

UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



✓  
Distr.  
GENERAL

A/4089/Add.3  
6 March 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fourteenth session

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

Other Territories

CYPRUS<sup>1/</sup>

1/ In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash (-)	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Cyprus,<sup>2/</sup> in the north-east corner of the Mediterranean Sea, has an area of 3,572 square miles (9,251 square kilometres). The capital is Nicosia.

#### Population

According to the 1946 census, the civilian population totalled 450,114. At the end of 1957, the civilian population was estimated at 544,000, of whom 78.8 per cent were believed to be Greek Orthodox, 17.5 per cent Turkish Moslem and 3.7 per cent "others". There is increasing emigration, particularly to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of agricultural workers, labourers and artisans; in 1957, there were 5,447 emigrants. Immigration is confined mainly to former residents returning home and to families of service personnel.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population	30.5	29.3	26.3
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.5	8.4	6.3
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	81.0	60.5	31.1

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Since 1946, agriculture has evolved from near subsistence farming to production for the local or export market. Although the basic economy remains agricultural in the sense that the activity which employs most people is farming, Cyprus is in a transitional stage where non-agricultural activities have outstripped agriculture in economic importance. Together, they contribute more to exports and to the national income.

Mineral production, in particular that of copper ore, has recovered rapidly since 1945 and accounts for half the value of the Territory's exports. Most

---

<sup>2/</sup> Information on conditions in Cyprus was first transmitted to the United Nations in 1945.

of the few and relatively small industries serve the local market. The manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel has increased and modern processes have been introduced for the treatment of agricultural products.

High prices for copper exports up to 1956 increased government development expenditure (£2,853,000<sup>3/</sup> in 1956 compared with £465,000 in 1950) and invisible earnings from military expenditure (the index of which was 1,420 in 1955 compared to 1950 = 100) have resulted in an expansion of purchasing power. In the last four years, imports have more than doubled. There has been a considerable growth in demand for durable goods, labour-saving appliances and home electrical goods. On the other hand, continually rising local prices and costs have had an adverse effect on local industry. Coupled with declining export prices for primary products, these inflationary conditions have contributed to the increasing deficit in the balance of trade.

The gross domestic product rose from £38.7 million in 1950 to £79.4 million in 1956. Its origin was as follows:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1953</u> (per cent)	<u>1956</u>
Agriculture	27.4	32.5	24.8
Mining	12.4	11.5	14.4
Manufacture and construction <sup>a/</sup>	18.5	16.5	15.7
Distribution	8.4	9.5	10.7
Transport	3.9	5.2	6.3
Government services	8.8	7.5	11.7
Other industries and services <sup>b/</sup>	20.6	17.3	16.4

---

<sup>a/</sup> Including electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.

<sup>b/</sup> Including banking and unallocated.

Gross capital formation was estimated at £5.6 million in 1950, £18.3 million in 1956 and more than £20 million in 1957. In 1956, 22 per cent of capital formation was financed by public funds and the remaining 78 per cent by private funds, with 47 per cent originating from internal sources. During the same year,

---

<sup>3/</sup> The currency is the Cyprus pound (£C) which is equivalent to the pound sterling or US\$2.80. Since 1955, the Cyprus pound has been divided into 1,000 mils, whilst formerly it was divided into 180 piastres.

its composition by activity was as follows: housing and government buildings, 33.1 per cent; industry, 30.8 per cent; transport (including roads), 19.3 per cent; agriculture, 9.2 per cent; mining, 5.9 per cent; and distribution, 1.7 per cent.

A ten-year development programme was carried out between 1946 and 1955 and a further programme of greatly increased scope is in operation for the period 1956 to 1961.

#### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Although agriculture contributes less than one third to the gross domestic product, about 51 per cent of the gainfully employed population are engaged in farming; the number of persons dependent on the land is, however, declining. Although agricultural output, measured at 1950 constant prices, increased from £10.6 million in 1950 to £13.8 million in 1956, there exists the problem of low per capita income in agriculture compared with other sectors of the economy, due to both the fragmentation of land holdings and the smallness of the land/man ratio. In order to correct this situation, government policy is to encourage the consolidation of fragmented farms and to increase productivity through soil conservation and irrigation works. A Land Consolidation Officer was appointed in 1956.

#### Land utilization and tenure

In 1946, the systems of tenure and inheritance obtaining under the Ottoman Land Code were simplified or abolished. Freehold private ownership of land is recognized but mineral rights are, in general, vested in the Crown. Aliens may not acquire land without the consent of the Governor, otherwise than by inheritance. State forests, most grazing land and some experimental farm land are owned by the Government. Since 1948, when the Paphos Chiftliks (agricultural estates) were acquired by the Government, agricultural land has been almost entirely in the hands of small-holders; in 1957 it was estimated that 84 per cent of agricultural land was worked by the owners, 10 per cent held on lease and 6 per cent share-cropped, compared with 1946 when 13 per cent of land was held under lease and 8 per cent was share-cropped. Land use problems have been considered since 1953 by an inter-departmental Land Use Co-ordination Committee.

/...

The problem of erosion led to the establishment in 1947 of a Soil Conservation Service. A Soil Conservation Law, providing for the establishment of soil conservation divisions and for the undertaking of major soil conservation schemes, was enacted in 1952; eleven soil conservation divisions covering about 3,100 acres had been formed by 1957. Large-scale development and reclamation works have been undertaken, particularly on saline and "Kafkalla" (lands with a hard calcareous crust) Crown lands.

Water is scarce and its use has long been closely supervised. In 1928, all underground and waste water was vested in the Government; in 1945, it was made mandatory for landowners to obtain permits for the sinking of private wells; and in 1955, a Water Law was enacted providing for compulsory acquisition of privately owned water. The Government has also encouraged the combination of landowners into statutory divisions (in which there are no private water rights) or associations (in which private water rights are retained) for the purpose of constructing or maintaining irrigation works. The rate of progress in irrigation is indicated by the following table:

	<u>1946</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>1953</u> <sup>b/</sup>	<u>1957</u> <sup>b/</sup>
	(thousand acres)		
Gravity irrigation:			
Perennial	19.6	26.7	29.4
Seasonal	94.2	110.6	118.5
Mechanical irrigation	<u>17.6</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>45.8</u>
Total	131.4	168.0	193.7

---

a/ Census.  
b/ Estimate.

The most important change in land use patterns within the last ten years has been the development of irrigated crops, particularly citrus, grapes, vegetables and potatoes, for export.

Principal crops

	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1946<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
	(thousand acres)			(thousand long tons)		
Wheat	197.1	189.7	196.7	60.0	55.6	78.7
Barley	89.9	139.7	135.4	58.0	63.2	68.7
Potatoes	10.1	14.2	11.6	26.0	50.4	46.0
Vines	65.7	69.4	...	53.4	69.4	82.4
Wines (thousand imp. gallons)	-	-	-	3,375.6	2,122.3	2,353.1
Spirits (thousand imp. gallons)	-	-	-	403.1	338.1	790.5
	(thousand trees)					
Olives	1,614.9	2,012.3	2,239.7	6.3	11.1	10.1
Carobs	1,904.3	2,017.6	2,233.7	52.0	27.7	46.5
				(thousand cases)		
Citrus	1,230.3	...	...	876.1	959.1	1,581.3

a/ Estimates.

Substantial quantities of green fodder crops, legumes, deciduous fruits and nuts (particularly almonds) are also produced. In addition, from 600 to 900 long tons of tobacco and from 600 to 1,300 long tons of cotton are grown annually. The production of sesame, cumin and aniseed declined from about 1,000 long tons in 1946 to 263 long tons in 1957. The production of honey ranges from 500 to 800 tons a year. Sericulture has declined: in 1957, 896 ounces of silk worm eggs and 750 tons of cocoons were used, compared with 6,930 ounces and 3,200 tons in 1946.

Under the Agricultural Produce Export Law, enacted in 1933 and amended in 1954, agricultural exports are carefully inspected to ensure high standards. In recent years, increasing production costs, caused by inflationary tendencies within the economy, have become a serious problem in that the competitive power of agricultural exports has been weakened and the Government has found it necessary to subsidize increasingly the cultivation of certain crops such as cereals and grapes; Government subsidies amounted to £856,106 in 1957. There has

/...

been a continued rise in requests for certified seeds, in the use of fertilizers (fertilizer imports were 6,980 long tons in 1946, 36,397 long tons in 1955 and 68,343 long tons in 1957) and in farm mechanization (the number of tractors in use rose from 120 in 1946 to 2,138 in 1957).

Since 1945, the Government has devoted attention to the problem of rural indebtedness by fostering the growth of the co-operative credit movement and supplying funds to the Agricultural Bank for long-term agricultural credit.

At the end of 1943 it was estimated that rural mortgage indebtedness was £750,000, including approximately £200,000 in loans due to co-operative and credit societies, whilst the gross value of agricultural production was £6.8 million. By 1957, rural mortgage indebtedness had increased to nearly £8.3 million, including £4.4 million in outstanding loans issued by co-operative credit and savings societies, whilst the gross value of agricultural production was about £20 million.<sup>4/</sup>

Most agricultural produce is marketed by middlemen or private merchants; co-operative societies, however, have had considerable success in the marketing of fruits, carobs, vine products, potatoes and other agricultural produce; the societies are also employed by the Governments as agents for the purchase of local cereals. Since 1949, the Government has been the sole purchaser of grape alcohol, and pays a subsidy on fresh grapes delivered for vinting. In 1954, the Cyprus Grain Commission replaced the Government as sole purchaser of wheat and barley surplus to growers' requirements and as sole importer and exporter of all grains.

Throughout the period many crops, entomological, mycological, fertilizer and economic investigations have been carried out: a wide range of extension and educational activities has been undertaken in collaboration with agricultural clubs and with the Education Department, which is responsible for school gardens and for the two rural central schools. The Department of Agriculture operates two major mixed farms, four olive stock nurseries, three deciduous fruit tree stations, a viticulture station, a sericulture station, a tobacco station, a plant quarantine station, an experimental citrus grove and minor general nurseries

---

<sup>4/</sup> Figure for 1956.

In 1956, an Agricultural Provident Fund Scheme providing insurance to growers against some of the more frequent natural calamities was introduced by the Government. A maximum of ten shares valid for the crop year and costing 500 mils each is sold to farmers who wish to insure their crops; for every share sold the Government contributes an equivalent amount. Each share bought entitles a farmer to compensation up to £50 in case of damage. During the first season, the amount collected from the sale of shares amounted to £3,277 and £25,974 was paid out in compensation.

### Livestock

The Territory is dependent for most of its meat and milk products on sheep and goats.

	<u>Livestock</u> (thousand head)		
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Horses	4.7	4.2	2.5 <sup>a/</sup>
Mules	10.4	6.5	6.9 <sup>a/</sup>
Donkeys	52.7	44.3	42.3 <sup>a/</sup>
Cattle	34.6	30.3	28.4 <sup>a/</sup>
Sheep	315.3	311.4	381.1
Goats	204.4	163.1	158.7
Pigs	35.2	32.1	39.2

---

<sup>a/</sup> Biennial count; figures are for the year 1956.

Rapid farm mechanization is reflected in the decrease in numbers of horses, mules and cattle, whilst the increase in the number of sheep is the result of government policy to encourage sheep-breeding as against the keeping of free range goats. The Government has established poultry breeding centres and mammoth incubators; in 1957, 13,000 chicks were produced weekly in government hatcheries.

Efforts have been made to increase livestock productivity through the introduction of improved breeds and breeding techniques and through the loan to

/...

farmers of stud animals. The Department of Agriculture has also initiated a long-term programme for the improvement of natural pasturage by re-seeding and controlled grazing.

The Veterinary Service, which is part of the Department of Agriculture, enforces the compulsory vaccination of sheep and goats against anthrax and carries out extensive preventive drenching and dipping against internal and external animal parasites. Bovine tuberculosis has been eradicated. Fowl pest has become troublesome and, despite extensive vaccinations, appears to be becoming endemic. There is a veterinary laboratory, where most of the vaccines used locally are produced, and a veterinary clinic.

#### FORESTRY

In 1957, the forest area was computed at 669 square miles (622 square miles in 1946); most of the forests are Crown reserves and only some fifty-two square miles of privately owned forests are recorded. Of the Crown reserves, 532 square miles have been declared main State forests dedicated in perpetuity to forestry. Objectives of forest policy, drafted in 1950, include water and soil conservation, agricultural protection, the production of sufficient fuel for the rural population and the development of forest industries. The principle of sustained yield is applied to the management of all State forests and an extensive forest road and telephone network has been built. Measures have been taken to maintain existing forests by prohibiting unauthorized felling and eliminating forest grazing goats. The demand for wood as fuel has been relieved by encouraging the conversion of wood-burning installations to oil-burning or electricity and by the establishment of village fuel areas planted with fast-growing species. Reafforestation at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 acres a year has been continued since 1946 largely to repair damage caused by forest fires. The output of local timber increased from some 608,000 cubic feet in 1946 to 1,500,000 cubic feet in 1957; about two-thirds of local requirements continue to be imported. There are five large saw-mills (one government owned) with a combined capacity of some 750,000 sawn cubic feet per annum and some 200 small band-mills.

The Forest Department operates four forest nurseries. A central forest nursery, which produced nearly 290,000 seedlings in 1957, was established in 1955. A Research Branch for the study of silvicultural problems was also established in

1955. A Forestry College with accommodation for thirty-six students was opened in 1951; 106 students, more than one-third of whom came from Middle Eastern countries, had completed their training by 1957.

#### FISHERIES

The supply of fish is not equal to the demand. All fish is sold locally and consumed fresh. There is no deep-sea fishing and there are no processing plants. In 1957, 1,067 persons were employed on 407 small boats and ten trawlers; the total catch was some 500 long tons, valued at £124,550, compared with about 400 long tons, valued at £85,160, in 1952.

Good quality sponges are obtained locally, mostly by fishermen from the Dodecanese Islands: no licences for sponge fishing, however, have been issued in the last three years.

#### MINING

The ownership and control of minerals and quarry materials are vested in the Crown. No restrictions are placed on prospecting. When mining leases are issued, the rent and royalty payable are determined in each individual case. Practically all minerals are produced by seven large companies and are mostly exported. Since 1952, mineral exports have constituted more than 60 per cent by value of all domestic exports, compared with less than 17 per cent in 1946.

#### Principal mineral exports (thousand long tons)

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Iron pyrites	256.2	633.3	762.5
Cupreous concentrates	0.4	115.5	139.2
Cupreous pyrites	-	146.7	226.3
Copper cement	-	2.2	3.9
Asbestos	5.9	18.2	11.9
Chrome ore or concentrates	1.1	13.3	5.1
Gypsum, raw	10.9	41.5	41.7
Gypsum, Calcined	3.6	11.8	1.3
Umbers and ochres	7.7	3.8	5.5

/...

The value of minerals exported rose from £0.7 million in 1946 to a peak of £13.8 million in 1956, thereafter declining to £10.4 million in 1957; in the same period, the average daily number of persons employed in mining increased from 3,366 to 5,954. The sum received by the Government in mining rents and royalties was £10,710 in 1946 and £64,733 in 1957.

A Geological Survey Department was established in 1950 to investigate mineral resources by means of detailed geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical prospecting and drilling campaigns; until 1956, the cost of the Geological Survey was borne entirely from funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. By 1957, large scale maps covering some 960 square miles had been produced.

#### POWER

In 1946, the principal towns and the mining companies operated their own power plants, mostly of different types and voltages; costs were high owing to the small output, and electricity was not available in the rural areas. Work was started on an island-wide electricity grid scheme, costing £2.5 million, in 1948. In 1952, the Electricity Authority of Cyprus was established and by the end of the subsequent year, private companies and municipal undertakings had been acquired. The capacity of the Electricity Authority's plant increased from 28,750 kw in 1953 to 56,750 kw in 1957; output was 26.6 million kwh in 1953 and 146.8 million kwh in 1957. The Authority is continuing its programme of expansion and is extending its transmission system in the rural areas.

#### INDUSTRY

Net industrial output (excluding building and construction) is estimated to have increased from £5.9 million in 1950 to £8.5 million in 1956.

The general trend of industrial expansion is mainly directed towards local consumption. Cottage industries are gradually losing importance.

Building activity has shown a rapid increase in recent years; the net output from building and construction has risen from £1.3 million in 1950 to over £4 million in 1956. This expansion has stimulated local industries manufacturing building materials.

/...

Most industries are operated under factory conditions although the majority employ less than fifty workers. Most factories are owned by Cypriots but the majority of shares in many of the more important concerns and in the mining companies is not held locally. Manufacturing industries are encouraged by income tax concessions and are also protected by import duties; some industries benefit from quantitative import restrictions.

There are several plants for the treatment of minerals and for the processing of local agricultural products. There is also a small textile industry. A number of small factories manufacture furniture, soap, macaroni, bricks and tiles, mosaic tiles, vegetable and essential oils, industrial gases, ice, etc., for the internal market, whilst the button, artificial teeth, crown cork and nail-making industries sell an appreciable part of their output abroad.

Some major plants established in the last few years include a cement factory, a modern flour mill, a tyre retreading plant and an ore processing plant.

A Commerce and Industry Advisory Board advises the Government on general economic policy. Responsibility for the promotion of industrial development was assumed in 1956 by the Department of Commerce and Industry.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Gross capital formation in transport and communications increased from £1.2 million in 1953 to £3.5 million in 1956.

The road network totalled 2,832 miles (730 asphalted) in 1946 and 3,730 miles (959 asphalted) in 1957. At the end of 1957, 34,555 motor vehicles were licensed, compared with 3,233 at the end of 1946 and 18,369 at the end of 1954.

The only railway was closed down at the end of 1951.

Seven scheduled and eleven non-scheduled airlines maintained services with other countries in 1957, compared with three airlines in 1946. The number of flight arrivals, excluding local flights, was 634 in 1946 and 2,698 in 1957, whilst passengers disembarked numbered 1,807 and 46,324 in the same years. Comprehensive modernization of the international airport at Nicosia has been under way since 1954.

There are three main ports and five minor ports. Improvements estimated to cost £50,000 were started at one of the minor ports in 1956. Plans for major extension and modernization of Famagusta harbour, estimated to cost £2.5 million, were completed in 1957.

Passenger and cargo vessels of a number of shipping companies call at Cyprus ports. Local shipping is confined to a few schooners.

Shipping statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Steam vessels entered (thousand net register tons)	...	2,115	2,757
Goods loaded and unloaded (thousand gross tons)	890	1,507	2,133
Passengers arrived and departed	17,884 <sup>a/</sup>	32,782	23,545

a/ Not including Jewish immigrants in transit.

There are no inland waterways.

The number of post offices rose from fifteen in 1947 to eighteen in 1957 and that of postal agencies from 641 to 711 in the same period.

Internal telephone and telegraph services, formerly operated by a private company, were taken over in 1954 by the Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority, a statutory body. Automatic telephone exchanges were established in four towns between 1951 and 1953. A private company operates telegraph cables to Alexandria and Haifa and since 1951 has maintained radio-telephone services to a number of countries.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The amount of money as measured by the amount of currency circulation and bank deposits has nearly trebled since 1950, rising from £14.7 million (currency in circulation £5.3 million) to £40 million (currency in circulation £10 million) in 1956.

Over the period 31 December 1946 to 31 December 1957, the public debt has increased from £3,274,633 (with sinking funds totalling £233,243) to £9,728,910 (with sinking funds totalling £2,000,032).

/...

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand Cypriot pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Revenue	5,121.2	9,578.4	22,371.6 <sup>a/</sup>
Expenditure <sup>b/</sup>	4,607.1	8,696.5	21,041.3 <sup>c/</sup>
Main heads of revenue			
Customs	2,739.5	3,213.5	7,212.6
Income tax	600.0	3,362.1	5,601.7
Excise and licences	493.6	1,398.5	1,898.4
Main heads of expenditure <sup>d/</sup>			
Education	269.0	832.5	1,513.9
Medical	171.0	453.1	820.7
Police	154.0	450.3	2,985.2
Public works (recurrent and non-recurrent)	311.3	738.3	2,014.0
Commodity subsidies	802.9	266.1	856.1
Public debt charges	121.4	376.2	677.3
Cost of living allowances	...	523.4	1,128.2
Transfers to Development Fund	350.0	700.0	-

a/ Including metropolitan grant-in-aid of £4.8 million for the Emergency.

b/ Including appropriations out of ordinary revenue to the Development Fund.

c/ Including almost £8.4 million for the Emergency.

d/ Including in 1957 the following expenditures due to the Emergency: £10,064 medical, £1,246,404 police, £1,103,501 public works, £198,476 cost-of-living allowances.

Revenue and expenditure in 1956 of the four principal local authorities was £521,403 and £452,791.

Development finance

Development is financed either from a Development Fund, from loans from the government Public Loans Fund to public bodies or from loans raised locally or in the London market.

/...

The fund established under the 1946-1955 Ten-Year Development Plan was wound up at the end of 1955; it had been financed to the extent of some £2 million by Colonial Development and Welfare grants, by over £5.25 million in appropriations from territorial revenue and by some £700,000 in appropriations from loans and other development revenue. Actual expenditure from this fund amounted to £6,006,000; the balance of £1,898,000 was transferred to the new Development Fund 1956-1961, but the bulk of the amount is being used for the completion of schemes carried over from the old programme. The new development programme is estimated to cost £38 million and about £0.5 million has been allocated to Cyprus under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Expenditure during the first two years of the new programme has totalled £6,412,119: the main items have been water development, £1,452,500, roads, £926,800, education, £896,100 and rural development, £815,100.

#### Taxation

The main sources of government revenue are taxes on expenditure (customs, excise, etc.) and taxes on income. In 1947, 62.1 per cent of government revenue was derived from taxes on expenditure and 11.9 per cent from taxes on income, compared with 46.5 per cent and 29.6 per cent respectively in 1956.

Income tax was first levied in 1941. The Income Tax Law, as amended in 1952, provides for rates ranging from 5 to 75 per cent of the taxable income of individuals. In 1955 the company tax was increased from 37 1/2 to 42 1/2 per cent, but additional capital allowances were introduced. The estate duty, introduced in 1942, is progressive for estates exceeding £15,000 in value. Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and Scandinavian countries. Raw materials and commodities in common consumption are either exempt from customs duty or subject to low rates; luxury goods and saccharine are subject to custom duties ranging from 50 to 100 per cent.

#### BANKING AND CREDIT

There are four overseas and three local commercial banks. In addition, specialized banking business is transacted by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus, the Co-operative Central Bank and Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, which provides medium-term finance for development projects.

A Bankers' Council, consisting of representatives of the principal banks under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary, was established in 1955 to provide a ready means of exchange of views and information and to formulate a mutually agreed credit policy.

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Commercial activity has expanded very rapidly, stimulated by the recent boom in the construction industry and by the relaxation of import restrictions.

The visible trade balance is increasingly adverse and some invisible items such as the tourist trade have suffered heavily as a result of the Emergency. Military expenditure, remittances from abroad and capital inflow have helped to redress the balance of payments.

The newly established Department of Commerce and Industry integrates the various services concerned with the promotion of exports and the control of imports and exchange.

## Imports and exports<sup>a/</sup> (thousand of Cypriot pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Civil imports	13,584.9	21,219.2	45,172.2
Domestic exports	5,140.7	14,462.5	17,284.0
Principal imports			
Food, beverages, tobacco	3,877.4	3,569.9	7,459.5
Manufactured goods	...	8,510.2	16,847.3
Machinery and transport equipment	1,766.5	4,162.2	10,583.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	813.9	1,957.8	4,658.0
Chemicals	751.2	1,397.1	3,109.4
Principal domestic exports			
Cupreous concentrates	977.3	2,808.0	3,889.6
Cupreous pyrites	-	1,194.0	1,825.0
Iron pyrites	557.8	2,703.4	3,379.6
Potatoes	263.4	898.3	626.0
Carobs, Kibbled	596.1	958.9	709.0
Citrus fruit	407.6	980.0	1,747.5
Grapes and raisins	8.5	360.5	722.2
Asbestos	260.4	471.8	717.7
Wheat	-	-	621.5

<sup>a/</sup> Excluding specie.

<u>Volume and value indices of imports and exports</u>				
<u>Value index (1951 = 100)</u>		<u>Volume index (1951 = 100)</u>		
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Civil imports (CIF)	110.2	203.1	116.2	206.3
Domestic exports (FOB)	100.8	146.1	109.4	100.5

  

<u>Direction of Trade</u> (Percentage of value)			
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Origin of imports			
United Kingdom	31.4	47.6	46.2
Other Commonwealth countries	29.2	10.6	5.5
Italy	5.8	6.7	9.4
Germany	-	3.8 <sup>a/</sup>	6.8 <sup>a/</sup>
United States	5.3	5.4	3.4
All other countries	28.3	25.9	28.7
Destination of exports			
United Kingdom	26.7	31.4	30.4
Other Commonwealth countries	18.1	5.8	1.3
Germany	13.1	24.2 <sup>a/</sup>	31.2 <sup>a/</sup>
Italy	0.9	5.0	9.2
United States	0.8	5.8	7.7
All other countries	40.4	27.8	20.2

a/ Federal Republic of Germany.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There are two major communities, Greek and Turkish, and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others. Since 1955, the normally good relations existing between the two major communities became severely strained; this caused difficulties in the conduct of social programmes and activities.

There is no differentiation between the status of men and women, except that women may not participate in municipal elections.

/...

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Department, which currently is divided into four branches - administration, inspectorate, social security and industrial relations - has greatly expanded both its functions and staff.

Objectives of labour policy include the improvement of industrial relations, the association of employers and workers in the shaping and execution of economic and social policy, the encouragement of representative trade unions and employers' organizations and the promotion of efficiency through industrial welfare, vocational training, the reduction of accidents and the raising of standards of craftsmanship.

At the end of 1956, the potential working population (defined to include all persons between the ages of fifteen and sixty-four) totalled 310,000, of whom some 265,000 were gainfully employed.

### Gainfully employed population by activity in 1956

	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Agriculture	135,900	51.3
Mining and quarrying	6,800	2.6
Manufacture and construction	57,200	21.6
Commerce, transport and other	61,600	23.2
Domestic, personal, etc.	<u>3,600</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	265,100	100.0

The average number of weekly and daily paid workers employed by the Government and the military authorities rose from 8,171 (of whom 5,082 were employed by the Government) in 1951 to 15,979 (of whom 6,959 were employed by the Government) in 1956.

There are no reliable figures for unemployment; it is considered, however, that, with the exception of some seasonal unemployment, conditions approaching full employment usually prevail. The growing mechanization of agriculture initially increased underemployment in rural areas; the problem has been temporarily resolved by the opportunities afforded by the extensive military works undertaken in recent years. About 2,000 persons, predominantly women, were on the register of the employment exchanges at the end of 1957.

### Conditions of employment

Since 1946, a comprehensive system of labour legislation has been established; thirty-five International Labour Organisation conventions are applied in whole or in part. A government Joint Labour Committee was established in 1950 and a Port Labour Board and an Hotel Board were established in 1952. At various times, legislation has been enacted regulating the conditions of employment of particular groups of workers. A Factories Law modelled on corresponding United Kingdom legislation was enacted in 1956; it considerably broadens statutory provisions for the health, safety and welfare of workers.

The Government accepted trade union demands for a forty-four-hour week in 1947 and private industry has gradually followed suit. At the end of 1957, the forty-four-hour week was generally observed in most trades and industries; a forty-eight-hour week was normal in mining and in the transport and communications industry; whilst cooks, waiters and domestic servants worked up to fifty-eight hours a week.

### Predominant Wage Rates for Male Adult Workers<sup>a/</sup>

		<u>1946</u> mils.	<u>1950</u> mils.	<u>1957</u> mils.
Agriculture	)		400 - 500	750 - 980
Mining	)		450 - 600	880 - 1,240
Engineering	)	Average daily	450 - 750	745 - 1,335
Food industry	)	rates for skilled	750 - 1,250	760 - 1,500 <sup>b/</sup>
Woodworking	)	male workers	500 - 750	700 - 1,275
	)	450 - 600 mils	500 - 750	700 - 1,275
Building and construction	)		500 - 900	875 - 1,175
Public administration	)		400 - 1,000	795 - 1,430
(manual and clerical)	)			

<sup>a/</sup> Predominant rates for female workers were usually 30 to 50 per cent below male adult rates in 1950 and 25 to 40 per cent below in 1957.

<sup>b/</sup> Figures not entirely comparable with those of 1950.

/...

In most cases, wage rates are now fixed by collective bargaining, although private agreement is still usual in a few industries such as the distributive and chemical trades; overtime is paid at time and a half and a few industries have introduced holidays with pay.

Index of predominant wages rates  
(1950 = 100)

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>
All activities	120.9	132.7	186.8
Agriculture	135.1	143.3	212.1
Mining	133.3	144.1	176.1
Food industry	102.8	112.4	156.1
Building and construction	113.7	125.1	168.9
Other activities	112.2	128.3	176.4

Index of real wages  
(1950 = 100)

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>
All activities	103.0	104.2	126.5
Agriculture	115.1	112.5	143.6
Mining	113.6	113.2	119.3
Food industry	87.6	88.3	105.7
Building and construction	96.9	98.2	114.4
Other activities	95.6	100.7	119.5

Workers' and employers' organizations

Both workers' and employers' organizations are recognized by law and their registration is compulsory except in the case of civil servants' associations.

The organization of employers, which was weak in 1946, is now well advanced in the building industry; employers in the engineering, catering and entertainment industries were organizing in 1957. Two associations of master bakers and master woodworkers have existed for some years. The growth of employee trade unions, which in 1946 had 13,608 paid-up members, has been as follows:

/...

	<u>1950</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>Paid-up membership</u>		
				<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
Pancyprian Federation of Labour	32	48	40	8,924	18,085	30,375
Cyprus Workers' Confederation	52	56	130	2,625	2,882	9,767
Turkish trade unions	5	10	15	131	740	1,268
Civil Service associations	1	5	7	1,600	3,154	5,769
Cyprus Federation of Independent Trade Unions	-	-	13	-	-	2,506
Independent unions	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>1,805</u>	<u>2,780</u>
Total	99	130	228	13,666	26,666	52,465

The Pancyprian Federation of Labour is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Cyprus Workers' Confederation is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; the other unions do not have a political orientation. Strongest union membership is found in the building industry (16,527 union members in 1957). There is an established negotiating machinery in public employment, in the building industry and for port workers.

In the last few years, the Labour Department has organized courses for trade union officials and auditors and has assisted trade unions in establishing correspondence courses on trade union law, industrial relations and international labour legislation.

#### Labour disputes

Emergency Regulations issued in 1955 render illegal any strike that has any object in view other than the furtherance of a trade dispute or that may entail hardship to the community, and empower the Governor to direct any person to perform services upon such terms regarding remuneration and conditions of employment as he may direct.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
Disputes involving stoppage of work	22	21	32	39
Workers involved	22,289	1,355	3,396	4,112
Man-days lost	...	15,338	19,979	9,941

Most disputes are settled through conciliation by the Labour Department.

/...

### Vocational training

There is a shortage of skilled artisans. The Government has stressed the expansion of technical education both in the 1946-1955 and, still more, in the 1956-1961 development plans.

Part-time educational facilities being developed since 1956 by the Department of Education will enable apprentices employed in industry to reach United Kingdom guilds standards. Training and apprenticeship are also provided by some industrial and mining concerns.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

It is the policy of the Government to encourage co-operative societies, in every way, including exemption from certain forms of taxation.

A Department of Co-operation (since 1952 the Department of Co-operative Development) has been in existence since 1936. The Department is responsible for guidance and advice to the co-operative movement, registration of co-operative societies, audit and supervision of their activities.

The traditional field of activity of the movement has been the provision of credit facilities and the co-operative credit network now covers the whole Territory. In recent years, however, the greatest growth has been in consumer activities.

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>
Number of primary societies:				
Credit and savings <sup>a/</sup>	396	446	474	487
Consumer and supply	48	116	210	266
Producer, marketing and processing	16	35	28	29
Other <sup>b/</sup>	10	24	32	29
Membership:				
Credit and savings	52,170	70,196	84,122	89,667
Consumer and supply	14,293	22,707	35,048	44,456
Producer, marketing and processing	2,193	7,640	4,343)	7,200
Other	726	1,110	1,952)	

a/ Including savings banks.

b/ Building, transport, land-leasing, farming, irrigation, etc.

Secondary societies:	<u>1946</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>1954</u>		<u>1956</u>	
	No.	Members <sup>a/</sup>	No.	Members <sup>a/</sup>	No.	Members <sup>a/</sup>	No.	Members <sup>a/</sup>
Central Bank	1	339	1	403	1	437	1	444
Marketing	6	134	8	286	8	303	8	308
Others (Supply unions) -	-	-	-	-	1	65	3	238

a/ Societies.

In addition, a tertiary society, the Carob Marketing Federation, whose members are the five Carob Marketing Unions, was established in 1953.

Since the war, co-operative societies have been employed as government agents for the purchase of local cereals to a value of £2,148,000 in 1957.

In 1950, the Departments of Co-operation and Education co-operated in introducing a School Savings Bank. Progress has been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schools participating</u>	<u>Student depositors</u> (thousands)	<u>Total savings</u> (thousand Cypriot pounds)
1950	344	30.0	36.0
1953/1954	648	58.0	313.8
1956/1957	687	66.5	602.0

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

The average annual net income per head of population rose from £70.5 in 1950 to approximately £134 in 1956.

Although the expansion in the purchasing power of the population has been partly counterbalanced by a rise in local prices, measures taken by the Government have significantly checked the degree of inflation that might otherwise have been experienced. The additional spending power available has resulted in an improved standard of living. (See Wages).

A retail price index, based on a representative working man's family of two adults and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £12.10s. at base date, replaced the former cost-of-living index in 1950. A revised retail price index based upon a family of two adults and two

/...

children living in a rented home and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25 at base date was introduced in 1957.

	<u>Cost-of-living</u> <u>index</u> (August 1939 = 100)		<u>Retail price</u> <u>index</u> (12 January 1950 = 100)		<u>Revised retail</u> <u>price index</u> (14 March 1957 = 100)	
	1946 31 Dec.	1949 31 Dec.	1950 Dec.	1954 Dec.	1956 Dec.	1957 Dec.
All items	231	329	106.8	133.6	155.1	104.1

About 84 per cent of the increase in the retail price index is due to food and rent.

#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The growth of towns has been rapid. As a result of population increase, land speculation and the rising costs of materials and labour, there is a severe housing shortage for middle and low income groups and consequent overcrowding in the larger centres. High interest rates and almost complete lack of building societies have also hampered construction.

Prior to 1951, government activity in the housing field had been confined mainly to the enactment of a new building law and the extension of certain building regulations to villages, to rent control and to provision of loans to municipalities for the construction of a limited number of low rent standard houses; 252 such houses were built by four municipalities in the period 1946 to 1951 at a cost of £221,000.

The Town Planning Department, created in 1951, was reorganized in 1954 as the Planning and Housing Department. Its functions are to advise local authorities on the control, use and development of land in the interests of the community and to promote low cost housing.

Industrial zones have been declared in three municipalities and street widening schemes have been put into effect in the areas of greatest traffic congestion.

After the Paphos earthquake in 1953, the Department developed a three bed-room "frame-work" house constructed of light materials, which could be erected at a

cost of £403. In 1954, two pilot low-cost rent-purchase schemes were initiated, and the following year a housing law was enacted empowering the Government to manage housing estates: by 1957, some fifty-eight houses had been completed. In 1956, however, government policy of rent-purchase housing was changed to one of rent-rebate housing through government-financed and planned municipal slum rehousing schemes; in 1956 and 1957, some 220 flats or houses were built in two municipalities under such schemes.

In order to check rapidly rising building costs, the Government, in 1956, curtailed military and public construction programmes and for a period restricted private and non-essential building.

There is no housing shortage in rural areas although there is often overcrowding by modern standards. In the richer villages, an increasing number of "suburban" type houses are being built, using reinforced concrete or burnt bricks. Modernization programmes carried out by mining companies have greatly improved housing conditions in mining areas.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

A Social Insurance Law providing for cash benefits for sickness, unemployment, widowhood, orphanage, marriage, maternity, old age and death, came into operation in 1957. Insurance under this law is compulsory for all persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship with the exception of agricultural workers and a few other groups. Benefits are financed through the payment of three equal contributions by employer, worker and the Government. The scheme is administered by the Labour Department. The benefits are payable in addition to workmen's compensation and to pre-existing social security, provident or pension fund, medical or other schemes sponsored by the Government, trade unions, industry or other organizations. Persons compulsorily registered numbered 126,629, and some 82,000 persons joined voluntarily. In its first year of operation, contributions amounted to £625,143 and benefits paid totalled £26,139.

Prior to 1952, government welfare action was limited to providing district commissioners with limited funds for the relief of destitution. The Welfare Service was part of the Education Department and was mainly concerned with probation in the juvenile courts and with the distribution of milk to schools in poor villages.

/...

An independent Welfare Department came into being in 1953 and has since been continuously expanded. Since 1954, social welfare policy has been co-ordinated with other social services through the Inter-Departmental Committee on Social Services, whose members are the heads of the Medical, Education, Welfare, Planning and Housing and Prisons Departments. Departmentally, the Director of Welfare Services is assisted by a Central Social Welfare Advisory Board, the members of which are nominated by district welfare committees; the latter operate in each district under the chairmanship of the district commissioner and include the district representatives of the Welfare, Labour and Medical Departments, a local judge and co-opted members of voluntary organizations. In 1957, there was a district welfare office in the main town of each district and a sub-office in all large villages.

The Cyprus Government Welfare Department has gradually assumed responsibility for all types of social work, including co-ordination of welfare work in government departments, encouragement and support for community development schemes, research and surveys of community needs, youth service, general welfare, family case-work, assistance to the physically and mentally handicapped, the maladjusted, the deprived and the aged, court social work in connexion with both juveniles and adults, after-care of discharged prisoners and mental patients and the welfare of female domestics. In 1956, all child-care institutions administered by municipalities or voluntary agencies were made subject to registration and inspection by the Department.

In 1957 the Welfare Department became the Social Development Department; it now seeks to extend its activities to social group work and to activities which it considers may prevent social problems from arising.

A public assistance scheme administered by the Department was introduced in 1953 and has since been steadily expanded. Stress is placed on rehabilitation, and financial help is regarded only as a means to this end. In 1956, over £76,000 were spent on regular monthly allowances or grants to 5,318 persons. In the same year, a special fund was established to assist families of persons detained under the Detention of Persons Law; some £120,000 was expended under this scheme in 1957.

Poor Houses administered by municipalities provide indoor relief; in rural areas the Welfare Department tries to provide accommodation for the aged and infirm through the public assistance scheme.

Particular attention has been given to the development of government welfare services for children. Pre-school children are cared for in forty infant welfare centres administered by the Medical Department and in day nurseries run by municipalities or by voluntary bodies. Children in need of care and protection or in moral danger are boarded out with foster parents or are cared for in the five children's homes which have been established in the last five years. A comprehensive Children's Law, enacted in 1956, covers children up to sixteen years of age. A school for blind children and a school for deaf and dumb children are run by the Education Department.

Juvenile probation was successfully introduced in 1946 and adult probation in 1952; the use of this method of treatment of delinquency has declined, however, owing to abnormal conditions in the island; in 1956, 220 persons, of whom 156 were juveniles, were placed on probation, compared with 321 persons, of whom 207 were juveniles in 1954.

A reform school administered by the Education Department has accommodation for seventy-two boys.

Four hostels established since 1950 by the Welfare Department accept released boys who have no home; in 1957, a welfare centre for adolescent girls in need of shelter was opened.

Among the most recent surveys (1956) undertaken by the Welfare Department have been a survey of child deprivation and a survey of disabled persons. In 1956, a welfare officer was attached to the Cyprus London Office.

The Welfare Department maintains an emergency service for relief work in case of disaster, the effectiveness of which has been proved on various occasions, such as the Paphos earthquake in 1953 and the evacuation of refugees from the Middle East in 1956.

There are no local facilities for the academic training of social workers; however, in-service training has been organized on a systematic basis, and since 1952 some officers have been sent for training to the United Kingdom. In 1957, an officer was recruited in the United Kingdom to be responsible for case-work training.

/...

# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Since 1955, community development policy has been the direct responsibility of the Deputy-Governor. District development committees with an official membership are established in each district and are provided with funds, amounting in 1957 to approximately £5,000 per district, which are spent by the District Commissioner on the projects recommended by his district committee. Community development is concentrated in rural areas and aims particularly at supporting enterprises of a productive nature. Although the principle of self-help underlies community development in Cyprus, lack of local response is not allowed to stand in the way of expenditure on schemes considered to be of public benefit.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

### Crime Statistics

	<u>Offences reported to the Police</u>		
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Offences against lawful authority	... <sup>a/</sup>	... <sup>a/</sup>	3,948
Offences against public morality	... <sup>a/</sup>	... <sup>a/</sup>	150
Offences against the person	3,080	3,255	1,842
Offences against property	4,403	5,879	5,738
Offences against local laws <sup>b/</sup>	25,428	39,937	29,195
Miscellaneous other offences	... <sup>a/</sup>	... <sup>a/</sup>	<u>2,141</u>
Total	32,911	49,071	43,014

<sup>a/</sup> Included under other categories.

<sup>b/</sup> Largely traffic offences.

The number of persons dealt with by the ordinary courts was 33,261 in 1946, 47,494 in 1952 and 40,503 in 1957; in addition, the special courts, established in 1955, dealt with 12,028 persons in 1956 and 7,545 persons in 1957.

/...

Persons sentenced by the ordinary courts

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>
Death	5	-	7	-	2	-
Imprisonment	1,722	27	1,588	42	863	66
Corporal punishment	3	15	-	4	-	-
Fines	...	42	...	101	29,287	238
Other	...	233	...	341	5,858	

Three of the five prisons existing in 1947 have been closed; adult convicts are now concentrated at the Central Prison in Nicosia, whilst young offenders are normally accommodated in an open prison. Since 1949, selected prisoners have been employed on work at open camps during the summer months. The daily average prison population was 486 in 1947, 629 in 1952 and 452 in 1957. The number of young persons in the sixteen-to-twenty age group admitted to prison declined from 411 in 1949 to fifty-three in 1956 (not including young persons held for offences arising out of the Emergency). The number of adults admitted to prison has also declined since 1950. The reduction in the prison population is attributed largely to the introduction of probation for adults, to the effectiveness of the welfare and after-care services and to full employment in the Territory. The decline in the number of recidivists admitted to prison from 1,276 in 1951 to 182 in 1957 is attributed to the same causes. Juvenile offenders are normally committed to the reform school administered by the Education Department.

Unconvicted prisoners are segregated from convicts, as are young offenders and certain recidivists from other prisoners. Remission up to one-third of their sentences may be granted to prisoners for special good conduct and industry. Long sentence prisoners are employed in a variety of trades or work on the prison farm. A wage-earning scheme is in operation. Primary school classes are held in the Central Prison. To maintain prison discipline, twenty long sentence prisoners have been transferred to prisons in the United Kingdom in the last two years. After-care services, which were improved in 1953 with the establishment of a Prisoners Discharge Board, are the responsibility of district welfare officers.

/...

# PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical Department, under the Director of Medical Services, formulates public health policy which is implemented by two assistant directors and by five district medical officers who are also responsible for co-ordinating the work of government and municipal health authorities and maintaining co-operation at the district level with other departments. Under the district medical officers are medical officers, some of whom are engaged in public health duties, while the remainder do both preventive and curative work. There is also a large staff of health inspectors engaged in public health activities.

## Medical and health staff

		1947		1953		1957	
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
Registered physicians	(	353 <sup>a/</sup>		41	12	40	18
Licensed physicians	(			32	227	47	339
Dentists		86 <sup>a/</sup>		7	...		123
Nurses of senior training	(			58	29	72	38
Certificated nurses	(	126		25	-	136	-
Partially trained nurses	(			273	100 <sup>b/</sup>	234	100 <sup>b/</sup>
Midwives of senior training	(			16	18	24	13
Certificated midwives	(	599		35	438	53	314
Health inspectors		...		53	15	55	16
Laboratory and X-ray technicians		...		15	6	21	8
Pharmacists		...		43	168	37	180
Others (physiotherapist)		...		1	-	4	-

<sup>a/</sup> Including fifty physicians and fourteen dentists temporarily absent.

<sup>b/</sup> Approximate.

	<u>Institutions</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>Number</u>					
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals	6	6	6	338	507	736
Private hospitals	...	2	2	...	102	102
Cottage hospitals or infirmaries	11	13	13	86	114	115
Private clinics	39	47	60	194	686	817
Dispensaries	25	27	25	-	-	-
Specialized institutions:						
Maternity and child health centres	...	50	71	-	-	-
Tuberculosis sanatoria	2	2	2	...	124	165
Leprosaria	1	1	1	93	12	24
Mental institutions	1	1	1	...	480	604
Isolation hospital	-	-	1	-	-	...

In addition, there is a mobile health unit. Mobile dental units operate in each district, chiefly in connexion with school dental work. Tuberculosis, venereal disease and ophthalmic clinics are held at the general hospitals. A new pathological laboratory was opened in 1957 in Nicosia, while smaller laboratories function in two other towns. A blood bank was opened in 1953, and a second in 1957. Nearly all the general hospitals have been reconstructed, enlarged and their services extended during the period under review. Improvement in rural health services has been one of the major aims of the Health Department in the last two years; in 1956, it was decided to build a main rural health centre staffed by a physician and specialized personnel in each of the five districts of the island. In addition, a number of health sub-centres regularly visited by a community health visitor or midwife have been opened.

Since 1952, patients unable to meet the cost themselves have been sent to the United Kingdom at government expense for the treatment of conditions which cannot be dealt with on the island; in 1956, thirty patients were sponsored at a cost of more than £15,000.

The general health of the population is good and quarantinable diseases seldom occur. Since the successful conclusion of the 1949 anti-malaria campaign, no primary case of malaria has been reported. Typhoid fever and hydatid disease are endemic in rural areas but their incidence appears to be decreasing as is that of trachoma. After a sharp decline from 1949 to 1955, the incidence of tuberculosis appears to be rising slightly once again; plans were made in 1956 for BCG vaccination of certain groups of the population and tuberculosis services have been expanded. Immunization campaigns are carried out annually against smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

There are no local facilities for the training of physicians, dental surgeons or nurses of senior training. In 1956, nine students were studying medicine, surgery and radiodiagnosis abroad and seventeen were taking senior training in nursing. Training available within the Territory includes a two-year course for pharmacists, a three-year course for radiographers, a three-year course for certificated nurses and two-year courses for assistant certificated nurse and for certificated midwives; the latter may after a further six months' training become community health visitors. There is also a school for sanitary inspectors which offers a one-year course; the school operates only when there are vacancies for sanitary inspectors.

Inspection and sampling of foodstuffs are carried out by government health inspectors.

All government water supply work is in the hands of the Water Supply and Irrigation Department (since 1954 entitled Department of Water Development), whose activities include the search for new water sources, irrigation and the provision of water for domestic purposes. In the towns, the Department acts in an advisory capacity to the Water Boards or the municipalities which are the authorities usually responsible for water supplies. These authorities finance water supply schemes through government loans. Major water supply schemes have been started in three towns; the most comprehensive of these, the Greater Nicosia Scheme, the first stage of which is estimated to cost £850,000, is for the present financed wholly by the Government.

In rural areas, water supplies are controlled by village authorities. The Government assists water development work by contributing 50 per cent of the cost of providing piped water to villages and up to 80 per cent of the cost of drilling

/...

boreholes and of the cost of irrigation projects; in the period 1946 to 1956, 2,140 new boreholes were drilled and an additional 100 million gallons per day were made available for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes, whilst the proportion of villages enjoying water piped to fountains or storage tanks increased from 44 per cent in 1951 to 80 per cent in 1956.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education has become gradually more centralized and more subject to government control through successive laws and their amendments enacted since 1885.

At the present time, the Education Department, advised by a Greek, a Turkish and a Maronite Board of Education, controls the curriculum and administration of the primary schools of these communities as well as technical and teacher training. Academic secondary education is indirectly controlled; the Department is the examining body for the Cyprus certificate of education, which secondary school pupils are required to take.

Government-controlled primary education is free but not compulsory; approximately 95 per cent of the children enrol at school. The cost of running the government-controlled primary schools is shared between the Government and each community; the Government provides the teachers and pays a per capita grant on pupils. Erection and maintenance of buildings and provision of books and equipment are the responsibility of town school committees appointed by the Government or of village commissions which raise funds through a special tax on immovable property in towns and by individual assessment in villages. "Armenian" and "Latin" primary schools are under the control of the Armenian Committee of Management and of the Roman Catholic Church, but they are aided by government grants; in addition, there are a few fee-charging private schools.

The primary school course is six years for children of eight to fourteen years of age, but the average period of attendance is less than four years. Each section of the community has its own schools and instruction is given in the mother tongue; since 1946, the teaching of English has been extended in the larger schools. The curriculum is prescribed by the Education Department but textbooks are largely obtained from Greece and Turkey. Pupil-teacher ratio in

/...

the past decade has varied between 1:42 to 1:46 in Greek schools and 1:33 to 1:36 in Turkish schools.

Since 1955, when it was decided to introduce an integrated system of technical education at a cost of £1.5 million, two technical schools have been built and one of the two pre-existing schools has been converted into a two-year preparatory technical school for the Technical Institute, which is nearing completion. No technical schools existed in Cyprus before 1946. Two-year theoretical and practical training in agriculture is available at two rural central schools, the first of which was founded in 1940.

A government teacher-training college for men, offering a two-year course, was opened in 1937 and a training centre for women was opened in 1943. A new Teacher Training College for both men and women to replace the existing institutions was under construction in 1957.

Secondary schools are controlled by their proprietors, by religious or charitable organizations, or by governing bodies, some of which are appointed by the Governor. All secondary schools must be registered by the Education Department and are subject to inspection. Secondary schools charge fees often based on the means of the parents, but most offer some free places. In 1935, secondary schools were offered financial assistance if they would accept certain conditions imposed by the Government: eleven schools are now grant-aided. In 1952 the Government offered to declare secondary schools as public-aided schools provided they accept certain further conditions, including the provision of 20 per cent free places and a £15 per annum maximum fee; these schools would differ from other secondary schools in that the staff would be appointed and paid by the Government. Nine Turkish and one Greek school have availed themselves of the offer.

In 1951 the Cyprus certificate of education was instituted and in 1954 the syllabus was expanded to include commercial subjects and general science; credit or distinction passes are recognized by the University of London as equivalent to ordinary level passes in the United Kingdom General Certificate of Education. Since 1953 the Cyprus certificate has been the qualifying examination for consideration for entry into teacher training and the civil service.

	<u>Schools<sup>a/</sup></u>					
	<u>1946/1947</u>		<u>1952/1953</u>		<u>1956/1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.<sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>Private<sup>c/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private<sup>c/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private<sup>c/</sup></u>
Primary	691	10	706	16	729	19
Secondary (including commercial)	-	36	-	51	-	55
Agricultural and technical	2	-	4	-	6	-
Teacher training	2	-	2	-	2	-

a/ Not including the reform schools and the schools for handicapped children taken over by the Education Department in 1956/1957.

b/ Government and government-controlled.

c/ Including public-aided and grant-aided schools.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Pupils</u>					
	<u>1946/47</u>		<u>1952/53</u>		<u>1956/57</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	32,809 <sup>a/</sup>	27,197 <sup>a/</sup>	35,962	32,193	41,592	37,800
Secondary and commercial	6,315	2,578	11,713	4,921	11,628	6,039
Agricultural and technical <u>b/</u>	55 <sup>c/</sup>	-	247	-	359	-
Teacher training	97	37	116	78	183	87

a/ In Government and government-controlled schools only.

b/ Not including pupils in the reform school and in the schools for handicapped children.

c/ Approximate.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u>					
	<u>1946/47</u>		<u>1952/53</u>		<u>1956/57</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	975 <sup>a/</sup>	400 <sup>a/</sup>	1,148	568	1,271	753
Secondary and commercial	298	104	609		464	185
Agricultural and technical ...	...	...	14		23	3
Teacher training	...	...	10	5	7	7

a/ In government-controlled Greek and Turkish schools only.

There are no institutions of higher education. Many students, however, sit for United Kingdom examinations in the Territory; in 1940, five students sat for the United Kingdom London matriculation, compared with 1957 when 700 candidates sat for the General Certificate of Education of London University. Other examinations held in the Territory are the bar examinations of the Council of Legal Education and the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the City and guilds.

Prior to 1940, most students desiring higher education attended universities in Greece and Turkey. In recent years, an increasing number of students have found it desirable to seek United Kingdom qualifications and it is believed that the majority of students abroad now attend United Kingdom universities. A British Council scholarship scheme was started in 1939 and twenty-two students had been sent to the United Kingdom by 1950 when the scholarships were replaced by a scheme for short-term visits. In 1946, the Government introduced a £134,500 scholarship scheme, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, for the training of Cypriots for posts of higher responsibility in government service; 124 scholars had been sent to the United Kingdom by 1951 when the scheme was completed. In the same year, a study leave scheme (revised in 1954) was initiated under which thirty-seven elementary school teachers had been sent to the United Kingdom by 1956. Greatly expanded scholarship schemes were introduced in conjunction with the 1956-1961 development plan; in 1956 and 1957, a total of 146 persons were awarded scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom and nineteen received scholarships tenable in Turkey, in order to train for teaching in secondary and technical schools; a further fifty-eight scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom and eight tenable in Turkey were awarded to persons obligating themselves to work in the Territory for five years after the completion of their studies.

According to the 1946 census, illiterates numbered 25.6 per cent of the population between sixteen and sixty years of age. Illiteracy is now confined largely to persons over fifty years of age. There is no campaign against illiteracy.

Adult education is provided by the Education Department, by the British Council and by organizations such as the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

#### YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

There are a great number of youth organizations, particularly sports and athletic clubs, sponsored by local communities, mining companies, religious organizations, ethnic communities or political parties. The scout movement is popular. The activity of many of these organizations has diminished since 1955 owing to the Emergency. A youth centre was opened in 1954 by the Rotary Club. There are sixty-four evening institutes, mainly in rural areas, which are maintained by the Education Department to provide an educational, recreational and social centre for the working adolescent. Welfare officers encourage the organization of independent youth clubs and youth associations.

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

In 1957 there were eleven public libraries with 65,000 volumes, compared with eight public libraries with 56,000 volumes in 1951. In the same period, school libraries increased from ten to twelve and private libraries from nine to eighteen; annual circulation of books, however, has diminished from 50,000 to about 45,000. There are four museums exhibiting predominantly Cypriot antiquities.

The Antiquities Department is concerned with the preservation of historical monuments and with archaeological excavations.

#### MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Since 1950, the number of newspapers and periodicals published in English, Greek and Turkish has declined from about fifty to about thirty; total daily newspaper circulation, however, has doubled from about 30,000 to approximately 60,000. There is one theatre and some eighty cinemas.

In 1954, the Department of Information Services was established, incorporating the Cyprus Broadcasting Service, the Press office and the Tourist Development office. In 1955 the Department was divided into separate departments of Broadcasting and Public Relations under a Director-General of Information.

The Cyprus Broadcasting Service, established in 1953, provides programmes in English, Greek and Turkish; in 1957 a pilot television scheme was inaugurated: the number of licensed radio receivers was 79,436 at the end of 1957, compared with 5,584 at the end of 1946. Other radio stations operating in the Territory

are the Near East Arab broadcasting service and a broadcasting service for the military forces stationed on the island. The Press office, in addition to supplying material to the local and foreign press, operates strip projectors and mobile film units. The latter have not been used in rural areas since 1955, owing to unsettled conditions. The Office publishes two periodicals in English, Greek and Turkish. The Tourist Development Office, founded in 1949, administers the Hotels Law and Regulations through the Hotels Board, publishes tourist literature and provides information to foreign visitors. The number of visitors on tourist visas declined from a peak of 32,755 in 1954 to about 11,600 in 1957; only a small percentage of these were holiday-makers. The number of hotels in operation also declined from 119 in 1954 to ninety in 1957.

-----