

UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/5078/Add.2  
21 March 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventeenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARIES OF  
INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

Contents

	<u>Pages</u>
Preface . . . . .	3
Aden . . . . .	4
Zanzibar . . . . .	30

NOTE

The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash ( - )	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1959/1960	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1959-1960	annual average

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO . . . . .	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO . . . . .	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF . . . . .	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO . . . . .	World Health Organization

AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

Preface

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly, at its seventeenth session,<sup>1/</sup> full summaries of information for the year 1960 on the Non-Self-Governing Territories listed below.

The summaries are based on information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. The last volume of full summaries was incorporated in the ten-year Progress Report (1947-1957).<sup>2/</sup>

Information for the year 1960<sup>3/</sup> was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations on the following dates:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of transmission</u>
Aden . . . . .	21 February 1962
Zanzibar . . . . .	15 February 1962

<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, this information is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations: Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No. 60.VI.B.1, vol. 5).

<sup>3/</sup> Supplementary statistical information for the years 1958 and 1959 was issued as follows: 1958: A/4361 and A/4368; 1959: A/4754 and A/4759.

## ADEN

### ADEN COLONY

#### AREA AND POPULATION

Aden Colony is about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb on the south coast of Arabia. The area is 75 square miles (194 square kilometres), excluding Perim and the Kuria Muria Islands, which are 5 square miles (13 square kilometres) and 28 square miles (73 square kilometres) respectively.

At the census of 1955 the population was 138,441, of whom 75.2 per cent were Arabs, 11.4 Indians and Pakistanis, 7.7 Somalis, and 3.2 Europeans. At mid-1960 the population was estimated at 154,965.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	36.7	39.0	39.6
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . .	138.0	130.3	119.4
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	12.4	12.8	11.2

#### GOVERNMENT

In 1960, five Adenese Members in Charge headed the following departments: Posts, Telephones and Electricity; Medical; Labour and Welfare, Local Government and Antiquities; Public Works (except Lands) and Water; Education.

#### E C O N O M I C    C O N D I T I O N S

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

The entrepôt and transshipment trade is concerned chiefly with the export of coffee, tobacco, gums, skins, cotton and cottonseed, and with the import of basic foodstuffs, building materials, automotive products and miscellaneous consumer goods.

There has been a continued decline in Aden's entrepôt and transshipment trade, mainly as a result of more normal and competitive world trading conditions and of the improved commercial facilities in countries such as Ethiopia and Yemen for negotiating direct imports. There was no significant change in the pattern of external trade in the period 1958-1960; imports continued to be greater in value than re-exports and exports, but no record is available of invisible exports consisting largely of purchases by tourists from ships, a considerable item helping to redress the trade balance.

The 1955-1960 Development Plan ended on 31 March 1960. A new Development Plan for 1960-1964 was approved by the Legislative Council in 1960.

#### FISHERIES

There is a developing inshore fishing industry. Fresh fish landed in Aden Colony amounted to 1,143 long tons in 1960, compared with 1,217 in 1959 and 991 in 1958. Catches are sold through fresh-fish markets (about 1,000 long tons), the surplus being exported salted and dried.

#### POWER

Installed capacity was 23,550 kw, compared with 23,550 in 1959 and 18,800 in 1958. Output in 1960 was 79.8 million kwh, compared with 65 million in 1959 and 57 million in 1958.

There is a project, to cost £550,000<sup>1/</sup> from Electricity Department funds, for increasing generating capacity.

---

<sup>1/</sup> The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty East African shillings equal one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

INDUSTRY

There is an oil refinery with a production capacity of 5 million tons a year. The only mineral product of Aden is salt. Other industries include: the manufacture of aerated water, cigarettes, industrial gas, cement blocks and tiles, and dyed and printed cloth; tire retreading, and the building and repairing of ocean-going Dhows.

Statistics of industrial production

	Number of establish- ments 1960	Number of workers employed 1960	Production			
			1958	1959	1960	
Refined petroleum products . . . . .	1	2,100	3,769	3,940	4,192	(thousand long tons)
Salt . . . . .	...	...	155	175	128	(thousand long tons)
Aluminium ware . . .	3	147	370	401	340	(long tons)
Tiles . . . . .	5	139	2,300	1,064	4,306	(thousand pieces)
Tobacco . . . . .	1	18	22	20	31	(long tons)
Dyed and printed cotton goods . . .	2	140	580	600	900	(bales)
Aerated waters	6	254	36,000	35,278	34,579	(thousand bottles)

The total value of production, with the exception of refined petroleum products, was £831,180 in 1960, compared with £718,473 in 1959 and £799,000 in 1958.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The major road reconstruction programme for the period 1956-1960 was completed in 1959. A new programme was started in 1960, and by the end of the year the extension of Beach Road was 80 per cent completed. At the end of 1960 there were 112.2 miles of roads of which 99.7 miles were bituminous macadam surfaced, compared with a total of 87 miles in 1957 of which 77 were macadamized.

Air transport

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of aircraft movements . . . . .	8,048	8,528	8,614
Passengers (arrivals and departures) . . . . .	75,090	82,690	108,496
Freight (loaded and discharged; metric tons) . . . . .	3,654	3,919	4,970

Sea-borne shipping (excluding local craft)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Foreign-going merchant ships entered . . . . .	5,974	5,699	5,665
Tonnage entered (thousand net registered tons) . . . . .	26,289	25,901	26,644

An enlarged and modernized post office was opened in 1959. In 1960 there was a sharp rise in the volume of postal traffic passing through Aden post offices. There is a growing tendency to use air rather than surface mail; more than half of the 13 million postal items handled in 1960 by the Aden Post Office were sent by air mail.

An automatic telephone system serves the built-up areas of Aden. At the end of 1960 there were 2,890 main telephones and 2,680 extension telephones. The international telephone service was extended; by the end of 1960 there were connexions with forty-five other countries.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	3,892	3,806	3,888
Expenditure . . . . .	3,957	3,268	3,833
Major heads of revenue:			
Direct taxation . . . . .	968	1,152	969
Customs and excise . . . . .	716	1,170	1,177
Major heads of expenditure:			
Contribution to Development Fund . . . . .	200	200	550
Public debt . . . . .	310	318	462
Medical . . . . .	355	398	457
Education . . . . .	319	357	413
Public works . . . . .	459	466	373
Police . . . . .	322	361	356

Development finance 1959/1960<sup>a/</sup>  
 (thousand pounds)

Balance in Development Fund on 1 April 1959 . . . . .		211
Development revenue:		
External loan . . . . .	700	
Contribution from territorial revenue . . . . .	550	
Contribution by Air Ministry . . . . .	34	
Colonial Development and Welfare funds . . . . .	24	
Other . . . . .	<u>3</u>	<u>1,311</u>
		1,523
Development expenditure:		
Social services . . . . .	465	
Communications . . . . .	25	
Public utilities . . . . .	102	
Housing . . . . .	251	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>184</u>	<u>1,028</u>
Balance in Development Fund on 1 April 1960 . . . . .		<u>495</u>

a/ Discrepancies due to rounding.

Expenditure under Development Plan 1955-1960  
 (thousand pounds)

Social services . . . . .	2,297	
Communications . . . . .	947	
Public utilities . . . . .	2,431	
Housing . . . . .	1,678	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>1,443</u>	
		<u>8,796</u>

Proposed expenditure under Development Plan 1960-1964  
 (thousand pounds)

Social services:		
Education . . . . .	550	
Medical and public health . . . . .	<u>866</u>	1,416
Communications and public utilities . . . . .		1,223
Land and housing . . . . .		2,127
Miscellaneous . . . . .		694
Residual 1955-1960 schemes . . . . .		<u>485</u>
		<u>5,945</u>



BANKING AND CREDIT

There are eight commercial banks and a Post Office Savings Bank. At the end of 1960 the Savings Bank had 6,728 depositors. Deposits made during the year amounted to £128,823, bringing the total amount of deposits to £302,986.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(Imports and exports)  
 (thousand pounds)

	1958	1959	1960
Imports . . . . .	72,595	73,247	77,486
Re-exports and exports . . . . .	65,140	63,492	61,064
Principal imports:			
Petroleum products:			
Crude oil . . . . .	24,434	23,988	22,494
Fuel oils . . . . .	11,023	10,443	10,934
Motor spirit . . . . .	466	452	712
Kerosene . . . . .	345	1,124	380
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	2,784	2,948	3,541
Rayon piece goods . . . . .	2,968	2,251	2,885
Raw cotton . . . . .	1,476	962	1,515
Sugar, refined . . . . .	1,689	1,250	1,380
Rice . . . . .	716	1,422	1,221
Coffee, not roasted . . . . .	1,581	1,267	1,086
Oat . . . . .	549	1,037	1,015
Principal re-exports and exports:			
Petroleum products:			
Ships' bunker fuel oil . . . . .	25,668	22,748	23,795
Other fuel oils . . . . .	5,729	6,778	7,722
Motor spirit . . . . .	8,724	7,823	7,257
Kerosene . . . . .	3,873	5,410	3,994
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	2,607	2,294	2,708
Raw cotton . . . . .	897	1,587	1,638
Coffee, not roasted . . . . .	1,843	1,486	1,314
Tobacco . . . . .	825	869	1,044
Rice . . . . .	740	1,092	961

Direction of trade  
 (percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports (principal countries):			
Kuwait . . . . .	9.2	23.1	24.3
Iran . . . . .	10.1	6.8	11.5
United Kingdom . . . . .	8.9	9.2	11.2
Japan . . . . .	5.1	5.7	7.7
India . . . . .	8.2	5.7	4.9
Aden Protectorate . . . . .	4.0	2.8	3.3
Iraq . . . . .	18.3	11.5	3.1
Destination of exports (ships and principal countries):			
Ships (bunker fuel oil) . . . . .	40.4	37.1	40.0
United Kingdom . . . . .	11.2	11.2	11.1
Aden Protectorate . . . . .	8.3	8.9	7.7
Yemen . . . . .	7.0	6.6	6.2
Italy . . . . .	1.5	2.0	3.3

S O C I A L    C O N D I T I O N S

The population increase by natural growth and immigration has resulted in an acute housing shortage for the lower income groups and has accentuated the squatter problem. About 60 per cent of the total labour force of 62,000 is migrant, mostly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen; there is also a group from Somalia. In the west, the frontier of Aden Colony is undefined and there is no immigration control except of arrivals by sea and air.

No significant changes were reported in human rights and the status of women.

L A B O U R    A N D    E M P L O Y M E N T

As Adenese workers become more proficient and experienced, the shortage of skilled workers is decreasing. Unemployment is also gradually decreasing, owing largely to greater activity in building and to the hiring of civilian workers by the Services and for government development schemes.

Registered unemployment figures

(31 December)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Workers claiming to have been born in			
Aden Colony . . . . .	120	903	690
Migrant workers from:			
Western Aden Protectorate . . . . .	1,120	1,144	570
Yemen . . . . .	594	469	403
Somalia . . . . .	837	1,018	819
India . . . . .	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total . . . . .	2,673	2,534	2,482

Inexperience in the organization of workers and in collective bargaining was regarded as the cause of frequent use of strikes by trade unions in preference to the normal processes of conciliation and arbitration acceptable in other industrial communities; during the first half of 1960 this resulted in considerable industrial unrest which seriously affected the Territory's economy. In August 1960 the Government was obliged to introduce legislation making strikes illegal under certain circumstances. Within this legislation, provision was made for the setting up of an Industrial Court and of wages councils, with a view to providing additional means for the settlement of disputes and the protection of workers. To protect against this move, the trade union movement called a general strike, which passed off peacefully.

Numbers employed in the principal industries and services, 1960

	Port	Building and construc- tion	Indus- trial under- takings	Retail and wholesale trade	Govern- ment and other services	Miscel- laneous	Total
Supervisors and foremen . . . . .	97	172	240	215	124	64	912
Clerical . . . . .	465	75	865	758	872	76	3,111
Craftsmen and artisans . . . . .	1,204	1,939	1,584	133	745	143	5,748
Skilled labourers . . . . .	2,862	1,525	3,136	2,467	1,441	230	11,661
Unskilled labourers . . . . .	2,825	5,275	4,342	3,120	3,421	161	19,144
Apprentices . . . . .	12	-	2	-	7	-	21
Males under 18 (not apprentices) . . . . .	25	40	254	390	59	72	840
Females . . . . .	-	-	517	54	215	-	786
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>9,026</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>7,137</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>42,223</b>

In addition, about 20,000 people are employed as domestic servants.

Average daily wage rates  
(shillings and cents)

	1959		1960	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Unskilled labour . . . . .	5.00	9.60	5.60	9.60
Skilled labour . . . . .	6.00	15.00	6.00	15.20
Craftsmen and artisans . . . . .	10.00	25.00	10.00	25.00
Foremen and supervisors . . . . .	8.00	30.00	8.00	30.00

Workers' and employers' organizations

	Number			Membership	
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1960
Registered trade unions . . . . .	33	31	25	13,691	15,905
Employers' organizations . . . . .	3	5	6	72	86

Labour disputes

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of disputes . . . . .	25	84	39
Man-days lost . . . . .	7,818	148,683	134,831

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A large new Central Wholesale Produce Market for fruit and vegetables was opened at Khormaksar in 1959 to serve the interests of both the producers in the Protectorate and the consumers in the Colony. The Market is administered by an Authority established under the Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1958. Sales in 1960 totalled £464,699.

Co-operative societies

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of societies . . . . .	14	17	20
Membership . . . . .	1,504	2,017	2,022
Total funds (pounds) . . . . .	4,214	6,416	15,580

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

In 1960 the report of the Land Development and Housing Committee, appointed in 1959, was submitted to the Government; as a result, a new town is being developed at Sheikh Othman which will provide sites for low-cost housing. By the end of 1960, 1,007 brick houses and 762 cheaper dwellings had been built. Planning began on a new township in the same area which will house about 4,000 families.

The commercial and shopping areas in the Crater and Maalla districts were expanded by the building of multi-storied shops and blocks of flats and by reconstruction. Residential property was built, at Khormaksar and elsewhere, decreasing the shortage of houses for the higher and middle income groups, although demand from these groups still remained keen.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Grants to the aged and needy by the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee in 1960 totalled £5,809, compared with £5,977 in 1959 and £6,227 in 1958. The number of persons receiving assistance was 1,011 on 31 December 1960, compared with 1,034 in 1959 and 1,087 in 1958. In addition, 44 aged people were maintained in the Old Folks Home.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cases reported:			
Against penal code . . . . .	1,960	2,070	2,230
Against local laws (including traffic laws) . . . . .	<u>9,378</u>	<u>12,763</u>	<u>12,829</u>
	11,338	14,833	17,059
Persons convicted of offences:			
Against penal code . . . . .	1,196	1,578	1,224
Against local laws (including traffic laws) . . . . .	<u>8,375</u>	<u>10,482</u>	<u>8,211</u>
	9,571	12,060	9,435

Sentences

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles<sup>a/</sup></u>
Death . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-
Imprisonment . . . . .	985	13	904	12	710	14
Corporal punishment . . . . .	8	130	1	34	1	15
Fines . . . . .	7,004	22	9,661	10	7,238	27
Warned as first offenders . . . . .		1,409		1,428		1,429

<sup>a/</sup> Under 16 years of age.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The most important social disease is pulmonary tuberculosis, which is notifiable. This problem is complicated by the fact that more than 50 per cent of the cases seen in the Colony are recent immigrants, many of whom come to Aden for treatment. The tuberculosis service is in charge of a Tuberculosis Officer with ancillary staff who undertake both in-patient and out-patient treatment. Tuberculin tests made in contact-tracing activities during 1960 numbered 4,132. BCG vaccination was given to 4,948 persons, who included 1,949 newly born infants at the maternity hospital.

Attempts to control infant mortality are made by the holding of well and sick baby clinics at five centres. This is supplemented by domiciliary work carried out by a trained health visitor who has been made available by the Aden Branch of the British Red Cross and who works in co-operation with the Medical Department.

Scholarships are given by the Government to qualified applicants who wish to study medicine; these students are sent to the United Kingdom for training. Graduates are sent overseas at government expense for post-graduate training in medicine or surgery; other persons are sent overseas for training in the various technical branches of medicine. There is a local government training scheme for nurses which provides a three-year course in general nursing with an additional year's training in midwifery. A one-year training course is also held for nursing orderlies.

There was expansion in water-borne sewage disposal; by the end of 1960 the scheme to convert to this method in the Khormaksar area was nearing completion. A survey was being made for a similar scheme in the Crater area.

The water supplies are piped from deep bore holes and are chlorinated.

Expenditure

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Expenditure (thousand pounds):			
Colony: recurrent . . . . .	355.0	398.0	457.5
capital . . . . .	1,072.6	272.1	1,083.8
Municipality: recurrent . . . . .	99.4	118.0	147.4
capital . . . . .	22.7	9.3	37.0
Expenditure as percentage of total territorial expenditure:			
Colony: recurrent . . . . .	9.0	12.2	11.9
capital . . . . .	61.0	19.4	37.7
Municipality: recurrent . . . . .	38.0	49.0	56.0
capital . . . . .	33.0	9.4	28.0

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

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<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 . . . .	38	20	38	19	35	24
Licensed physicians . . . .	2	3	2	7	4	5
Nurses of senior training . .	53	24	53	24	55	24
Certificated nurses . . . .	-	12	8	12	16	12
Partially trained nurses . .	1	4	60	4	1	4
Midwives of senior training . . . . .	22	9	53	9	46	9
Temporary midwives . . . .	6	-	6	-	-	-
Partially trained midwives . . . . .	2	-	2	-	4	-
Sanitary inspectors . . . .	7	1	7	1	7	1
Laboratory and X-ray technicians . . . . .	2	4	13	4	8	4
Pharmacists . . . . .	-	4	-	4	1	4
Medical auxiliaries . . . .	331	90	360	90	331	90

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

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospitals . . . . .	3	3	3	649	649	649
Dispensaries:						
For outpatients only . . . . .	7	7	7	8	8	8
With beds . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-
Specialized units:						
Maternity hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	60	60	60
Tuberculosis unit <u>a/</u> . . . . .	1	1	1	180	180	180
Venereal disease unit <u>a/</u> . . . . .	1	1	1	25	25	25
Mental unit <u>a/</u> . . . . .	1	1	1	10	10	10
Others . . . . .	1	1	1	31	31	31

a/ In a general hospital.



ADEN

## E D U C A T I O N A L   C O N D I T I O N S

Following a recommendation of the Adenisation Committee Report, 1959, it became the policy of the Government to provide free primary and intermediate education for all Aden-born children in the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships for further study abroad, and to give as full a training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession.

The Government also gives financial and other assistance to 15 assisted and independent schools.

The educational programme in government schools is closely followed by the other schools. By 1960, places were available in government or other intermediate schools for all children who had completed the primary course.

At the end of 1960 the senior headquarters staff of the Education Department, under an Arab Member in Charge, soon to be re-designated Minister, consisted of: a Director of Education (Arab) and a Deputy Director (European); a Senior Education Officer, an Education Officer and an Assistant Education Officer (all Arabs); a Controller of Girls' Education, a Departmental Secretary, and a Senior Accountant (all European). Adenese have also been appointed to the newly created posts of Principals of Aden College and the Boys' Secondary School.

In 1959 a third Educational Development Plan, covering the period 1960-1964, was approved at an estimated cost of about 500,000 pounds for the building of new government schools and for extensions to existing government schools. The expansion will enable the Government to provide a seven years' course of primary and intermediate education for every Aden-born child and more secondary school places for boys and girls leaving the intermediate schools. As it is feared that this expansion in numbers might lead to a lowering of standards, increased efforts are being made to provide better teacher-training facilities for primary and intermediate school teachers, and for a more intensive and comprehensive inspection of teaching in primary and intermediate schools.

	<u>Expenditure</u>		
	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Expenditure (thousand pounds):			
Recurrent . . . . .	133.9	352.6	397.2
Capital . . . . .	210.6	103.0	15.4
Current expenditure as percentage of total territorial expenditure . . . . .	9.3	8.8	10.0

	<u>Schools</u>					
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Independent<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Independent<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Independent<sup>a/</sup></u>
Primary . . . . .	15	22	16	22	18	19
Intermediate . . . . .	4	14	5	14	6	15
Secondary . . . . .	3	6	4	6	4	8
Teacher-training . . . . .	2	-	2	-	2	-

<sup>a/</sup> Aided and recognized non-aided.

	<u>Pupils<sup>a/</sup></u>					
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	4,812	2,734	5,545	3,126	6,098	3,150
Intermediate . . . . .	3,048	715	3,223	920	3,307	1,240
Secondary . . . . .	1,083	231	1,229	255	1,154	343
Teacher-training . . . . .	26	15	48	17	83	22

<sup>a/</sup> In government, aided and recognized non-aided schools.

At the 1955 census the number of children of school age was 12,300.

	<u>Teachers</u>					
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Government schools . . . . .	179	89	211	105	246	133
Independent schools . . . . .	175	77	175	76	136	92

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1960 there were 3 daily, 2 weekly, and 3 monthly publications in Arabic with a total circulation of 10,300; one daily and 2 weekly publications in English with a total circulation of 2,600; and an illustrated magazine in English, published yearly, with a circulation of 5,000. There were 12 permanent cinemas and one mobile cinema unit. The Aden Broadcasting Service broadcasts 77 hours weekly. The number of radio receivers in use was about 13,500.

## ADEN PROTECTORATE

## AREA AND POPULATION

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

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

## E C O N O M I C     C O N D I T I O N S

About 90 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture, the main cash crops being cotton and vegetables. Other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

Under the 1959 Colonial Development and Welfare Act, an allocation of £1 million<sup>2/</sup> was made to Aden Protectorate for the period 1960-1962. This followed other Colonial Development and Welfare allocations, totalling £1,720,000, which were spent mostly on agriculture, communications, education and health, with smaller amounts given to co-operation and marketing, fisheries and information services. Development planning in future is to be undertaken on a regional basis; it is expected that the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South and the other States of the Protectorate will play an important part in the making of plans.

The largest development scheme, started in Abyan in 1947, aims of achieving a better use of land and water resources; it has developed at a satisfactory rate

<sup>2/</sup> The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty shillings equal one pound sterling or \$US2.80. Riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are also used.

in all fields where adequate staff, machinery and materials could be mustered. The scheme is administered by the Abyan Board, consisting of representatives of the two States in the Abyan area, with governmental advice available; the Board works in partnership with landowners, owner-occupiers or tenant farmers. Cotton is grown as a main crop and is marketed by the Board. An area of about 50,000 acres is now controlled for irrigation farming out of an estimated gross area of 120,000 acres.

The Qu'aiti State has allocated £325,000 for development schemes. The original allocation of £75,000 is being used for promoting agriculture in the Wadi Hadhramaut by lift irrigation and flood control. Among the development projects now under consideration are harbour improvement, hospital improvement, the purchase of modern machinery to maintain roads, a fisheries scheme and the establishment of a technical college. The Kathiri State has allocated £30,000 for agricultural development. The development programmes for the improvement of irrigation and agricultural methods involve an annual expenditure of about £100,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

The main areas of development in cotton growing are Abyan, Iahej, Dathina, and Ahwar in the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate. In the period 1958-1960, marketing facilities were improved, particularly in the case of cotton; the crops are treated in two well equipped ginning factories, and grading of a high standard is carried out by resident grading officers. Progress has been made in improving cotton strains. The problem of increasing soil salinity remains, but research findings indicate that by strict control of watering, with co-operation on the part of the farmers, improvements can be made.

Agricultural indebtedness is wide-spread, but progress in reducing it has been made in some areas by the establishment of farmers' co-operatives. Loans for the purchase of pumping equipment are made to farmers under schemes for the powering of wells. Cotton growers are partly financed by State Development Boards through cash advances recoverable at harvest time; as large amounts of money are involved, this aid is of considerable economic importance.

FAO technical experts are co-operating with Department of Agriculture staff in the planning of large-scale development in Lahej by means of improved use of water resources.

Principal crops  
 (Western and Eastern Aden Protectorate)

	<u>Area</u> (thousand acres)			<u>Production</u> <sup>a/</sup> (thousand long tons)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sorghum . . . . .	52.0	47.0	61.0	17.0	15.5	24.5
Bulrush millet . . . . .	22.0	26.0	14.0	6.6	8.0	4.0
Wheat . . . . .	6.0	8.0	8.0	4.2	5.8	4.6
Barley . . . . .	6.0	4.0	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.2
Dates . . . . .	14.0	...	12.0	9.0	6.0	7.5
Sesame . . . . .	6.0	7.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	1.1
Cotton . . . . .	43.0	25.0	42.5	5.2	3.1	6.0

a/ Estimates except for cotton.

Total live-stock statistics for the Protectorate are not available. Estimates for the areas where approximate counts have been made are: cattle, 36,600; goats, 350,000; sheep, 46,500; camels, 46,500; donkeys, 13,000. A veterinary officer was appointed in 1960, and the appointment of a live-stock officer was approved.

FISHERIES

The annual catch is estimated at about 70,000 long tons for a good season. At least 75 per cent of this is caught in the Eastern Protectorate. Most of the fish is cured for consumption inland and for export to East Africa and the far East.

Landings in Eastern Aden Protectorate

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sardines (dried weight, long tons) . .	6,193	7,280	2,598
Kingfish (numbers of fish) . . . . .	74,687	64,569	59,178
Tuna (numbers of fish) . . . . .	96,547	87,152	74,994

## POWER

There is a state-owned power plant at Mukalla in the Eastern Protectorate. A new generator was installed in 1959; output in 1960 totalled 691,640 kwh.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles, which are usually driven along sandy beaches, dry river beds or across open desert. Several natural roads, however, have been improved for motor traffic, and in a few cases new roads have been cut through difficult country. Roads are extremely rough and surfaces are infrequently repaired. Routes for new and improved roads are being surveyed.

A coastal road in the Eastern Aden Protectorate runs from Reidat al Abdal Wadud in the east through Shihr, Mukalla, Bir Ali and Balhaf to connect with the Western Aden Protectorate. Roads run inland from Shihr and Mukalla to the Wadi Hadhramaut and from near Balhaf to Azzan and Habban. The approximate total mileage of motorable tracks in the Eastern Aden Protectorate is 2,680 miles. The desert between the Wadi Hadhramaut and Beihan is also traversed by motor-cars. Where they cannot yet penetrate, the traffic is carried by camel caravans, which still travel in large numbers to Aden from the Western Aden Protectorate and to Mukalla and Shihr from other parts of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Donkeys are also employed for both passengers and goods.

A regular air service by Aden Airways is maintained between Aden and Mukeiras and between Aden, Riyan (18 miles from Mukalla) and Ghuraf (14 miles from Seiyun) on a thrice-weekly schedule; calls are made once a week at Al Qatn in the Wadi Hadhramaut. A weekly service is maintained between Aden and Raudha in Wahidi.

Sea communications along the coast of the Protectorate are mainly by dhows, some of which have auxiliary engines. Small powered craft and coastal steamers make occasional visits to Mukalla and Shihr from Aden. Sailing and motor dhows entering Mukalla numbered 503 in 1960, compared with 658 in 1958; ships of various types entering Mukalla numbered 104 in 1960, compared with 135 in 1959 and 94 in 1958. In 1958, sailing dhows entering Wahidi ports numbered 48, motor dhows 59, and ships 2.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

United Kingdom Government expenditure in Aden Protectorate<sup>a/</sup>  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Contribution to Aden Colony towards services provided by the Colony Government . . . . .	67.1	110.4	134.6
Secretariat and miscellaneous services . . . . .	58.6	29.4	34.6
Advisory staff and services . . . . .	183.6	186.1	213.2
Agriculture and veterinary . . . . .	38.8	37.5	34.1
Education . . . . .	17.2	16.9	13.5
Fisheries . . . . .	26.4	11.2	11.9
Health . . . . .	31.8	32.6	27.0
Information services . . . . .	8.3	5.5	6.4
Public works . . . . .	...	44.2	26.9
Local forces . . . . .	878.3	1,042.7	289.8
Subsidies to States . . . . .	...	286.2	223.6
Intelligence . . . . .	22.4	28.0	22.1
Subsidies to the Federation of Arab Emirates of the South and Member States . . . . .	...	<u>292.2</u>	<u>1,362.0</u>
Total	<u>1,332.6</u>	<u>2,123.0</u>	<u>2,400.0</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Discrepancies caused by rounding.

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

	<u>1957/1958</u>		<u>1958/1959</u>		<u>1959/1960</u>	
	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<b>Western Aden</b>						
Protectorate:						
Iahej . . .	-	-	199.8	196.0	169.1	169.0
Fadhli . .	157.3	144.3	138.3	122.4	157.4	171.5
Lower Yafa'i	72.9	66.4	76.6	82.5	84.9	70.7
Dathina . .	16.3	17.5	15.7	16.8	11.6	18.0
Lower Aulaqi	22.2	20.6	18.4	22.8	25.4	25.3
Amiri . . .	19.2	23.7	21.7	25.3	55.7	58.0
Audhali . .	43.9	43.3	43.4	41.6	78.4	77.9
Upper Aulaqi	19.9	20.0	18.9	20.1	48.9	46.7
(Sheikdom)						
Shu'eibi . .	-	-	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.4
Beihan . .	38.4	38.7	31.7	39.8	56.4	54.5
<b>Eastern Aden</b>						
Protectorate:						
Qu'aiti . .	503.7	442.4	545.6	536.0	621.0	610.3
Kathiri . .	69.8	69.7	70.6	67.9	60.5	56.1
Wahidi, Balhaf	46.2	45.4	46.8	46.2	50.1	49.4
Wahidi,						
Bir Ali	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0

**BANKING AND CREDIT**

In Mukalla there are a commercial bank and a branch of the Aden Post Office Savings Bank, which operates through the Mukalla Post Office. The balance of payments and control of foreign exchange are regulated from Aden.

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Complete statistics of international trade for Aden Protectorate are not available. The volume of this trade does not appear to be great. In Qu'aiti State (Eastern Aden Protectorate) imports were £3,034,000 in 1960, compared with £2,726,000 in 1959 and £2,500,000 in 1958.



## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

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

### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

In 1960 the wage range was between 8 and 15 shillings a day, compared with 5 to 15 shillings in 1957. There are no labour organizations.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The marketing of cotton in Aden Protectorate is carried out by the Abyan Board. It deals not only with the crops from lands within its own area, but also with the cotton grown in other States in the Eastern and Western Protectorates. In several of these States the local handling of the crop is undertaken by cotton producers' associations, six of which have been established as a result of decrees by the States concerned. They may be regarded as embryo co-operative societies. The value of the cotton handled by these associations in 1960 was about £250,000. A tobacco-growers' credit co-operative has been established in the Eastern Protectorate. Three co-operative credit and marketing societies have been organized among the Western Protectorate fruit and vegetable farmers, to facilitate smooth marketing of produce and to tackle the problem of the chronic indebtedness of producers to auctioneers and agents in Aden.

Encouragement and assistance is given to farmers by the Co-operative and Marketing Department in the transport by air of an increasing amount of fresh produce from certain areas of the Protectorate.

### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The range of housing in Aden Protectorate is wide. The nomads have goat-hair tents, and some shepherds use even simpler shelters, consisting of mats hung on poles or spread over bushes. The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for a period in a place to work at harvest

time, is a kind of inverted nest of brushwood, with a little matting added. The most common type of permanent house in the plains is built of mud-brick; houses in the hill districts are built of rough stones bound with mud, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small, long timber being scarce; ventilation is adequate, and the thick walls provide insulation from heat. The farmhouse is little removed from its earlier function of a fort. The cities of the Hadhramaut have high multi-storied mud-brick houses. In some parts of the Protectorate there are modern houses of western design; the Abyan Board has built many modern stone houses, each with two rooms, kitchen and courtyard.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

The Protectorate Health Service consists of the basic State Services and a training and organizing team provided by the United Kingdom Government. This team includes specialists, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, who tour the Protectorate's hospitals. In the Western Protectorate there is a Federal Ministry of Health. In the East there are conventionally organized services in Qu'aiti and Kathiri which have their own doctors. In Balhaf, Bir Ali and Majri, the United Kingdom team runs the technical side of health work, pays the staff and meets the major needs for technical expendables. The ultimate aim is an entirely Arab service; local Arabs are being trained as doctors in various countries abroad. At present all States doctors are Indian or Pakistani.

There are two base hospitals with developing specialist facilities and associated training centres for male and female professional staff and mobile sanitation units, one in the Federal area at Maksan in the Western Protectorate and one in the Eastern Protectorate at Mukalla. A Health Adviser in Aden directs the United Kingdom team and health matters relating to Kamaran and Perim; he advises the States' services, and is responsible for international aspects, the administration of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes, and general co-ordination and standardization.

The principal diseases are malaria, tuberculosis, and intestinal and eye infections. Leprosy and bilharziasis occur, but are not of major concern. Campaigns against malaria, eye-infections, round worm, tuberculosis, and maternal and infant ill-health have been expanded by: house-spraying; a

programme for eradication of eye-infections in all children in schools under reasonable administrative control; the building up of stocks of drugs for mass medication of all children who can be reached; increased care of mothers and children, associated with the provision of a specialist, a second matron, more girl trainees, and larger supplies of milk and vitamins for distribution to mothers and children by 7 hospitals and 70 health units.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
State Governments . . . . .	72.0	84.3	128.1
United Kingdom Government <u>a/</u> . . . . .	63.1	134.4	97.6

a/ Including capital expenditure and Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt. <sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private <sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>Govt. <sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private <sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>Govt. <sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Private <sup>b/</sup></u>
Registered physicians	14	4	20	4	16	4
Nurses of senior training <u>c/</u>	1	2	1	2	2	3
Certificated nurses	55	1	55	1	64	1
Hospital and health assistants	85	-	89	-	92	1
Sanitary inspectors	15	-	15	-	14	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	8	-	8	-	8	-
Pharmacists	5	-	5	-	6	-

a/ Protectorate and State Governments.

b/ Including missions.

c/ Also qualified as midwives of senior training.

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Number of beds</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospitals . . . . .	7	8	8	170	173	230
Health units (dispensaries) . . . . .	70	74	74	-	-	6
Mobile units . . . . .	2	2	2	-	-	-

## E D U C A T I O N A L   C O N D I T I O N S

Education in the States of the Protectorate varies greatly in development, the Qu'aiti State being the most advanced. It has three government intermediate schools with a further school of intermediate status; all consist of four post-primary standards. Two have been in existence for some time; of the others, one in Mukalla was opened in 1958 and one in Shihr in 1959. An intermediate school of a similar type was opened in Seiyun in 1958, thus supplementing the post-primary education facilities in the Wadi Hadhramaut which had hitherto been confined to a two-standard private school in Tarin. About 500 boys receive post-primary education in these intermediate schools. Secondary education is provided either in Aden or the Sudan by scholarships; a small teacher-training school at Ghail Ba-Wazir, with a one-year course, prepares post-intermediate students for primary teaching. Secondary and post-intermediate students from the Western Aden Protectorate attend a similar course in Aden Colony to prepare themselves for intermediate and primary teaching. There are 6 intermediate schools in the Western Aden Protectorate, with a total enrolment of about 500. Below this level there are about 90 primary (or lower than primary) schools with a total of about 4,000 pupils. This does not include small Koranic schools which are found in many places, nor the private schools of primarily religious type, of which there are more than 30 in the Wadi Hadhramaut area alone.

Girls' education is of fairly recent development. There are now 10 schools following the primary syllabus, with a total of about 900 girls. In addition, there are 10 girls' schools and one mixed school of a lower level with about 700 girls, most of them in the Eastern Protectorate.

### Expenditure (recurrent and capital) (thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
State Governments . . . . .	94.2	117.1	125.0
United Kingdom Government . . . . .	35.9	28.9	26.0

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In the Western Protectorate, official gazettes are published monthly in Beihan and Lower Yafai; a monthly magazine is also published in Beihan. An official gazette is issued quarterly by the Government of the Federation of the Arab Emirates of the South. In the Eastern Protectorate, a weekly Arabic newspaper is published in Mukalla. The Qu'aiti Government also issues an official gazette periodically. In Wahidi a monthly magazine is published. Newspapers published in Aden Colony and periodicals from abroad, especially the United Arab Republic, circulate in the large towns.

There are 10 privately owned 16-mm projectors in the Federation and 3 in the Eastern Aden Protectorate; occasional shows are given. Two mobile information units of the Aden Government Public Relations and Information Department give public cinema shows in the villages.

There are no broadcasting stations in the Protectorate, but the Aden Broadcasting Service transmits daily programmes which include Protectorate news items and descriptions of events there. Many of these programmes are recorded by the mobile information units within the Protectorate for transmission in Aden.

Z A N Z I B A R

AREA

The island of Zanzibar, 640 square miles (1,658 square kilometres) in area, is separated from the East African coast by a channel of 22.5 miles across its narrowest part. To the north-east, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, 380 square miles (984 square kilometres) in area, which forms part of the Zanzibar Protectorate.

POPULATION  
 (census)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1958</u>
Africans and Arabs . . . . .	244,420	279,935
Indians, Pakistanis, Goans and Comorians . . . . .	19,159	18,334
Europeans . . . . .	296	507
Others . . . . .	<u>287</u>	<u>335</u>
Total	264,162	299,111

The total population, estimated at mid-1960, was 307,000. Registration of births and deaths has not yet been generally applied throughout the Territory and reliable data are not available.

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

The composition of the Public Service at 31 December 1960 was as follows:

	<u>Super-scale posts</u>	<u>Senior posts</u>	<u>Junior posts</u>	<u>Subordinate staff</u>
Subjects of the Sultan	-	282	2,130	1,010
Expatriate Europeans	28	118	14	-
Expatriate Asians	-	38	30	-
Others	-	29	669	181

Public servants, who are subjects of His Highness the Sultan, may be members of any race, and the figures include Africans, Arabs, Asians and Comorians; figures showing the racial break-down are not available. Expatriate Asian

officers do not include those Asians who have taken out naturalization papers to become subjects of the Sultan. Officers shown under "Others" mostly comprise mainland Africans who have not taken out naturalization papers.

#### Training facilities

A Public Service Commission, established in 1960, submitted its report in 1961. The report contains recommendations for the localization of the Civil Service and proposals for training programmes, scholarships and supernumerary posts.

In addition to training schemes for junior staff in government departments, training in other East African Territories has been arranged for technicians employed by the Zanzibar Government. During 1960, a total of 53 Zanzibari members of the Civil Service were sent overseas on post-selection or study leave courses; of these, 27 attended courses in the United Kingdom, 25 were trained in East Africa and one officer was studying in Lebanon. The types of courses being followed included administration, labour relations, agriculture, co-operation, public health, education, town planning, broadcasting, police, ports and marines, etc.

#### E C O N O M I C   C O N D I T I O N S

The economy of Zanzibar is almost entirely dependent on the clove crop and on the prices paid for this product. During the period under review (1958-1960) a drastic fall in clove prices and the consequent reduction in income to the clove growers affected the whole economy of the Territory; unemployment increased and credit reached a dangerous level. No improvement was noticeable until the end of 1960, when the price of cloves rose somewhat.

Coco-nuts provide the second source of income. During 1958, prices for coco-nuts were high, but there was a recession in 1960. Considerable development took place in processing the nuts for export.

Development schemes giving employment to large numbers of people were a means of palliating the effects of the depression resulting from the fall in the price of cloves and suspension of buying. Expenditure on Zanzibar's Development Plan, 1955-1959, amounted to £1,349,417.<sup>3/</sup> A new Development Plan for the period 1960-1964 was approved by the Legislative Council in November 1959. The plan envisages an expenditure of £1,900,000, of which £357,500 is to be devoted to agriculture and natural resources; £1,083,500 to public works extraordinary and communications; £230,000 to social services; £122,500 to general services (co-operatives, housing loans, recreation grounds, town planning, etc.); and £106,500 to reserves.

An economic survey team was appointed by the Zanzibar Government in October 1960. Its terms of reference included the preparation of a new economic development programme.

#### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Of the total area of 1,020 square miles, 450 square miles are planted with tree crops, 70 square miles are arable land, and 80 square miles are meadows and pastures. About 400 square miles consist of thin soils overlying coral and are used only partially for shifting cultivation.

The chief form of land tenure is freehold. Alienation of the land of Arabs and Africans is restricted under the Land Alienation Decree; no land transfers may take place without the approval of land alienation committees, which have been established in every sub-district. A survey into land tenure systems was carried out in 1958.

The western halves of both Zanzibar and Pemba are intensively cultivated with cloves (about 80,000 acres) and coco-nuts (about 120,000 acres). Subsistence crops such as rice, sugar cane and cassava are also grown, though not in sufficient quantities to supply local needs.

Activities undertaken by the Department of Agriculture during the period under review included the development of the citrus fruit and cocoa industries, the investigation of coco-nut and clove diseases, general crop development, and agricultural extension work.

<sup>3/</sup> The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty shillings equal one pound sterling or \$US 2.80.



Exports of principal cash crops  
(long tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cloves . . . . .	9,102	9,235	12,347
Clove oil . . . . .	91.5	135	148
Copra . . . . .	10,000	8,000	4,500
Oil cake . . . . .	3,000	1,600	2,500
Coco-nut oil . . . . .	3,350	1,450	2,670

An estimated 90,000 tons of cassava and 14,000 tons of bananas were harvested annually during the period under review; 1,600 tons of citrus fruit were harvested in 1960, compared with 1,680 tons in 1959 and 1,630 tons in 1958. The production of rice was 7,000 tons in 1958, 11,437 tons in 1959, and 14,050 tons in 1960.

In 1960, there were some 48,000 cattle in Zanzibar and Pemba, compared with 35,000 cattle in 1957; there were also about 14,000 goats in both islands. The improvement of cattle by selective breeding for milk was continued during the period under review; so were the cattle-ranch schemes for beef production on hitherto unused grassland.

Live-stock products

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle hides (cwt.)	818	853	1,156
Sheep and goat skins (cwt.)	208	293	241

About one million gallons of milk is produced annually.

FISHERIES

The aim of fisheries development is to increase the catching power of local fishermen by the introduction of improved gear and methods, and by the use of small powered fishing craft. Since 1955 such craft can be purchased with an advance from the Government repayable over several years; since the scheme began, five craft have been taken over by prospective owners.

The total catch in 1960 was estimated at 9,000 tons, with a value of £600,000 to the fishermen. A partial census of fishermen and vessels in 1960 led to the estimation of an increase of 500 tons of fish in the annual catch, compared with 1950.

## POWER AND INDUSTRY

On 1 January 1958 an Electricity Board took over responsibility from the Department of Public Works for the generation and distribution of electricity. A new diesel-power station with three 215-kilowatt generators was put into operation in Pemba in 1959. Four 750-kilowatt generators are now available in Zanzibar Island.

The only industries are the processing of clove oil and coco-nut oil, the manufacture of soap and the processing and manufacture of coir. The chief handicrafts are basket and mat weaving, wood-work, embroidery, fishing gear, pottery, metal work and toys.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 1960 Zanzibar had 387 miles of roads, of which 276 miles had a bituminous surface, and Pemba had 227 miles (110 miles in 1957), of which 81 miles had a bituminous surface (50 miles in 1957). The remainder have either earth or metal surfaces. Registered motor vehicles in 1960 included 306 buses, 310 lorries and 1,509 taxis and private cars; this compares with 353 buses, 157 lorries and 1,306 taxis and private cars in 1957.

Air transport  
(Zanzibar and Pemba airfields)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Aircraft movements . . . . .	6,332	6,214	6,235
Passengers (arrivals and departures) . . .	42,598	42,630	46,545
Mail set down and picked up (metric tons)	32.0	34.7	36.3
Freight set down and picked up (metric tons) . . . . .	212.7	249.9	300.4

Sea-borne shipping  
(Port of Zanzibar)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of steamers entered . . . . .	740	799	834
Cargo handled (long tons)			
Inward . . . . .	85,382	86,284	74,621
Outward . . . . .	56,661	52,849	63,878

Communications

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Letters, postcards, etc. handled (thousands) . . . . .	3,090	2,500	2,250
Parcels received . . . . .	23,129	17,587	17,292
Parcels dispatched . . . . .	3,642	3,489	3,430

In 1960 there were seven main post offices and a number of smaller offices in rural areas. Daily air mail services exist between Zanzibar and the East African mainland, and Zanzibar and Pemba. Zanzibar town is served by an 800-line automatic telephone exchange, with a 45-line automatic exchange at Mazizini. Direct cables link Zanzibar with the Seychelles, Durban, Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa. Wireless circuits operate with London, Aden, Pemba and Mogadiscio. In 1959 a very high frequency radio link came into operation between Zanzibar and Pemba.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Protectorate revenue . . . . .	2,382.4	2,254.7	2,573.3
Protectorate expenditure . . . . .	2,530.5	3,674.3	2,525.3
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs . . . . .	1,545.7	1,525.8	1,734.1
Licences and taxes . . . . .	274.2	244.0	254.0
Earnings and sales . . . . .	226.0	230.4	248.5
Major heads of expenditure:			
Public works . . . . .	492.8	508.3	359.6
Education . . . . .	334.2	360.9	380.0
Health . . . . .	278.7	291.9	305.0
Pensions . . . . .	211.8	217.8	221.5
Agriculture . . . . .	121.9	126.7	134.4

Development finance  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds . . . . .	88.5	60.5	29.8
Transfers from recurrent budget . . . . .	50.0	0.5	71.9
Miscellaneous	<u>25.2</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>10.0</u>
	<u>163.7</u>	<u>83.4</u>	<u>111.7</u>
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Agriculture . . . . .	52.1	48.2	29.5
Education . . . . .	66.1	33.0	12.6
Health . . . . .	10.3	61.5	1.9
Communications . . . . .	56.0	51.7	42.5
Housing and urban development . . . . .	14.5	22.3	. . . . .
Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>32.7</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>146.2<sup>a/</sup></u>
	<u>231.7</u>	<u>250.3</u>	<u>232.7</u>

a/ Includes works extraordinary, general services and revotes.

The deficit in development expenditure during the period under review was covered by transfers from the previous surplus balance.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	5,346.7	5,368.5	5,238.3
Exports, domestic . . . . .	3,994.6	3,822.6	4,768.8
Re-exports . . . . .	1,208.5	812.5	845.3
<b>Principal imports:</b>			
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	2,129.4	2,221.7	1,878.8
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	151.3	216.1	234.3
Artificial silk piece goods . . . . .	153.3	156.1	164.4
Machinery and electrical apparatus	176.7	205.6	370.1
Motor spirit . . . . .	145.0	140.2	155.0
Motor-cars and lorries	104.5	94.6	135.5
<b>Principal exports:</b>			
Cloves . . . . .	2,656.8	2,657.8	3,535.2
Copra . . . . .	610.1	556.9	310.4
Coco-nut oil	340.4	170.8	274.5
Coco-nuts . . . . .	127.7	122.4	136.5
Clove and clovestem oil . . . . .	68.5	107.2	121.0
Oil cake . . . . .	57.6	37.0	57.8

Origin of imports:	Direction of trade (percentage of value)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
United Kingdom . . . . .	27.6	20.5	18.6
Tanganyika . . . . .	8.7	9.9	9.2
Japan . . . . .	...	6.6	6.9
India . . . . .	6.6	6.8	6.2
Kenya . . . . .	4.5	6.0	5.6
Pakistan . . . . .	0.4	6.9	5.4
Other countries and Territories . . . .	52.2	43.3	48.1
Destination of exports:			
Indonesia . . . . .	28.5	31.1	37.5
India . . . . .	18.5	15.9	12.2
United States . . . . .	1.3	3.9	5.7
United Kingdom . . . . .	3.3	4.0	5.3
Kenya . . . . .	6.2	4.0	5.2
Tanganyika . . . . .	12.7	5.5	4.1
Other countries and Territories . . . .	29.5	35.6	30.0

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

The vast majority of the population is African, of whom about one quarter came comparatively recently from the mainland, the rest having been settled in Zanzibar for several generations. Many of the latter own land, while the tribesmen of mainland extraction constitute the bulk of the labour force. The Arabs are largely landowners; the Indians control most of the commerce and industry. Islam is followed by the majority of the population.

Until the 1957 elections to the Legislative Council there was remarkably little friction among the various races, sects and communities. The elections were based upon the principle of a common roll; in fact, however, they were fought upon a racial basis between the Afro-Shirazi Party and the Arab-supported Nationalist Party. The discord between the two political parties deepened after the elections and resulted in strained relations between members of the African and Arab communities.

The status of women has undergone a change in recent years. Polygamy is disappearing both for economic reasons and because of the women's insistence on monogamy. In the towns, the purdah is still a deep-rooted custom, but it is gradually disappearing among the Muslim women of the younger generation. A few women who have been educated overseas exert a strong influence on other women in their communities. In 1959 the right of vote was granted to women.

#### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture provides occupation for the majority of the population, a high proportion of whom are self-employed. Of those who work for wages, most are employed in harvesting and in processing the products of the clove and coco-nut crops. In urban areas the principal occupations are transport, building, port and dock labour, employment in sanitation and public works, and clerical work.

Owing to the fall in the price of cloves and the resulting depression, there was some unemployment during the period under review. During 1960, the Labour Exchange received 2,064 applications for employment and work was found for 300 persons; this compares with 4,108 applications and 408 placements in 1959, and 3,291 applications and 347 placements in 1958.

Some 3,000 men were employed on daily rates of pay by the Public Works, Health, and Agricultural Departments; private establishments gave employment to about 2,500 persons. In 1958, daily rates of pay for skilled workers in government employment varied from 4s.20c. to 26s; unskilled labourers were paid 3s.60c. per day.

The number of registered trade unions in 1960 was 17, the same as in 1957. Total membership of all trade unions increased from 2,720 in 1956 to 7,424 in 1960. Labour councils are established in government departments and a Central Labour Council was created in 1960. In all the principal firms there are works councils for dealing with minor grievances.

The settlement of labour disputes is the responsibility of the labour officers and the labour inspectors; where their intervention has failed the matter is referred to arbitration tribunals. The number of disputes reported to the Labour Office during 1960 was 104.

Labour legislation brought into force during the period under review includes the workmen's Compensation Decree, 1957 (brought into force in October 1959) and the Trade Union's Decree, 1958 (brought into force in May 1959).

During 1960, inquiries were made into labour conditions in the port of Zanzibar and on labour arrangements for harvesting the clove crop.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The number of registered co-operative societies increased from 37 in 1957 to 79 in 1960. Membership in 1960 totalled 5,423. Most of the co-operative societies are consumer societies, but other types of societies are registered - rural credit, marketing, canning, housing, and thrift. Training and instruction in book-keeping and the principles of co-operative organization are given by members of the staff of the Co-operative Development Office.

#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

In 1957, a Town Planning Officer was appointed to supervise the execution of the town-planning schemes prepared by the Planning Authorities. The Zanzibar planning scheme became operative in 1959 and schemes for the three main towns in Pemba were completed in 1960.

Encouragement has been given to developers of private low-cost houses, which are designed to replace the traditional hut. Government has also encouraged the re-establishment of industry outside the Stone Town (Zanzibar town) by acquiring land, servicing it and making it available to local industrialists.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Some protection is afforded the worker by the Workmen's Compensation Decree of 1957. Medical attention is provided free or at a nominal charge at government hospitals and dispensaries for those who cannot afford to pay for it.

The Welfare Section of the Provincial Administration is responsible for social welfare; its work includes all forms of social case-work, probation, discharged prisoners' aid, and the promotion of handicrafts. Two voluntary

social welfare societies co-operate closely with social welfare officers in the relief of destitution and receive financial support from the Government. The Government also supports the Roman Catholic Mission's Poor House for aged and infirm persons.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community development is closely linked with the local government organization. The Central Government makes contributions pound for pound to the revenue of local councils where such local councils have allocated funds for specific development schemes. In some cases the local population makes a voluntary cash subscription to the local council and a government contribution of an equivalent amount is then paid to the council. In addition to this, in those areas where there is no local council, the Government agrees to provide an equal sum to that provided by the local people for schemes within a certain area.

Funds provided by the Government for community development have risen from £75 in 1955 to £7,500 in 1960. A total of £5,145 was allocated during 1960 to Pemba, where the following development projects were completed: 9 new wells were built and 27 old wells were repaired; 3 mosques, one meeting hall, one market, and one cattle trough were constructed; three roads were repaired. In Zanzibar, 31 wells were constructed or repaired; 3 roads were reconditioned, and a causeway across a mangrove swamp was constructed.

The Civic Centre in Ngambo remains the principal centre of communal and social activities for the African population of Zanzibar town, and is used by people of all races. The centre consists of a clinic for women and children, a post office, a coffee shop, a reading room, a committee room, a hall for lectures and dancing, and a children's playground. In rural areas, regular meetings are held in a number of villages, at which welfare officers give instruction in knitting, sewing, cooking, hygiene and infant care.



## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Offences against lawful authority and public order . . . . .	112	110	187
Offences against the person . . . . .	487	346	352
Offences against property . . . . .	911	1,224	960
Other offences under the Penal Code . . . .	1,060	923	1,015
Statutory offences . . . . .	<u>2,090</u>	<u>2,822</u>	<u>2,819</u>
	4,660	5,425	5,333

Sentences

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	2	-	1
Imprisonment . . . . .	991	1,125	911
Corporal punishment . . . . .	12	6	9
Fine . . . . .	3,366	3,869	4,101
Warned or bound over . . . . .	289	425	311

An increase in 1960 in the number of offences against public order was mainly due to prosecutions in relation to offensive weapons; legislation for the control of such weapons, introduced in 1959, was called for by racial and political tension which continued throughout 1960.

Juvenile delinquency is very limited and there was a further reduction in the number of juveniles convicted from 55 in 1958 to 46 in 1959 and to 40 in 1960.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

The general health of the population remained satisfactory during the period under review. With the exception of an outbreak of infective hepatitis in 1958, no major outbreaks of communicable diseases were reported. Sick returns from hospitals and rural dispensaries show diseases of the respiratory system, malaria, and affections of the digestive system to be the most common.

The scheme for the eradication of malaria, started in 1957 with the help of WHO and UNICEF was continued. The number of cases of malaria has fallen very steeply and the spleen and parasite rates in children show an impressive drop. Tuberculosis, which is still a common cause of death, is treated at a chest clinic and at a tuberculosis hospital. A WHO-assisted tuberculosis survey team arrived in Zanzibar in 1959.

A three-year course for nurses with an additional year for midwives is given at the government hospital in Zanzibar Town. A training scheme for rural health workers and health inspectors, initiated in 1957 with the aid of WHO and UNICEF, was continued.

New medical buildings completed during the period under review include out-patient departments at the Zanzibar and Wete hospitals and several rural health centres. Major works to be carried out under the new Development Plan, 1960-1964, include a nurses' hostel and a children's ward at the government hospital.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	278.7	291.9	305.0
Capital expenditure . . . . .	10.3	61.5	1.9

Medical and health staff

	<u>1957</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	18	18	15	20
Licensed physicians . . . . .	2	2	6	3
Dentists . . . . .	3	1	3	1
Registered nurses . . . . .	13	1	16	-
Certified nurses . . . . .	89	-	165	-
Registered midwives . . . . .	10	1	16	-
Certified midwives . . . . .	16	12	23	6
Sanitary inspectors . . . . .	21	-	21	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians . . . . .	2	-	2	-
Pharmacists . . . . .	2	8	1	1

Institutions

In 1960, as in 1957, there were 3 general hospitals (397 beds), one cottage hospital (23 beds), 25 dispensaries, one tuberculosis hospital (40 beds), one mental institution (185 beds), and 2 leprosaria (200 beds). Three separate maternity centres with 26 beds were established during the period under review, in addition to the 3 maternity centres in the general hospitals.

## E D U C A T I O N A L   C O N D I T I O N S

With the exception of a small number of private primary schools, all schools are either government or grant-aided. The 12 assisted schools (10 primary and 2 secondary) are run either by Christian missions or by Indian communal organizations, their grants being assessed on the basis of two-thirds of the teachers' approved salaries.

All government and assisted schools are open to children of all races and creeds; whatever limitation has been imposed is based on language difficulties. In government schools, primary education is free up to and including standard VI; a small fee is charged in the higher standards. There is remission of fees in case of indigence.

Most primary schools reach standard VI and many reach standard VIII; out of 83 streams, 42 extend over the full primary course. The primary course is followed by a four-year secondary course leading to the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. A Higher School Certificate class at the King George VI School was started in 1959.

Technical education is provided at a trade school which accepts boys who have completed standard VIII. The course is one of three years followed by two years' on-training. Two teacher colleges provide training for primary school teachers.

The Muslim Academy in Zanzibar provides instruction for post-primary students in Muslim theology and in Arabic. Adult evening courses are given in English, Swahili and arithmetic in many schools; in 1960 an estimated 500 students attended these classes.

In 1958 a Committee on Education was appointed to review policy, examine the adequacy of the education services and assess the Territory's ability to meet current and future costs. The Committee's report, published in 1959, made it plain that the expansion of education depended entirely on more revenue being obtained to meet rising recurrent costs and that more revenue could only be obtained through the diversification of the economy and by a greater willingness of the public to accept the principle of direct taxation.

During 1959 a new five-year educational programme for 1960-1964 was drawn up. The plan is based largely on the recommendations of the Committee on Education and is limited to a capital expenditure of £180,000. The programme includes the establishment of a new secondary boarding school in Pemba, and the extension to standard VI of all existing primary schools and of a limited number to standard VIII.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Government			
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	334.2	360.9	380.0
Capital expenditure . . . . .	66.1	33.0	12.6
Voluntary agencies . . . . .	48.5	58.2	54.4

Schools

	<u>1958</u>			<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>		
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Primary . . . . .	63	10	4	63	10	5	63	10	5
Secondary . . . . .	3	2	-	3	2	2	4	2	3
Vocational . . . . .	2	-	-	3	-	2	3	-	2
Teacher- training . . . . .	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Muslim Academy . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

In addition, there are about 1,000 Koranic schools with an estimated enrolment of 19,000 pupils.

Pupils

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . .	11,427	6,175	11,889	6,770	12,528	7,335
Secondary . . . .	543	258	711	324	802	410
Vocational . . . .	129	61	123	85	83	96
Teacher-training	117	54	94	48	79	30
Muslim Academy	70	-	104	-	142	-
Technical training in Kenya . . . .	20	-	16	-	5	-

The 1960 enrolment figures indicated that on the basis of the 1958 census 36.8 per cent of boys and 23.6 per cent of girls of primary school age (5-14) were receiving education; the over-all percentage was 30, a slight increase over the previous year, but possibly not large enough to offset the increase in population in this age range.

Teachers

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary . . . .	408	202	425	223	440	241
Secondary . . . .	37	20	45	20	48	25
Vocational . . . .	7	3	9	10	11	9
Teacher- training . . . .	7	7	10	3	6	4

Higher education

The number of Zanzibaris studying at institutions of higher learning outside the Protectorate rose from 227 in 1958 to 250 in 1959 and to 275 in 1960; of these, 209 were studying in the United Kingdom and 66 in East Africa and other countries. Of the 250 students following courses abroad in 1959, 83 were receiving financial assistance from the Government.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1960, as in 1957, there were 8 school libraries, 5 community libraries and one book club. The East African Literature Bureau ran 26-book-box libraries serving rural areas. During the period under review, the former museum reference library was expanded and reorganized on the lines of a small public library available to all residents of Zanzibar. The museum and its library are now part of a larger organization, the Government Archives and Museum.

In 1960, 7 daily, 9 weekly and one fortnightly newspapers were published in Kiswahili, English, Arabic and Gujarati. Five daily and one weekly news bulletins were published by the Government.

There were 3 permanent cinemas in Zanzibar Town and 4 in Pemba. The Department of Information had 2 mobile cinema units and 8 filmstrip projectors.

The Zanzibar broadcasting station increased the number of weekly broadcasting hours from 18 in 1957 to 24 in 1960. The number of licensed radio receivers rose during the same period from 3,350 to 5,147.

-----