



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

CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES

Dominica and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	3
Dominica	4
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	14

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

ABBREVIATIONS

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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,^{1/} 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).^{2/}

Information for the year 1960^{3/} 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>
Dominica	29 January 1962
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	2 March 1962

^{1/} 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.

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

^{3/} Supplementary statistical information for the years 1958 and 1959 was issued as follows: 1958: A/4365; 1959: A/4756.

DOMINICA

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Dominica is 305 square miles (790 square kilometres). The total population at the last census, held on 7 April 1960, was 59,916.

Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	42.1	42.0	47.0
Infant mortality per thousand live births	110.9	103.2	107.3
Death-rate per thousand population	14.3	12.5	15.4

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

Local training facilities for the Public Service are limited to an in-service programme for new entrants provided by government departments. The number of government employees on training abroad during 1960 totalled 34, pursuing training in such courses as welding, plumbing, agriculture, journalism, accounting and teacher training. The Maternal and Child Welfare Clinic conducted a programme of additional training for nurses and midwives. During 1959, 106 students from the Territory were abroad attending universities.

Composition of the Public Service
 (December 1960)

<u>Type of appointment</u>	<u>Overseas officers</u>	<u>Local</u>
Administration	-	9
Agriculture	-	3
Audit	-	1
Customs	-	1
Education	-	2
Public works, drainage and irrigation water development and related activities	-	4
Forests	1	-
Income tax	-	1
Judiciary (magistrate)	-	4

Composition of the Public Service (cont'd)
 (December 1960)

<u>Type of appointment</u>	<u>Overseas officers</u>	<u>Local</u>
Labour	-	1
Legal	-	1
Medical and dental	2	8
Nursing	-	1
Police	-	2
Post and telegraph	-	2
Prisons	-	1
Survey	1	-
Veterinary	1	-
Others	-	4
	Total	5
		45

The total number of local officers is 1,182.

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

During 1960 the economy of the Territory showed an upward trend with the value of imports reaching more than \$WI400,000^{4/} over 1959. Bananas mainly accounted for this increase; shipments amounted to 2.5 million stems, 358,000 over the corresponding figure for 1959. Public revenue reflected this trend, exceeding 1959 collections by approximately \$WI100,000. The tourist trade also showed improvement; the Island's first tourist hotel is under construction. Capital investment is also on the increase.

A Five-Year Development Programme for the period 1959-1964 has been drawn up on the recommendation of an economic survey team from the Federal Government of The West Indies. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1959 allocated \$WI4.8 million to Dominica for development expenditures during this period.

^{4/} The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI), which is equal to 4s.2d. or \$US0.5833.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

A good network of roads to aid agricultural development is being gradually built and has already resulted in an increase of the acreage under banana cultivation. The export of oils, cocoa beans and copra has increased while that of lime juice has declined. The application of anti-erosion measures, including the provision of subsidies, remained an essential feature of agricultural development policy carried out through agricultural extension officers. Experiments in the alienation of Crown land by leasehold rather than by freehold are being undertaken. The resulting experience will, in large measure, determine the type of tenure to be followed in the implementation of the Government's land settlement policy. Development schemes for agriculture and forestry are one of the six main aims of the 1959-1964 Development Programme.

Despite an increase in the number of live-stock, the demand was again in excess of the supply.

Exports of principal crops

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960^{a/}</u>
Bananas (thousand stems)	1,638	2,049	2,440
Copra (long tons)	958	978	1,200
Lime juice (thousand gallons)	727	402	85 ^{b/}
Cocoa beans (thousand pounds)	333	314	269
Citrus fruit (thousand crates)	19	23	54
Essential oils (thousand pounds)	81	50	...

a/ Production.

b/ Barrels.

FORESTRY

The Conservator of Forests for the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent) is now stationed in the Territory and has assumed control of a separate Forest Department as Chief Forestry Officer. A new scheme for forestry development was prepared during the year.

INDUSTRY

Efforts were directed towards an expansion of the tourist trade and the establishment of "pioneer" industries. Under the impetus of tax relief and concessions, six industries were declared to be entitled to the benefit of these inducements. The production of handicraft from local straw remained a wide-spread industry, the value of production during 1960 being \$WI66,000, or \$WI1,000 more than the estimated annual value of production up to and including 1959.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

An airport was under construction and completion was expected in 1961. Air traffic increased during the last half of 1960.

Sea-borne shipping services continued to be irregular and inadequate. A telephone system has been installed in Roseau.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Public revenues were again supplemented by a grant-in-aid of \$WI1.4 million from the United Kingdom, which, as a departure from past practice, was disbursed through the Federal Government of The West Indies.

Revenue and expenditure
 (thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Revenue	4,834	5,874	5,149
Expenditure	5,065	5,406	5,878
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise	1,718	1,699	1,946
Taxes	454	471	319
Harbour dues	150	159	165
Colonial Development and Welfare grants . .	1,098	1,097	997
United Kingdom grant-in-aid	1,078	1,280	1,357
Main heads of expenditure:			
Agriculture	186	208	210
Education	562	662	568
Medical	394	518	515
Public works	1,895	1,827	1,245
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes .	1,382	1,595	1,409

Development finance

Of the \$WI4.8 million allocated for development projects, approximately \$WI1.2 million was earmarked immediately for approved schemes leaving a balance of approximately \$WI3.6 million for further specific expenditure during 1960-1964.

BANKING AND CREDIT

Two commercial banks provide all normal banking services. Local savings and loan institutions offer loans at rates somewhat higher than commercial banks. The Government Savings Bank operates branches in Roseau and Portsmouth, the two main towns.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The trade deficit, characteristic of Dominica's external transactions in recent years, amounted to approximately \$WI3 million.

Imports and exports

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports	8,761	9,336	10,066
Exports	6,772	6,570	7,052
Principal imports:			
Flour	587	553	495
Textiles	631	593	661
Metal and their manufactures	510	606	753
Sugar	414	453	475
Fish and fish preparations	314	303	358
Machinery	850	1,137	743
Principal exports:			
Bananas, fresh	3,718	4,521	4,940
Fruit juice	1,183	627	617
Essential oils	652	313	366
Copra	295	307	437

Direction of trade
 (percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Origin of imports:		
United Kingdom	37.1	35.2
Other Commonwealth countries	39.0	39.6
Other countries	23.9	25.2
Destination of exports:		
United Kingdom	81.8	82.9
Other Commonwealth countries	12.5	12.1
Other countries	5.7	4.9

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S

More than 90 per cent of the population is of Negro or mixed origin. There are no social problems in respect of race or cultural relations.

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

Emigration, with a consequent shortage of labour, is reported as a serious problem. The number of workers going to the United Kingdom increased from 765 in 1959 to 2,072 in 1960.

Agriculture remained the principal occupation, providing employment for about 6,000 wage-earners and about 3,000 peasants. The number of road and building construction workers was estimated at 3,000; factories employed 1,800, transport 900 and commercial activities 500. In 1957, there were 7,000 persons engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities and 500 persons in transport.

A brief comparison of wages, in the absence of detailed wage rates for recent years, suggests that rates have risen since 1957. In 1957, male agricultural workers were receiving \$W11.12 to \$W11.24 daily; in 1960, the daily wage rate for this type of work was \$W11.68. Similarly, workers performing domestic work in 1957 earned \$W13 to \$W15 per week; in 1960 they were earning \$W15 to \$W15 weekly.

The use of collective bargaining, rather than arbitration machinery, has had a stabilizing effect on labour-management relations. Of three trade unions with a membership of approximately 5,000, about one-half of this number belong to one organization.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Government Fruit Packing and Marketing Depot provided facilities for marketing abroad of citrus and other fruits. In 1959 there were 19 credit unions with 7,453 members, 8 of which were insured by the Mutual Insurance Society of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA). Outstanding loans made by the credit unions amounted to approximately \$WI487,000. Three marketing and processing associations (lime-juice and lime-oil, oranges and grapefruit) had a membership of 155.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Following the rapid growth of Roseau, a regional town planning scheme was approved by the Government. Work was continued on a similar scheme for Portsmouth and on modest plans for some of the more important villages.

The slum clearance scheme in Roseau was well advanced; 42 two-room houses comprising 352 square feet of floor space with plumbing, running water and a kitchen have been completed and occupied. They were built at a cost of \$WI1,650 each. Preference in occupancy was given to those living in sub-standard houses earmarked for demolition. A scheme, approved in 1959, for the settlement of persons who do not own land made progress.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

While there is no social insurance scheme of general applicability, trade unions, churches and friendly societies provide sick and death benefits to members. Workmen's compensation is available and occupational diseases are notifiable by law.

The budgetary item for outdoor relief totalled \$MI29,000; for the institutional care of 48 persons, \$MI10,000; and for the Social Welfare Department, having competence in such matters as public assistance, community development and welfare work, \$MI28,000.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A comprehensive community development programme has been formulated by the Social Development Department. It is expected that the appointment of three district officers during the year will lead to its early implementation, in co-operation with the field officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Education and Health.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Juvenile delinquency exists mainly in Roseau. A scheme for the construction of an approved school, included among development projects, had not yet been carried out.

The number of adult arrests reported totalled 3,221 in 1960, representing an increase of 127 over the previous year but 149 below the total for 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH

On the whole the anti-yaws campaign conducted during recent years has been successful, the disease remaining of some concern in only two areas. A second island-wide survey, scheduled to take place during 1959 and 1960, was not carried out owing to a lack of funds. A second phase of the anti-malaria programme sponsored by WHO was confronted with two major obstacles: the lack of funds and the non-co-operation of house-occupiers. Legislation providing for access by health personnel was therefore enacted. As part of its functions, the maternity, child hygiene and school health clinic distributed free milk, cod-liver oil and food yeast to needy and under-nourished children. Under a UNICEF school feeding programme, 39,157 infants and pre-school children received a pint of reconstituted milk daily.

Gastro-enteritis was again a main cause of morbidity and mortality, and malnutrition continued to have an important influence on the morbidity and mortality of both infants and adults.

Public health expenditure during 1960 totalled \$WI515,000 from local funds and \$WI98,000 from the metropolitan country. Corresponding figures for 1959 were \$WI457,000 and \$WI58,000, and for 1958 \$WI394,000 and \$WI23,000, respectively.

There are five government hospitals, including a leprosarium, with a total of 233 beds; 4,873 patients were admitted to these hospitals during 1959. Regular clinics are held throughout the year by district medical officers at the 25 dispensaries distributed throughout the Island.

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

The problem of an insufficient number of places in the public school system is being gradually solved by the building of new schools financed by grants from the Federal Government of The West Indies. Following this improvement, compulsory school attendance was put into effect in 14 areas, and an attendance officer was appointed.

In secondary education, the Government has increased the number of free places awarded on the basis of competitive examination from 10 to 15, making a total of 57 free places held during the year in the Territory's 4 secondary schools. Scholarships are also provided by sectarian authorities in their respective school systems. Secondary school facilities are being fully utilized and additional capacity is being provided in the form of extensions to existing schools.

Dominica lacks a teacher-training college, but places are reserved for the Territory both in the Teacher Training College in Antigua and at Erdiston Training College in Barbados. Short courses are also organized by education officers with the assistance of the Department of Education of the University College of the West Indies (UCWI). It is envisaged that the erection of a

DOMINICA

technical wing under the joint sponsorship of the local government and the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) will provide training in industrial arts to pupils and vocational training to adolescents and adults. Teachers in the senior schools will receive similar training. An adult education programme will await the recommendations of an expert from UNESCO after he has surveyed the needs of the Territory.

Schools

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary	44	3	46	3	46	3
Secondary	4	-	1	3	1	4

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	6,251	6,302	6,518	6,720	7,436	7,368
Secondary	594	562	604	582	...	...

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	110	275	99	252	95	329
Secondary	22	35	36	39	25	35

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

A broadcasting service with Headquarters in Grenada transmits on short waves to the Eastern Caribbean, including Dominica. During the year a private organization sponsored an arts, crafts and trade exhibit with some measure of success.

S T . K I T T S - N E V I S - A N G U I L L A

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla) is 155 square miles (401 square kilometres). The provisional results of the April 1960 census gave a population figure of 56,658, compared with 59,139 in June 1959 and 58,055 in June 1958.

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

Almost all the islands' Civil Service is indigenous; a small number of senior appointments are held by expatriate officers.

Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	43.4	42.5	40.8
Infant mortality per thousand live births	113.1	69.3	98.1
Death-rate per thousand population	14.2	11.3	12.9

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

A second Five-Year Development Plan has been approved for the period 1960-1965, at an estimated expenditure of \$WI7.4 million.^{5/} It is expected that some \$WI4.4 million will come from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and about \$WI2.3 million from local and external loans.

^{5/} The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI), which equals 4s. 2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

St. Kitts remained essentially an estate economy, geared almost exclusively to the production of sugar. Small-scale farming, principally cotton and food crops, is still a characteristic feature of the economies of Anguilla and Nevis.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Under the 1960-1965 Development Plan, \$WIL.4 million have been earmarked for the development of agriculture, veterinary services and fisheries. A grant of \$WI250,000 from the United Kingdom was approved for expenditure in Nevis based on the recommendations of a United Kingdom survey team whose report is officially referred to as the "Frampton Plan", which recommended that land known to be fertile should be put under cultivation. To this end, land-clearing and farming equipment were purchased for the use, by rental, of peasant farmers. A group farming project in Nevis made progress, reflected by increases in the yield of sugar cane and cotton.

Experiments were continued with a view to the improvement of breeds of live-stock. As a result, heifers have been made available for sale to small farmers. The training of junior agricultural staff and of extension workers was again carried out at the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute in Trinidad.

Principal crops

	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (long tons)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar	14,000	14,600	14,200	42,500	46,800	50,179
Cotton	4,108	364	1,998	314	78	205

Numbers of live-stock slaughtered

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle	1,157	756	1,029
Sheep	3,086	2,148	2,023
Goats	2,214	1,425	1,430
Pigs	2,769	2,076	2,329

FISHERIES

Funds for the development of fisheries are included in the Second Five-Year Development Programme. Experimental commercial fishing was continued during the year with promising results. Hurricane "Donna" struck Anguilla in September causing considerable damage to fishing boats.

INDUSTRY

Approximately \$WI2.2 million have been allocated for industrial and area development with a view to achieving some measure of economic diversification.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Improvements to the airport in St. Kitts included the extension of the runway and the construction of a new terminal building and control tower. In 1959 a new passenger service vessel was built in British Guiana, financed by a Colonial Development Welfare grant; it makes daily voyages between St. Kitts and Nevis.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure
 (thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Revenue	5,187	5,102	4,793
Expenditure	5,095	5,150	4,960
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs import duties	1,437	1,572	1,584
Export duty	392	412	433
Taxes	1,572	1,068	1,093
Licences	576	61	59
Main heads of expenditure:			
Medical services	349	353	369
Hospital and charitable institutions	408	429	443
Education (recurrent)	569	613	614
Public works	351	326	410

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The adverse balance of trade of the islands is known to be partially offset by remittances from islanders who work abroad.

Imports and exports
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total imports	11,358	12,092
Total exports	9,428	9,606
Principal imports:		
Flour	685	699
Meat . . . . .	...	468
Wood and timber . . . . .	...	437
Principal exports:		
Sugar	7,830	8,141
Cotton	824	564
Molasses	185	243
Salt	69	53

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S

Migration to the United Kingdom increased during 1959, reversing the downward trend for the three previous years. This increase has led to a shortage of both skilled and unskilled workers.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The sugar industry remained the principal source of wage employment in St. Kitts. Although seasonal, work is readily available during the harvesting season. The residual problem is therefore one of under-employment during the off-season, between August and January. In Anguilla and Nevis, where the predominance of small-scale farming affords few opportunities for wage employment, under-employment is also a characteristic feature.

Employment situation

At the end of 1959, there were 98 workers on contract in the United States and 40 workers in St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, mainly as sugar cane cutters; in addition, 9 girls were recruited for domestic service in Canada. Among women, domestic service, agriculture and commercial activities provide the main sources of employment.

Collective bargaining agreements negotiated by the union representing workers in the sugar industry provided for increases in basic wages, both in the field and factory. The wage bill of the industry, as a consequence, rose from approximately \$WI3.7 million in 1958 to \$WI4.1 million in 1959. It employs about 7,600 persons. Wages paid in the Territory displayed a tendency to reach the level of those set by collective agreements.

Daily wages
(West Indian dollars)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Sugar factory			
Men (unskilled)	2.14 to 2.96	2.20 to 3.05	2.26 to 3.13
Women (unskilled)	1.49 to 1.72	1.77	1.82
Sugar estates	1.15 to 2.54	1.20 to 3.50	1.23 to 3.59
Government agricultural programmes			
Men (unskilled) . . . .	...	...	2.37
Women (unskilled) . . . .	...	...	1.78

Labour disputes

In carrying out its labour policy, the Government continued to place main reliance on the free play of collective bargaining for the determination of wages and other conditions of employment. There are three registered trade unions, having a membership of 5,485. One of the three has the bulk of members, a total of 5,225.

Vocational training

The technical wing of the grammar school provided under the Canadian Technical Assistance Programme was opened during the year. It is intended to

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

provide training in metal and wood-work up to the standard of the Cambridge School Certificate. It will also provide an opportunity among pupils of the senior schools and apprentices to prepare themselves for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Under the auspices of the International Co-operation Administration and other agencies, a number of persons was afforded opportunities for training outside the Territory.

The training course for apprentices at the St. Kitts Sugar Factory, administered by the University College Extra-Mural Department in the Leeward Islands, continued during this year. There were two classes, one for junior apprentices and the other - eight of whom formed the class of the previous year - for senior apprentices. The junior class, 24 in number, was taught English, elementary mathematics and mechanical drawing, while in the senior class of eight the study of English was dropped and the activities confined to mathematics and mechanical drawing.

One hundred and ten apprentices were working for periods varying from one to five years towards meeting the qualifications for such areas as masons, machine shop workers, motor mechanics, and carpenters.

STANDARD OF LIVING

A retail price index replaced the cost of living index which no longer reflected the price movement of commodities and services. The new index is more comprehensive. The cost of living index (1959=100) stood at 121.7 at the end of 1960, compared with 130.2 in 1959 and 124.9 at the end of 1958.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The shortage of housing in urban areas continued. The high cost of imported building material, the shortage of both skilled and unskilled workers and storm damage contributed to the housing problem. In 1958 the Central Housing and Planning Authority began to develop an area of 40 acres, laying out and surfacing roads and providing electric power. When complete this project should provide 257 building lots for private dwellings, schools, clinics and small commercial

establishments. Also included in the Authority's programme of work is an aided self-help scheme for sugar cane workers, under which the houses are standardized, comprising two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen. Title to the house passes to the workers when they have paid for the material provided by the Authority. At the end of 1960, 224 of these had been constructed. Expenditures under the building and loan scheme were estimated at \$WI1.1 million, compared with approximately \$WI1 million expended during 1959. The number of families assisted under the scheme was 1,226.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

During the three-year period which ended 31 December 1960, annual payments of outdoor relief and old-age pensions amounted to approximately \$WI30,000 and \$WI25,000, respectively. Recipients of old-age pensions totalled 344 in 1960 compared with 487 in 1959. Although a number of business establishments have pensions, insurances or provident fund schemes for some of their employees, there is no social security scheme of general applicability.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

There was a decline both in the incidence of juvenile delinquency and of crime. The number of juvenile delinquency cases dropped from 59 to 24 and convictions from 33 to 9; crimes and offences fell by more than 30 per cent. During the year, 242 men and 49 women were sentenced to prison terms as against 315 men and 51 women in 1959 and 286 men and 59 women in 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Generally, diseases resulting from inadequate environmental sanitation were among the principal causes of death. Influenza, tuberculosis and venereal diseases remained the most prevalent of communicable diseases. An epidemic of gastro-enteritis accounted for the death of 116 children. It was the leading cause of mortality followed closely by diseases of infancy (97 deaths). The provision of free milk by UNICEF together with the services rendered by the

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

health centres has led to an improvement in nutritional standards and the health of children and infants. Both St. Kitts and Nevis have become relatively free of Aedes aegypti. The shortage of staff, particularly among medical officers, gave rise for concern.

In 1959, beds available in the two general hospitals totalled 157, while those in the two cottage hospitals numbered 23. There were 24 health centres.

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

Construction of a senior high school in Basseterre, the capital of St. Kitts, was nearing completion and a technical centre was being added to the grammar school. Schools continued to be overcrowded and understaffed. Although the Government has acknowledged the need for expanded secondary school facilities, it is of the opinion that the primary school system should first be improved to make possible the attainment of the required standard of entry by a larger number of children.

Of the 392 candidates who sat for the standard VII examination of the elementary schools, 185 were successful.

Among the 279 teachers in primary and senior schools, 162 were untrained. A comparable situation apparently exists in secondary schools, 29 of 44 teachers being untrained.

In January 1960, 2 women and 8 men teachers were sent to the Leeward Islands Teachers' Training College, Antigua, for a one-year course. In July, 2 teachers completed a two-year course at Erdiston College, Barbados, and 2 teachers were sent to Erdiston to begin their course in September which was reduced to one year. Two teachers were also sent to the United Kingdom for training and one secondary school headmaster went on study leave to Toronto University for graduate study in education.

At the University College of The West Indies, 3 men and 3 women teachers were working towards their degrees in arts.

Expenditure in 1960 was slightly above the \$WI641,000 expended in 1959; the comparable expenditure for 1958 was \$WI578,000.

Schools

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>
	<u>Government</u>		<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>
Primary	33		34 ^{a/}	12 ^{b/}	34
Secondary	2		4	1	4

a/ St. Kitts 18, Nevis 11, Anguilla 5.

b/ Including 3 aided schools.

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	6,576	6,052	6,467	6,063	6,789	6,546
Secondary	335	442	1,162 ^{a/}			882

a/ Including private schools.

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	110	221	148	233	133	260
Secondary	23	20	23	24	23	21

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The United Kingdom Government has contributed a grant of £16,000 to cover the cost of establishing a broadcasting service in St. Kitts.
