable rainfall conditions pointed to a poor cotton crop. To safeguard the supplies of foodstuffs for hospitals and for other government institutions and for its employees and labour engaged on development schemes, the Government established its own farms for this purpose under the control of the Nyasaland Farming Corporation. Excellent progress was made in soil conservation with a total of 15,544 miles of contour bands constructed.

The livestock census figures show:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u> census	<u>1950</u> census	<u>1951</u> estimated
Cattle	289,866	264,378	280,157
Sheep	50,444	38,765	50,560
Goats	249,048	259,858	262,061
Pigs	91,231	52,549	41,840

The drying and curing of skins and hides is becoming a rural export industry and a large number of drying sheds were constructed to help secure a high quality. With a loan from the Native Development and Welfare Fund, the tanning of skins and hides using local wattle bark was continued and supplies a cheap source of leather.

/Legislation

Legislation exists for the control of pests and diseases, and vaccinations against rabies and black quarter were given in 1951. Dipping of stock continues to be used for controlling tick-borne diseases. Progress was made in the construction of the veterinary research laboratory at Mpemba, and a start was made on the recruitment of staff. The tsetse fly survey, financed with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, which was started in 1950 to obtain precise data, was continued in 1951; much of the Central and Southern Provinces has been surveyed and some resettlement has begun.

Three livestock improvement centres provided poultry, pigs and young rams for distribution to extension centres and to African farmers; and extension work made progress. Work is also being done to improve pastures through the selection of grasses and the provision of water supplies.

There is no agricultural indebtedness and no land bank exists. African farmers who wish to improve their holdings can obtain credit from the Native Development and Welfare Fund and can borrow money from Native treasuries for approved agricultural enterprises.

Marketing or control boards exist for the purchase and disposal of maize, tobacco and cotton grown on African trust land. Both the Maize Control Board and the Native Tobacco Board include in their membership European and African non-officials. Coffee, which is grown in the north, is marketed by co-operative societies which also produce and market ghee. African produce markets have been constructed throughout the Territory to facilitate disposal of surplus produce.

There is an agricultural school with a two-year training course. The school is to be developed into a joint training school for both agricultural and veterinary students, in order to secure a closer liaison between the two departments.

Agricultural assistance includes the introduction of simple mechanical equipment on the group farms in an attempt to develop a pattern of African mixed farming using hand and ox-drawn ploughs; the issuance of improved seed; and the control of plant pests and diseases, especially for cotton, through new planning regimes. A "Master Farmers" scheme was initiated whereby farmers willing to adopt improved methods are given the necessary help and qualify for a

/Master

Master Farmer's certificate and badge. Many demonstration plots have been handed over to suitable farmers. Thirty agricultural shows, financed by Native treasuries, were held during the year.

There are ten experimental stations, some of which specialize on a particular product such as maize, tea or tobacco, while others concern themselves with general problems. The field programme in 1951 included extensive variety, cultural, fertilizer and maintenance-of-fertility trials on a wide range of crops in different soils and climates. Demonstrations of practical mixed farming were given in various districts, with emphasis on evolving the best method for the particular soil concerned. Preliminary investigations were made into the possibilities of farming the unoccupied Nyika and Vipya plateaux in the Northern Province.

Other progress includes the guarantee of a steady price for cotton growers for the next five years, and the starting of pilot projects by a commercial firm prior to establishing a sugar plantation with an annual production of 20,000 tons of sugar.

Forestry

The staff of the Forestry Department in 1951 comprised:

European: 1 Conservator and 3 Assistant Conservators
8 Forest Assistants, 1 Accountant and 1 Clerk
African: 3 Forest Rangers
49 Foresters
139 Forest Guards
33 other staff

Expenditures were:

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
£(actual)	£(actual)	£(estimate)
38,232	41,447	52,100

Of the 10,778 square miles of all types of forest and woodland, 2,754 square miles are State forest reserve. The most useful timber species are Mlanje cedar, pencil cedar, yellowwood, mahogany and other hard woods.

In 1951 there were 64 forest reserves, and progress was made in the demarcation of their boundaries.

/Legislation

Legislation exists for forest conservation and management, and those powers may be delegated by the Governor-in-Council to Native Authorities in regard to areas of unalienated African trust land. Subject to the approval of the District Commissioner, the Native Authority may demarcate a village forest area for the use of his village. There are now nearly 6,000 village forest areas covering some 500 square miles.

Two companies are licenced to fell timber. One has a twenty-year exclusive licence for cedar in the Mlanje Mountain area and a 50-year exclusive lease to exploit plywood timber.

Total production in equivalent round timber is given below:

<u>Type of timber</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Soft woods cu.ft.	176,676	248,813	204,900
Hardwoods cu.ft.	300,000	370,000	214,600
Value in £	15,678	33,556	35,000

A forestry school was built at Dedza in 1950 for the technical training of African foresters but, owing to the shortage of European staff, training courses were not opened during the year.

The basic development programme provides for the afforestation of 8,000 acres by 1956, and the programmed annual rate of planting is at present 1,500 acres. Considerable progress was made in 1951: Government-owned forest plantations were increased from 4,791 acres to 5,890 acres; 40 acres were reafforested, 25 acres of softwood timber plantation were established and a hardwood plantation was begun.

Fisheries

The Game and Tsetse Control Department is responsible for fisheries. In 1951 some 44 per cent of the Department's approved estimates of £37,432, was devoted to fisheries.

The main sources of fish are Lake Nyasa, Lake Chilwa and the Shire River in the lower reaches. It is estimated that Lake Nyasa alone could produce a sustained 15,000-20,000 short tons of fish annually. There are no reliable statistics of individual landings though commercial firms are required to submit returns.

/To an

To an increasing extent, Africans are fishing offshore and becoming interested in acquiring better equipment. The Department has helped in supplying gill net twine and, in 1951, it evolved a practical type of plank boat.

No deep freezing has been attempted and most of the produce is sundried and smoked or salted. A great deal of the African produce is sold to local consumers on the spot or bartered, while trade of any surplus is in the hands of itinerant buyers, a method of marketing which is considered to be satisfactory until supply exceeds demand.

Organization for the collection of essential data has improved and recording was done in several areas in 1951. A research team financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and associated with the fisheries station at Fort Roseberry in Northern Rhodesia will soon begin work.

Mining

There is no separate mining department and the Lands officer holds the post of Commissioner of Mines. A Department of Geological Surveys was formed in 1949 with a total European establishment of 17 and with 187 Africans including field assistants, drivers, well and drill supervisors. Total expenditure on surveys rose from £1,800 in 1947 to £47,184 in 1950 and the revised estimates for 1951 stood at £50,400. Assistance is provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, which for 1951 is expected to amount to £10,000. Assistance amounting to some £5,000 over the period 1950-52 is provided by the ECA of the United States for investigating mineral deposits.

Mineral rights and ownership are controlled by legislation. Only one mining lease is extant, and 99 long tons of corundum were exported to the United States.

Progress was made in 1951 in geological mapping and mineralogical surveying. Malachite has been discovered; further investigations into corundum deposits and coal deposits were carried out. During the year, eight prospecting rights were issued and one mining claim registered.

/Power

Power

A separate Electrical Services Department was formed in 1950. In 1951 the European staff comprised the Director, four electrical engineers, one general foreman, seven fitters and four clerical workers; the African staff numbered 117 including fitters, linesmen, and trainees as well as clerical workers and labourers.

At the end of 1950 the Department was in charge of the three main electrical supply centres at Zomba, Limbe and Blantyre.

A government loan provision of £880,000 exists for the development of electrical supplies. The targets include the establishment in Limbe - Blantyre of a steam-power station, increasing the capacity at two other centres and setting up various small districts plants. In 1951 an estimated total of £44,500 was spent on electrical development and work was begun on the above-mentioned plans. A survey is being made into the possibility of controlling the level of the Shire River so as to develop hydro-electric power and facilitate irrigation.

Industry

The few secondary industries which exist are European-owned and include the manufacturing of tea, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, plywood and nicotine sulphate.

<u>Production</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Tobacco, lbs.	700,000	750,000	850,966
Soap, tons	872	1,014	985
Nicotine sulphate, lbs.			41,798

The production of handicrafts is a family project on a part-time basis; and the products play an important part in village life. While courses in cobbling and tanning are provided no State aid is given for handicrafts nor are any credit societies connected with that production.

Communication and Transport

Congestion at the Port of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, continued to be a serious problem and, though it was largely relieved by the creation of the Beira Phasing Secretariat, excessive rains towards the end of the year held up

/the unloading

the unloading of ships at the port. Congestion was expected to continue until the middle of 1952.

Inland waterways: There were five tugs, fourteen barges and two motor vessels for carrying passengers.

Railways: Communication with the sea at Beira and with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa is effected by the 3'6" gauge line operated by the Nyasaland Central Africa and Trans-Zambezi Railways. From the Portuguese border to the railhead at Salima, the railway extends 289 miles.

Roads: There were 1,710 miles of main roads, 672 miles of secondary roads, and 2,383 miles of other roads. Registered vehicles showed an increase in the number of private cars; the number of agricultural tractors increased from 71 in 1949 to 84 in 1950 and 128 in 1951.

Air transport: There are two principal airports, eight landing-grounds and other small stations. Passenger traffic has increased steadily since 1949.

<u>Postal services</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Post offices	41	46	50
Post office savings banks	39	43	46
Estimated revenue, all services, £	80,085	80,588	125,000
<u>Telephones</u>		<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number		932	1,225
Internal trunk mileage		917	3,135

Telegraphs: Until 1950 the backbone of the telegraphic network was the old lakeshore land line supplemented by five internal radio links and a transmitter for external services. Additional transmitters now exist at seven stations, and reserve equipment is provided for external work.

Radio: Radio communications have been increased both for telegraphic and telephonic purposes, including the provision of very high frequency radio trunk services, internal teleprinter services and international radio telegraphic communications.

Development plans include extensive road construction during 1951-55 financed partly from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, tar - macadamizing and improving of major roads, and the improvement and expansion of other services.

/During 1951

During 1951 progress was made in the road programme; orders for new rolling stock were placed, airport facilities were brought up to first-class standard and internal services increased. The "Joint" meteorological services for the three Central African Territories has been replaced by a combined service, and Nyasaland now pays its own staff. A scheme for development of aeronautical telecommunications was completed. A training school was opened for African postal workers and provided training in wireless telegraphy and teleprinter operating. Twenty-seven Africans qualified in 1951, and twenty telephonists and nine engineering linesmen were trained.

Public finance

Various town councils are empowered to levy rates on property and to raise money by loans, and the expenditure of funds is controlled by the councils themselves subject to the approval of the Governor. Under the Native Authority Ordinance, Native treasuries have been established by all Native Authorities, and, with one exception, are federated on a district basis. The treasuries derive their revenue from a share of the Native tax, court fees and fines fees from services to Africans - e.g. marriage licences, proceeds from African trust land.

In 1951 the expenditure from Native treasuries largely went towards personal emoluments but considerable sums were also spent on roads and buildings while small amounts went to medical services and water supplies.

Territorial revenue and expenditure are given below:

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Total, including C.D.W. grants	(actual) 2,587,664	(actual) 3,545,763	(Revised estimate) 4,095,854
<u>Expenditure:</u>			
Total expenditure	2,745,295	3,598,195	4,143,300
Medical expenditure	163,321	167,570	253,500
Educational expenditure	173,969	207,479	270,044

All male Africans, pay an annual poll tax, the rate of which was 17s. 6d. in 1951 compared with 10s. in 1949. Of the 17s. 6d., Native treasuries received a share of 5s. of which 1s went to an education fund and 3d to a famine relief fund. Exemptions are granted to the aged or infirm who are unable to pay the tax as well as to non-residents.

/Income tax

Income tax is payable by companies and non-African individuals. Companies pay a flat rate of 7s.6d. in the £1, and there is no profits tax. The rate of tax starts at 1s.3d. in the pound and rises to 14s.6d. in the pound for incomes over £29,000. There is also a non-Native poll tax for resident males over 18 years of age.

Post Office Savings Banks deposits stood at £577,500, an increase of £70,000 over 1950, while commercial bank deposits totalled £2,922,000 and loans for agricultural, industrial and other purposes amounted to £1,104,000.

Internal trade

Import and exports by value are given below:

	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Import values, excluding government and bullion	5,041,627	6,312,911	6,719,183
Exports values excluding re-exports and bullion	4,689,733	4,979,939	5,768,030
<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £	<u>1951</u> £
Food, drink and tobacco	343,411	504,552	441,910
Clothing and textiles	1,465,136	1,822,179	2,097,872
Metals and metal manufacturers, vehicles and rolling stock	1,132,899	2,363,827	2,036,859
Drugs and chemicals	136,445	237,063	258,767
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Tea	1,170,578	1,697,712	2,028,866
Tobacco	3,151,341	2,766,731	2,733,431
Cotton	218,364	335,073	330,002
<u>Direction of trade</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
		Percentage by value	
Imports from:			
United Kingdom	57.8	50.4	48.6
United States	6.6	2.7	2.4
India	4.7	10.8	7.4
Southern Rhodesia	5.9	6.0	6.9
Union of South Africa	4.7	6.0	6.4
Exports to:			
United Kingdom	77.6	65.3	66.5
Southern Rhodesia	3.1	4.5	10.1
Belgian Congo	2.9	3.2	4.4
Egypt	1.7	4.7	3.4
Union of South Africa	1.3	3.1	3.2

/SOCIAL

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

There are no serious social problems of race and cultural relations. The economic and cultural gaps between the African and non-African community are gradually closing.

The legal position of Africans is safeguarded by the Royal Instructions whereby persons not of European birth or descent may not be subject to disabilities or restrictions to which Europeans are not also liable. Women have the same status as men and have equal opportunities in education, in appointment to public office and in the professions. Positions in the civil service are open to women and, where women hold the same posts and perform the same duties, general conditions of service as well as for advancement are basically the same.

Labour

Labour policy aims to ensure that the African shall be effectively and economically free to work as he wishes, either as an individual producer in the Territory or as a wage earner within or beyond its borders; the policy is directed to securing good working and living conditions for those in paid employment to the maintenance of harmonious relations between employer and employee, and to the protection of migrant labourers.

In addition to the main problem of increasing both the labour force and its efficiency, problems arise from the use of migrant labour such as detribalization, and securing the welfare of women and children left behind.

The Labour Department establishment was maintained with nine Europeans, including one labour adviser and five labour officers; the African staff included for the first time a labour inspector, and the number of African labour clerks, which increased from 41 in 1949 to 45 in 1950, was 49 in 1951.

European labour officers are stationed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe in the Territory and at Johannesburg in the Union of South Africa and Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia. African labour clerks are stationed at all district headquarters to issue identity certificates and work books to migrant labourers going abroad under the inter-territorial agreement, to administer remittances

/and prepare

and prepare statistical returns. The provincial labour offices and the district headquarters also undertake the functions of labour exchanges.

The great majority of the unskilled labour force is absorbed mainly in agriculture and, with the exception of a small percentage, the labourers are not entirely dependent on wages. As a result, it is rarely possible to organize or stabilize the labour force to any appreciable degree.

No statistics on the numbers engaged in subsistence agriculture are available; it is estimated that in 1951 some 94,000 and 33,000 respectively were engaged in tobacco and cotton production on African trust land..

The following figures, giving the numbers actually employed at 31 March, a time of peak employment for the majority of industries, are taken from returns voluntarily submitted at the request of the Government and are not regarded as complete.

<u>Type of industry</u>	<u>Numbers actually employed at peak date</u>		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Tea industry	32,312	35,045	43,555
Tobacco	14,278	15,705	20,672
General farming	8,592	10,061	8,781
Building and allied industries		3,584	4,916
Transport	4,209 ^{a/}	6,320 ^{b/}	6,192
Government departments and Native authorities	13,000 ^{c/}	26,550 ^{c/}	27,396
Miscellaneous	19,472 ^{d/}	5,495	7,937 ^{e/}
Tobacco growing	13,206		
Totals	105,069	102,760	119,449

- a/ Nyasaland railway employees only.
- b/ Including railway, road and lake transport.
- c/ Estimated figures.
- d/ Including domestic servants.
- e/ Including storekeepers.

<u>Average wage rates^{a/}</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	<u>Shillings per month</u>		
Agriculture			
Field labour	17.5-30	25-30	25-30
Overseers	30-40	30-100	30-100
Factory workers	27-40	28-40	28-40

/Commerce

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> Shillings per month	<u>1951</u>
Commerce			
Shop assistants		60-100	30-100
Light industries			
Unskilled	18.5-21	22-28.5 ^b / ₁	22-28.5 ^b / ₁
Transport			
Railways		24 ^b / ₁	24 ^b / ₁
Drivers		68-220	
Mechanics		30-150	
(Wage rates per day)			
Building			
Unskilled		1s.1d.	1s.1d.-1s.-8d.
Carpenters, bricklayers		2s.10d.-3s.4d.	2s.10d.-3s.-4d.
Government departments			
Unskilled		10-11d.	10-11d.
Semi-skilled		11d.-1s.6d.	11d.-1s.6d.
Artisans (casual)		1s.3d.-3s.	1s.3d.-3s.

a/ In addition bonuses were paid in the tea and tobacco industries and in some cases regularity bonuses.

b/ Per 26-27 day ticket.

Hours spent in agricultural field work averaged 30 a week, and in Government departments 43 hours.

There is no unemployment since the majority of Africans are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Under-employment is considered to be one of the major problems, largely because incentives to work locally are not high and many persons migrate. To induce labour to stay in the Territory, increasingly better conditions of employment are being offered as for instance, better housing, recreational facilities, free mid-day meals and bonuses.

Seasonal shortages are experienced as a result of the main preoccupation with subsistence agriculture. The shortage was the subject of a special inquiry by Labour Department in 1951. Shortages of skilled and semi-skilled labour was experienced particularly in the building trade.

The estimated numbers of Africans away from Nyasaland are given below:

/Main countries

<u>Main countries of employment</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
In Southern Rhodesia	87,000	87,000	90,000
In Union of South Africa	43,000	40,000	42,000
In Northern Rhodesia	6,000	6,000	6,000
Other territories	10,000		
Tanganyika		3-4,000	3-4,000

Labour may be recruited under a Governor's permit; the quota of recruits and the areas from which labour may be recruited depend upon such factors as local labour requirements and the food-supply situation. The planting season is normally a closed season for recruiting.

The quotas for the two main agencies with permits, and the number of recruits are given below:

<u>Destination</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Union of South Africa quota	10,000	10,000	8,000
numbers recruited	8,022	7,889	7,828
Southern Rhodesia quota	8,000	8,000	8,000
number recruited	2,248	1,935	3,742

The greater proportion of migrant workers go uncovenanted. Certain measures have been taken to protect them and to mitigate the associated evils. In 1949 a Migrant Labour Agreement was concluded between Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias, and legislation was enacted in each territory instituting a system of identity certificates and work books with provisions for deferred pay and remittals to dependants, and establishing conditions for the return of migrant workers after two years. An identity certificate is issued on condition that the intending migrant has fulfilled his obligations and has made provisions for the support of his family.

That legislation is beginning to have effect. The number of remittances as well as the number of employers making the deductions increased in 1951.

Trade union legislation exists which requires the registration of occupational organizations and legalizes picketing. No differentiation is made between European and non-European unions. In addition to unions, there are works and staff committees. The committees, which provide a convenient channel of consultation, are composed of members of the African staff of the industry or department concerned under the chairmanship of a representative of the employer.

/Standing

Standing Labour Advisory Boards are appointed by the Governor in each province; their membership includes representatives of the Government, of employers and of African labour. The Boards advise the Government on all labour matters including wage rates and conditions of employment.

The African Civil Service Board which includes two members of the African Civil Service Association and advises the Government on conditions of service, rules and regulations, and promotions and appointments.

The registered trade unions are listed below:

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Year registered</u>	<u>Membership 1951</u>
Nyasaland Motor Transport Workers Union	1949	
Nyasaland Employers (Motor Transport and Trades) Association	1949	24
Nyasaland Railways Asian Union	1950	110

The African Staff Association of the Nyasaland Railways is not registered as a trade union, but is recognized by the management as representing railway workers.

During the year there were three small disputes involving 376 persons in all, and a maximum of one day's loss of work in each case. There were no contraventions of the Factories and Machinery rules and no fatal accidents. Labour welfare measures include the provision of medical care, recreational facilities and better housing. In 1951 plans were under consideration for building African housing in the three towns with a high population density.

Co-operative societies

In 1951 the Department of Co-operative Development comprised a staff of three European officers, fourteen African co-operative assistants and seven other Africans. The policy at present is to encourage all forms of co-operative activity, with the aim of extending co-operatives to all aspects of economic life.

Statistics of co-operatives are given below:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of societies	51	71	70
Membership	2,100	-	3,097

/Standard

Standard of Living

Legislation exists for the fixing of maximum prices for the principal items of consumption on a district basis. Some prices of foodstuffs are given below:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u> ^{a/}
	Cost per lb. in pence		
Wheat	9	7	
Maize	3	3	1.5-3
Meat	9	9	8-15
Sugar	5.5	6	7.5-9
Tea	24	31	33

a/ Figures are the price range in the Southern Province.

Town and rural planning and housing

There are only four townships, and there are no acute problems at present. Legislation exists for town and country planning. There is a Town Planning Officer, who in 1951 prepared a plan for the amalgamation of Blantyre and Limbe.

Although 380 permanent houses were completed for Government African staff, the housing shortage continued. The Committee on Government African Housing was reconstituted to design an appropriate and efficient cheap house for erection in high density areas.

Close relations are maintained with neighbouring East and Central African Territories and representatives from Nyasaland attend international conferences on housing design and building techniques whenever possible.

Village housing is gradually improving and more European-type of bungalows are being built. The Public Work Department provides some practical training in building and trade testing was introduced in 1951.

There are no home ownership or low-rent housing projects as yet, but Government employees may obtain loans for home building under certain conditions.

Social Security and Welfare

The financial position of the Protectorate precludes any elaborate social security schemes, and the responsibility for the care of the aged and infirm devolves largely on the family.

Government policy is to give as much support as possible to the voluntary

/organizations

organizations which undertake social welfare work in the urban areas, and in the rural areas to teach the African to organize his welfare activities on a community basis. There is no department of social welfare but various activities are undertaken by Government Departments, missions and European voluntary organizations. In the Southern Province where African urban population is increasing rapidly, a woman welfare officer was appointed in 1949 and a Social Welfare Advisory Committee of officials and non-officials was set up in 1950, to co-ordinate the social welfare activities of the Government and voluntary agents and to make recommendations for action. Four District Welfare committees also exist in that province.

African community workers are trained at the Jeanes Training Centre, and refresher courses for 63 of them were given in 1951. These community workers are paid a small honoraria by the Native treasuries.

There are a large number of community centres financed from the Native Development and Welfare Fund, which provide recreational and some educational facilities.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Number of persons convicted	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Offences against the person			
European	11	3	(
Asian	10	5	(274
African	552	534	(
Offences against property			
European	0	5	(
Asian	0	5	(1,282
African	2,491	2,110	(
Other offences			
European	56	90	(
Asian	67	72	(4,916
African	3,877	3,919	(
Total convicted	<u>7,064</u>	<u>6,743</u>	<u>6,472</u>

The prisons comprise one central prison for all classes of prisoners, two second-class prisons for first offenders with sentences up to two years, and ten third-class prisons for first offenders with sentences up to six months. There are also two prison farms.

/Public health

Public health

The medical and health staff were:

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	26	13	15
Special categories	7	-	-
Medical assistants	56	15	-
Nurses of senior training	22	28	-
Certified nurses	213	28	10
Partially trained nurses	37	44	- ^{a/}
Midwives of senior training	22	28	13 ^{a/}
Certified midwives	32	117	47 ^{b/}
Sanitary inspectors	4	-	2 ^{b/}
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	3	-	-
Pharmacists	1	-	-

^{a/} Resident in the Territory but not practicing.

^{b/} Employed by municipality.

Government and private health institutions were as follows:

<u>Type of institution</u>	<u>Number of institutions</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>	
Hospitals			
General hospitals	6	444	
Cottage hospitals or infirmaries	31	1,433	
Dispensaries			
Exclusively for out-patients	107	-	
With beds for lighter cases	2	18	
<u>Specialized units</u>	<u>In general hospitals</u>	<u>In dispensaries</u>	<u>Separate units</u>
Maternity and child welfare centres	35	15	3
Leprosia			6
Mental institutions			1
Tuberculosis and venereal disease	provisions are included in general beds		

There is no compulsory registration of births or deaths in the Protectorate. Figures for death and infant mortality rates are not available.

In 1951 the first health unit was opened under an African hospital assistant and includes a dispensary, a small laboratory, a maternity ward and delivery room. Patients are accommodated in a nearby Native Authority rest house. The unit's staff members travel in the surrounding area to advise on health matters.

/Mission

Mission and Government African hospitals provide training for African health staff. The approximate numbers trained per annum are given below:

<u>Category of staff</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Missions</u>
Hospital assistant	8-10	-
Medical aides	40	8
Laboratory assistants	5-6	-
Midwives	15	21-22
Sanitary assistants		10-15

In the absence of a full survey, such information as exists on the conditions of health and nutrition merely indicate the general trends. The most common ailments are malaria, hookworm, schistosomiasis and tropical ulcer. While none of those ailments carries a high mortality rate, they cause widespread debility and, together with dietetic deficiencies, are considered to be probably the greatest impediments to economic and social development.

During 1951 there were no major epidemics. Rural water supplies were increased by 61 bore holes and a new water supply system is to be built for the Limbe-Blantyre area. A new training school for medical personnel was opened in Lilongwe.

Extensive additions were made to two African hospitals, and part of the planned mental hospital was completed. A group hospital and a leprosarium are also planned. It is hoped to expand the rural health services during 1953-55. Other work during the year included the re-establishment of a small-pox vaccine plant, a gammexane campaign against relapsing fever, residual spraying with insecticides and other malaria control work, continued free issuance of drugs in the treatment of venereal disease, a pilot survey in the Domasi District on the incidence of tuberculosis, and various measures to improve the diet of the local inhabitants.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Owing to the lack of money, teachers and buildings, education is not compulsory for children of any race in Nyasaland. Some Native Authorities, however, have introduced rules governing compulsory attendance of children voluntarily enrolled at assisted schools in their areas. In general fees are charged but provisions exist for the remission of fees for African students when necessary.

Under the present system the Governor is advised on educational matters by four separate committees, which include respectively representatives of the African European, Asian and Eur-African communities. Each administrative district has a school committee on which government, missionary, chief and people are represented, and which advises the Director of Education on local educational matters.

The majority of primary schools are run by missions while a number of schools are operated by Native Authorities, and by European estate owners with government financial assistance. There are also a number of "community" schools started and maintained by local communities with government assistance.

Native Authorities are providing financial assistance for primary school development to an increasing extent. In 1950 they levied a per capita education rate of 1s; the rate is now incorporated in the annual tax.

Parents' associations exist for the four European primary schools and there is a joint association for the whole Territory.

Technical education in the true sense is confined to one secondary school. Increasing emphasis is now being laid on practical training at primary school level and, in the future, technical subjects will be offered in the standard VI syllabus. Similar attention is being given to the teacher-training syllabus, which is being revised to include practical instruction in the use of simple school equipment and the design and building of simple class rooms etc. Various missions have technical training courses.

There are no secondary schools for Europeans, and no post-secondary schools for Africans. Bursaries and scholarships are provided by the Nyasaland Government for higher education outside the Territory.

/Teacher training

Teacher training is provided at seven mission centres and one government institution. Three standard courses are now given -- the vernacular grade course for new candidates, which is now confined largely to women; the English grade course for selected serving teachers, and the higher grade course for the most promising students. An experimental course is being given at three centres and the full revision of the teacher-training syllabus will take into consideration the experience gained. A teacher-training specialist is employed by the Department of Education.

The number of graduates of the various courses is given below:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Higher grade	21	20
English grade	40	85
Vernacular	165	150

The only school for special studies is the Jeanes Training Centre, which has courses in teacher training, courses for government clerical staff, and initial courses for African community workers.

Education statistics^{a/} are given below.

a/ Unless specifically stated otherwise, statistics relate to Africans.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	
			<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
<u>Number of schools</u>				
Primary				
European	5	5	5	-
Other non-African	9	7	-	-
African	4,626 <u>b/</u>	4,864 <u>c/</u>	-	4,540
Secondary	(	(	1	3
Vocational	(16 <u>b/</u>	(16 <u>c/</u>	4	25
Teacher training	(	(	1	14
<u>Enrolment</u>				
Primary				
European	220	295	683	-
Asian	453	575	-	-
African	227,585	220,583	-	241,941
Secondary	134	140	40	130
Teacher training	(1,292	-	56	150
Vocational training	(	-	146	710
Higher education elsewhere <u>d/</u>	25	30		28
<u>Number of teachers</u>				
Primary schools	(2,569	(2,695	32	2,411
Secondary schools	(	(	4	9
Vocational schools	(68	-	15	26
Teacher training	(	-	6	31

b/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Report of the Education Department for the year 1949, Zomba 1950, p. 25.

c/ Nyasaland Protectorate: Report of the Education Department for the year 1950, Zomba 1951, p. 20.

d/ The number of scholarships and bursaries held.

Age limits are imposed on those entering primary school courses and, consequently, more facilities for adult education are required. Experiments are being made in the organization of mass literacy "hedge schools" for adults and children, and some missions organize mass literacy drives or provide education for over-age pupils. Seven night schools have been established to meet the demand.

The Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Joint Publications Bureau has twelve branches in the Territory, and publishes a variety of literature in both English and the vernacular.

The Government provides financial assistance for the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements.

There are public libraries for both Europeans and Africans at Blantyre, and libraries are also maintained at the three secondary schools. The question of establishing a museum in Nyasaland is under active consideration, and in 1951 an appeal for funds was launched.

The first five-year plan for 1945-49 aimed at laying the foundations of the educational development programme. A survey of primary facilities in every district was carried out and details for their expansion in 1950-54 have been drawn up. The objective is to achieve a stabilized primary system through the extension of present facilities, to provide a total of 235 village primary schools offering a two-year course, 370 junior primary schools with a five-year course and 86 primary schools providing a full eight-year course. The primary school syllabus is also to be revised.

During 1951, 175 assisted schools increased their class range while enrolment also increased, especially that of girls.

There is one paper published in English and a weekly government newspaper for Africans. Five missions publish periodicals for Africans.

There are seven permanent cinemas, about thirty-six 16mm filmstrip projectors available at various mission schools and estates, and a government mobile cinema which gives twenty-six shows a month. The most popular films are those made by the Central African Film Unit.

Through participation in the Central African Broadcasting organization, Nyasaland at present receives African programmes from Northern Rhodesia and European programmes from Southern Rhodesia. Plans are being made to transmit programmes originating in the Territory. It is estimated that there are now some 1,500 owners of "saucepan" radios and a large number of group listening centres, including African clubs and community centres. In 1951 recordings were made of village and folk songs for use on radio programmes.

SEYCHELLES

Seychelles and its dependencies consist of ninety-two islands occupying an area of 156 1/4 square miles. The total population, which is composed of descendants of early French settlers, Africans, Creoles and a small number of Europeans, Indians and Chinese, is estimated at 36,533.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

There is no wide scope for economic development in Seychelles. Its economy is almost exclusively dependent on agriculture; the chief exports are copra and cinnamon-leaf oil, with cinnamon bark, vanilla and patchouli oil products of lesser importance. Public investment at the end of 1950 amounted to about 10 million rupees, all of which was made on the London market in gilt-edged securities. Private investment is confined almost exclusively to the home market, and scope for further private investment locally is almost negligible.

Agriculture and livestock

The staff of the Department of Agriculture consists of a Director, a Veterinary Officer, a Forest Officer, an Agricultural Chemist, a Senior Agricultural Assistant, eleven Agricultural Assistants who function as managers of Government estates, supervisors of Crown Lands, a produce inspector and a marketing officer. An Assistant Agricultural Officer was appointed in 1951 to act as Development officer for the Government-owned Grand Anse Estates (4,000 acres). The estimated expenditure on agriculture in 1951 was 211,416 rupees as compared to 121,758 rupees in 1948. The land consists of flat plateau, mostly planted with coconuts, hill land under coconuts, cinnamon, fruit trees, timber trees, and the mountain slopes under forests. There is grazing land in places, mostly on the plateau and the middle slopes.

/Land

Land classification and enumeration are as follows:

	<u>area in sq. miles</u>
Arable land	1.2
Land for growing tree-crops, vines or shrubs	64.0
Permanent meadow and pasture	1.5
Wood or forest land	14.8
All other land	74.5

Plateau soils suffer little damage from erosion, being under a canopy of coconuts or other trees. Ordinances provide for the control and protection of Crown Lands, river reserves, and lighting of fires. All land other than Crown Lands is held in freehold and distribution figures show:

<u>Acres</u>	<u>No. of holdings</u>
5 or under	1,312
From 5 to 10	103
From 10 to 20	147
From 30 to 50	119
From 50 to 100	61
From 100 to 200	42
Over 200	56
Over 1,000	7

The yield and value of the principal crops exported as compared with yield and value for the three preceding years were:

	Area	Annual production by amount		Annual production by value	
		Average for the three preceding years (1948, 1949, 1950)		Average for the three preceding years	
Principal crops	Acres		1951		1951
Copra (tons)	29,020	6,251	6,574	1278,387	1407,687
Cinnamon leaf oil (kgs)	11,856	55,824	99,332	27,847	365,883
Patchouli oil (kgs)	250	4,144	2,286	19,479	24,997
Cinnamon bark (tons)	11,856	346	207	2,723	4,220
Vanilla (kgs)	168	--	484	--	395

/Livestock

Livestock statistics show:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1944 census</u>	<u>1950 census</u>
Cattle	3,277	2,112
Pigs	8,358	2,328
Goats	1,000	1,200
Poultry	32,000	40,000

Livestock products included 50,000 gallons of liquid milk, 60 tons of meat, including turtle meat, and 150,000 eggs.

Control of pests and diseases is effected by quarantine and stock inspection.

Improvement of stock is being carried out under the Cattle Importation Scheme, with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds amounting to £11,000 for a period of five years by up-grading local scrub cattle by crossing it with Friesian or Sindhi bulls and by building up the dairy strain by the crossing of Sindhi and Friesian breeds. Pastures are being improved through the cultivation of fodder crops such as elephant grass and paspalum.

Agricultural indebtedness is known to exist to some extent among the small holders but no details are available. The Agricultural Bank grants loans at 4 per cent up to 50 per cent of the total value of property. With the high prices obtained for copra over the last few years, there has been little recourse to the Bank and many debts were liquidated before repayment was due.

Marketing is at present carried out through an ad hoc committee of the producers but arrangements are in hand to found a marketing association, membership in which would be voluntary. By law (Ordinance No. 1 of 1950), all export of essential oils is sold through a single agency. New warehouses for the storage of essential exports have been built and the building of another warehouse with a capacity of 2,000 tons will complete the government programme for storage capacity. Rigorous inspection of copra, cinammon and patchouli oils is carried out prior to export. All distilling of patchouli oil is undertaken by the Government-owned central distillery. A modern oil expeller, capable of handling two tons of copra per day is shortly to be erected, and will nearly meet local requirements of coconut oil, both for human consumption and for soap making.

/To encourage

To encourage vegetable production, the Agricultural Department imports and sells vegetable seeds at cost price; it also makes available coconut seedlings of selected strains and citrus and other fruit trees. A concentrated programme to combat insect damage to the coconut plantations is planned for 1952 with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare Research Funds and technical assistance from the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control.

There is no agricultural school but selected candidates are sent overseas for training, while learners are trained locally for the field and advisory services. Research work is carried out by the Government and the findings of experimental stations are passed on to cultivators by all means available. Activities included increased propaganda on soil conservation; improved methods of coconut cultivation; encouragement of food crop production; experiments in terracing and irrigation; and improvement of livestock.

Forestry

The conservation of forest cover, the re-afforestation of denuded areas vital to the health and economic security of the people, and the protection of catchment areas are the main objectives of forest policy.

The Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture consists of a forest officer, 4 forest rangers, 5 assistant rangers, and forest guards. The division is responsible for Crown forests and for extension work on privately owned forests.

The forest officer was appointed late in 1950 and a five-year plan for the re-afforestation of some 3,000 acres of land was launched; 304 acres were reafforested during the year.

Expenditure for the year 1951 amounted to 42,495 rupees.

A survey of the extensive mangrove forests of the Aldabra Group of islands was made during the year and recommendations were made for the production of posts and poles for commercial purposes.

Fisheries

The fishing industry, mainly confined to local needs, is fairly well organized. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the organization of fisheries.

An estimated production of 1,000 to 1,500 tons per annum from inshore fishing is sufficient for local needs. About 25,000 square miles of fishable area, within reach of exploitation from Seychelles, have been scarcely touched.

There are no middlemen in the local marketing trade; the fishermen sell direct.

A few traders conduct a small export trade in salt fish.

The main research work on the Mauritius-Seychelles fisheries was carried out between 1945 and 1948 by two marine biologists with the aid of a research vessel. A fishing base has been established by the Colonial Development Corporation at St. Anne Island, and a small supply of salt fish was regularly shipped to East Africa.

Power

Electric power is available in the Victoria area only and is supplied by a privately owned company. The possibility of constructing a hydro-electric plant is being investigated.

Transport and Communications

No. of passengers embarked and landed	2,146
Tonnage of cargo landed	10,686
Tonnage of cargo shipped	11,302

A total of 57 ships entered and left; 51 were British and the rest Swedish, Norwegian or American.

Mahe, Praslin and La Digne have postal services: there is a telephone service in Port Victoria and its environs, while a daily wireless telephone service is available between Mahe and Praslin islands. Telegraph and cable connect the islands with the outside world. The Seychelles Broadcasting Service operates twice a week. There are public receiving sets in various parts of the Colony.

/Public

Public finance

Revenue is derived from customs import and export duties, licences, direct taxes including income tax, and from grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. District Councils of Victoria and Praslin raise revenue by means of rates and fees. A subsidy on basic foodstuffs, both imported and locally produced, accounts for a fair share of expenditure.

Comparative figures of revenue and expenditure were as follows:

	<u>1950</u> (Actual)	<u>1951</u> (Revised)
	<u>in rupees</u>	
Revenue	5,025,346	4,825,787
Expenditure	3,240,903	4,674,304

Assets and liabilities as of 31 December 1951 balanced at 12,473,600 rupees.

The land tax remained constant at the rate of 40 cents of a rupee per acre on all land owned outside the urban area of Victoria. Income tax excludes all income arising from commodities subject to export duties. The exemption limit is 500 rupees per annum with allowances to residents for earned income, dependants and life insurance. Rates of tax vary from 2 per cent on the first Rs. 1,000 to 40 per cent on any excess over 17,000 rupees. These rates are subject to an increase of 25 per cent for bachelors and widowers.

International trade

The total value of imports and exports for 1951 amounted to Rs. 7,324,257 and Rs. 10,149,507 respectively. The comparative figures on chief imports and exports for 1949, 1950 and 1951 were as follows:

<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Food, drink and tobacco	2,047,139	2,521,044	3,882,012
Clothing	697,077	951,463	531,452
Machinery and manufactured gds.	2,421,350	-	2,328,609

/Principal exports

<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Copra (coconuts)	4,330,534	5,793,187	7,138,868
Guano	348,289	300,372	155,671
Cinnamon bark	8,436	76,873	76,276
Patchouli oil	63,779	769,929	332,299
Cinnamon leaf oil	509,809	1,175,679	2,211,774
Vanilla	36,056	-	7,264
Tortoise shell	3,220	-	20,045

Imports (except wine, spirits, beer etc. with specific duty rates) are subject to duty at 17 per cent preferential and 33-1/3 per cent general. Export duty rates vary from 23.5 per cent for copra to 1 rupee per ton for guano. There are restrictions on non-essential imports from foreign sources, but no export restrictions whatever. Exports of copra went to India, Sweden and Kenya; essential oils to the United Kingdom, Holland and the United States of America; and salted fish to Tanganyika and Kenya.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The Territory is populated mainly by peoples of European and African stock who first established themselves in Seychelles during the eighteenth century. There has been considerable mingling of these stocks and there is no racial, religious or colour discrimination. The main social problems are medical and educational, and have no relation to racial or cultural factors.

Human rights and status of women

Information on human rights is being transmitted separately. There is no discriminatory legislation affecting the status of women; they have equal rights with men in the Legislative Council and local government franchise.

Labour and employment conditions

The main labour problem is that of low output, resulting in low standards of living.

A labour branch of the Public Assistance and Welfare Department, staffed by a part-time labour officer and a part-time temporary clerk, mediates disputes, /practically

practically all of which are settled amicably. Trade unions exist but as yet have played no active part in labour-management relations.

An Employment Bureau exists but little use is made of it owing to the easy accessibility of employment.

The 1947 census showed the following distribution of wage earners:

Primary production	19,817
Domestic service	2,579
Artisans, including bakers and butchers	2,337
Public administration and the professions	441
Trade and commerce	209

Agricultural workers receive a minimum legal wage of Rs. 18.50 (£1.7s.9d.) per month for men and Rs. 9.50 (14 shillings) for women for a 5.5-hour work day. Skilled artisans earn from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 per month for a 50-hour work week. All workers employed by the Government and by most private employers receive a cost-of-living allowance. Workers are generally encouraged to work a second shift on piece work by which means wages can double and sometimes quadruple.

Generally speaking, there is no regular unemployment. There is no labour emigration from the Territory except such limited emigration as takes place among the clerical workers and artisans.

There are four trade unions, formed in accordance with the Ordinances of 1943 and 1949:

Seychelles Taxpayers and Producers Association (political)	405
Seychelles Building Trade Union	230
Stevedores & Lighterage Workers Union	148
General Workers Union	195

The Government provides vocational training. There is a technical centre in woodwork, carpentry and cabinet-making, and the Public Works Department trains for the building trade.

Co-operative societies

There are two small societies. The Co-credit Society for civil servants, with 67 members, and the Co-operative Book Society, with 65 members, were formed in 1949.

/Standard

Standard of living

Retail prices

	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Meat (pork) per lb.	.50	.55	1.00
Rice per lb.	.30	.30	.40
Maize " "	.12	.12	.12
Sugar " "	.25	.28	.38
Coconut oil per litre	.70	.70	.81
Grey shirting	1.27	1.35	1.25

The groups of workers covered by the surveys on the cost of living are rural, urban and small-salary earners. The index number stood at 138 in 1951, using 1947 as the base point of 100.

The main bulk of the national income is derived from agriculture and fisheries, and was estimated at Rs. 13,487,402 which gave a per capita income of Rs. 365.

Town and rural planning and housing

Permanent buildings of local materials are gradually displacing temporary ones. Three new villages were completed by the Government.

Government assistance is provided under:

- (a) Sub-economic rents for housing built under the Colonial Development Welfare Scheme;
- (b) Subsidies of 50 per cent to landowners building labour housing;
- (c) Free housing for government labourers.

Social security and welfare

The Public Assistance and Welfare Department has a Poor Relief branch, which grants a small amount of cash paid monthly to deserving applicants. There is a home for the old, the destitute and the infirm with a master, a nurse and seven attendants. Rs. 7,524 was allocated to the branch during 1951. There are no workmen's compensation laws.

Other welfare services include pre-natal and post-natal care for expectant mothers and a juvenile detention centre for males. The Church takes complete
/charge

charge of moral education. No administrative machinery exists for the care and rehabilitation of the handicapped. There is one community centre and another under construction.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

There is little serious crime except for thefts of growing crops, which are a matter of concern. The following comparative table gives details of the main offences committed:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Murder	-	3	0
Rape	2	-	0
Praedial larceny and plundering	273	352	482
Liquor offences	136	166	163
Traffic	91	345	296
Drunkenness	215	194	-

The total number of cases reported in 1951 was 3,995 as compared with 3,994 in 1950. A new prison for 50 male offenders was opened during 1951. Women now occupy part of the old prison in Victoria. These with the Juvenile Detention Center on St. Anne Island are the only penal institutions in the Territory. By an Ordinance of 1951, corporal punishment was restricted to mutiny and gross personal violence to prison officers. Prisoners are employed in such industries as the making of mats, rope and baskets, in carpentry etc. and are paid 90 per cent of the net profit on release from detention. In 1951, 175 persons were sentenced to serve extra-murally and on road repairs.

There is no after-care of offenders.

Public health

The Medical and Health Department, controlled by a senior medical officer, consisted of the following staff:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Government medical officers	7	7	7
Private practitioners	2	2	2
Dental surgeon	1	1	1
Health inspectors	8	7	7
Registered nurses	21	21	30
Registered midwives	43	35	48

/In addition

In addition there were the matron and nursing staff, a laboratory technician and staff, and the staffs of the Mental and Leprosy Hospitals at Anse Royale and Curieuse respectively.

Expenditure on public health was as follows:

	<u>1946</u> Rs.	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.		
	268,486	388,126	554,506		
	<u>Beds</u>				
<u>Government institutions</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Obstetric</u>	<u>Infectious diseases</u>	<u>Mental</u>	
Victoria	90	20	4	-	
Baie St. Anne	20	6	-	-	
La Digne	6	2	-	-	
Anse Royale	8	-	-	-	
Mental Hospital	-	-	-	28	
Curieuse (Leprosy)	4	-	-	-	

Vital statistics showed:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	1,035	1,061	1,033
Deaths under 1 year	73	64	52
Infant mortality per 1,000	71	60	50.3
Total deaths	426	418	425
Death rate per 1,000	12	11.7	11.6

Of the 2,591 school children examined in 1951, 252 or 10 per cent were regarded as suffering from some degree of malnutrition.

Waste disposal is mainly by pit latrines; Port Victoria has a few septic tanks and pan latrines. Foodstuffs and cattle for consumption are inspected.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

General

Primary education is free and open to all by law without distinction of race or creed. Compulsory education is at present only enforced to the extent that standard V pupils are required to complete the primary course. About 70 per cent of the children receive primary instruction. Free education for
/another

another three years is available in the modern schools. The two secondary schools, at which fees are charged, prepare students for the Cambridge School Certificate. About 15 per cent of the secondary school pupils receive free education under a local scholarship scheme while about 27 per cent of the total school population receive some form of free meals at school.

Of the 15 Seychellois students studying for advanced courses overseas, 5 are supported from public funds. There is an Advisory Council for education composed of teachers and local inhabitants, and parent-teachers' associations in the secondary schools, while representations from local government bodies are welcomed.

The technical training of apprentices and all domestic science training are now undertaken by local personnel.

Educational system

The educational system is controlled by a Director of Education assisted by the Advisory Council of twelve members. Most of the primary schools were built by, and are still managed by the Roman Catholic and Church of England missions. All but one of those schools qualify for government grants-in-aid which include 100 per cent of the teachers' salaries and 50 per cent of the cost of constructing new schools.

All schools are regularly inspected by the staff of the Education Department.

Statistics on expenditure were:

Total recurrent	Rs. 423,000
Total capital	120,300
Assistance from the United Kingdom Government	72,600
Expenditure by voluntary agencies	70,000

The territorial expenditure on education was 11.7 per cent of the estimated total expenditure.

<u>Type of school</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Free creches for pre-school age children of working mothers	4	-	-
Free primary schools (6-14 years)	23	3,965	184
Free modern schools	2	129	10
Secondary schools	2	188	12
Technical training centre	1	-	-
Nurses " "	1	-	-
Teacher " "	1	-	-

Adult education consisting of evening classes in English, shorthand and typing were provided at two centres. A mobile information unit showing educational and new films toured the Territory twice a month. English lessons were broadcast by the local radio station.

In regard to school buildings and equipment, about 25 per cent of the primary schools, and both secondary schools occupy new buildings and are satisfactorily equipped. The sum of E1,000 was provided for up-to-date text books in the free primary schools through a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

Youth organization takes the form of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and youth activities of a less formal nature organized by the various missions.

There are two teachers' libraries, one public library (Carnegie) in Victoria, the above-mentioned Co-operative Book Society and the Catholic Mission Library in Seychelles.

There is no museum, but there is a voluntary institution for the encouragement and marketing of local handicrafts. Arts and crafts exhibitions for school children as well as for the public are held annually.

Information on educational development

The government is faced with a need for additional accommodations and staff for the primary schools.

Teachers now receive the same salary as other members of the civil service. Over 70 per cent of the teachers underwent some form of further training during the year.

/Mass

Mass communications

The Government issues a daily bulletin in English, with a circulation of about 160, which contains official announcements, local and overseas news. The Taxpayers and Producers' Association publishes a weekly newspaper in English and French, with a circulation of about 400, which deals with local matters. The Roman Catholic Diocese issues a bi-monthly sheet dealing with religious matters.

Commercial films are screened twice a week in a modern theatre built during the year by the Roman Catholic Mission in Victoria.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The area of Uganda is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 square miles are open water. According to the 1948 census the population was composed of:

Africans	4,917,555
Indians	33,767
Goans	1,448
Arabs	1,475
Coloured and others	827
Europeans	3,448
	<hr/>
	4,958,520

In mid-1951, the total population was estimated at 5.2 million.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

During the fifth year of the Development Period (1947-1956), continued progress has been made. Despite the considerable balances and the healthy financial condition of the Territory, however, it is apparent that the existing heavy commitments and the growing need for new and expanded services will necessitate additional finances, which can only be obtained by the increased production of economic crops and the development of the Territory's natural resources.

The economic development programme is based on Dr. Worthington's Development Plan for Uganda published in 1947, as revised and recosted by Sir Douglas Harris in 1948. To carry out the programme, a Development Commission and an Advisory Development Committee were appointed in 1947.

Agriculture and livestock

The staff of the Department of Agriculture and of the Veterinary Services was as follows:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
Department of Agriculture		
European officers	44	52
African assistant agricultural officers	56	56
Veterinary Services		
European officers	18	23
African veterinary officers	17	18
African veterinary assistants and learners	125	144

/Expenditure

Expenditure was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	E	E	Rev. Estimates
Agriculture	222,350	657,464	546,923
Veterinary and animal industry	72,864	75,770	119,565

The estimated areas under various forms of land usage were as follows:

<u>Cultivated</u> acres	<u>Uncultivated</u> acres	<u>Swamp and forest</u> acres
6,304,756	37,917,310	15,008,804

Land and water conservation practices were extended to all districts with the co-operation of African local governments. There also has been a considerable development of communal activity in constructing conservation works.

The land policy of the Government was set out in an official statement published on 11 July 1950. It was declared that the rural lands were being held in trust for the use and benefit of the African population; that the Governor should consult the African local government concerned and give full consideration to its wishes before appropriating areas for forests, roads, townships or any other public purposes; and that it was not the intention of the Metropolitan Government and the Protectorate Government to develop Uganda as a country of non-African farming and settlement.

The laws governing land ownership are the Crown Lands Ordinance, the Land Transfer Ordinance and various Native Agreements. Registration is governed by the provisions of the Registration of Titles Ordinance.

The area held by non-Africans is less than 500 square miles, only 176 square miles of which represent alienation by the Crown; the remaining 324 square miles are represented by purchases from Africans by non-Africans in Uganda after the Uganda Agreement, 1900. In addition, there are townships and trading centres located on Crown land. Africans own some 10,000 square miles of freehold land, which cannot be acquired by non-natives without the consent of the Native government and the Governor. Africans can acquire normal rights as to possession of Crown land; in addition, they can acquire rights of occupation and cultivation under Native custom, and that is the normal form of African occupancy in the bulk of Uganda.

/The preservation

The preservation of soil resources and the resettlement of people from congested areas are among the main problems confronting the Department of Agriculture. An important scheme for the voluntary resettlement of part of the population was carried out in the Kigezi district in 1949 and 1950; some 14,000 people were moved to a new area. In 1951 a start was made with the extension of the Kigezi resettlement scheme into largely uninhabited areas in Ankole.

The following table gives figures for the acreage and production of the principal crops:

	<u>Area</u> <u>acres</u>			<u>Production</u> <u>tons</u>		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cotton	1,628,518	1,490,702	1,535,200	231,472	207,587	206,182
Coffee	166,926	180,146	200,000	37,243	56,126	70,000
Maize	314,643	316,579	266,000	47,106	33,150	20,000
Tobacco	9,595	10,774	5,000	2,323	2,383	973
Castor seed	-	-	-	672	2,166	7,600

Continued high prices for coffee were responsible for a marked increase in coffee planting. Tobacco acreages were markedly reduced, largely on account of increased competition from the cotton crop in tobacco-growing areas. Castor-seed production showed a phenomenal increase for which high prices were responsible.

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Cattle	2,548,161	2,524,523	2,714,000
Sheep	1,076,712	1,065,822	1,035,000
Goats	2,309,538	2,309,538	2,415,000
Pigs	18,286	-	17,000

Exports of hides and
skins

Hides (tons)	1,390	1,651	1,720
Goat skins (pieces)	1,021,711	1,134,356	1,016,900
Sheep skins (pieces)	68,163	82,760	82,200

The general objective of the Department of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry is to bring about an increase in the production of livestock and their products by means of effective disease control, improvements in husbandry practice and the development of orderly marketing of livestock and by-products.

During 1950 and 1951 a total of 791,000 cattle were immunized against rinderpest; trypanosomiasis control involved the treatment of 173,000 cattle with /antricide

antrycide and 12,000 cattle with dimidium bromide; 22,000 cattle were vaccinated against anthrax and blackquarter.

Progress has been made in the development of Livestock Improvement Areas, the primary aim of which is to increase the productivity of livestock through effective control of disease together with the raising of the plane of nutrition and standard of management; such areas are to be used as foci from which the methods of feeding and management as well as superior breeding stock are to be disseminated to other areas.

Research and investigational work on the improvement of indigenous cattle and on cattle diseases was carried out at the Livestock Experiment Station and Animal Health Research Centre at Old Entebbe, and at the Mbarara Stock Farm; in addition, a series of surveys have been initiated on the health of cattle in sample areas throughout the Territory.

Agricultural indebtedness is not a major problem; it is generally of a short-term nature and is confined to a comparatively small number of peasant farmers.

Assistance for agricultural production is provided by the Uganda Credit and Savings Bank, created in 1950 with a capital of £600,000. The purpose of the Bank is to make loans on reasonable terms to Africans and African co-operative societies, also to act as a savings bank for the African population and for the investment of surplus funds held by co-operative societies.

Stores for the storage of crops awaiting transport to processing centres have been erected by co-operative societies; in addition, large numbers of stores to facilitate marketing of cotton and other produce, and a grain-conditioning plant capable of processing and storing 140,000 bags of grain, have been erected by the Government. Agricultural officers assist and instruct in the grading of crops, and regularly inspect all cotton and other produce markets; the selling of Native produce is supervised, both in the interest of proper grading and to ensure fair treatment of producers by buyers.

The cotton ginning industry is opening up for Africans; the Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union operated one ginnery in 1950 and two in 1951. Legislation has been enacted which will permit co-operative societies to acquire, with financial assistance from the Government, ginneries for the primary processing of their cotton crop.

Investigations into the mechanization of Native agriculture are carried out by a Special Development Section of the Agriculture Department; its personnel, which is almost entirely African, is trained in the operation of mechanical equipment.

/Control of

Control of Blackarm disease of cotton and of insect pests was carried on during the period under review.

Agricultural education comprised training courses for farmers, chiefs, school teachers and agricultural students. Agricultural extension, which concentrates primarily upon inculcation of good farming principles and methods of soil conservation, is conducted by field officers of the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department.

Forestry

The staff of the Forest Department is composed of 25 senior officers, of whom 4 are Africans, 74 locally trained African junior field officers, and 181 other African employees. Expenditure in 1951 was £121,893 and revenue £59,678. Forestry matters of local significance are devolving on African local governments, each of which employs an average of two local staff members trained at the Forest Rangers School.

The forest area under working plans was 1,784 square miles out of a total forest estate of 6,420 square miles. The output from forest reserves and Crown lands was as follows:

	<u>cu. ft.</u>
timber	1,210,823
poles	305,083
fuel	4,933,244
charcoal	1,101

The total production of sawn timber from both public and private estates was:

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
tons	tons	tons
20,977	21,658	22,000

Production and marketing are in private hands except that the lumber output of mills operating in state forests is marketed by the semi-official Uganda Timber Sales, Ltd. New planting was done by the Forest Department on 1,558 acres and by local governments on 316 acres.

Fisheries

The staff of the Game and Fisheries Department includes 5 senior European Fisheries Officers and 48 African fish guards. The Game Warden is responsible for control of fisheries in all Uganda waters with the exception of the waters of Lake Victoria, which are the responsibility of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service, an inter-territorial body under the East African High Commission. A Fish Farming

/Officer

Officer is responsible for the development and control of an experimental fish farm. Estimated expenditure on fisheries development for 1951 was £18,000.

Fishing is completely in the hands of the indigenous population and it is estimated that 15,000 tons of fish are taken from Uganda waters annually, with a total value in excess of £400,000. Most of the fish caught is cured by dry salting or smoking. Marketing in areas distant from the fisheries is carried out by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, which has a modern and well-equipped station for the freezing and dispatch of fresh fish to the larger towns. The African local governments and African fishing companies have a considerable financial interest in the corporation.

Surveys and research are undertaken by the Fisheries Officers with the assistance of the East African Fisheries Research Organization. Towards the end of 1950, the Fish and Crocodiles Ordinance, designed for the better conservation of Uganda fish resources, was enacted.

Mining and mineral oils

Mineral rights include prospecting licences granted for a period of one year, and mining leases granted for an initial period of 15 years with the right of renewal. All mines are privately owned; in 1951, there were 238 Europeans, 24 Asians and 24 Africans holding mining titles.

Mineral production was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Gold (troy oz.)	649	590	273
Tin (long tons)	186	264	164
Wolfram (long tons)	155	186	161
Bismuth (long tons)	9	7	5
Columbite-Tantalite (long tons)	2.5	5	6
Beryl (long tons)	33	16	2.5
Galena (long tons)	48	53	5.5
Mica (lbs.)	3,800	-	364

The value of the mineral production was £430,901 in 1951 as compared with £227,094 in 1950, and £142,305 in 1949.

/Power

Power

The Government-financed Uganda Electricity Board is primarily responsible for the development and distribution of power. The Board controls approximately 63 per cent of the total installed generating capacity of the Territory.

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of customers	4,143	5,298	6,836
Units generated (millions)	10.7	16.4	28.5
Revenue	£93,435	£152,612	£272,686
Expenditure	£98,542	£142,632	£228,983

There are seven privately-owned power stations of between 100 kva and 2,250 kva capacity in outlying districts; one is a hydro-electric power station of 880 kva capacity and all other stations are diesel-driven.

During 1951 the Uganda Electricity Board approved a number of capital development schemes at a total estimated cost of £225,512. Satisfactory progress was made on the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric scheme with the excavation and concreting of the main dam and the erection of structural steelwork for the power house.

Industry

During 1951 the Uganda Development Corporation was set up to facilitate industrial and economic development and to promote and assist in the financing, management, or establishment of new undertakings, in addition to conducting research on the Territory's industrial and mineral potentialities.

The following table gives the number of establishments and the number of workers employed in the more important industries in 1951:

<u>Type of industry</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Number of workers employed</u>
Cotton ginning	179	21,564
Metal mining	31	7,354
Quarrying	14	939
Food manufacturing	58	6,407
Beverage industries	13	437
Tobacco factories	5	2,700
Manufactures of wearing apparel	37	338
Manufactures of wood and cork	32	3,198
Manufactures of furniture and fixtures	35	437
Manufactures of chemical products	23	1,401

/Tiles,

<u>Type of industry</u>	<u>Number of establishments</u>	<u>Number of workers employed</u>
Tiles, bricks and stone products	47	3,336
Machine shops	10	150
Garages and transport equipment	52	1,028
Oil mills	12	1,053
Construction	136	39,898
Printing and publishing	15	480

The main traditional handicrafts are basketry, pottery, bark-cloth and mat-making, the making of canoes, the dressing of hides, the manufacture of fishing and hunting apparatus and of musical instruments. The introduced handicrafts are needlecraft, sewing and knitting, and modern carpentry. Government assistance is provided by the Department of Social Welfare in connexion with its community development schemes, but the main responsibility for cottage industries lies with local governments and local education authorities. One African government has organized the marketing of the products of village industries, and the Uganda Museum also helps to encourage traditional crafts.

It is the declared policy of the Government to facilitate industrial development. In pursuance of that policy, the decision was taken to develop the hydro-electric power station at the Owen Falls on the Nile at Jinja, which is scheduled for completion towards the end of 1953. A cotton mill using Uganda-grown cotton and destined to employ many thousands of Africans is being built near the dam and will be the first major industrial enterprise based on the power from the new hydro-electric station. The second centre of development will be at Kilembe, on the slopes of the Ruwenzori mountains in western Uganda, where exploratory work on large copper-cobalt deposits has been carried on for two or three years. A 200-mile extension of the Mombasa-Kampala railway is being built to connect the Kilembe mine on the Belgian border with the port of Mombasa. A third important industrial centre will be established at Tororo, in Eastern Province, where a cement works with a capacity of 55,000 tons per annum is nearing completion. It is planned to establish at Tororo a phosphatic fertilizer factory and an iron and steel industry based upon the availability in the area of apatite and of high-grade magnetite. Consideration is also given to the production of fuel alcohol, the manufacture of paper from local raw materials, and of refined salt from brine.

Transport and communications

Roads: In 1950, the total length of main roads was 2,512 miles, and the total length of secondary roads was 6,000 miles. Vehicles numbered 3,000 lorries, 400 buses, 3,800 motor cars, 1,900 cycles, and several thousand bicycles, mostly owned by Africans. A progressive programme of bitumenization of the main trunk roads is at present in hand.

Railways: Separate statistics for Uganda are not maintained, the railways being administered by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Figures in respect of the Kenya and Uganda Section were as follows:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	£6,219,421	£6,475,019
Goods tonnages (tons)	2,284,485	2,474,948
Passenger journeys (number)	3,466,339	3,673,193

Air transport: There is a first-class airport at Entebbe and there are nine landing grounds in various parts of the country. Regular schedules are maintained by many airlines, and there are regular connexions to services operating to all parts of the world. An internal air service is being operated by the East African Airways Corporation on behalf of the Government.

Inland waterways: The East African Railways & Harbours Administration operate lake steamers on lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and river steamers on the Nile.

R	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	£299,603	£347,807
Goods tonnages	286,240	309,908

The postal, telephone, telegraph and radio services are controlled by the East African Posts and Telegraph Department, with headquarters in Nairobi and regional headquarters in Kampala. During 1950, three new departmental post offices and one agency were opened; the telegraph service was extended from Kampala to Kalisizo, and the telephone service was expanded by about 26 per cent. The external radio-telephone service was extended via London to Vatican City, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Mozambique, and a direct radio-telephone service to Aden was introduced. A loan of £2 million was floated on the London market for the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department.

/Public finance

Public finance

A single budgetary system is followed, and development expenditure is not shown separately but is treated as an integral part of normal expenditure. Reserve funds are set aside for special development purposes; in addition, two price assistance funds exist as a reserve against fluctuating world prices: they are (i) the Cotton Price Assistance Fund, approximately £20 million, and (ii) the Coffee Price Assistance Fund, approximately £5 million. The Buganda Government and African local governments prepare annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for services which they administer; those estimates are subject to final approval by the Central Government, which makes substantial grants to all African local governments.

<u>Territorial budget</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Revenue	8,094,381	11,036,701	14,734,820
Expenditure	6,686,863	8,000,380	12,894,803
Grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes (included in above total expenditure)	344,131	426,056	478,841
Expenditure under the Specific Loan Ordinance, 1950			
Loan to Uganda Electricity Board to finance the development of the Owen Falls Hydro-electric scheme			3,235,000
Buganda Government and African local government expenditure		1,424,266	

On 31 December 1951, the estimated assets were £22,511,424; the estimated liabilities were £12,894,803. The anticipated excess of assets over liabilities amounted to £9,616,621.

Taxation falls into five main categories:

Income tax, from which all Africans are exempt;

Poll tax which is levied on every able-bodied male African at the rate of 6s. per year with the exception that in the Buganda Kingdom it is levied at the rate of 15s. or 10s. according to locality.

Native Administration tax is levied by African local governments varying from 6s. to 22s. according to district; while a non-native poll tax is levied at flat rates of £5 on income exceeding £200 per annum and £3 on lower incomes. Females possessing an income of less than £150 per annum are exempted.

Export taxes; Companies tax and Customs and Excise.

?/Banking

Banking and credit

The Post Office Savings Bank, which is operated jointly with the Post Office Savings Bank of Kenya and Tanganyika, has its headquarters in Nairobi. The total number of Uganda depositors was as follows:

	<u>1 Jan. 1950</u>	<u>1 Jan. 1951</u>
European	1,778	1,950
Asian	6,534	7,225
African	64,016	66,291
Trustee	984	1,175
Total deposits were	£1,413,683	£1,580,692

Commercial banking facilities are provided by three banks with eighteen branches.

The Uganda Credit and Savings Bank was formed in 1950 and provided with capital from government funds accumulated in connexion with the export of cotton and coffee. The Bank assists Africans in developing their lands and houses by granting loans against titles. The number of loan accounts in 1951 was 546, and 25 were closed; at the end of the year the balance of outstanding loans was £126,143.

International trade

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Imports	12,546,538	15,402,126	22,435,674
Exports	23,433,182	28,669,157	47,197,150

Principal imports

Cotton piece goods and cotton blankets	2,787,098	3,476,269	2,799,110
Jute bags and sacks	317,107	495,768	719,006
Manufactures of base metals	1,710,916	1,094,412	3,057,585
Machinery	1,810,396	2,382,865	2,635,730
Road motor vehicles	943,266	824,061	768,618
Cycles	208,847	396,682	542,429
Tyres and tubes	263,102	-	716,270
Petrol and kerosene	409,847	537,155	681,475
Tobacco	275,187	365,348	727,691
Spirits, potable	50,499	57,128	80,622

/Principal exports

International trade (cont'd)

<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
	£	£	£
Cotton, raw	17,342,765	16,697,697	28,741,604
Coffee	2,890,901	8,331,912	13,654,093
Hides and skins	490,701	737,293	1,183,922
Tea	223,087	244,488	265,243
Sisal fibre	59,000	107,124	194,174
Chillies	44,526	134,379	135,524
Tin ore	75,338	95,359	98,851
Cigarettes	76,550	59,639	55,095
Sugar	52,914	78,754	17,376
Cotton seed	1,163,000	893,251	658,048
Other oilseeds	44,526	134,379	135,524

Direction of trade (percentage of value)Imports to Uganda from:

United Kingdom	56.3	54.0	45.8
India	12.8	14.0	11.7
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	5.5	5.0	5.3
Foreign countries	25.4	27.0	37.2

Exports from Uganda to:

United Kingdom	28.0	28.0	30.0
India	39.0	37.0	26.4
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	9.0	11.0	6.6
Foreign countries	24.0	24.0	37.0

Restriction on imports was greatly reduced in 1951 by an extension of Open General License on importations from O.E.E.C. countries. There was a further extension of open general licensing to all countries in the world for certain commodities such as heavy iron and steel products, copper, nickel and zinc semi-manufactures.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Race relations are in general good. There is no colour bar as such, though class distinctions are sometimes mistaken for one. It is customary for Africans, Asians and Europeans to mingle together at social and cultural functions, whether official or private. There is no legislation discriminating against the indigenous population except for the Liquor Ordinance, which prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors to Africans.

Status of women

Women are taking an increasingly prominent part both in society and in public life. They fulfil a vital role in the nursing and teaching professions and are almost invariably represented on public committees concerned with social services and cultural activities. Their influence in public life is growing.

In domestic life also there has been a steady improvement in the position of women. The Uganda Government has long recognized that it is through education that this improvement can be maintained and accelerated. The importance of the education of girls is realized over most of the Territory; in those areas where parents are traditionally reluctant to send their daughters to school, efforts have been concentrated and special inducements have been held out to persuade parents to send girls to school. Formal education is followed up by the work of rural betterment societies and other voluntary bodies such as the Uganda Council of Women which, supported and assisted by the Department of Social Welfare, teach homecraft and encourage women to play an active part in society.

Labour and employment conditions

Labour policy is directed towards the promotion of harmonious relations between employees and employers, the improvement of working conditions and the raising of the workers' standard of living; in each of those subjects steady progress has been made and maintained.

Little interest has yet been shown in trade unionism; however, some form of industrial relations machinery had to be introduced to enable employers and employees to meet and discuss common problems, and therefore, for the past two years, the Labour Department has been striving to promote staff associations

/and works

and works committees, of which there are now thirty, covering some 25,000 employees. These bodies discuss questions affecting working conditions and wages, and where they have been in existence for some time, industrial relations have improved. A recently enacted Factories Ordinance provides powers for establishing and maintaining sound standards of industrial safety and healthy working conditions; in agricultural employment greater attention is being paid to the labourers' health, and ration scales and housing conditions are improving. The higher standard of living is best reflected in wage increases granted for the past seven years, in particular in the major towns, where there has been an increase of 250 per cent.

The Labour Department is divided into the Headquarters Section, the Field Inspectorate, and the Labour Exchange and Statistical Section. The staff is composed of twenty European officers and thirteen African labour inspectors. The duties undertaken by the Department include the implementation of local labour legislation, conciliation and advice in labour disputes, inspection of factories, assessment of workmen's compensation, collection of employment statistics, organization of labour exchanges, organization and welfare of migrant workers, and promotion of joint consultation through staff associations and works committees.

The number of Africans employed in the principal industries and services was as follows:

<u>Industrial group</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
	1949	1950	1951
Agriculture	25,714	29,547	38,375
Cotton ginning	--	18,000	21,564
Forestry and fishing	3,122	3,599	4,569
Mining and quarrying	9,603	5,811	8,293
Construction	4,842	34,491	39,898
Transport and communications	--	6,361	6,529
Industry and electricity	30,942	24,388	22,526
Wholesale and retail trade	5,400	2,472	4,203
Other services	4,729	7,219	15,742
Government	37,504	10,090	9,595
African Local Government	31,629	29,172	28,498
Not stated	5,146	--	--
Total	158,631	171,150	199,792

The scope of the census from which the above information has been obtained was intended to cover employers of five or more persons excluding domestic servants; the table is not therefore complete, in view of the many thousands who work singly or in pairs in African employ.

Adult male African employees by occupation

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Clerks	2,341	3,664	5,731
Shop assistants and store men	2,850	2,418	1,479
Carpenters, joiners	--	2,278	2,881
Masons, bricklayers	--	3,994	4,690
Mechanics, blacksmiths	--	1,531	3,338
Drivers	--	2,230	3,100
Tailors	--	--	1,089
Other skilled	4,102	9,842	--
Semi-skilled	11,445	12,420	--
Unskilled labourers	109,843	120,180	146,835
All others not included above	--	--	23,823

Estimated average wages by occupation in 1951

Shillings per month

Clerical staff	86
Shop assistants and store men	47
Carpenters, joiners	109
Masons, bricklayers	96
Mechanics, blacksmiths	77
Drivers	86
Tailors	79
Unskilled labourers	29
All others not included above	59
Male juveniles	17
Adult females	50
Female juveniles	16

The statutorily fixed maximum hours of work are a 48-hour week and, whenever practicable, an eight-hour day.

Unemployment does not exist, since the demand for labour still exceeds the supply. Seasonal employment is provided by the cotton ginning industry for 21,000 workers from January to May, compared with 5,000 during the rest of the year.

/There is

There is a large labour migration to south-west Uganda from Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika, and a smaller one in the north-west from the Belgian Congo and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The migrants, many of whom are accompanied by their wives and families, are employed either by African farmers or by non-African employers on estates or in industry, on terms identical with those offered to Uganda Africans, and are safe-guarded by identical legislation; labourers recruited under permit are supplied with free housing, rations, free medical attention and free transportation from the place of recruitment and back to the border. Twelve camps providing shelter and free food for immigrant workers have been established along the routes by the Government; the number who passed through them in 1951 was 240,379 compared with 151,577 in 1950.

Statistics of migrant labour for 1951

<u>Number of immigrants</u>	<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Average length of absence</u>	<u>Approximate sex ratio (men:women)</u>
78,985	Ruanda-Urundi	9 months	4:1
16,177	Tanganyika		3:1
2,667	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	to	7:1
9,394	Belgian Congo		6:1
		2 or 3 years	
<u>Departing immigrants</u>			
52,821	Ruanda-Urundi		6:1
16,347	Tanganyika		15:1
1,335	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		8:1
7,562	Belgian Congo		10:1

There are internal migratory movements from the West Nile District to Central Uganda and from Kigezi and Ankole districts to Buganda. Figures for these movements in 1951 were: 72,903 workers leaving their homes and 64,610 returning to their homes.

There are two registered workers' organizations: the Kenya and Uganda Asian Railway Union with a membership of 249, and the Uganda Posts and Telegraphs Welfare Union, with a membership of 110. The Uganda Federation of Employers is the only employers' association.

Industrial disputes are settled by conciliation or, if that fails to achieve settlement, by arbitration, machinery for which is provided under the Trades Disputes Ordinance, 1949. The number of disputes, which are usually of a minor nature and are settled by Labour Officers acting as conciliators, was as follows:

/1949

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of disputes	69	46	54
Number of workers involved	11,377	4,609	4,490
Man-days lost	18,973	6,653	5,593

Recreational and shopping facilities and, in some cases schools and clinics, are provided by larger agricultural employers. The Uganda Employment Ordinance requires every employer of 500 or more workers to appoint a full-time welfare officer.

There is little artisan training at present, but plans have been made for the establishment of a system of technical education in junior secondary technical schools, and for an apprenticeship system with approved employers under the Artisan Training Organization set up within the Labour Department.

Co-operative societies

The staff of the Department of Co-operative Development consists of 11 Registrars and Assistant Registrars and 37 African Co-operative Assistants.

Existing co-operative societies at 31 December 1951 were:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Turnover</u> <u>£</u>
Thrift and loan societies	8	304	1,164 (savings)
Consumer societies	6	1,507	57,983
Traders' supply societies	5	1,008	64,464
Producers' marketing societies	337	33,430	627,467
Dairy societies	3	306	3,310
Fishing societies	<u>2</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	361	36,620	
Producers' marketing unions	5	136 societies	148,233

In some districts the producers' co-operative societies have been combined to form Unions with the object of facilitating the operations of the member-societies. One of these unions operated two ginneries in 1951.

The number of registered societies increased from 26 at the end of December 1948 to 361 at 31 December 1951.

/Standard of living

<u>Standard of living</u>			
<u>Retail prices in Kampala</u>	<u>1949</u> <u>Sh.cents</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>Sh.cents</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>Sh.cents</u>
Bread (lb.)	0.43	0.48	0.53
Meat (lb.)	0.50	1.25	1.60
Sugar (lb.)	0.27	0.32	0.35
Milk (pint)	0.40	0.50	0.50
Khaki drill (yd.)	4.05	4.50	5.50

Average monthly budget of African Labourers in Kampala in 1949

<u>Income</u>	<u>Sh.cents</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Sh.cents</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total cash income	29.26	Food and drink	20.27	70.7
Value of free rations	0.47	Tobacco	0.51	1.8
		Fuel and water	0.87	3.0
		Soap	0.59	2.1
		Utensils and furniture	0.35	1.2
		Clothing	2.22	7.7
		Transportation	0.59	2.1
		Rent	1.75	6.1
		Remittances to family at home	1.00	3.5
		Miscellaneous	0.51	1.8
		Total	28.66	100

Cost of living index in Kampala
(August 1939 = 100)

<u>31 December 1949</u>	<u>31 December 1950</u>	<u>31 October 1951</u>
178	196	217

Town and rural planning and housing

Annual programmes for African, Asian and European housing are prepared by the government town planner and submitted to the Town and Country Planning Board for final approval. African housing schemes of considerable magnitude are being undertaken in the main urban centres of Kampala and Jinja; smaller schemes are also in hand in other urban centres, and in rural areas housing is being erected for African staff. Asian and European housing is being erected both by private enterprise and by the Government. The demand for African and

/Asian

Asian housing is considerable but building materials being available, is generally met. A project for Asian low-rent housing is at present under consideration by the municipal council of Kampala, and the Government is considering a scheme for assisting Africans to build their own houses in urban centres.

Social security and welfare

Social security remains the function of the family, clan and tribe; old age and disability, therefore, do not present problems since the aged and incapacitated are maintained by their families. In respect of health and maternity, no money benefits are necessary, since medical treatment and maternity facilities are provided free for Africans at all government hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country. Industrial accidents and diseases are dealt with under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

The organization primarily responsible for social welfare is the Social Welfare Section of the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department. The main function of the Department is fundamental education and community development; and in all its activities it keeps in close touch with the Buganda Government and the African local governments, the latter being primarily responsible for the relief of the destitute. The voluntary effort of missionary and other benevolent societies in the field of social welfare is in every way encouraged and subsidized by government grants.

The staff of the Social Welfare Section was as follows:

European staff

1 Director
7 Welfare Officers
1 Probation Officer

African staff

3 Senior Welfare Assistants
4 Mass Literacy Officers
11 Welfare Assistants
8 Women Welfare Assistants

Paid African welfare workers are trained at the Jeanes School in Kenya, while voluntary workers attend local courses organized from time to time by European welfare officers.

Annual expenditure on social welfare is about £40,000. Most of the sum is spent on fundamental education and community development, the establishment of community centres and men's and women's clubs, and the organization of demonstration teams.

/The protection

The protection and care of homeless children is a responsibility of the community; in addition, five orphanages are run by missionary societies. The Social Welfare Department administers a remand home in Kampala and maintains an occupational therapy service at the Mulago Hospital, and a service for the manufacture of artificial legs. The Uganda Branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind has recently been formed and plans to establish an institute for training the blind.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics - persons convicted</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Offences against the person	514	468	712
Offences against property	2,662	1,732	2,581
Other offences	5,526	8,898	9,840
<u>Persons sentenced to:</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Total</u>
Death	41	--	41
Deprivation of liberty	2,374	4	2,378
Financial penalty	9,266	5	9,271
Corporal punishment	12	13	25
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	<u>1,263</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>1,418</u>
Total	12,956	177	13,133
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total daily average population</u>	
		<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>1951</u>
Prisons and prison camps	15	2,815	2,686 2,831
Reform School	1	--	-- 40

Staff

<u>Custodial</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
502	46	548

There are two independent prison administrations, one under the Protectorate Government, the other under Native Administrations. The Protectorate administration receives all committals from Protectorate Courts and such committals by African Courts where sentences exceed two years. Complete separation is maintained between male and female prisoners, juveniles and adults, first offenders and recidivists, and between races.

/The staff

The staff of the prison administration consists of thirteen European officers; the warden staff is African and is given a six-months' course of instruction prior to being posted to prisons.

The Reformatory School established in 1950 provides accommodation for 60 youthful offenders; plans for permanent school buildings have been drawn up and work is to start at an early date. African and Asian trade instructors are employed in the prison industries and training sections where carpentry, tailoring and metal work are taught.

Public health

Public health and sanitation are the responsibility of the Medical Department and of the local authorities. The following table gives the numbers of the medical and health staff:

	<u>Government</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Private</u>
1. Registered physicians	50	24	65
Licensed physicians	58	--	4
Sub-assistant surgeons, Asian	8	--	9
African medical assistants	252	--	--
2. Nurses of senior training	60	--	--
Certificated nurses	86	--	--
Nurses partially trained	367	--	--
3. Midwives of senior training	55	41	20
Certificated midwives	130	44	110
4. Health inspectors	20	--	--
Sanitary overseers	14	--	--
African assistant health inspectors	70	--	--
African assistant sanitary overseers	2	--	--
5. Chemist	1	--	--
Entomologists	2	--	--
Radiographers	2	--	--
Laboratory technicians	3	--	--
Laboratory assistants	47	--	--
6. Pharmacists	3	1	17
7. Dentists, registered	3	--	4
Dentists, licenced	--	--	1
Dentists, traditional	--	--	1

/Expenditure

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1951</u> <u>£</u>
Recurrent expenditure		
Medical Department	556,841	648,158
Kampala Municipality		82,370
Capital expenditure		
Medical Department		18,473
Public Works Extraordinary	157,598	403,834
Financial assistance from		
Metropolitan Govt. (C.D. and W. Scheme)	22,500	23,000
British Empire Leprosy Relief		400
Mengo Hospital Church Missionary Society		25,461

In 1951, the proportion of estimated recurrent expenditure on public health to the Territory's total recurrent expenditure was 8.7 per cent; the proportion of capital expenditure on public health to the total capital expenditure was 8.8 per cent.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>No. of institutions</u>	<u>No. of beds</u>
1. General hospitals, Government	30	3,205
Cottage hospitals, Government	8	347
Mission hospitals	7	641
2. Dispensaries for outpatients	74	
Dispensaries having beds	97	2,220
3. Medical aid posts	96	
4. Specialized institutions		
Maternity and child welfare centres	30	
Mental hospital	1	322
Leprosaria	5	
5. Mobile units	2	

The Medical School of Makerere College provides a 7-year course for African medical practitioners and awards the East Africa Diploma of Medicine to an average of three persons annually. Nurses and dispensers are trained at 3-year courses at Mulago Hospital; mission hospitals provide training for midwives, and three hospital-training schools train medical assistants, nursing orderlies and assistant health inspectors.

/Vital statistics

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Registered for 1949</u>
Births	140,000	120,000
Total deaths	60,000	57,000
Deaths under 1 year	12,000	9,400
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	85	77

Epidemic diseases are now relatively unimportant as causes of death. The most insidious causes of morbidity are at present nutritional disorders - especially kwashiorkor in infants - and chronic infections such as yaws, leprosy and schistosomiasis. Nutritional deficiencies are due to the insufficiency of animal proteins and the lack of vitamins A and C.

During the period under review, intensive forms of propaganda were introduced to arouse public interest in dangers to health from the contamination of water; Health Weeks were held, pictorial demonstrations being combined with lectures and films. Good progress was made in the protection of rural water supplies and the construction of water-supply systems in townships; routine inspection of foodstuffs was continued and work was commenced on new food and drug legislation; a survey of schistosomiasis covering 500,000 persons was carried out; clinics for pregnant women and infants were held at all hospitals and maternity centres, and about one sixth of all births took place in institutions.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

African education is almost entirely in the hands of religious voluntary agencies, under the general direction of the Government. Asian schools are mostly run by local voluntary organizations. Europeans are predominantly dependent on Kenya for their children's education. The religious voluntary agencies that own most African schools are commonly referred to as "missions". The word is a misnomer to the extent that it suggests foreign missionary societies supported by funds from overseas, in view of the fact that most Protestant education is now controlled by the self-supporting Native Anglican Church, one of the Roman-Catholic Vicariates is under an African Bishop, and Muslim schools are under entirely African management.

All schools that are not maintained for private profit are eligible for government grants provided that they satisfy the necessary conditions as regards accommodation and enrolment. In all of those schools, fees are payable by pupils. The fees range up to 36 shillings per annum in primary schools and up to 420s. in secondary boarding schools; no fees are paid by students in teacher-training centres, and all aided or Government-owned schools are entitled to award 5 per cent of free places in necessitous cases. Thus, the financial responsibility for aided schools is divided between three parties: the Government provides all approved teachers' salaries; the school owners provide the buildings (with some assistance from local or central government funds); and the parents, through the fees they pay, cover the ordinary running costs.

African local governments play their part in the system, not by themselves operating schools but by providing a considerable part of the funds required for primary education. Only in two areas has an African local government itself established or taken over the management of a few primary schools. The Protectorate Government owns two small African primary schools for the children of police and prison warders, six primary schools for Goan and Indian children, and one European primary school.

/There is

There is an Education Department under a Director of Education with four Provincial Education Officers, and ten Education Officers and Instructresses. The African staff includes two Education Officers and sixteen Assistant Education Officers, one of whom is a woman. The two Education Officers carry out duties and responsibilities equivalent to those of European Education Officers, while the Assistant Education Officers are chiefly engaged in inspecting primary schools throughout the aided system.

Local Education Authorities are bodies charged with the planning and development of local primary education; they are also responsible for the distribution of all grants allotted for primary education by both Protectorate and local governments. Each Local Education Authority is composed of representatives of the Protectorate Government, the African local government, the chief school owners of the area and the parents of the children. Both the Protestant and the Catholic school owners' representatives must include one African and one woman. Post-primary education is not the responsibility of Local Education Authorities, though their advice is sought on matters connected with it. The establishment of aided secondary schools requires the authority of the Department, which pays grants for those schools directly to the owners.

Major questions of education policy are discussed by a group of bodies known as the Advisory Council on African Education, the Advisory Council on Indian Education, the Advisory Committee on Gcan Education, and the Advisory Committee on European Education; they are advisory to the Governor, and have great influence, though no executive power.

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1949</u> <u>£</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>£</u> Revised estimates	<u>1951</u> <u>£</u> Revised estimates
Recurrent expenditure			
Education Department	505,028	648,126	798,829
Capital expenditure			
Education Department	11,150		54,050
Public Works Extraordinary	7,142	47,157	52,026
Local Authorities	40,135	46,002	82,340
Metropolitan C.D. and W. Fund	579		
Colonial Cotton Fund	11,000	4,000	26,000
Costs of educational services supplied by bodies other than the Education Dept.	111,429		141,304
Expenditure by voluntary agencies	161,036		216,220

Structure of the educational system

The primary course covers six years; within that range, schools are classified as "sub-grade" (2 classes), "vernacular" (3 or 4 classes), or "primary" (5 or 6 classes). Children are admitted from the age of six. In all primary schools, children are taught in the main local vernacular up to class VI; English is nowhere the medium of instruction in the lower grades but is included in the curriculum of classes V and VI and may be taught in any lower class. In 1949, the Education Department issued a syllabus for African primary schools, a considerable part of which is taken up with various forms of handwork and with such subjects as health, hygiene, and housecraft. All teachers in primary schools are Africans, except in a few girls' boarding schools where European Catholic sisters are employed.

The full secondary course covers six years, taught in English, and leads to the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The course is divided into a junior and a senior section, each of three years, but the majority of the 50 secondary schools only take their pupils through a 3-year course ending in a Junior Secondary Leaving Examination. Most secondary-school pupils learn about the work of the United Nations, but the Department leaves schools free to plan their own courses. Secondary schools are staffed by Europeans and Makerere-trained Africans.

/Technical

Technical education is provided at five government training schools, at one African local government technical school and at a number of mission technical schools. Technical training is also provided by various government departments. A Catholic girls' school trains domestic science teachers; in addition, several primary schools provide vocational courses for older girls.

Teacher training is undertaken at four levels. Pupils are trained at teacher-training centres as "vernacular teachers", "primary teachers" and "junior secondary teachers". Makerere College provides a two-year course of higher studies in arts and sciences, followed by a year's professional training in its Institute of Education and leading, after two years' teaching on probation and a final vacation course, to the Diploma in Education, the possessor of which is entitled to teach in senior secondary schools.

Higher education is provided at Makerere College; students must hold a Cambridge School Certificate, with several credits, including one in the English language. They may obtain the degrees of London University or, failing these, college diplomas. Professional courses are available in education, medicine, veterinary sciences, forestry and agriculture. Students pay £40 per annum of the total fees, which amount to over £500, the balance being met by the Government. In 1951, for the first time, students of other races than African were invited to apply for six vacancies to be filled in 1952.

A number of Africans are now going to England, with or without government scholarships, and continuing their higher education there. During 1951, twelve African students returned from the United Kingdom after the completion of their courses, and at least fourteen more went overseas, including the first African woman from Uganda to register for a university course in England.

It is estimated that the total African population of Uganda between the ages of 6 and 15 is just over one million. In 1951 the estimated number of all pupils, including those in unaided elementary schools was 259,366. The following tables show the number of schools, teachers and pupils in 1951:

/Number of schools

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>Public schools</u>			<u>Independent schools</u> (assisted and non-assisted)		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>
Primary schools	--	--	15	1,232	251	1,816
Secondary schools	1	--	3	24	9	24
Vocational schools	6	--	--	22	12	4
Teacher education	2	--	--	23	16	4
Higher education	--	--	1	--	--	--

<u>Number of teachers a/</u>	<u>Public schools</u>		<u>Independent schools</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Primary schools	70 (53)	48 (37)	6,898 (107)	1,339 (102)
Secondary schools	54 (50)	7 (7)	210 (73)	60 (32)
Vocational schools	57 (10)	--	99 (14)	43 (13)
Teacher education	6 (2)	--	103 (26)	70 (29)

<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>		<u>Non-indigenous</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
A. Public schools				
Primary schools	716	135	1,601	1,195
Secondary schools	100	--	982	300
Vocational schools	481	--	--	--
Teacher education	62	--	--	--
B. Independent schools				
Primary schools	181,332	56,962	2,491	2,464
Secondary schools	5,244	838	117	50
Vocational schools	1,510	579	25	25
Teacher education	1,437	720	--	--

a/ Figures in brackets indicate the number of non-indigenous teachers.

The approximate number of schools of various types available to each group of the population was as follows:

	<u>African</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>European</u>
Primary	3,227	82	5
Secondary	57	4	--
Teacher training	45	--	--
Technical	43	1	--

/Informal

Informal adult education, community education and adult literacy campaigns are organized by the Social Welfare Department in co-operation with the Education Department and the missionary societies. The Government's main effort in community education has concentrated on the dissemination of ideas and techniques for the improvement of living conditions in the rural areas; fundamental education in hygiene, soil conservation, better husbandry and child welfare has been brought to the people by community development campaigns carried out by welfare officers and their demonstration teams.

Vernacular literature is being promoted by the Uganda African Literature Committee in co-operation with the East African Literature Bureau; its branch officer in Uganda is a local African. Most of the work involved in the publication of vernacular books is carried out by the staff of the Bureau, which in recent years has published twenty-six books in five different vernaculars and has assisted private firms in the United Kingdom with the publication of twelve others.

The main youth associations are the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations; in addition, there are two urban and eight rural clubs assisted by the Government and supervised by welfare officers. The clubs are organized on the lines recommended by the National Association of Boys' Clubs in the United Kingdom, and are affiliated to that body.

There are twenty school libraries, including the Makerere College Library and a particularly good professional library at the Government Teacher College at Mbarara. There is also a very good library of "Africana" owned by the inter-racial Uganda Society.

The publicly owned Kampala Museum was visited in 1951 by 19,032 persons of all races. Other cultural institutions are the Uganda Society and the Protectorate-wide Uganda Education Association, both open to members of all races.

The revised Development Plan for Uganda, 1948, remains the basis of the Education Department's programmes. A non-native education tax was introduced in 1950, and comprehensive plans for the development of Indian, Goan and European education up to the end of 1956 have been drawn up. Although costs have continued to rise, the African education development plan has been

/administered

administered with consistency, and technical education has expanded as envisaged in the plan; three junior secondary technical schools for training builders and carpenters have been established; progress has been made with grant-aided technical schools, and the technical wing of the Muslim Secondary School at Kampala; and the Muljibhai Madhvani Commercial College for Africans was opened towards the end of 1951. In 1951 a conference of over 300 African teachers, organized by the Uganda African Teachers' Association, was held in Budo; and an Educational Working Party, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Education Officer for Lancashire, England, spent four weeks in Uganda investigating the whole present system of African education.

Mass communications

<u>Newspapers and periodicals</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Frequency of issue</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>Language</u>
<u>Uganda Herald</u> , European	1	3 times a week	2,950	English
<u>Uganda Review</u> , European	1	quarterly	3,500	English
Asian publications	1	weekly	1,000	Gujerati
African publications	13	weekly, fortnightly, and monthly	73,000	Luganda
African, Buganda Government official publication	1	fortnightly	12,000	Luganda

There are eleven permanent cinemas and four government mobile-cinema units; the latter give approximately 1,150 showings annually and had an attendance of 642,500 in 1951. Twenty-one film-strip projectors are operated by schools and welfare officers. A 7.5 kw. broadcasting transmitter is in course of erection at Kampala. The number of licensed broadcasting receivers is 250, but the figure does not represent the number of radio receivers in use since licences are free and many listeners do not apply for them.
