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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

Other Territories

ADEN<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> 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 1949-1949	annual average

ADEN COLONY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Aden Colony is situated on the south coast of Arabia, about 100 miles east of the strait of Bab el Mandeb. It possesses the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India. The area is eighty square miles (207 square kilometres) including the island of Perim and the Kuria Muria islands (off the coast of Oman).

The population is predominantly Arab; since there is a considerable immigration from neighbouring territories, the majority of Arabs are not Aden-born. Most members of the previously large Jewish community migrated to Israel in 1950.

Stricter immigration control has been introduced since 1950 to prevent the influx of persons for whom employment or housing cannot be found.

Civil population

	<u>1946</u> <u>Census</u>	<u>1955</u> <u>Census</u>
Arabs	58,455	103,879
Indians and Pakistanis	9,456	15,817
Somalis	4,322	10,611
Europeans	365	4,484
Jews	7,273	831
Others	<u>645</u>	<u>2,819</u>
	80,516	138,441
Perim Island	202	272

Vital statistics

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population	26.9	29.7 <sup>a/</sup>	34.4
Infant mortality per 1,000 registered live births	172.7	139.9	140.3
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	21.3	14.1 <sup>a/</sup>	14.5

<sup>a/</sup> Calculated by the Medical Department on an assumed population of 100,000.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The modern commercial prosperity of the Territory is based on the fact that it is a fuelling centre, originally for coal, and now also for oil. This has caused a general increase in trade and has enabled Aden to become an important distributing centre. There has been a decline in the traditional entrepôt and trans-shipment trade, mainly as a result of more competitive world trading conditions and of improved facilities for negotiating direct imports in neighbouring countries. The wide gap which had developed between imports and exports has been narrowed since 1954 largely owing to increased exports of refined petroleum products. The only significant domestic export is salt.

A Trade Department was established in 1954. There is a Trade Advisory Board on which the Aden Chamber of Commerce is represented.

There are no agriculture, forests or mines.

Under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1945, the Governor is empowered to lease or alienate Crown land on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

## FISHERIES

A Fisheries Department covering both the Colony and the Protectorate was established in 1950. The Department's policy of granting loans to fishermen for the purchase of engines and more modern boats and fishing gear has resulted in better catches and has enabled fishermen to diminish their indebtedness to fish merchants.

In an average year, about 20,000 long tons of fish are marketed. Fresh fish is marketed locally; salted and dried fish is exported. Cured fish exports were 2,774 long tons valued at £218,822 in 1957.

Restrictive fishing regulations were abolished in 1954; in 1956, legislation was introduced for the registration and numbering of all local fishing craft.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

In 1945 the Government assumed responsibility for electricity and the water supply which had previously been provided by the local authority.

The supply of water is vested in the Water Authority, which is part of the Public Works Department. In 1946, water was pumped from ten boreholes into two series of reservoirs. Since then, a £1.2 million<sup>2/</sup> water development scheme has been initiated, new boreholes have been successfully sunk in the desert, new mains and reservoirs have been built and new pumping machinery has been installed. As a result, the water raised has increased from 549 million gallons in 1946 to 1,800 million gallons in 1956 and the number of water connexions to houses has increased in the same period from about 4,000 to 14,000.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance and provision of new sewers. In 1956, work commenced on a long-term sewage scheme.

Public electricity supply is a department of Government; it is committed to a policy of operating without profit.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Installed capacity (kw)	3,650	3,900	13,800
Output (million kwh)	8.6	14.2	44.0
Number of consumers	3,069 <sup>a/</sup>	6,131	15,000 <sup>b/</sup>

a/ Year 1948.

b/ Year 1956.

To meet the increased demand for electricity, a new power station has been erected and installations have been modernized.

A 22,500 kw privately-owned plant is operated by the Petroleum Refinery.

#### INDUSTRY

Responsibility for the promotion of industrial development rests with the Development Commissioner, the Trade Commissioner acting in an advisory capacity.

The principal industries are the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo: these activities are mainly in the hands of large expatriate firms, whilst the labour employed consists almost entirely of immigrant Yemenis.

2/ The Indian rupee was replaced by the East African shilling (one shilling E.A. = 100 cents) in 1951; twenty East African shillings are equal to one pound sterling or US\$2.80.



In 1952, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company began building a refinery and a new oil port at Little Aden at a total cost of some £50 million. The refinery, with an annual production capacity of five million long tons, commenced operations in 1954; it provides permanent employment for nearly 2,500 persons.

There are some small factories owned by local firms employing about 800 persons. The chief products are soap, aluminium wares, cigarettes, cotton cloth and mineral waters; there is also an oil seed crushing mill. The total value of industrial production (excluding refined petroleum) in 1956 was somewhat less than £800,000. In addition, there are small industries in the hands of master craftsmen.

The main mineral product is salt, made from sea water by solar evaporation. Three salt works, owned by expatriates, are in operation. Before 1950, salt was mainly exported to India; since then, the principal customer has been Japan. Salt exports were 82,000 long tons in 1947, 342,000 long tons in 1952 and 198,000 long tons in 1957.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are no railways. The road mileage has increased from sixty miles, of which thirty were macadamized, in 1947, to eighty-seven, of which seventy-seven were macadamized, in 1957. A road construction and improvement programme, estimated to cost £1.3 million, was started in 1954.

Aden is the centre of an international air network. An international civil airport at within the boundaries of the military aerodrome was completed in 1952. The number of international airlines serving the Territory increased from two in 1947 to seven in 1956. Air services to Aden Protectorate were started in 1948. A Department of Civil Aviation was established in 1955, and in 1956 the Government became responsible for providing and operating the major aeronautical telecommunication facilities. In 1956, work commenced on the expansion of airport facilities to cater for increased traffic. Aircraft movements were 4,554 in 1954 and 7,091 in 1957.

The port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, a majority of members being chosen from local shipping and commercial interests. A £3.5 million port modernization and development project, initiated in 1954, was almost completed in 1957.

Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Steamships entered	2,448	4,620	4,308
Tonnage (thousand net registered tons)	8,937.6	20,477.7	18,818.2

In addition, the port is used by local craft, the aggregate registered tonnage of which was 147,577 in 1947 and 130,131 in 1957.

There were five post offices in 1956, as compared with three in 1947. There has been a rapid growth in airmail services; in 1956, some 60 per cent of all postal items handled were consigned as airmail. There is no internal telegraph system. A private company provides telegraph service with other countries and wireless communication with Eastern Aden Protectorate. An automatic telephone system was installed in 1953 and a new telephone exchange was brought into service in 1955. The number of telephones has increased from 966 in 1947 to 1,891 in 1957. The overseas radio-telephone service, opened in 1950, had been extended to thirty-nine countries by 1957.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March. The amount of currency in circulation was £4,584,736 on 31 December 1956, as compared with £1,522,500 on 31 December 1947. On 31 March 1956, loans floated by the Territorial Government totalled £5,010,000, against which was a sinking fund amounting to £24,290; there was no public debt in 1947.

Revenue and expenditure  
 (thousand £)

	<u>1946/1947</u>	<u>1951/1952</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
Revenue <sup>a/</sup>	921.4	1,774.3	3,911.6
Expenditure <sup>b/</sup>	740.2	2,399.5	3,799.1

<sup>a/</sup> Including receipts from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

<sup>b/</sup> Including transfers to the Development Fund and expenditure out of Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

	<u>1946/1947</u>	<u>1951/1952</u>	<u>1956/1957</u>
	(thousand £)		
Main heads of revenue <sup>a/</sup>			
Direct taxation	332.5	702.7	1,396.3
Customs and excise	166.4	295.2	681.0
Stamps and licences	40.1	43.9	89.3
Receipts for specific government services	52.9	129.9	90.6
Main heads of expenditure <sup>a/</sup>			
Contribution to Development Fund	-	1,000.0	600.0
Public works (including non-recurrent)	94.7	144.5	363.2
Health	75.7	160.5	282.9
Police	43.5	91.7	269.6
Education	22.3	78.2	210.6
Municipal authority	-	-	113.2
Public debt	-	-	298.0

a/ Excluding Posts and Telephones, Water and Electricity.

Between 1945 and 1953, the local authorities had no direct financial authority. Aden Municipality was created in 1953; there are also two township authorities.

#### Development finance

The Territory was granted £300,000 under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, as a contribution to a development plan, adopted in 1947 and reviewed in 1949, which envisaged expenditures totalling £2,033,000.

In 1952, a Development Fund was established by the transfer of £1 million from surplus balances; all development is now financed from this Fund which is kept solvent by additional transfers from surplus balances, by Colonial Development and Welfare grants and by loans. In the same year, a development plan covering the years 1952 to 1957 and envisaging a total expenditure of £5.2 million was drafted. The plan was terminated in 1955, when it was decided that the balance required to complete the projects in the plan should form the basis of a new five-year plan covering the years 1955 to 1960. In the period 1947 to 31 March 1955, total actual expenditure on development was as follows:

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Expenditure from surplus balances	£1,770,762
Expenditure from loans	1,065,212
Expenditure from Colonial and Welfare grants	<u>124,969</u>
Total	£2,960,943

The latest development plan provides for a total expenditure of nearly £7.7 million to be financed by local resources (nearly £3.9 million), loans (nearly £3.5 million) and Colonial Development and Welfare funds (£0.3 million).

Current development expenditure not included in the development plan comprises £4 million, financed through a thirty-year 4 1/2 per cent United Kingdom loan, being spent on public works at Little Aden, where the new refinery is located, and £2.5 million being spent by the Aden Port Trust for the improvement of the port.

#### Taxation

Aden is a free port and there is no general customs tariff, but import duties are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco, motor spirit and gat; the rates have been substantially increased since 1946, particularly on tobacco. The Income Tax Ordinance provides for the payment by individuals of a graduated income tax ranging from 4 per cent to 75 per cent of chargeable income; the basic individual exemption was increased in 1956 from £300 to £350. The rate of tax payable by companies was reduced in 1956 from 37.5 to 32.5 per cent. Court fees are paid in lieu of estate duty. The excess profits tax was abolished in 1947.

Municipal taxation includes municipal rates, which were 17.5 per cent in 1956, trade licence fees, a sanitation tax and a vehicles tax.

#### BANKING AND CREDIT

The number of banks operating in the Territory has increased from three in 1946 to six in 1956. The post office operates a savings bank.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exchange control, governed by directives from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has been in force since the war. There has been a gradual relaxation of restrictions on foreign trade since 1953; in 1956, imports from the sterling area and from countries in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and Japan were permitted freely.

External trade

(thousand £)

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
General imports <sup>a/</sup>	11,245.3	56,474.5	71,923.4
General exports <sup>b/</sup>	5,770.3	45,551.8	65,300.5

a/ Excluding bullion and specie.

b/ Including ships' stores and bunkers. Excluding specie.

Apart from the export of salt, trade is mainly entrepôt and trans-shipment trade. Before the opening of the refinery in 1954, the principal business was in hides and skins, grains, beverages, tobacco, textiles and oil. Since 1954, the import of crude oil and the export of refined petroleum products has assumed great importance, accounting for some 45 per cent of the value of all imports and over a third of the value of all exports. About 45 per cent, by value, of total imports come from the sterling area and of these imports of crude oil from Kuwait and Bahrein have accounted for 40 to 50 per cent in recent years. Almost one-third of all exports are ships' stores and bunkers.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The majority of the population is Moslem. Women often live in purdah.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

A Department of Labour and Welfare, the staff of which includes probation and welfare officers, was established in 1949. The Labour Advisory Board was replaced in 1957 by a Joint Consultative Council in order to maintain closer contact with organizations of employers and workers.

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Legislation prohibiting the employment of children under fifteen years of age and providing for the health and safety of persons working in factories was enacted in 1938, and a regular factory inspectorate was established in 1950.

Number of wage-earners

In 1947, it was estimated that 5,000 men were employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and from 700 to 1,500 persons in other small, local industries. No estimate was available of the number of craftsmen and small traders. The number of persons in employment grew considerably during the construction of the refinery. In 1957, the number of those employed in the more stable occupations was estimated as follows:

Port	5,000
Building and construction	8,500
Oil refining	2,000
Industrial undertakings	4,000
Trade, domestic service and municipal services	<u>29,000</u>
Total	48,500

There is no employment exchange, but a registration office was opened in 1956 to deal with unemployment arising from the Suez Canal crisis. On 31 December 1957, there were 1,592 registered unemployed, only 200 of whom were born in the Territory.

The under-employment of unskilled and semi-skilled workers is a serious problem that led in 1956 to stricter immigration control. There is, however, an inadequate supply of skilled labour.

More than half the labour force, it is estimated, consists of migrant workers from Aden Protectorate and Yemen. Labour emigration is small (406 workers in 1957) and consists mainly in the movement through the Territory of non-Aden workers seeking employment in Madagascar or in neighbouring territories.

Conditions of employment

Legislation providing for fixing minimum wages for all employment was enacted in 1940. In 1947, the wages of unskilled labour were estimated at sh. 1.50 per day and skilled workers earned sh. 4.50 to sh. 6.00 per day. In 1957, minimum daily wage rates were: young persons under eighteen years of age, sh. 3.50, unskilled labourers, sh. 5.20, semi-skilled workers, sh. 6.50, and skilled workers, sh. 8.00 to sh. 15.00 per day. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barracks is provided in some cases.

In 1947, normal working hours varied from forty-eight to sixty per week. These hours were gradually reduced and, in 1956, a standard working week of forty-eight hours for all manual workers was established by law. Overtime is paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter. Paid public and annual holidays are not customary, but are granted by the Government and by an increasing number of employers.

COST OF LIVING

A cost-of-living index, first published in 1952, is produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and Aden Municipality. In 1957, the establishment of an official index of retail prices was recommended.

Cost-of-living index

	<u>1952</u> (30 June)	<u>1954</u> (15 December)	<u>1957</u> (December average)
		(1 April 1951 = 100)	
Grade I <sup>a/</sup>	119.1	116.3	140.8
Grade II <sup>b/</sup>	120.7	119.3	148.3
Grade III <sup>c/</sup>	121.5	118.9	146.1

a/ Up to sh. 225 monthly income.

b/ From sh. 225 to sh. 450 monthly income.

c/ Over sh. 450 monthly income.



### Workers' and employers organizations

Legislation legalizing trade unions and providing for their registration and the auditing of their accounts was enacted in 1942. Until 1952, owing to the instability of the labour force, the only registered trade union was the Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of eleven European pilots; by 1957, however, the number of registered trade unions had increased to twenty-six with a membership of about 13,100. There are three employers' organizations.

### Industrial relations

The guidance of trade unions, the prevention of trade disputes and assistance in the settlement of disputes are among the functions of the Labour Department. Under the Essential Services Ordinance, 1952, trade disputes in essential public services must be referred to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision is binding.

No statistics on labour disputes involving stoppage of work are available before 1952; in 1952, 3,016 man-days were lost in eight disputes; in 1956, 210,000 man-days were lost in seventy disputes and in 1957, 2,056 man-days were lost in twelve disputes. In 1957, consultative or negotiating machinery existed in three government departments, in the port and in a few industries.

### Industrial training

Although there is statutory provision for apprenticing children and older persons, only one employer operates an apprenticeship scheme under statutory contract. A Trade Testing Board was appointed in 1956.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND MARKETING

A Co-operative and Marketing Department was established in 1955. It seeks to establish a co-operative movement, improve marketing arrangements for fresh produce and assist local fishermen. The Department also collects and collates market statistics.

A new Central Wholesale Produce Market, opened in 1957, is administered by the Department, which also assisted in the establishment of two co-operative societies among fishermen. At the end of 1957, there were twelve co-operative societies with 1,074 members and with funds totalling £3,510.

Legislation governing the registration and functioning of co-operative societies was enacted in 1957.

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#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

There is a serious housing shortage; in 1952 it was estimated that there were 25,000 squatters huts in the Territory. Town plans for most areas of the Territory, completed in 1952, were being revised in 1956. All new construction must have the approval of the Town Planning Authority.

A slum clearance and rehousing scheme was begun in 1943; by the end of 1950, 360 dwellings had been constructed. A further 516 dwellings were completed by the end of 1954 with the aid of a £50,000 grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In 1955, a £1.1 million housing scheme financed from development funds was started; by the end of 1957, 1,500 homes had been erected or allocated. In addition, 740 houses had been constructed under a self-help housing scheme by the end of 1957.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Apart from workmen's compensation, the maximum amounts of which were increased in 1956, there are no government social security schemes. The Government and some commercial concerns maintain contributory pension schemes for their employees. Free medical treatment is given to the needy at government hospitals, and some large firms also provide medical services. Expectant mothers and children are cared for through milk centres and by the Medical Department through maternity clinics.

Social welfare is the responsibility of a welfare officer, appointed in 1949, under the general supervision of the Labour Commissioner. The policy has been to stress the organization of private charity through the creation of voluntary welfare organizations and workers.

The Aden Centenary Poor Relief Committee administers a public fund for the care of the aged and needy, to which the Government makes a grant of £5,000 every year. In 1957, the Committee spent £6,670 and 1,228 persons were on the rolls at 31 December. The Committee has raised £12,500 by public subscription, matched by an equal amount from the Government, towards the costs of building a home for the aged. There is an Old Folks Home where twenty-three aged persons are maintained. In addition to this Committee voluntary welfare organizations comprise two

societies primarily interested in child welfare, three women's groups engaged in family and adult welfare, and seven organizations primarily providing health services including assistance to the blind and the tubercular. In 1957, the Government contributed £10,000 towards the construction of a home for the blind. One community welfare centre was opened in 1956 and another in 1957.

In 1956, legislation was enacted providing for the treatment of young offenders and for the establishment of juvenile courts, approved schools and remand homes. A probation officer has been appointed and the construction of an approved school began in 1957. The number of juveniles placed on probation was twenty-seven in 1956 and forty-five in 1957.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	<u>Number of cases reported</u>		
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Offences against authority			317
Offences against public morality			47
Offences against the person	1,122	1,371	326
Offences against property			936
Other offences			1
Offences against local laws, including traffic	<u>4,176</u>	<u>7,800</u>	<u>9,088</u>
Total	5,298	9,171	10,715

Sentences<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1951</u>				<u>1952</u>				<u>1957</u>			
	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults<sup>b/</sup></u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults<sup>b/</sup></u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults<sup>b/</sup></u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Deprivation of liberty	680	-	35	-	1,097	13	13	-	1,194	58	45	
Corporal punishment	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	102	-	8	
Financial penalty	3,057	37	119	-	3,995	26	166	-	5,123	129	22	
Other	760	11	150	-	1,280	27	187	10	<u>1,825</u>			

a/ Figures not available before 1951.

b/ Under sixteen years of age.

There is one prison, which is also a place of detention for criminal lunatics. The daily average prison population was 281 in 1946, 179 in 1952 and 485 in 1957; about 75 per cent usually consists of immigrants not permanently resident in Aden. All convicted prisoners are put to work; an earning scheme was introduced in 1953. Remission up to one-third of their sentence is open to good-conduct prisoners. A Discharged Offenders Aid Committee was formed in 1956.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Government health services include the civil hospital, dispensaries and the Port Health Office with the infectious diseases hospital.



Medical and health staff<sup>a/</sup>

	1946		1952		1957	
	<u>Govt. and local authority</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt. and local authority</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt. and local authority</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	17	...	25	20	33	22
Licensed physicians					2	3
Dentists	1	...	1	-	1	-
Nurses of senior training	16	...	16	2	27	15
Certificated nurses	...	...	...	...	-	12
Partially trained nurses	...	...	...	...	1	4
Midwives of senior training	...	...	...	...	22	9
Partially trained midwives	...	...	...	...	2	-
Sanitary inspectors	3	...	...	...	7	1
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	1	...	...	...	2	4
Pharmacists	...	...	...	...	-	3
Others	99 <sup>b/</sup>	...	148 <sup>b/</sup>	...	240	40

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

b/ Nursing orderlies.

There is a government general hospital with 360 beds; in 1955, the construction of a new hospital was begun. There is also a mission hospital with eighty-four beds and a hospital constructed in 1955 by the Aden Petroleum Refinery for its employees with seventy beds. A Royal Air Force hospital with 150 beds caters for service personnel. The hospitals are supplemented by four government and two non-government dispensaries. A new general hospital costing £1.5 millions is planned.

The general health of residents is good whilst that of recent immigrants is usually poor. The high infant mortality rate and pulmonary tuberculosis are

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major health problems. To reduce the former, women home visitors were recruited in 1950 to give advice to expectant mothers, and maternity and child welfare clinics are held daily at five centres. A tuberculosis officer was recruited to organize domiciliary visits and to administer the BCG vaccination campaign started in 1952; the number of beds available for in-patient treatment of tuberculosis has been expanded to 138.

Rigorous control measures are maintained by the Port Health Service against the entry of quarantinable diseases.

A three-year training course for male and female nurses was started in 1956. There are no local facilities for training medical students, but government scholarships are available; in 1956, seven scholarship holders were studying medicine in the United Kingdom.

Sanitation services are administered by the local authorities which receive a government grant-in-aid.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

There are three types of schools; government schools, recognized and aided schools and Koranic schools.

The Director of Education is responsible for all schools. An Advisory Council on Education with an unofficial majority was appointed in 1953. Parents' committees had been created in all government primary and intermediate boys' schools by 1954; parents' committees in girls' schools were being started in 1956.

The policy of the Department of Education is to provide primary and intermediate education to all Aden-born children and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad.

Education in government primary and, since 1956, intermediate schools is free. Aided and private schools charge fees and fees are paid at Aden College and for four-year courses at the Technical Institute.

The medium of instruction is Arabic in primary and intermediate schools and English in secondary schools; since 1949, the teaching of English begins in the third year of the primary course. Missions and the Indian and Jewish

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communities run their own schools which are aided and inspected by the Government. The language of instruction is English in mission schools, Urdu or Gujarati in Indian schools and Hebrew in the Jewish school. All grant-aided schools are required to teach Arabic as a major subject.

The age of entry is six to eight years. The primary course lasts four years, followed by a three-year intermediate course and four years of secondary education.

Schools

	<u>1946</u>		<u>1951</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Indep.<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Indep.<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Indep.<sup>a/</sup></u>
Primary	6	7	10	11	13	18
Intermediate	1	3	2	4	4	11
Secondary and technical	-	-	2	1	3	5

a/ Aided and recognized non-aided.

Pupils<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1946</u>		<u>1951</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	1,705	593	3,152	1,562	4,465	2,319
Intermediate	{	503	1,770	290	2,775	605
Secondary and technical			104	475	34	981

a/ Pupils in government, aided and recognized non-aided schools.

Teachers<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1946</u>		<u>1951</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary	58	28	114	57	152	96
Intermediate, secondary and technical	27	3	62	12	166	39

a/ Teachers in government, aided and recognized non-aided schools.

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Since 1946, special efforts have been made by the Government to expand educational facilities and improve standards; in 1957, for the first time, candidates sat for the General Certificate of Education at the advanced level and for City and Guild examinations. In 1948, a five-year plan involving capital expenditure of £250,000 was initiated; under this plan, two primary schools for girls and one for boys as well as a girls' college were constructed and the Technical College (now Technical Institute) was opened in 1951 and Aden College (higher secondary education) in 1952. Under the new 1955 to 1960 five-year plan, extensions to both boys' and girls' primary schools have been completed and a boys' primary school, two boys' intermediate schools and a new teacher-training centre for men have been built; the Technical Institute and Aden College have also been expanded. Aided by Government grants, independent schools have carried out building programmes costing in the aggregate nearly £200,000 and have improved the quality of their staff and equipment.

School meals have been provided since 1945 in government schools. All boys in government schools are medically examined; the medical examination of girls started in 1956. There are no special schools for handicapped children.

Prior to 1948 there were no teacher-training facilities for men; two boys from secondary schools were sent annually to a two-year training course in the Sudan. In 1949, a teacher-training course for men was organized; the number of trainees from Aden Colony has increased from twelve initially to twenty-four in 1957. A separate building for teacher training was completed in 1957. Women's teacher training started in 1947, when two girls were sent to the Sudan; subsequently a training course was organized locally. Fourteen women were taking such training in 1957.

Since 1947, scholarships have been awarded on the recommendation of a scholarship committee to pupils who have successfully completed their secondary education; except for a few specialized courses all scholarships are awarded for study in institutions in the United Kingdom. The number of scholarship holders has increased from five in 1948 to thirty-eight in 1957; thirty-one of these are studying on Government scholarships. In addition, there are each year from six to nine recommended private students studying in the United Kingdom.



Evening classes for adults in technical and basic educational subjects have been held at the Technical Institute since 1952. The Besse Centre for women also offers a variety of classes.

	<u>Literacy<sup>a/</sup></u>					
	<u>1946</u>			<u>1955</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arabic	29.0	6.0	22.0	42.0	9.6	33.0
English	9.0	1.5	7.0	15.4	7.4	13.2

a/ Percentage of persons ten years of age or older able to read English and/or Arabic.

Attendance at literacy classes has increased from seventy in 1951 to 275 in 1957. No mass literacy campaigns have been undertaken.

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

There is one public library with 13,500 volumes. The library of the Teachers' Club contains some 2,000 volumes. School libraries exist at the two colleges and in the intermediate and some primary schools. Some social clubs have small libraries. There is a museum. The Aden Arts Club arranges exhibitions of painting and needlework.

There are Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations, also boys' clubs and a sports association.

#### MASS COMMUNICATIONS

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1957<sup>a/</sup></u>	
	<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>
Daily newspapers	-	-	1	1
Periodicals or weeklies	1	2	3	9

a/ In addition, one periodical was published in Gujarati.

/...

The circulation of the English language newspapers and periodicals was estimated at 1,000 in 1947 and 3,850 in 1957, and that of those in Arabic at 1,000-1,500 in 1947 and 11,900 in 1957.

There are nine commercial cinemas; a number of film strip projectors are used for educational purposes.

The activities of the Information Department were reduced immediately after the war and placed under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner. A public relations officer was appointed in 1954. In 1956, the Department possessed a mobile film unit and maintained reading rooms. The Aden Broadcasting Service, which is a part of the Information Department, was inaugurated in 1954; a Colonial Development and Welfare grant in 1956 enabled the Government to order new technical equipment to strengthen transmissions. The number of radio receivers licensed in 1956 was 665 out of an estimated 8,000 in use.

#### ADEN PROTECTORATE

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Aden Protectorate is bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by Saudi Arabia and Yemen and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The total area is approximately 112,000 square miles (280,000 square kilometres) including the Island of Socotra. The Protectorate is divided into Western Aden Protectorate comprising eighteen States and Eastern Aden Protectorate comprising five States.

No census has been taken; estimates of population in Western Aden Protectorate range from 350,000 to 450,000 and in Eastern Aden Protectorate from 300,000 to 360,000. With the exception of small Indian and Somali communities the entire population is Arab; all Jews emigrated in 1949. In the interior the majority of the people are nomads.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy is based on agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing. When rainfall is scanty, famine conditions occur from time to time. In recent years there has been a notable increase in cotton acreage, partly at the expense of acreage under cereals and fodder crops. No mineral deposits were found during a geological survey conducted between 1950 and 1953. There is no industrial activity. Only sparse forest resources exist; there are no reafforestation schemes.

### Agriculture and livestock

Land ownership is subject to tribal and Mohammedan law. Land is held in absolute ownership (Mulk), in trust (Waqf) and in usufructuary tenure (Manh). Payment of a fixed rent in money is rare, payment of fixed rent in kind is not general; more common is some form of share-tenancy. State Governments are in some cases important owners of land. Except for a fractional area, land is held by the indigenous inhabitants.

Only about 1 per cent of the area is cultivable and, owing to the deficient rainfall, farming practices depend on a highly developed system of land and water conservation; most arable land is irrigated either by gravity flow from mountain streams or by lift from wells. Water and land utilization are governed by varying systems of tribal and customary law; where development schemes are in progress local States are advised to modify such laws to meet changing conditions.

Principal crops

	<u>Area<sup>a/</sup></u> (thousand acres)			<u>Production<sup>a/</sup></u> (thousand long tons)		
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sorghum millet	112.0	90.0	55.0	22.4	19.0	16.5
Bullrush and other millets	25.0	11.0	15.0	3.8	1.7	2.5
Wheat	5.0	6.0	7.0	2.0	4.5	4.3
Barley	4.0 <sup>b/</sup>	6.0 <sup>b/</sup>	5.0	2.5 <sup>b/</sup>	4.0 <sup>b/</sup>	2.8
Sesame	7.0 <sup>b/</sup>	8.5 <sup>b/</sup>	5.0	0.7 <sup>b/</sup>	0.9 <sup>b/</sup>	1.2
Dates	13.0 <sup>c/</sup>	10.5 <sup>c/</sup>	...	39.0 <sup>c/</sup>	7.0 <sup>c/</sup>	7.0
Cotton (ginned)	... <sup>d/</sup>	7.0	40.0	... <sup>d/</sup>	1.6	5.3

a/ Broad estimates, except for cotton.

b/ Western Protectorate only.

c/ Eastern Protectorate only.

d/ Negligible.

Small quantities of tobacco and coffee are also grown. Substantial quantities of vegetables are grown for the Aden market. Since 1946, citrus and deciduous fruit have been growing in popularity; in 1957, the Department of Agriculture had available for distribution to farmers some 10,000 citrus seedlings and some 1,200 deciduous fruit trees.

The Department of Agriculture, covering both Aden Colony and the Protectorate, is responsible for matters relating to agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry: the Veterinary Department of Aden Colony, hitherto controlled by the Medical Department, was integrated with the Department of Agriculture in 1956.

In 1954, a Research Station was established; up to the present it has been mainly concerned with improving the yield and quality of cotton and with developing disease resistance strains of this crop.

Agricultural indebtedness, which is widespread, is counteracted to some extent by interest-free loans to farmers for well-digging and vegetable production and by the establishment of some co-operatives.

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The main development scheme, which also includes land settlement, was initiated in 1947 at Abyan in the Western Protectorate and aims to achieve a better use of land and water resources. The scheme is administered by a Board, containing State and Government representatives, which works in partnership with land-owners and tenant farmers. Sorghum and sesame were replaced by cotton as the main crop in 1950; the cotton produced is marketed by the Board. In 1956, an area of approximately 50,000 acres was controlled for irrigation farming and a gross revenue of £1,170,300 was realized. Mechanical cultivation, encouraged by easy hire-purchase terms available through the Board, has largely displaced the bullock plough in the development area; the number of tractors has increased from twelve in 1951 to 125 in 1956. Two cotton ginneries have been built in connexion with the expansion of cotton cultivation.

Agricultural development in the Eastern Protectorate has been concentrated in the Hadhramaut, where, in 1948, a scheme to replace animal power used in lift irrigation by diesel pumps was initiated. By 1957, over 40 per cent of lift irrigation in the area was carried out by the 500 diesel pump units which had been installed. Other agricultural development schemes, estimated to cost almost £200,000, have also been started in the Eastern Protectorate, where a demonstration farm was established in 1954. Mechanical cultivation in development areas is being gradually introduced.

#### Livestock

The Veterinary Section of the Department of Agriculture undertakes preventive measures to control livestock diseases. Animals are kept by peasant farmers, who depend on animal products for part of their food; nomadic tribes depend on stock products for food and for sale or barter. Estimated population of certain classes of livestock has for some years been as follows:

	thousands
Camels	60.0 to 80.0
Cattle	62.0 to 68.0
Goats	800.0 to 855.0
Sheep	185.0 to 200.0
Donkeys	5.5 to 7.0

Since 1952, the Abyan Board has been engaged in a livestock improvement scheme through acquisition and breeding of pedigree cattle.

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#### FISHERIES

The Aden Fisheries Department also serves the Protectorate. The annual catch has been estimated at 50,000 long tons in a good season; most of this is taken in the waters of the Eastern Protectorate. Most of the fish is cured for consumption inland or for export. There is a small canning factory.

Approval was obtained in 1956 for the construction of a pilot fish meal and oil extraction plant.

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES

Small power plants are operated in one State in the Western Protectorate for a few domestic consumers. There is a State-owned plant in the Eastern Protectorate with a capacity of 220 Kw and an output which has increased from about 114,000 Kwh in 1952 to approximately 450,000 Kwh in 1957; consumers were 500 in 1952 and over 1,200 in 1957. A privately owned power plant of 210 Kw was being completed in 1957.

A piped water supply, maintained by the local State Public Works Department, is available in three towns in the Eastern Protectorate.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are no railways. Approximately 1,500 miles of rough roads and tracks are open to motor-traffic. Some tracks have been improved with Colonial Development and Welfare grants and the Abyan Board has spent over £150,000 in improving roads in its area. Increasing use is made of motor-vehicles, which in the Eastern Protectorate have increased from 170 in 1952 to 485 in 1956; where no motor-vehicles can penetrate, traffic is by camel caravan or donkey. Sea communications are mainly by dhow. Regular air services between Aden and some localities in the Eastern and Western Protectorates have been maintained since 1948.

In 1957, there were two post offices and twenty-one postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Telegraphic communication is maintained between Aden and five centres in the Eastern Protectorate.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

In 1947, three States had regular accounting procedures as compared with fourteen States in 1957. In these States, annual estimates receive the approval of the Resident Adviser before being ratified by the State Council. In some States, town and village councils are authorized to collect certain taxes and to incur expenditure. Both East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency. A bank was opened in the Eastern Protectorate in 1956 and a branch of the Aden Post Office Savings Bank operates in one town.

The expenditure of the Protectorate Government totalled £231,032 in 1947/1948 and £974,268 in 1956/1957. In 1947/1948, the principal items of expenditure were relief works (£84,037), security forces (£70,954) and advisory staff (£44,944); in 1956/1957, the principal items of expenditure were security forces (£506,972), advisory staff (£206,076) and a contribution to Aden Colony for services provided (£50,855).

The total estimated revenue of the fourteen States which have adopted regular accounting methods was £1,063,806 in 1956/1957. The bulk of this revenue is derived from indirect taxes (customs, excise and licences) and from tithes on agricultural products.

Aden Protectorate received an allocation of £500,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 and has received a further allocation totalling £1,070,000 under the 1955 Act. The main schemes under the latter allocation are devoted to agriculture and roads.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The principal imports are grains, rice, sugar, tea, edible oils, ghee, tobacco, cotton piece-goods, motor oils and miscellaneous manufactured goods. The import of alcoholic liquor is forbidden.

The principal domestic exports are cotton, dried fish, livestock, hides and skins, tobacco and coffee.

The bulk of trade with the Western Protectorate goes by land through Aden and that of the Eastern Protectorate by sea through the port of Mukalla. The value of imports through Mukalla was £803,799 in 1947 and £1,991,479 in 1956; the value of exports was £72,574 in 1947 and £115,134 in 1956.

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## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population is Moslem. It is conservative in outlook. Women live in purdah.

## LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE

About 90 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing and the preparation of hides and skins. In 1947, wages were believed to range from sh. 0.75 to sh. 2.75 per day; in 1957, the wage range was sh. 5.00 to sh. 15.00 per day. Working hours have not changed since 1947, when they were about sixty a week from April to October and less from November to March. There are no labour organizations.

In one Eastern Protectorate State there is a charitable fund providing intermediate education, medicines and financial aid to the needy; the fund is financed by a percentage levy on all State imports.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The activities of the Aden Co-operative and Marketing Department extend to the Protectorate where its functions include both the encouragement of cultivation of cash crops, particularly cotton, the improvement of marketing arrangements and the introduction of co-operation to farmers and fishermen. The Department has advised States in the Western Protectorate to set up cotton producers' associations to replace State development funds that had previously handled the marketing of cotton. By 1957, five cotton producers' associations with a membership of 4,280 had been established under the supervision of the Department. Three further co-operatives with a membership of 467 were formed in 1955 and 1956 with the assistance of the Department. In addition, there are three farmers' associations, the first of which was founded in 1947, in the Western Protectorate and a Date Farmers' Association in the Eastern Protectorate.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Since 1951, the Protectorate Health Service has been under a Health Adviser, assisted by a deputy in each Protectorate. The primary functions of the



Protectorate Service are to train staff and advise State Health Services; where these do not exist, however, the States contribute in varying degree towards the health work carried out by the Protectorate Service. In 1957, three States in the Western and two in the Eastern Protectorate had organized health services, as compared with none in the Western and one in the Eastern Protectorate in 1947. Sanitation inspectors are employed in some of the larger towns.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1946</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	6	4	9	1	12	5
Nurses of senior training <sup>b/</sup> ...	...	...	1	3	1	2
Certificated nurses	...	...	21	...	51	-
Hospital and health assistants	...	...	80 <sup>c/</sup>		80	
Sanitary inspectors	...	...	14	-	15	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	...	...	...	...	5	
Pharmacists	...	...	...	...	5	-

a/ Including Protectorate and State.

b/ Including midwives of senior training.

c/ Including laboratory technicians and pharmacists.

Institutions

	<u>1946</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>		
				<u>1946</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals	1	4	5	10	100	140
Health units <sup>a/</sup>	16	51	63	-	-	-
Mobile sanitation units	...	...	2	...	...	-

a/ Dispensaries.

/...

In 1951/1952, the Protectorate Government's expenditure on health was £15,823 and State expenditures were nearly £28,000; the corresponding expenditures in 1956/1957 were: Protectorate Government (including capital expenditure and Colonial Development and Welfare schemes) £61,902 and State £60,427; a contribution of £10,330 was received in 1957 from the United Nations Children's Fund.

There is a certain amount of protein sub-nutrition among the young. Endemic diseases include malaria, dysentery, trachoma, schistosomiasis, intestinal infections and, to a lesser extent, leprosy. There appears to be a high incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. Since 1954, poliomyelitis and infective hepatitis are becoming more evident. Two mobile sanitation units deal with epidemic emergencies and attempt by systematic touring to reduce endemic communicable diseases. There are no reliable vital statistics.

Since 1950, malaria has increasingly been brought under control and campaigns have been launched against pulmonary tuberculosis and trachoma. In an effort to counter fly-borne infections, all new privies in one town are, since 1956, required to conform to an approved pattern.

Since 1952, there have been two health training centres for sub-professional staff; these centres have granted 445 diplomas in the period 1952 to 1957. Literate female nurses, who had studied at the Beduin Girls School, were employed for the first time in 1956. In the same year ten students were training outside the Territory for medical degrees. It is planned to develop maternity and child health work through the recruitment of a matron, a child health specialist and subordinate staff.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The Aden Colony Director of Education advises on education policy and techniques. The Protectorate Government co-ordinates the courses and the syllabus of schools in the two Protectorates. The number of States where organized formal education is available has increased from two in 1947 to twelve in 1957.

/...

The policy is to develop primary schools to a level sufficiently high to enable them to provide full primary education. To this end, new primary school buildings have been erected with Colonial Development and Welfare funds and teacher-training courses have been instituted to raise the standard of instruction. Direct financial assistance is given by the Protectorate Government at the intermediate and junior secondary level.

There are Koranic schools in many villages but their number is not known. Publicly supervised primary education lasts four years. The age of entry is six to seven years. The language of instruction is Arabic. Three years' intermediate education and two years' junior secondary education are also provided. Students requiring full secondary education are sent either to Aden Colony or the Sudan at State or government expense. The number of students supported by public or charitable funds studying outside their State (mainly in Aden) has risen from fourteen in 1947 to eighty-three in 1957.

The Protectorate Government's expenditure (including capital expenditure) on education has risen from £9,597 in 1947/1948 to £35,295 in 1956/1957 and the corresponding expenditure by State Governments has risen from £15,333 to £109,258 in 1956/1957. Colonial Development and Welfare grants for education over the period 1946/1956 have totalled £38,417.

	<u>Schools<sup>a/</sup></u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Primary	47	79	109
Intermediate and secondary	2	4	6

a/ Not including non-aided schools.

	<u>Pupils<sup>a/</sup></u>					
	<u>1947</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	3,793	179	5,139	269	8,380	650
Intermediate and secondary	240	-	408	-	1,332	-

a/ Not including non-aided schools.

/...

	<u>Teachers<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>
Primary schools	{		237	330
Intermediate and secondary schools	{ 100		16	37

a/ Not including non-aided schools.

Primary schools for girls have increased from two to thirteen over the period 1947 to 1957.

A teacher-training centre was established in the Eastern Protectorate in 1951; there were thirty-eight teacher-trainees, including twelve from the Western Protectorate, in 1957.

In one State, a military and administration school provides courses in administration for officers and officials.

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In addition to school clubs and libraries, there are a few sports clubs, three literary clubs, three scout troops and a young farmers' club. None of these were in existence in 1946.

One State Government publishes an official gazette. Foreign newspapers circulate in some of the larger towns. The number of wireless sets in use is not known.

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