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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARIES OF  
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 THE UNITED NATIONS. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

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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 ending 31 December 1960<sup>3/</sup> was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations on the dates listed below:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Dates of transmission</u>
Basutoland	2 November 1961
Gambia	28 July 1961
Gibraltar	30 August 1961
Kenya	26 July 1961
Malta	10 July 1961
Mauritius	10 July 1961
Nyasaland	10 August 1961
St. Helena	16 May 1961
Seychelles	24 May 1961
Uganda	14 July 1961

<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/4360 and Corr.1 (Spanish only), A/4361, A/4362 and Corr.1 (Spanish only), A/4363 and Corr.1 (Spanish only), A/4364 and A/4368; 1959: A/4754 and Add.1, A/4755 and A/4759.

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

BASUTOLAND

AREA

Basutoland is an enclave in South Africa, 11,716 square miles (30,344 square kilometres) in area, for the most part hilly or mountainous.

POPULATION

	<u>1946</u> (census)	<u>1956</u> (census)
Africans . . . . .	561,289	638,857
Europeans . . . . .	1,689	1,926
Eurafricans . . . . .	602	644
Asians . . . . .	<u>274</u>	<u>247</u>
Total	563,854	641,674

The estimated population at mid-1960 was 685,000. During the period 1955-1960, the estimated birth-rate, obtained from results of a sample survey, was 40 per one thousand population, the estimated death-rate was 23 per one thousand population, and the estimated death-rate of infants under one year was 181 per one thousand live births.

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

At 31 December 1960, the Public Service comprised 113 overseas officers and seventeen local African officers. The latter included three agricultural, two auditing, one police, four educational and six medical and dental officers, and one registered nurse.

Training facilities

A plan for the training of civil servants in all government departments was approved recently. The plan will be supervised by a training officer and a Training Committee, and administered by a Training Office, for which provision has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The training scheme includes proposals for in-service training and for the provision of understudy posts.

In 1960, scholarships from Colonial Development and Welfare funds were granted to twenty officers for training overseas in such fields as law, local government, medicine, public health, nursing, agriculture, engineering, prisons and police. The Government is seeking further sources of assistance to expand the opportunities for training overseas.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Basutoland depends mainly on its agricultural and live-stock production. There are no industries in the Territory and a geological survey has shown that there is little prospect of mineral development on an economic scale. Possibilities of economic development by the damming of rivers to provide hydro-electric power are being explored.

The Territory has to import the consumer goods and capital items it needs, as well as a certain amount of agricultural produce and live-stock. Exports consist almost entirely of agricultural commodities and live-stock, the main exports being wool and mohair. The value of imports usually exceeds the value of exports, often by a considerable amount, but the adverse balance is offset by remittances from the Basuto working in the mines and industries and on the farms in South Africa. There was a considerable decline in exports in 1958 and 1959 due mainly to the fall in the wool market; low prices similarly affected mohair exports.

Schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds aim mainly at the development of agriculture and live-stock production, medical services, public works projects and communications.

### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

There is no freehold ownership of land in the Territory. All land is held in trust for the people by the Paramount Chief, each married man being entitled to an allocation of arable land and to communal grazing for his live-stock for the maintenance of himself and his family. Non-Africans may not own land, but they are allocated rights of occupation to small areas for trading, educational and missionary purposes.

An Economic Survey Mission, which visited the Territory in 1960, observed that the traditional system of land tenure had the advantage of preventing large

/...

accumulations of land in private hands, but that the uncertain tenure of agricultural land discouraged capital improvements and progressive farming and gave no negotiable title on which credit could be raised.

Of the total area of nearly 12,000 square miles, perhaps 1,500 square miles are cultivable; much of the remainder is grassland suitable for grazing. The principal crops are maize, wheat and sorghum; peas, beans, barley and oats are also grown.

The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to improve land utilization and methods of husbandry and through these to raise the level of production and the standard of living of the farmer. The economic survival of Basutoland depends on the conservation of its soil, and high priority is being given to the control of erosion.

The Progressive Farming Movement initiated by the Department in 1958 is proving to be a strong motivating force for the development and improvement of agriculture. The crops of the progressive farmers are easily distinguishable from those of their neighbours; in most cases, by the application of fertilizers, selection of seed and attention to the crop during the growing season, members of the association have more than doubled the normal return per acre.

Another important factor in the development of agriculture is the increasing availability of locally trained staff for field extension work. During the period under review, up to twenty young men were graduated annually from the Agricultural School and given appointments as agricultural demonstrators.

Principal exported crops  
(long tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Wheat . . . . .	4,620	1,638	3,513
Peas and beans . . . . .	4,223	2,313	1,172
Sorghum . . . . .	1,059	61	520

The above figures refer to traders' exports and would be considerably larger if the quantity of produce taken out over the border by individual farmers was known.

Live-stock  
 (census)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle . . . . .	362,897	387,769	331,203
Horses . . . . .	81,115	89,874	83,910
Sheep . . . . .	1,231,669	1,300,657	1,037,372
Goats . . . . .	505,562	594,395	579,166
Donkeys . . . . .	49,098	55,813	48,564

In 1959/1960, climatic conditions in the mountain areas were unfavourable for live-stock and there were many deaths, particularly of small stock.

The most important contribution of the live-stock industry is the production of wool and mohair which provides 60 per cent of the total value of exports. The value of wool exported in 1960 was £731,513,<sup>4/</sup> compared with £830,903 in 1959 and £608,199 in 1958.

Export of live-stock products  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Wool . . . . .	6,289	7,233	6,786
Mohair . . . . .	992	1,081	1,181
Hides and skins . . . . .	554	1,167	...
Bones . . . . .	934	...	678

FORESTRY

There is no commercial forestry in the Territory. Tree planting is undertaken by local authorities, and chiefs are now offering large tracts of land with good soil cover for tree plantations. During 1960, a total of 1,242,928 trees were planted, compared with 907,194 in 1959.

<sup>4/</sup> The local currency is the South African pound, which is equal to the pound sterling or \$US2.80.



#### POWER

The only power station is at Maseru, where two new diesel generating sets were installed in 1959. During the period under review, the first stage of detailed investigations of a potential hydro-electric scheme at Ox-Bow Lake was completed.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The road system is poor and the general standard of the roads is inadequate for the increasingly heavy traffic. It is estimated that an expenditure of approximately £2 million would be required to bring the more important roads up to reasonable gravel standards. In 1959 the road network consisted of 228 miles of main roads, 314 miles of district roads, and 578 miles of "C" roads and access tracks suitable for four-wheel vehicles. In addition, there were approximately 1,600 miles of bridle paths.

The only railway is one mile long and links Maseru with South Africa's railway system.

There were sixty-seven post offices and agencies in 1960, compared with sixty-five in 1957. Telephone and telegraph communications link all district headquarters and some missions and trading stations.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

The ordinary expenditure of the Territory is financed by general revenue supplemented by a grant from the United Kingdom Government. Funds for certain development schemes are provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and by loans. The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

Revenue and expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1956/1957</u>	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>
Revenue . . . . .	1,723.3	1,770.2	1,812.0
Expenditure . . . . .	1,673.4	1,787.0	1,999.6
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise . . . . .	638.7	708.0	777.1
Basuto tax . . . . .	338.2	325.5	346.6
Income tax . . . . .	87.1	103.4	73.7
Wool and mohair export duties . . .	114.0	108.8	65.8
Colonial Development and Welfare grants . . . . .	259.5	220.7	174.2
Major heads of expenditure:			
Education . . . . .	256.1	279.3	296.4
Public works (department, recurrent and extraordinary) . . . . .	178.2	223.7	285.5
Medical . . . . .	143.5	169.6	170.5
Basuto administration . . . . .	121.6	116.4	122.5
Agricultural and veterinary services . . . . .	86.7	91.3	105.8
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes . . . . .	232.2	193.2	207.3

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Precise statistics showing the balance of payments of Basutoland are not available. The following table gives approximate figures for imports and exports by traders and co-operative societies. Government imports, which are considerable, are not included, nor are capital and consumer goods imported by individuals.

Imports and exports  
 (value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Imports . . . . .	3,013.0	2,947.3	757.7
Exports . . . . .	2,713.3	1,343.2	1,020.4
Principal imports:			
General merchandise . . . . .	2,591.9	2,367.5	158.4
Grain . . . . .	224.7	308.9	455.1
Live-stock . . . . .	192.9	265.9	134.1
Principal exports:			
Wool . . . . .	1,204.1	608.2	830.9
Mohair . . . . .	348.1	223.1	371.6
Hides and skins . . . . .	35.8	22.4	19.3
Livestock . . . . .	168.7	171.2	93.5
Grain . . . . .	266.7	164.2	43.3
Beans and peas . . . . .	119.6	139.7	115.0

The trade is to a large extent carried on through South Africa and it is therefore not possible to give details of origin of imports and destination of exports.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The European and Indian populations are very small and it is reported that their relations with the Basuto have not caused any serious problems.

The Basuto woman is concerned mainly with household tasks and assists in the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of the family's crops. Women serve as chiefs and headmen; those who pay tax in their own right are eligible for the franchise.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The principal occupations are agriculture and stock-farming, but an increasing number of Africans are engaged in trade. Europeans and Indians may not at present obtain licences to establish new trading stores so as not to compete with the Basuto.

The pressure on land, together with other economic and social factors, have traditionally caused the Basuto to leave home periodically to seek work. Apart from employment in government service or in trading stores, there is little work to be found in the Territory; for this reason many Basuto work in South Africa, where they are employed mainly in mines and on farms. The number of passes issued to Africans leaving the Territory for employment in South Africa increased from 54,404 in 1957 to 93,695 in 1958, and then dropped to 65,763 in 1959. In 1960, it was estimated that out of a total population of about 700,000, about 130,000 - mostly men - were continuously residing outside the Territory. The earnings of these migrant workers are a major source of income to the Basuto people.

Legislation provides for registration of trade unions, settlement of trade disputes, regulation of wages, conditions of employment of women and children, recruitment and contracts for the employment of migrant labour, and workmen's compensation. The number of registered trade unions increased from four in 1957 to five in 1959.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Owing to a reorganization of the co-operative movement started in 1957, the volume and scope of co-operative business increased considerably during the period under review. A co-operative banking union began operating in 1958 as a multi-purpose union whose functions include banking, produce marketing and wholesaling. The value of wool, mohair, hides and skins, marketed co-operatively, rose from £27,377 in 1957 to £45,968 in 1958. During 1958, co-operative marketing was extended to live-stock, wheat, peas, beans and potatoes, and during 1959, it was further extended to include maize and sorghum.

The number of registered societies increased from thirty-nine in 1957 to forty-four in 1959; membership rose from 5,376 to 6,679, and the turnover increased from £64,000 to £237,400 in the same period.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Most of the population lives in traditionally constructed single-room houses of stone and thatch. The townships are comparatively small, Maseru - the largest - having a population of about 8,000. Development plans for business and residential areas have been prepared for Maseru and the more important townships.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Basuto live for the most part in small scattered villages, and consequently no serious problems arise from urban conditions of living.

No official system of social assistance exists; the care of orphans, the aged and infirm is usually undertaken by relatives. A Pensions Board and a Soldiers' Benefit Fund cater for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-soldiers. A Homemakers' Association provides help and advice to women's clubs and runs a training course for housewives, with practical lessons in cookery, sewing and child care. In 1959, a new stadium and a social centre were completed at Maseru, together with an open-air cinema, a board room and a café. The stadium, with a standing capacity of 10,000, will be available to sports clubs throughout the Territory.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	<u>Persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Offences against lawful authority . . . . .	168	119	247
Offences against public morality . . . . .	345	203	263
Offences against the person . . . . .	5,233	5,379	5,884
Offences against property . . . . .	2,380	2,170	2,893
Statutory offences . . . . .	643	573	630
Other offences . . . . .	<u>1,743</u>	<u>1,373</u>	<u>1,604</u>
	10,512	9,817	11,521

Sentences

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults and Juveniles</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	56	-	21	-	5
Imprisonment . . . . .	1,423	73	1,659	39	2,077
Corporal punishment . . . . .	6	135	4	135	143
Fines . . . . .	1,858	19	1,593	84	1,408
Otherwise disposed of.	6,603	339	5,730	552	7,888

There are ten prisons in the Territory, one at each of the district headquarters and two in Maseru. The daily average prison population declined from 1,105 in 1958 to 993 in 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The policy of the Medical Department is primarily to make available the benefits of modern medicine to the largest possible number of the population. This is being done by providing a curative and preventive medical and health service through hospitals, dispensaries, and rural treatment centres. Venereal diseases, ante-natal, and child welfare clinics have been established at all government and mission hospitals, and Red Cross committees have opened several infant welfare clinics. Health centres and mountain dispensaries providing limited outpatient medical facilities and maternity services to people living in remote areas have been built with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds and are maintained by the Government. The Medical Department trains nurses, health assistants and dispenser-anaesthetists, as well as leprosy inspectors who also act as health and welfare inspectors.

The most prevalent diseases are tuberculosis, venereal diseases, typhoid fever and nutritional deficiency diseases such as pellagra and kwashiorkor. The heaviest toll of lives in children is due to malnutrition, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and gastro-enteritis. The diseases commonly known as "tropical" do not present serious problems.

A nutrition survey and control of nutritional and deficiency diseases was started by WHO in 1956 and completed in 1960. The survey has shown that malnutrition from protein, vitamin and mineral deficiencies is wide-spread.

Steps have been taken to encourage the Basuto to replace maize by sorghum and wheat, with the addition of vegetables, and to consume more protein in the form of peas and beans, as the supply of animal protein cannot be immediately increased.

Immunization against whooping cough and diphtheria in a combined vaccine is given to infants as early as possible.

During the period under review, new maternity, children's, isolation and tuberculosis wards were completed at a number of district hospitals.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Medical Department:			
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	169.6	170.5	225.0
Capital expenditure . . . . .	10.6	9.3	13.3
Expenditure by other departments . .	2.7	9.2	2.1
Financial assistance from the Metropolitan Government . . . . .	56.8	35.1	27.5

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private<sup>a/</sup></u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	19	13	18	17	17	12
Licensed physicians . . . . .	1	2	1	2	1	2
Dentists . . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-
Nurses of senior training . . . . .	20	35	18	47	44	29
Certificated nurses . . . . .	30	28	30	35	26	18
Midwives of senior training . . . . .	21	24	25	36	42	21
Certificated midwives . . . . .	27	15	27	18	26	14
Sanitary inspectors . . . . .	1	-	2	-	2	-
Pharmacists . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1

<sup>a/</sup> Including missions.

Institutions

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Hospitals . . . . .	13	13	13
Maternity and child welfare centres . .	28	29	29
Venereal disease clinics . . . . .	21	20	21
Health centres and dispensaries . . . .	58	63	70
Leprosarium . . . . .	1	1	1
Mental detention centre . . . . .	1	1	1

The total number of beds increased from 774 in 1958 to 915 in 1959 and to 935 in 1960.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The educational system remains largely in the hands of the missions under the general direction of the Education Department. Grants-in-aid are paid by the Government to cover teachers' salaries, but missions still support several hundred unaided teachers to cope with the continued pressure on primary schools.

Primary education is free; in secondary and teacher-training boarding schools fees vary from £16 to £26 a year; there is a bursary system for needy pupils.

Over 90 per cent of all girls between the ages of 9 and 16 are in school, and the percentage of enrolled boys has risen to about 55. Attendance figures for boys continue to be lower than those for girls, as many parents still require their sons to herd cattle and sheep.

The central and district advisory boards of education, established in 1947, with a majority of African members, continue to advise the Government on all aspects of educational policy. Africans are taking an increasing share in the administration of the school system: in 1960, Basuto education officers were in charge of three of the four educational districts, and all school inspectors, except one, were Africans.

The majority of primary schools provide six years of education, but over 100 schools provide the seventh and eighth years, which are referred to as higher primary. In 1960, of the twenty-one secondary schools, four were full



five-year high schools leading to the matriculation examination, and fifteen were three-year schools leading to the junior certificate examination.

Technical education is provided in two schools, one of which is run by the Government; in recent years, this school has been completely reorganized as an artisan-training centre for the engineering and construction trades. Considerable difficulty is being met in obtaining qualified staff essential for the expanded courses.

Teachers for the lower and higher primary schools are trained at several teacher-training colleges; secondary school teachers are trained at Pius XII College, at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in the United Kingdom. During 1960, there were over 500 teachers in training and 140 qualified at the end of the year.

Pius XII University College runs courses for the degrees and diplomas of the University of South Africa, with which it is in special relationship. The University College of Fort Hare in South Africa is closed to new Basutoland students, but in 1959 they were still accepted at the Medical School of the University of Natal. Scholarships for post-graduate study and professional training in the United Kingdom are awarded from the Basuto Administration Higher Education Fund and from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

During the period under review, funds available for development were directed largely towards expansion and improvement of the secondary system. Ten new aided secondary schools were opened; in addition, four new secondary schools were established by the Roman Catholic mission from its own sources. The expansion of secondary education increased the output of African pupils with junior certificate from 67 in 1954 to 263 in 1960. Plans for the development period 1960-1964 include the improvement of facilities at existing schools by building hostels, staff houses and additional classrooms. For this purpose, the sum of £116,000 has been made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure:			
Education Department . . . . .	279.3	296.4	330.0
Missions . . . . .	79.0	104.4	102.7
Capital expenditure:			
Colonial Development and Welfare grants . . . . .	34.5	35.6	23.0
Missions . . . . .	136.0	119.0	127.1

Schools

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Primary . . . . .	997	1,050	1,029
Secondary . . . . .	19	21	21
Vocational . . . . .	38	27	27
Teacher-training . . . . .	7	7	7
Higher education . . . . .	1	1	1

African 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 . . . . .	43,832	75,480	47,660	80,588	51,663	84,480
Secondary . . . . .	802	524	961	660	1,044	792
Vocational . . . . .	289	913	295	505	300	513
Teacher-training . . . . .	200	314	208	313	220	316
Higher education:						
in the Territory . . . . .	91	18	112	27	131	36
in the United Kingdom . . .	13	1	13	1	{ 26	{ 2
elsewhere . . . . .	12	3	16	3		

The European school enrolment in 1960 was fifty-one boys and sixty-six girls, compared with eighty-one boys and seventy-seven girls in 1957.

Teachers

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>African</u>	<u>Non-African</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>Non-African</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>Non-African</u>
Primary . . . . .	2,300	38	2,402	45	2,479	43
Secondary . . . . .	52	20	62	20	65	25
Vocational . . . . .	31	34	34	34	35	34
Teacher-training . .	9	22	22	19	20	20
Higher education . .	4	27	3	30	3	31

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Libraries exist in three towns and at most of the larger mission centres.

Cultural institutions include the Basutoland Museum and the Basutoland Scientific Association.

In 1960, there were one English and four vernacular weekly newspapers in the Territory. There were one governmental and several commercial mobile cinema units, no radio transmitters, but about 4,000 radio receiver sets, compared with 700 radio receiver sets in 1957.

GAMBIA

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area of the Gambia is 4,003.5 square miles (10,369 square kilometres), the Colony, with the capital Bathurst, covering 29.5 square miles (76 square kilometres) and the Protectorate 3,974 (10,293 square kilometres). At mid-1960 the population was estimated at 283,761.

Vital statistics: Bathurst only

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . .	46.1	47.8	47.7
Infant mortality per thousand live births .	78.9	84.9	67.4
Death-rate per thousand population . . . .	15.8	20.1	13.2

Accurate figures are available only for Bathurst. In the rest of the Colony and in the Protectorate vital registration is voluntary and incomplete.

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

At the end of 1960, the total number of government employees of all categories was 2,416, of whom 2,282 or 94 per cent were local.

The officers of the Public Service are divided into five categories: (a) administrative and professional; (b) executive and senior technical; (c) junior executive and technical; (d) clerical and technical; (e) sub-clerical and minor employees. The last three groups are staffed completely by Gambians. The extent of Gambianization in groups (a) and (b) is illustrated by the following table, which gives the position as at 31 December 1960.

Officers	Super scale		Adminis- trative and professional		Executive and higher technical		Nursing sisters		Total	
	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>percen- tage</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>percen- tage</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>percen- tage</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>percen- tage</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>percen- tage</u>
Gambian	4	26	37	34	19	30	5	35	65	32
Overseas	11	74	70	66	44	70	9	65	134	68
Total	15	100	107	100	63	100	14	100	199	100

### Training facilities

Local training facilities are: a clerical school giving tuition in shorthand, typing and book-keeping; a technical school with courses in carpentry and joinery and masonry; a teacher-training college; and in-service training in central and local government, supervised by the Commissioner for Local Government and administrative officers.

Government scholarships are awarded to enable Gambians to go to universities in the United Kingdom or West Africa. Successful candidates on their return to the Gambia may be appointed to fill senior posts in the Public Service. Private students are given bursaries where necessary.

Under a technical training programme, at the end of 1960 twenty-five Gambian officers of the Public Service were in training in the United Kingdom, four in Sierra Leone, two in Nigeria and one in Ghana.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Almost the entire export of the Gambia consists of the ground-nut crop, which is grown between June and October during the rains and marketed from December onwards. Improved roads and the use of mechanical transport have produced a shorter trade season than previously, so that most of the crop is sold to traders by the end of March. The shelling of ground-nuts and the marketing of ground-nuts and palm kernels are done by the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board, on which the producers have a majority representation.

The balance of trade, which was favourable in 1958, was adverse in 1959 and 1960 owing to a decline in ground-nut exports.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1959, a further grant of £1 million<sup>5/</sup> was allocated to the Gambia Government for the next three years.

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<sup>5/</sup> The local currency is the West African pound, which equals one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

The general aim of agricultural policy is to raise the fertility of the soil, to improve the level of Gambian agriculture and the quality of agricultural products, and to ensure an adequate supply of essential foodstuffs; for this last purpose rice production has been encouraged. Attempts are being made to substitute an intensive farming system for the present shifting cultivation, which, with the decreasing reserves of fallow land, is reaching a stage where soil fertility and production have fallen to a level that may threaten the livelihood of the people. The programme of soil research and field experimentation undertaken in recent years by the Department of Agriculture has shown that more intensive and developed systems are possible and practicable. It has been found, for example, that the application of suitable fertilizer mixtures can increase the yield of upland cereals and ground-nuts. In 1960 about forty tons of a compound fertilizer were sold to farmers by the Agricultural Department at the cost of handling and distribution.

Rice cultivation has been extended and efforts are being made to increase production. Plots have been set aside on village land for demonstrating improvements in farming practice. In order to encourage rice cultivation and raise its status from a woman's crop to a family enterprise, visits to the two experimental rice stations are arranged, the Department of Agriculture buys and sells agricultural implements, and lantern slides are shown in the villages. In 1960, young men were accepted as "rice trainees" by the Agricultural Department to acquire sound practical knowledge of the correct methods of rice cultivation.

The opening up of alluvial areas for rice cultivation proceeded with construction of access causeways from the uplands into the grassland swamps and mangrove of the Gambia River's flood plain.

Tractor ploughing under contract by the Agricultural Department was continued, 900 acres being ploughed in 1960 compared with 1,212 in 1959 and 1,003 in 1958.

Ground-nut seed is supplied by the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board, but following the free distribution of insecticide to control pests in stored products there has been a notable increase in the retention of selected seed by the farmers themselves; seed ground-nuts issued by the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board were thus reduced from 6,080 long tons in 1956 to 2,150 long tons in 1960.

As a further incentive to farmers to retain their own seed, village seed stores are being built, with capacities ranging from ten to twenty long tons. In 1960, about 165 long tons of seed nuts retained from farmers' crops were stored in twenty-four stores, and a further eight stores were built during the year.

The control of pests and diseases has centred, under the direction of a Pest Control Officer, on control of the insects which infest ground-nuts after harvesting.

The introduction of co-operatives has led to a reduction in agricultural indebtedness. Also, in those districts where increased production of subsistence crops has led to self-sufficiency throughout the whole of the year, there has been a notable reduction in the extent and degree of indebtedness.

Money from the Farmers' Fund is available for approved development projects. Where producer's co-operative societies exist, there is provision for credit facilities in the bye-laws of the societies, and the Government makes subsistence credit available to those society members who are in need of it.

Apart from reservation of lands for forestry, no direct conservation of land exists, but efforts are being made to convince farmers of the dangers of erosion, and encouragement is given to agricultural practices designed to check it.

Principal crops

(estimates)

	<u>Area</u> (thousand acres)	<u>Annual production</u> (thousand long tons)
Rice (padi) . . . . .	50	23
Millet and sorghum . . . . .	90	30
Maize . . . . .	3	1
Beans and other legumes . . . . .	9	2
Ground-nuts . . . . .	350	90
Palm kernels . . . . .	(scattered wild palms)	1.6

No important changes have taken place except for the continued increase in rice production (in places, at the expense of millet and sorghum production).

Live-stock

Pastures as such do not exist in the Gambia, but herds of semi-nomadic cattle roam almost at will over the farm lands after harvest and in the areas surrounding the villages. In the dry season, the herds concentrate in the swamp lands adjoining the river, where they subsist until the next rains produce new grass on the higher lands.

The Veterinary Department carries out mass inoculation against rinderpest and other endemic diseases and promotes improvements in the management of cattle. The Agricultural Department has established thirteen ploughing schools; here cattle-owning farmers are also taught to appreciate the value of mixed farming in maintaining soil fertility.

Live-stock (1960)

Cattle . . . . .	142,985
Sheep . . . . .	50,446
Goats . . . . .	75,466
Pigs . . . . .	2,621
Horses . . . . .	209
Donkeys . . . . .	4,307
Poultry . . . . .	226,901

FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

The provisional forest policy stresses the need to adopt small areas of forest throughout the Territory for the regeneration, production and employment of their natural resources, especially rhun palm and bamboo.

The Forest Administration is also expected to help maintain soil fertility. The total area of forest parks now approaches 100,000 acres, of which 37,331 are scheduled as protection forests, the remainder being productive forests.

In general, the timber potential of the forests is poor. Exploitation continues on a very small scale, production being only about 1,500 cubic feet yearly.

Forest guard trainees are given an intensive introduction to practical field-work and elementary theory.

Traditional methods of fishing are practised both off shore and in the river. Customary methods of fishing by line, trawl and cast net have been developed by the use of outboard motors. Most of the fish is consumed locally, but there is a growing trade in dried and smoked fish between Bathurst and Freetown. Migrant fishermen from Senegal fish seasonally in Gambian waters.

The Government contributes towards the West Africa Fisheries Research Institute in Sierra Leone. Research has shown that Gambian waters are rich in many kinds of marketable fish.



### MINING, POWER AND INDUSTRY

In 1953, deposits of ilmenite and rutile were discovered on the old storm beaches along the Atlantic coast. A private company operated until 1959, when smaller deposits than originally predicted combined with a fall in the world price to bring about the closing of the enterprise.

Exploratory boreholes have been drilled by an oil company but results are still inconclusive and there is no evidence so far that there is exploitable oil in the Territory.

Electric power is supplied at Bathurst, Fajara, Bakau, Serrekunda and Yundum on a twenty-four hour basis, and there are limited supplies in other parts of the Protectorate.

There are three ground-nut shelling plants, of which two are owned by the Marketing Board and the third privately. About 80,000 long tons of ground-nuts are shelled in the 1960/1961 season. The Government aids home industries, such as weaving and the making of pottery and baskets, by loans for the purchase of materials and rebates of customs duties. Gambian shipwrights build cutters and canoes for carrying produce and for fishing.

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 760 miles of roads. In 1960 a master plan for road reconstruction was completed and by the end of the year eighty-five miles had been rebuilt. The Oyster Creek Bridge was completed towards the end of 1959, another major bridge was under construction in 1960, and by the end of the year surveys for three more major bridges had been made.

Twenty-three of the thirty river wharfs in the Territory had been rebuilt by the end of 1960. Vehicular and passenger terminals, with jetties and ramps, are being built at Bathurst and Barra; by the end of 1960 the work at Bathurst was about 70 per cent complete. All but two of the eighteen up-river ferry ramps had been reconstructed.

Aircraft movements numbered 1,142 in 1960, compared with 890 in 1959 and 870 in 1958.

The tonnage of ocean-going vessels entered was 541,633, compared with 460,781 in 1959 and 492,641 in 1958.

There are six post offices and ten postal agencies. Post offices on Government steamers provide full postal facilities at ports of call where there are no post offices or postal agencies.

The Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary area is served by an automatic telephone system operated by the Government. In addition, a trunk line links Bathurst with Kaolack and Dakar to the north and Ziguinchor to the south.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The House of Representatives controls the expenditure of public funds. The budget is presented to the Legislative Council annually; throughout the year the Standing Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary and composed of all unofficial members of the Legislative Council, exercises constant control over expenditure. The Bathurst Town Council and the Kombo Rural Authorities in the Colony area submit their estimates for the Governor's approval. In the Protectorate there are six local authorities, each with its separate budget which is submitted to the Governor for approval. Local finance committees are responsible for the day-to-day spending of funds.

Revenue and expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1959<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	1,689	1,457	1,563
Expenditure . . . . .	1,814	1,803	1,173
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs . . . . .	1,027	832	820
Direct taxation . . . . .	290	244	198
Some major heads of expenditure:			
Public works . . . . .	243	260	293
Medical and health services . . . . .	152	166	168
Education . . . . .	128	166	156
Agriculture . . . . .	60	54	54
Public debt . . . . .	17	17	17

<sup>a/</sup> The 1958 and 1959 figures do not show certain revenues and expenditures for development, particularly those relating to public works.

Development financeDevelopment programme: major works completed  
and in progress. 1958-1960

<u>Project</u>	<u>Cost</u> (pounds)	<u>Progress</u>
Bathurst water supply . . . . .	131,000	almost completed
Bathurst streets: 1 . . . . .	95,500	completed
Bathurst streets: 2 . . . . .	55,000	in hand
New high school science block . . . . .	23,400	completed
General Post Office, Bathurst . . . . .	26,500	completed
Block of six flats, Bathurst . . . . .	24,000	completed
New Electricity Department headquarters, Bathurst . . . . .	10,800	completed
New Marine Department headquarters, Bathurst . . . . .	14,000	completed
Oyster Creek Bridge (720 feet) . . . . .	161,000	completed
New Chief's rest house, Bathurst . . . . .	6,700	completed
New Armitage School, Georgetown . . . . .	68,000	completed
Barry Ferry Terminal . . . . .	133,500	in hand
Bathurst Ferry Terminal . . . . .	7,000	in hand
Brikama Mansa Konko road . . . . .	388,000	first 35 miles started
Protectorate road programme . . . . .	220,000	in hand
Brumen Bridge (400 feet) . . . . .	85,600	with consultants
Pakali Ba Bridge (100 feet) . . . . .	16,500	in hand
Barra Karang international road . . . . .	14,000	almost completed
Trans-Gambia road . . . . .	74,000	completed
Junior quarters . . . . .	68,500	in hand
Feeder road programme . . . . .	84,600	half completed
Renewals of ferry ramps . . . . .	6,000	almost completed
Reconstruction of river wharfs . . . . .	24,000	in hand
Permanent river wharfs . . . . .	33,000	preliminary design

## BANKING AND CREDIT

The Bank of West Africa is the only bank operating in the Gambia; it has one branch at Bathurst. The principal trading firms make their own arrangements for remitting funds for their businesses in the Protectorate. The government river steamer service carries money as freight and small amounts are transmitted through post offices on board steamers (money order remittances) and through district treasuries and post offices at Basse, Georgetown, Kuntaur, Mansakonko and Brikama.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	3,910	3,148	3,222
Domestic exports . . . . .	4,109	2,787	2,516
Re-exports . . . . .	444	169	265
Some principal imports:			
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	357	227	263
Sugar . . . . .	140	140	126
Rice . . . . .	324	124	300
Road motor vehicles and parts . .	144	98	128
Principal exports:			
Ground-nuts . . . . .	3,723	2,433	2,219
Palm kernels . . . . .	76	124	98
Animal feed . . . . .	35	21	80
Ilmenite . . . . .	251	136	-

Direction of trade  
 (percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	44.2	49.4	44.3
Other parts of the Commonwealth . . . . .	18.4	12.5	11.9
Japan . . . . .	12.1	10.4	7.0
Other countries and Territories . . . . .	25.3	27.7	36.8
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	26.4	22.4	51.1
Other countries and Territories . . . . .	73.6	77.6	48.9

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social problems are reported to be those mainly concerned with juvenile delinquency, family welfare and unemployment of large numbers of school leavers. A Social Welfare Officer deals with juvenile delinquency and probation work in the Colony; he also co-ordinates voluntary welfare work.

Social assistance is given to individual cases involving the care or protection of children, truancy, waywardness, socially handicapped persons, emergency relief assistance, destitution, repatriation, marital reconciliation, and other case-work referred by the courts, hospitals and voluntary services.

The social and economic position of women has been greatly improved by the spread of education. Hitherto in the Protectorate the cultivation of rice was their main concern, but now they are also employed as nurses, teachers and traders. In the Colony area there are women's organizations such as the Girl Guide movement and the Gambia Branch of the British Red Cross Society; there are also women's clubs and associations, mostly connected with schools and religious bodies. Women enjoy the same facilities in employment as men. It is reported that there is no discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, colour or creed.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

There are very few industrial undertakings in the Gambia, the main occupation being the production of ground-nuts for export. About 80 per cent of the population are peasant farmers, many of whom migrate to Bathurst during the dry and off-farming season to seek work. This seasonal migration provides labour for the ground-nut trade.

In general, policy is to raise standards of skill and reliability so that increasing responsibility can be given to Gambian workers, to foster the growth of a sound trade union movement, and to deal with seasonal unemployment. It is reported that unemployment in the accepted sense of the term is not a serious problem because workers can and sometimes do revert to peasant agriculture.

Wage-earners

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Labourers . . . . .	2,242	1,845	4,830
Clerks . . . . .	647	705	715
Motor drivers . . . . .	311	355	348
Shop assistants . . . . .	222	243	321
Carpenters . . . . .	233	296	250
Masons . . . . .	165	253	212
Fitters and mechanics . . . . .	227	...	189
Blacksmiths . . . . .	45	68	51
Electricians . . . . .	54	59	16
Others . . . . .	<u>1,513</u>	<u>1,836</u>	<u>2,297</u>
	5,659	5,660	9,229

Registered trade unions numbered four in 1958 and three in 1959 and 1960. There are also two workers' associations which have not yet registered as trade unions.

As a result of work stoppages early in 1960, a Commission of Inquiry was appointed to recommend action to improve the labour situation. Following the Commission's recommendations, joint industrial councils were established in the following industries and occupations: artisans and general workers, transport, commerce, ports. A Port Labour Board was also established, and the reconstitution of the Labour Advisory Board along the lines recommended by the Commission was under consideration.

There is a government technical school, and the Public Works Department has a scheme for training apprentices.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The main emphasis has been laid on the formation of produce marketing co-operatives combined with the provision of agricultural credit and the sale of agricultural requisites. A few societies also market rice in those parts of the Territory where it is not grown in quantity. There is an Apex Banking and Marketing Union which performs the functions indicated in its name and has also assumed some of the responsibility of the Registrar of Co-operatives for supervision, inspection and promotion by employing development assistants for work in the field,

Co-operative societies

	<u>Number</u>		<u>Membership</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Craftsmen's supply . . . . .	5	5	125	135
Thrift and credit . . . . .	2	6	47	290
Produce marketing:				
Village primaries ) . . . . .	31	37 )	2,790	4,000
District primaries ) . . . . .		7 )		
Consumers . . . . .	1	...	180	...
Secondary marketing unions . . . . .	...	5	...	37
Apex Banking and Marketing Union . . . . .	-	1	-	12

The scale of operations varies from credit societies with an annual turnover of £150 to marketing primaries dealing with produce worth £33,000. The annual value of produce marketed through the Apex Union is about £167,000. Agricultural credit (including seed nuts) distributed through societies amounts to about £19,000 yearly.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The cost of living index was discontinued because of inadequacies in the system of data collection, and in 1960 an ILO expert visited the Territory to help establish a new index.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

In Bathurst and to some extent in the larger river port towns there is overcrowding. About 400 acres of swamp have been reclaimed, and their value has been assessed. Building will be by private enterprise subject to control as to type and specifications. Roads and services will be provided by the Government.

Housing is not a serious problem in the rural areas where the inhabitants live in houses of traditional materials and construction, grouped into villages or other economic units.

The housing needs of civil servants are gradually being met by the provision of quarters or the issue of loans to build or repair private dwellings. This does not, however, provide for the needs of the non-official population; there is need for both government and other housing schemes.

The main problem is how to produce low-cost housing within the economic capabilities of the lower paid African population in the towns, particularly Bathurst. The relief of overcrowding and alleviation of existing conditions can be achieved only if the cost of erecting permanent buildings can be brought down to the cost of building with krinting (split bamboo woven into mats) and mud blocks, with each house containing the minimum sanitary fittings. Experimental work on methods of construction has included the manufacture of bricks to replace sand-cement blocks and of stabilized earth blocks of low cement content. Neither has yet replaced normal permanent or traditional semi-permanent methods. Consideration is now being given to the possibility of using ground-nut shell as a base for building blocks or boards.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

There are no organized social security schemes. The facilities available include a government pension scheme; pension and superannuation schemes provided by commercial and other non-governmental organizations; and a home for the infirm, the aged poor and the destitute run by the Government and the Bathurst Town Council. In all but a few cases the traditional social organization of village life provides for old age and disability.

Government funds are available for the relief of destitute people and for payments to foster parents for the upkeep of juvenile delinquents and children in need of care and protection.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

	<u>Convictions</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Against lawful authority . . . . .	32	85
Against the person . . . . .	46	18
Against property . . . . .	204	262

The total number of reported crimes and offences in the Colony and Protectorate in 1960 was 1,717, compared with 1,708 in 1959 and 1,414 in 1958.



PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical services are based on two general hospitals, one at Bathurst and one at Bansang in the Protectorate. Health centres and dispensaries are situated throughout the Territory.

Expenditure (recurrent and capital) on medical and health services in 1960 was £171,877, compared with £183,971 in 1959 and £152,077 in 1958. The proportion of expenditure on medical and health services to total expenditure was 7.1 per cent in 1960, compared with 8.6 per cent in 1959 and 8.38 per cent in 1958.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	11	1	9	1
Nurses of senior training <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	10	1	16	-
Certificated nurses . . . . .	93	-	87	-
Partially trained nurses . . . . .	66	-	74	-
Midwives of senior training . . . . .	10	-	16	1
Certificated midwives . . . . .	25	-	20	6
Partially trained midwives . . . . .	33	-	51	-
Health superintendents . . . . .	4	-	4	-
Health inspectors . . . . .	32	-	38	-

<sup>a/</sup> Excluding three registered physicians and three nurses of senior training employed in the Medical Research Council Laboratories.

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>		<u>Number of beds</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospitals . . . . .	2	2	245	240
Maternity hospital . . . . .	1	1	9	9
Health centres and dispensaries:				
with beds . . . . .	7	7	28	28
exclusively for out-patients . . . . .	39	41	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres . . . . .	22	22	...	...
Tuberculosis unit . . . . .	1	1	...	23
Leprosy unit . . . . .	1	1	...	30
Mental institution . . . . .	1	1	...	26
Medical Research Council				
Laboratories (with field station) . . . . .	1	1	-	-
Home for infirm, chronic cases, and destitute . . . . .	1	1	...	21

Dispensaries, clinics, and midwifery services

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
<b>Health centres and dispensaries:</b>			
New cases . . . . .	144,682	163,323	158,851
Total attendances . . . . .	318,549	340,548	346,770
<b>Ante-natal clinics:</b>			
New cases . . . . .	6,365	7,372	8,492
Total attendances . . . . .	21,167	24,209	26,865
<b>Child welfare clinics:</b>			
New cases . . . . .	13,051	15,257	15,017
Total attendances . . . . .	76,431	81,884	86,922
<b>Domiciliary midwifery service:</b>			
Live births . . . . .	1,896	1,959	2,096
Still births . . . . .	118	103	121
Total . . . . .	2,014	2,062	2,217

The nutritional position in the Gambia is not as serious as in some other parts of Africa, although protein and certain vitamin deficiencies exist. A long-range nutrition and school-feeding project, initiated in 1956 with the collaboration of UNICEF, WHO and FAO, was completed in 1960. The issues of skim milk to the end of 1960 totalled more than one million pounds. Distribution of milk continues, however, through mother and child welfare centres. The object is now to improve the nutrition of pregnant women, nursing mothers and pre-school children.

In the Bathurst area, control of malaria includes the provision of drains, the reclamation of swampy land by filling, the use of insecticides, and the issue of prophylactics. In the Protectorate, health inspectors carry out anti-malaria measures; the emphasis, however, is placed on health education.

The provision of improved water supplies for Bathurst is almost completed. The next phase in the Colony area is the extension of piped water supplies, so that no large village will be dependent on wells for its water. In the Protectorate a programme is being carried out for improving village wells.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

In the urban area of Bathurst about 85 per cent of the children seeking admission at the age of 5 to 6 years obtain places in school; the remaining 15 per cent who seek admittance cannot be accepted at present, but the building of new schools will enable all children to be admitted in 1962. Pupils follow a six or seven-year primary course (to be six years in 1962) after which selection is made for entry to secondary grammar and post-primary schools. About 10 per cent gain entry to the grammar schools and 40 per cent to the post-primary schools. Of the rest, some leave school, but the majority attend an afternoon school run by the Bathurst Town XX Council. Conditions are similar in the rural area of the Colony, except that all children wishing to enter post-primary classes may do so; but only about 50 per cent of the school-age children go to school.

In the Protectorate it is estimated that 14 per cent of the children of school age attend school. There are forty-three schools (thirty local authority and thirteen mission) offering a course of six years. Children are, by selection, able to proceed to a post-primary school which admits sixty children yearly, and to secondary schools in Bathurst.

	<u>Expenditure</u>		
	(thousand pounds)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	124.1	133.9	156.3
Capital . . . . .	36.3	9.6	12.8
Financial aid from the United Kingdom . . . . .	21.6	35.9	114.8
Local authority expenditure on education:			
recurrent . . . . .	5.0	6.4	7.5
capital . . . . .	5.4	5.5	10.6
Mission expenditure on education:			
recurrent . . . . .	9.5	9.4	6.9
capital . . . . .	9.5	9.4	6.2

The proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure was 9 per cent in 1960, compared with 7.4 per cent in 1959 and 9 per cent in 1958.

	<u>Schools</u>					
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	Govt.	<u>Independent</u> (aided and unaided)	Govt.	<u>Independent</u> (aided and unaided)	Govt.	<u>Independent</u> (aided and unaided)
Primary . . . . .	37	10	37	15	40	16
Secondary . . . . .	1	4	2	3	6	3
Vocational . . . . .	2	-	2	-	1	-
Teacher-training . . . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-

	<u>Pupils (indigenous)<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 . . . . .	4,709	1,946	4,291	1,924	4,806	2,149
Secondary . . . . .	480	189	1,258	415	1,139	404
Vocational:						
in the Territory . . . . .	45	2	25	-	24	-
in the United Kingdom . . . . .	50	14	50	14	40	6
elsewhere . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	-
Teacher-training . . . . .	48	25	34	12	...	...
Higher education:						
in the United Kingdom . . . . .	40	12	40	12	...	...
elsewhere . . . . .	5	-	5	-	...	...

a/ Children of school age (6 to 12) number about 50,000.

	<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>
Primary . . . . .	99	114	101	104	125	104
Secondary . . . . .	23	14	42	38	40	37
Vocational . . . . .	3	2	2	-	2	-
Teacher-training . . . . .	5	3	7	2	7	1

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are one public and six school libraries; three weekly newspapers, a thrice-weekly government news bulletin, and a fortnightly government gazette, all in English. In addition to the three cinemas and a cinema club, films are also shown in three of the divisional headquarters, by a government mobile cinema, and by two British Council projectors. There is no broadcasting transmitter; the number of radio receiving sets is estimated at about 2,000.

## GIBRALTAR

### AREA AND POPULATION

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southward from the south-west coast of Spain, with an area of 2.25 square miles (5.8 square kilometres). It consists largely of the Rock, rising to 1,396 feet, and is connected with Spain by a sandy plain only a few feet above sea level.

The population at the end of 1960 was 26,385, compared with 25,721 in 1959 and 25,637 in 1958.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	23.5	21.4	23.4
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births . . . . .	11.66	7.27	6.49
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	7.75	7.63	8.48

### GOVERNMENT

#### Public Service

There are no local facilities for training officials before they join the Public Service. Fourteen staff members of the Public Service were sent on post-selection or study leave in the United Kingdom in 1960: eight were being trained as nurses, four as teachers, one for police work, and one for work in hospital laundries.

The information transmitted for 1960 gives the following figures for officers in the Public Service: overseas officers, pensionable, seventeen, non-pensionable, fifteen; local and other officers, thirty-two. In the senior staff list of the Government of Gibraltar the total number of staff listed at 1 January 1961 is ninety-seven in thirteen departments, including the Secretariat.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Gibraltar is largely dependent on tourism, re-exports, and work provided by the dockyard, the service departments, the Government and the City Council. Local industries include the processing of tobacco and coffee and the canning of fish and fruit.

Gibraltar has no agriculture. All essential foodstuffs have to be imported: milk, nearly all canned, from the United Kingdom; fish from Spain; frozen meat from overseas, except for a small amount of fresh meat from Spain; eggs from Morocco; and vegetables from Spain.

The Port Development Scheme came into operation at the end of 1959; it is financed by a grant of £300,000<sup>6/</sup> from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and by an allocation of £200,000 from the Territory's general revenue. Under the Scheme, facilities are being provided for the supply of oil and water and the discharge of cargo on the quayside, portions of the North and Detached Moles having been let to the Government by the Admiralty for commercial development. The necessary roads, shore installations and buildings have been provided, and by the end of 1960 most ships could berth alongside for refuelling. Two one-million-gallon reservoirs and a ten-acre catchment area are being built to increase the supply of water available for shipping.

Within the limits imposed by the acute lack of space, the Government encourages private enterprise to undertake industrial development which is considered necessary or likely to be economically beneficial to the community. It is fostering measures to develop tourism, including the building of two new hotels. The value of the tourist trade, which is increasing, is about £2 million a year. A project for cultivating the wild olive trees on the slopes of the Rock is still in an experimental stage.

Savings bank deposits totalled £950,896 at the end of 1960, compared with £996,539 for 1959 and £1,041,539 for 1958.

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<sup>6/</sup> The local currency is the Gibraltar pound which equals one pound sterling or \$US 2.80.

### POWER AND INDUSTRY

A new power station is being built to meet increased demand.

Gas produced in 1960 amounted to 79.1 million cubic feet, compared with 84.7 million cubic feet in 1959 and 90.2 million cubic feet in 1958.

Industrial production is very limited; such industries, trades and services as are carried on do little more than supply the needs of the civil community and the garrison. There are a food-processing and a canning factory with seventy-one workers and some smaller units engaged in the processing of tobacco (282 workers) and coffee (twenty-eight workers). These enterprises are owned and largely financed by persons normally resident in Gibraltar.

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The length of road open to traffic is 5.25 miles in the city, 4 miles in the south district and 3.25 miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. A new road to Catalan Bay is being built.

#### Air transport

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Passengers (thousands):			
landed . . . . .	34.7	37.0	40.7
embarked . . . . .	33.9	39.0	43.4
Freight (thousand kilogrammes):			
discharged . . . . .	271.7	242.6	315.2
loaded . . . . .	58.6	69.8	86.3
Mail (thousand kilogrammes):			
discharged . . . . .	75.3	76.0	82.8
loaded . . . . .	34.4	31.2	37.8

There is no civilian airfield, but restricted use of the military airfield at North Front by civilian aircraft is permitted. There are daily air services between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom both direct and via Madrid, and also two flights daily between Gibraltar and Tangier. A modern air terminal building, built by the Government at a cost of £40,000, was opened in 1959.



GIBRALTAR

Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of ships entered . . . . .	3,243	3,341	3,471
Gross tonnage (millions) . . . . .	16.8	14.1	16.9

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	1,463	1,481	1,783
Expenditure . . . . .	1,453	1,592	1,704
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs . . . . .	533	524	667
Colonial Development and Welfare grant . . . . .	95	182	196
Income tax . . . . .	153	153	182
Fees and reimbursements . . . . .	138	160	167
Rents . . . . .	112	116	134
Lottery . . . . .	109	119	132
Main heads of expenditure:			
Social services (including housing and town planning) . . . . .	626	750	864
Public works . . . . .	319	358	319
Justice . . . . .	147	141	147
Public debt charges . . . . .	104	104	104
City Council:			
Revenue . . . . .	688	722	760
Expenditure . . . . .	667	702	721

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General imports . . . . .	9,925	10,098	11,602
Dutiable re-exports (wines, spirits, tobacco, coffee and petroleum products) . . . . .	2,829	3,855	5,151

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population is entirely European except for a mainly transient group of Indians numbering about 130. Special social problems of race or of cultural relations therefore do not arise. The status of women is generally comparable to that of women in the United Kingdom.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Government's policy is to maintain full employment for Gibraltarians. It therefore gives them priority of opportunity for employment and controls the engagement of non-Gibraltarian British subjects and of aliens by permitting them to take up employment in Gibraltar only when no suitable Gibraltarians are available. This policy is given statutory effect by the Control of Employment Ordinance. It is also government policy to encourage free negotiations between trade unions and employers to determine wages and conditions of work, and to limit legislation in this field to the ensuring of safe working conditions and adequate health and welfare provisions in places of work, the provision by social insurance of such benefits as cannot adequately be provided by employers, and the regulation of conditions of employment only when adequate conditions cannot be obtained by union activity.

The resident working population is less than that required to meet the demand for labour by employers. About two-thirds of the total labour force, therefore, consists of Spanish workers, nearly all of whom live in neighbouring Spanish territory and enter Gibraltar daily either by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras. There is no movement of workers from Gibraltar to Spain.

The number of available women workers in the resident population exceeds the demand because of the limited range of industry and particularly because of the small amount of light factory work, usually a fruitful source of employment for women and girls. There has recently, however, been a rise in the number of Gibraltarian women in employment, and the development of four small nylon underwear and other garment factories is expected to provide additional employment for women.

Insured wage-earning labour force  
 (31 December)

	<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>
British subjects . . . . .	4,470	1,202	4,372	1,230	4,230	1,294
Others <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	7,652	3,546	7,178	3,527	7,652	3,315

a/ Mainly Spanish workers and Spanish women in domestic employment, who enter Gibraltar daily.

Manpower figures are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year, and relate only to persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose remuneration does not exceed £500 a year. In addition to the numbers shown, there are probably about 1,300 British men and women who are self-employed or are engaged in non-manual occupations and who are earning more than £500 a year.

Average weekly wage rates for adult male workers  
employed by official employers

	<u>1958<sup>a/</sup></u>		<u>1959<sup>a/</sup></u>		<u>1960<sup>b/</sup></u>	
	<u>s. d.</u>	<u>s. d.</u>	<u>s. d.</u>	<u>s. d.</u>	<u>s. d.</u>	<u>s. d.</u>
Unskilled . . . . .	86. 0	111. 6	86. 0	111. 6	94. 0	125. 0
Semi-skilled . . . . .	92. 0	120. 6	92. 0	120. 6	100. 0	148. 0
Skilled . . . . .	105. 0	147. 0	105. 0	147. 0	122. 0	169. 0

a/ Including cost-of-living allowance of 48s. for British subjects and 24s. to 30s. for others.

b/ Including cost-of-living allowance of 31s. for workers with a right to reside or actually resident in Gibraltar.

The average weekly wages of workers in private employment are usually somewhat lower.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Trade unions . . . . .	14	4,730	15	4,460	16	4,254
Employers' organizations	3	24	3	25	4	33

There have been a few minor trade disputes, but little loss of working time.

Employers, and particularly contractors, are encouraged to train suitable semi-skilled workers "on the job"; this is done in varied processes such as rock-drilling, electric wiring installation, civil engineering plant operation, electric welding, and the erection of structural steelwork. The Government operates schemes for training nurses, school teachers, police officers and others in the United Kingdom. An apprenticeship scheme, which for many years provided skilled artisans for the dockyard, has been developed into a wider scheme for all official employing departments. Apprentices are trained in twenty different trades and also receive technical education at a school run jointly by the dockyard and the Government.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

The retail price index (January 1954 = 100) was 117 in October 1960, compared with 115 in October 1959 and 114 in October 1958.

#### Distribution of taxable income, 1960

<u>Gross annual income</u> (pounds)	<u>Number of assessments</u>
500 to 750	187
751 to 1,125	333
1,126 to 1,950	321
1,951 to 3,200	124
3,201 to 4,200	37
4,201 to 5,200	18
More than 5,200	49

#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

A government housing programme is being carried out with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Seventy-three flats were completed in 1958 and sixty in 1959. It is expected that about 600 will be built in the next three years.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The schemes of social insurance are based on three ordinances: the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, the Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Ordinance.

Grants, benefits and pensions paid

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme . . . . .	9,086	9,789	12,539
Social Insurance Scheme . . . . .	3,750	9,901	11,332
Non-contributory Social Insurance Benefit Scheme . . . . .	1,857	2,112	3,379

In July 1959, a scheme was introduced for the payment of allowances to families with children up to the age of 15; in cases where children stay on at school after the age of 15, this age limit may be extended to 18. The allowance, at the rate of 4s. a week for the second and subsequent children in a family, is payable irrespective of the needs or resources of the family and without requirement of a contribution. At the end of 1960, 1,572 families with 4,163 children were receiving allowances; the total amount paid during the year was £28,234, compared with £13,270 for the six months in 1959 during which the scheme was in operation.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Public Assistance Scheme, which is administered on an ad hoc basis, was revised in 1958 and slightly amended in 1959 and 1960. It is designed mainly to provide benefits on a basis of need to Gibraltarians and other British subjects. The total amount paid under this scheme, including the cost of assistance-in-kind (clothing and footwear), was £74,010 in 1960, compared with £70,417 in 1959 and £58,841 in 1958.

In addition to payments under the Public Assistance Scheme, the blind are given free medical services and free radio licences. The Government employs a teacher for the blind, and in 1960 began to make a yearly grant of £100 to the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, which provides free spectacles for those who cannot pay for them.

The law relating to children and young persons was extensively amended during 1960 to include various provisions of the United Kingdom Children and Young Persons Act of 1953 and so give the courts more effective powers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Chief Medical Officer is the adviser to the Government on medical matters. Hygiene and sanitation are controlled by the City Council, which engages its own medical officer of health.

Nurses, pharmacists and auxiliary personnel take examinations for certificates recognized locally but not having metropolitan recognition. A sister tutor employed in the general hospital trains the student nurses. Candidates are sent to the United Kingdom to become fully qualified sisters or charge nurses or remain in Gibraltar as assistant nurses or nursing orderlies. The number of pupils trained yearly is about twelve.

Expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent:			
Territorial Government . . . . .	153.4	164.4	182.7
City Council . . . . .	21.0	21.6	24.8
Capital:			
Territorial Government . . . . .	-	14.9	3.5
City Council . . . . .	4.0	5.3	8.9
Expenditure for other work carried out, including sanitation . . . . .	83.1	74.1	73.9

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians . . .	8	17	8	26	10	18
Dentists . . . . .	-	9	-	9	-	8
Nurses of senior training	31	-	30	-	30	-
Certificated nurses . . .	13	-	14	-	13	-
Partially trained nurses	98	-	102	-	98	-
Midwives of senior training	19 <sup>a/</sup>	-	22 <sup>a/</sup>	-	20 <sup>a/</sup>	-
Certificated midwives . . .	-	5	-	5	-	5
Sanitary inspectors . . .	10 <sup>b/</sup>	-	10 <sup>b/</sup>	-	10 <sup>b/</sup>	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians . . . . .	7 <sup>c/</sup>	-	8 <sup>c/</sup>	-	8 <sup>c/</sup>	-
Pharmacists . . . . .	3	18	3	18	3	17

a/ Included in "Nurses of senior training".

b/ Including four trainees in 1958 and 1959 and three in 1960.

c/ Including three trainees.

Institutions

The Territory has a general hospital (147 beds) and the following specialized institutions: tuberculosis (60 beds), mental (60 beds), infectious diseases (30 beds) and venereal diseases. There are also two child welfare centres. About 90 per cent of the beds in the tuberculosis hospital are now used for cardio-vascular and general medical cases.

An ante-natal clinic is held twice weekly at the general hospital; calcium, iron and vitamin preparations are provided free. There is a centrally located child welfare centre where five clinics are held weekly. Health visitors go to homes to help with the care of children.

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council, potable and brackish. Potable water is obtained from rainfall and distillation, and also from wells in the sandy plain to the north. Rain water is collected on specially prepared catchment areas on the Rock race and stored in reservoirs inside the Rock. The brackish water, obtained from wells and from the sea, is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education in government schools is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15, and is open to all pupils with the right of residence in Gibraltar, including the children of Service parents. The degree of literacy is high in both English and Spanish.

The Department of Education holds evening classes in typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, art, pottery, English, and mechanical and elementary engineering

Expenditure on education in 1960 was £137,826, compared with £116,092 in 1959 and £135,036 in 1958.

	<u>Schools</u>					
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary . . . . .	15	3	14	3	14	3
Secondary . . . . .	8	-	6	1	6	2
Vocational . . . . .	-	-	2	-	2	-

	<u>Pupils</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 . . . . .	1,408	1,569	1,426	1,336	1,413	1,345
Secondary . . . . .	764	844	840	935	796	897
Vocational . . . . .	98	-	99	31	119	39
Higher education (teacher trainees in the United Kingdom)	5	11	7	12	7	8

	<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>
Primary . . . . .	24	93	17 <sup>a/</sup>	109 <sup>a/</sup>	17 <sup>a/</sup>	109 <sup>a/</sup>
Secondary . . . . .	33	36	35	42	39	43
Vocational . . . . .	8	-	10	-	10	-

<sup>a/</sup> Some also teach in secondary sections of private schools.



CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are three libraries with a total of 40,100 volumes, and seven school libraries with a total of 8,860 volumes. A museum contains exhibits of historical interest.

There are two daily newspapers, one in English with a circulation of 2,750 and one in Spanish (2,000); and two weekly papers, one in English (3,500) and one in English and Spanish (2,300). There are four cinemas and eight film projectors, two of which are used for educational purposes. Gibraltar Radio has an average of ninety-one broadcasting hours a week; licensed radio receivers in 1960 numbered 4,751.

The Calpe Institute, with free membership, is a community centre for recreational, cultural and educational activities.

## KENYA

### AREA

The total area is 224,960 square miles (582,646 square kilometres), of which 5,230 square miles (13,546 square kilometres) are open water.

### POPULATION

	<u>1948</u> (census)	<u>1958</u> (mid-year estimates in thousands)	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Africans . . . . .	5,251,120	6,080	6,171	6,264
Indians and Goans . . . . .	97,687	165	170	174
Europeans . . . . .	29,660	65	66	68
Arabs . . . . .	24,174	35	37	39
Others . . . . .	3,325	6	6	6
Total	<u>5,405,966</u>	<u>6,351</u>	<u>6,450</u>	<u>6,551</u>

Registration of births and deaths has not yet been generally applied throughout the Territory and reliable data are not available.

### GOVERNMENT

#### Public Service

At 1 January 1960, the Kenya Public Service was composed of 3,572 overseas officers and 2,598 local officers of comparative status to overseas officers. The total number of local officers was 59,456.

Local officers held the following appointments at 30 September 1960: 81 professional posts (salary scale A); 261 semi-professional posts (salary scale B); 1,067 technical and supervisory posts (salary scale C).

#### Training facilities

Training schemes for professional officers and technicians exist in all government departments.

Institutional training schemes are provided at a number of specialized schools. During 1960, 703 persons were trained at the Medical Training School in Nairobi, 3,867 teachers underwent training in various teacher training centres,

KENYA

120 agricultural and veterinary assistants attended courses at agricultural schools, 27 students attended the Forest Training School, and 147 junior survey assistants and assistant draughtsmen were trained at the Survey Department's Training School.

Thirty-four government servants and teachers selected for government service were sent on courses in the United Kingdom and in the United States in 1960.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In contrast to 1958, which was a disappointing year for the economy of Kenya, 1959 and 1960 show an improvement. In 1959, the real growth in gross domestic product, allowing for changes in population and prices, was in the order of 2 per cent. Although this is not a large figure, it compares favourably with 1957 and was an improvement on the decline registered in 1958.

During 1960, the economic scene presented something of a paradox: on the one hand, the year was marked by lack of confidence resulting from political uncertainty which manifested itself in a transfer of liquid funds from the Territory, a slackening in the flow of investment from overseas, and a tendency to defer capital expenditure. On the other hand, agricultural production in 1960 from large farms and estates was, in terms of volume, some 7 per cent higher than in 1959, employment reached an all-time record with an accompanying increase in the amount paid in wages, the domestic income in the recorded monetary economy rose by 7 per cent, and both domestic exports and retained imports showed increases over the previous year. In terms of current output, conditions in 1960 were far from depressed and the percentage increase in the cash domestic produce was greater than that recorded in any of the three preceding years. It was evident, however, that the main impetus to the continued growth of the economy in 1960 was provided by the public sector.

Kenya's Three-Year Development Programme, 1957/1960, was terminated on 30 June 1960. Gross expenditure under this programme amounted to £24,663,158, including £9.9 million spent on agriculture, £3.5 million on roads and aerodromes, £2 million on education, £2.2 million on housing, and £1.1 million on the

development of local government services.<sup>7/</sup> In financing this programme, the Government was able to obtain £4.8 million under grants from the United Kingdom, £4.2 million with loans raised in the United Kingdom, £8 million with loans raised in East Africa, and the balance of £7.6 million from revenue, development funds and fees for development services.

A new Three-Year Development Programme was launched in July 1960. It is envisaged that gross expenditure under this programme will amount to £39.2 million, although it is expected that the total will be increased as a result of additional schemes being initiated during the course of the planning period. As regards the financing of this programme, it is anticipated that grants from the United Kingdom will amount to £7.75 million, United Kingdom and foreign loans to £23.25 million, and that the balance will be found from local loans, fees for development services, revenue and other internal sources.

As in previous development plans, the main emphasis in the economic sector is on agriculture, including the provision of loan capital to farmers and of agricultural and veterinary advisory and research services. In the social sector of the programme, the school and hospital building projects are linked to the general expansion of the social services and "limited by the ability of the Government to find from taxation the recurrent costs of maintaining them".

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Composition of gross domestic product  
by type of factor income

(million pounds at factor cost)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960<sup>a/</sup></u>
Recorded monetary economy:			
Paid employment . . . . .	85.50	88.36	93.94
Operating surplus . . . . .	62.50	65.35	71.05
Rental surplus . . . . .	7.51	8.05	8.70
Total	<u>155.51</u>	<u>161.76</u>	<u>173.69</u>
Imputed product outside the recorded monetary economy . . . . .	<u>52.24</u>	<u>52.27</u>	<u>49.10</u>
Total (gross product)	207.75	214.03	222.79

a/ Provisional.

7/ The local currency is the East African shilling. Twenty shillings are equal to one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

## LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

All land in Kenya, apart from a few freeholds, falls into one of two categories: (a) Native lands which are permanently reserved for Africans; and (b) Crown lands, which include the Highlands, Native leasehold areas, Native reserves and Native settlement areas. Crown land in the Highlands, outside a municipality, township or Native reserve, was until recently alienated to Europeans only, on 999-year leases.

Proposals for a new land policy, designed to ensure that the basis of tenure and management of all agricultural land will be similar throughout Kenya, regardless of race or tribe, as far as local economic and agronomic factors will permit, were published by the Kenya Government in October 1959. After approval by the Kenya Legislative Council, these proposals were brought into effect by the Kenya (Land) Order in Council of 30 November 1960. The Order replaces the former land laws [the Kenya (Native Areas) Orders in Council, 1939 and 1958, and the Kenya (Highlands) Order in Council, 1939]. It provides for the replacement of the Highlands Board by a multi-racial Central Land Advisory Board, prohibits the creation of racial restrictions on the ownership or occupation of land, and empowers the Governor to make regulations governing the development, control and use of all land.

In the Native lands, the occupation, use, control, inheritance and disposal of land is still governed by customary law, but in 1959 provision was made for the recognition, by registration, of rights of ownership under customary law as freehold. Individual title has already been registered over large areas of Kikuyu District and parts of Nandi and Elgeyo-Marakwet Districts. In the registered areas, except as regards inheritance, Native law and custom and the Native Land Trust Ordinance have been superseded by the provisions of the Native Lands Registration Ordinance, 1959. A second ordinance, also enacted in 1959, provides for control over land transactions to be exercised by provincial and divisional boards, composed predominantly of Africans. It is the intention gradually to extend the system of registration and control to other areas of the Native lands, where the concept of individual ownership has emerged. This development, however, will take considerable time: in 1960, out of a total area of African land holdings amounting to 33 million acres, only 1.3 million acres had been consolidated and registered.

Agriculture

Agriculture represents some 40 per cent of Kenya's gross domestic product; cash agriculture alone represents some 16 per cent of gross domestic product, and agricultural exports represent some £30 million out of £33 million of the total export value of the Territory.

In the African areas the transformation in the pattern of farming has taken place within the framework of the Swynnerton Plan,<sup>8/</sup> and emphasis has been on land consolidation, farm planning, improvement of water supplies, live-stock improvement and the development of cash crops. Some indication of the success of the plan is given by statistics of crops marketed in 1955 and 1958: for example, sales of cotton lint rose from 3,100 to 6,500 tons, copra from 600 to 2,000 tons, and pineapples from 5,100 to 8,500 tons.

African coffee planting has developed rapidly as the major cash crop under the Swynnerton Plan, and the area planted increased to 33,000 acres in 1960. Production increased from 1,000 tons in 1955 to 6,476 tons in 1960/1961. The acreage planted with pyrethrum is expected to show a large increase in the near future; in 1959 the acreage had already reached 9,100 acres and production, at 600 tons worth £143,000, was nearly double the 1955 output. The African tea growing pilot scheme in Central Province has proved to be successful and finance is now the main limiting factor to a major expansion of the tea acreage; tea was grown on 1,500 acres by the end of 1959, and about 111 tons of tea were marketed at a value of £29,300.<sup>9/</sup>

Acreages under principal crops

	<u>Non-African farms</u>		
	(thousand acres)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Wheat . . . . .	247.0	253.9	244.5
Sisal . . . . .	243.7	243.2	244.8
Maize . . . . .	148.3	134.6	133.7
Wattle . . . . .	88.2	85.7	...
Coffee . . . . .	64.4	67.8	69.6
Sugar . . . . .	27.4	36.2	47.8
Tea . . . . .	32.9	36.1	37.0
Pyrethrum . . . . .	22.3	27.9	39.7

<sup>8/</sup> Drawn up in 1954 by Kenya's Director of Agriculture for the intensification of African agriculture. The United Kingdom has made grants of £5.5 million towards the cost of the programme.

<sup>9/</sup> Kenya: Economic Survey, 1960, p. 26.

Production of principal crops for sale  
 (thousand long tons)

	<u>Non-African farms</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Wheat <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	102.1	96.2	127.4
Maize <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	87.5	76.5	69.5
Barley <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	15.0	14.0	10.6
Coffee <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	18.5	19.0	18.8
Sisal . . . . .	46.0	53.7	62.6 <sup>b/</sup>
Pyrethrum . . . . .	3.4	4.2	8.5 <sup>b/</sup>
Tea . . . . .	11.2	12.3	13.6 <sup>b/</sup>
Wattle bark . . . . .	36.1	28.3	50.0 <sup>b/</sup>

	<u>African farms</u>		
Maize <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	69.6	79.7	73.4
Coffee <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	2.3	4.4	4.6
Sisal . . . . .	-	1.5	...
Pyrethrum . . . . .	0.4	0.6	...
Tea . . . . .	-	0.1	...
Wattle bark . . . . .	25.4	18.1	...

a/ Production for the years 1957/1958, 1958/1959, and 1959/1960

b/ Total production from African and non-African farms.

Live-stock on European farms  
 (thousand head)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle . . . . .	917.1	960.3	979.6
Sheep . . . . .	488.4	548.6	582.6
Pigs . . . . .	70.2	68.2	50.5
Horses . . . . .	4.8	5.0	4.6
Poultry . . . . .	206.1	242.6	255.8

The number of African-owned cattle was estimated at 6.25 million, the number of sheep at 7 million, and the number of goats at 6.5 million.

European-owned cattle slaughtered by the Kenya Meat Commission numbered 71,055 in 1958, 86,392 in 1959, and 88,894 in 1960. The number of African-owned cattle slaughtered increased from 25,305 in 1958 to 40,901 in 1959 and to 51,353 in 1960.

A research laboratory built by the Wellcome Foundation for research into East Coast fever in cattle and other protozoic diseases was opened in 1959.

Production of dairy produce  
 (thousands)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Factory butter (pounds) . . . . .	13,045	12,260	12,488
Factory cheese (pounds) . . . . .	963	1,799	1,315
Ghee (pounds) . . . . .	1,918	2,023	1,987
Milk (gallons) <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	17,147	18,375	18,954

<sup>a/</sup> Sales from European farms.

FORESTRY

The forests cover about 5,000 square miles. A reafforestation programme begun in 1946 has at its principal aim the planting of 237,230 acres of exotic softwoods; at the end of 1960, a total of 127,882 acres had been planted.

New forest stations built during the period under review numbered thirteen. Over 4,000 unemployed Africans were absorbed into forest work. A recession in the timber trade, which had started around 1955, continued, and several sawmills had to close down. To assist exporters, the Government introduced a refund of 50 per cent of the royalty paid on exported timber.

Forest produce exported

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Softwoods (cubic feet) . . . . .	109,278	145,242	124,048
Hardwoods (cubic feet) . . . . .	227,921	112,413	83,271
Pencil slats (cubic feet) . . . . .	40,430	29,850	31,406
Mangrove poles (number) . . . . .	436,191	239,784	548,816
Mangrove bark (tons) . . . . .	77	107	163
Value of manufactured articles (pounds) . . . . .	13,824	1,335	...
Total value of forest produce exported (pounds) . . . . .	305,061	212,659	289,723

FISHERIES

Work was concentrated on the development of fisheries in Lake Victoria and on the culture of fish in fish ponds. Many African farmers have established their own fish ponds, of which there were over 4,000 in Nyanza Province in 1960. In the marine fisheries emphasis was placed on the improvement of marketing facilities.

/...



The fisheries in Lake Victoria produce some 25,000 tons of fish annually, worth over £1 million to the fishermen. The annual production of the coast fisheries is about 4,000 tons, worth £180,000 to the fishermen.

#### MINING AND MINERAL OILS

During the period under review, oil exploration was undertaken in the eastern and north-eastern parts of Kenya. In 1959 negotiations for the construction of an oil refinery at Changamwe, near Mombasa, were concluded with the signing of an agreement between the Government and the Shell Company of East Africa, Ltd., and B.P. (East Africa) Ltd. This refinery will be capable of supplying the total East African market.

#### Mineral production

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Gold, refined (ounces) . . . . .	7,753	9,145	8,537
Silver, refined (ounces) . . . . .	44,146	46,420	34,473
Copper (long tons) . . . . .	1,988	1,982	1,756
Soda ash (long tons) . . . . .	111,038	153,261	124,510
Salt (long tons) . . . . .	18,721	19,242	21,916
Limestone (long tons) . . . . .	15,805	16,733	24,893
Diatomite (long tons) . . . . .	3,475	3,608	3,384
Gypsum (long tons) . . . . .	2,618	1,199	431

Other minerals mined included asbestos, beryl, columbite, graphite, kaolin, kyanite, magnesite, mica, mullite, pumice, sandstone and vermiculite. Over 826 long tons of carbon dioxide gas were produced in 1960. The total value of mineral production was £2,462,829 in 1960, compared with £2,802,714 in 1959 and £2,214,037 in 1958.

#### POWER

Bulk supplies of electricity are provided to licensed distributors by the Kenya Power Company, which obtains its power from two hydro-electric stations and from Uganda by a 280-mile double circuit line operating at 132,000 volts. The line has a maximum capacity of 35,000 kilowatts. The principal power distributor is the East African Power and Lighting Company, which provides electricity for all commercial and domestic purposes in the larger centres. Where the bulk supply is not provided by the Kenya Power Company, local supplies are generated by various hydro, steam or diesel generating stations. /...

During the period under review, the electric power companies concentrated on meeting the needs of local industry and large sums of money have been spent on the reconstruction of mains and the construction of new projects.

The installed capacity of Kenya's thermal and hydro-electric stations was 82,299 kilowatts in 1958, 81,099 kilowatts in 1959 and 81,765 kilowatts in 1960.

Production and sales of electric power

(million kw)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Generated . . . . .	213.7	212.2	221.3
Imports from Tanganyika . . . . .	24.0	21.7	21.1
Imports from Uganda . . . . .	90.0	129.4	160.0
Sales . . . . .	266.6	301.1	335.8

INDUSTRY

No prime mover, on which primary industries can be based, has as yet been discovered in Kenya, and it is the Government's policy, therefore, to encourage the development of secondary industries using local raw materials wherever possible. An Industrial Development Corporation and a number of statutory and advisory boards have been established to facilitate the industrial development of the Territory. Industrial estates have been planned in all main centres of Kenya. The Crown Estates Development Fund and the African Industrial Estates Development Fund have been created to assist in the development of such estates.

Many existing industries have expanded their range of manufactures and a number of new industries have come into production. New factories established include a second cement factory with an initial capacity of 100,000 tons per annum; a soap factory; a second factory for the manufacture of cycle tyres; three factories for the manufacture of paints, enamels and varnishes; a distillery; a plant for the production of kraft paper from waste paper; and a condensed canned milk factory.

Industrial production  
(tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cement . . . . .	236,113	308,002	335,766
Sugar . . . . .	27,876	27,200	29,724
Cigarettes . . . . .	2,057	2,255	2,341
Tobacco . . . . .	230	235	214
Beer (thousand gallons) . . . . .	5,616	7,780	7,608

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONSRoads

In 1960, the road system consisted of approximately 26,000 miles (of which 746 were bitumenized), compared with 24,500 miles in 1957 (of which 453 were bitumenized). Considerable improvements in alignment and formation have been effected on the main and secondary roads. A £4 million scheme to extend the mileage of bitumen on the more important trunk roads was started. The total number of licensed motor vehicles increased from 67,670 in 1957 to 89,505 in 1960.

Railways and harbours

The major developments on the railways and harbours are being carried out with funds provided by a loan programme of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. It is estimated that between 1950 and 1958 nearly £30 million was spent in Kenya on improvements and extensions to railway and harbour facilities. As a result of this investment, both port and rail facilities are now capable of handling far larger volumes of traffic.

Railway works have included relaying, resignalling and realignment to improve line capacity, the purchase of additional locomotives and rolling stock, the development of rail-served industrial areas, and the expansion of the railway marine fleet on Lake Victoria. Harbour works have included additional deep-water berths and sheds and the completion of the Kipevu Causeway at the port of Mombasa.

Sea-borne shipping  
 (Port of Mombasa)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Steamships entered . . . . .	1,435	1,522	1,330
Sailing ships entered . . . . .	510	265	...
Passengers landed and embarked . . .	76,252	80,321	82,000
Cargo handled (thousand tons) . . .	2,541	2,605	2,651

Air transport

International services connect Kenya direct with the United Kingdom, Europe, India, South Africa, the Congo (Leopoldville), Aden and Madagascar. East African Airways Corporation operates in Kenya to Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret and Kitale, and runs connecting services to the neighbouring Territories of Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Airport facilities were greatly improved with the opening of the new international airport at Nairobi in 1958.

Commercial aircraft traffic  
 (Nairobi and Mombasa Airports)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number of movements . . . . .	17,068	16,704	18,652
Passengers landed and embarked (thousands) . . . . .	163	165	189
Freight handled (metric tons) . . . .	4,527	3,945	4,715

Communications

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of post offices . . . . .	226	228	228
Letters, postcards, etc. handled (thousands) . . . . .	66,652	72,133	73,500
Parcels handled (thousands) . . . .	680	668	645
Number of telephones . . . . .	36,190	39,585	41,924

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Kenya has a double budget system: the "Colony Budget" and the "Development Budget". Development expenditure is financed from loan funds, capital grants, revenue set aside for development purposes, and certain fees.

The following table includes both "Colony" and "Development" revenue and expenditure, and presents a functional analysis of the accounts. Figures show expenditure according to the nature of the services and not the amounts voted to particular ministries.

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	43,504	44,415	46,112
Expenditure . . . . .	44,447	46,108	46,394
Main heads of revenue:			
Import and excise duties . . . . .	11,055	12,703	13,905
Income tax . . . . .	11,285	11,328	10,409
Other taxes, duties and licences . . . . .	5,315	5,302	5,066
Departmental revenue . . . . .	2,599	3,049	3,392
Loans (United Kingdom, local and others) . . . . .	3,962	4,995	6,334
United Kingdom grants . . . . .	3,245	1,815	1,641
Some major heads of expenditure:			
Economic services a/ . . . . .	6,396	6,906	6,561
Social services b/. . . . .	8,796	9,085	9,992
Roads . . . . .	2,030	2,146	2,581
Waterworks . . . . .	970	3,071	973
Public buildings and housing . . . . .	1,755	2,024	2,423
Public debt . . . . .	2,470	2,707	2,861

a/ Includes agriculture, veterinary, forestry, transport (excluding roads), mines, surveys, etc.

b/ Includes education, health, labour, and community development.

In addition to the United Kingdom grants, the following grants for economic development were contributed by the United States International Cooperation Administration: £701,000 in 1957/1958, £83,000 in 1958/1959, and £112,000 in 1959/1960.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Following the relaxation of restrictions on goods imported from the North American Account countries in 1959, over 90 per cent of all imports from the Sterling Area, OEEC countries, North American Account countries and twenty-one other countries were on open general licences. The few import restrictions remaining were limited mainly to certain agricultural items. There were no significant changes in export restrictions which were limited to local agricultural products in short supply and to certain strategic items.

Imports and exports  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports, net <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	60,869	61,508	70,050
Domestic exports . . . . .	29,300	33,306	35,188
Re-exports . . . . .	3,924	5,079	5,007
Principal imports:			
Machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	14,642	16,948	20,957
Mineral fuels and lubricants . . . . .	8,315	7,506	8,008
Base metals and manufactures thereof. . . . .	7,562	5,001	5,790
Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	4,991	5,860	4,593
Chemicals . . . . .	4,381	4,442	5,214
Piece goods:			
Cotton fabrics . . . . .	2,112	2,590	3,001
Synthetic fabrics . . . . .	2,436	1,047	1,544
Principal exports:			
Coffee . . . . .	10,405	10,577	10,261
Tea . . . . .	3,217	3,602	4,411
Sisal fibre and tow . . . . .	2,228	3,458	4,566
Pyrethrum extract . . . . .	1,289	1,863	2,019
Pyrethrum flowers . . . . .	525	333	1,006
Meat and meat preparations . . . . .	1,230	1,987	1,845
Hides and skins . . . . .	1,018	1,635	1,756
Sodium carbonate . . . . .	1,205	1,713	1,317

<sup>a/</sup> Imports received from countries outside East Africa, plus or minus goods transferred to or from other East African Territories.

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of direct imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	36.0	37.5	34.1
Japan . . . . .	6.0	5.5	9.9
Iran . . . . .	8.7	7.9	8.1
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	6.1	6.0	6.8
United States . . . . .	3.4	3.6	5.5
South Africa . . . . .	4.2	5.0	4.5
India . . . . .	5.4	4.5	3.8
Other countries and territories . . . . .	30.2	30.0	27.3
Destination of domestic exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	29.0	24.3	25.1
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	21.2	24.0	18.4
United States . . . . .	10.9	8.2	11.2
Italy . . . . .	1.7	3.9	4.4
Japan . . . . .	5.0	4.0	4.0
India . . . . .	3.4	4.4	3.5
Other countries and territories . . . . .	28.8	31.2	33.4

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Kenya's population consists of Africans, Asians, Arabs and Europeans. This agglomeration of races, quite apart from the nationalities and tribes, has created certain problems. Another factor which contributes to the problem of inter-group relations is the diversity of religions found among the inhabitants. Not only are Christianity, Mohammedanism, Hinduism and animism to be found side by side, but each of these faiths is divided into numerous sects.

In recent years education and a continuing improvement in the standard of living have narrowed the gap between the various sections of the population. However, it would be unrealistic to suggest that all the social problems between the members of the different races have been removed or that they will be completely dispelled before the general educational, economic and social levels of the various groups approximate more closely.

The efforts which have been made by all responsible people to remove the causes of social friction have had the effect of improving social relations in the Territory. Common ground is increasingly being found to enable the members

of the different communities to mix and understand each other better. Barriers in public life disappeared some time ago, and the last restrictions on the ownership of land are almost gone.

#### Status of women

Among non-Europeans, social patterns are based on male dominance. Customary law offers security to the African woman and her children; she has redress through the African courts, and in the rural areas, where customary law is closely observed, there is no real problem. In the urban and peri-urban areas however, customary law has not evolved to cover detribalized women and their children, and this presents a growing problem.

In the rural areas, women carry the burden of the work both in the home and on the land. Much has been and is being done to provide training for these women which will enable them to raise their standards of living and at the same time to ease the physical stress of their work through improved methods. Experience has shown that such training is most effective where it enlists the support of the men.

The increase in the enrolment of girls in schools during recent years indicates a growing awareness of the need to prepare women to take a fuller part in society. Over the period 1958-1960, the enrolment of African girls in primary and intermediate schools showed an increase of approximately 30 per cent and there was an increase of 90 per cent for the same period in the enrolment of African girls in secondary schools.

For many years the only professional career chosen by Kenya women was teaching, but this is rapidly changing and today women are being trained and employed as nurses, stenographers, bank clerks, telephonists, broadcasters, community development officers, social welfare workers, etc. Approximately 17 per cent of Kenya's labour force are women. The Kenya Government recognizes equal pay for men and women.

Women of all races are taking a more active interest in voluntary associations, and through the various societies, both non-racial and interracial, are having an effective voice in matters pertaining to the welfare and education of women and children. Recent developments in African women's associations have been particularly impressive.



KENYA

All women are entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men and are eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies, including the Legislative Council. It is the practice, in the case of local authorities, to ensure that one or two women, if not elected, are appointed to each council.

#### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Department continued to function as part of the Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands until the end of February 1960, when a separate Ministry of Education was formed. Under a further redistribution of portfolios in April 1960, the Labour Department was transferred to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Adult Education.

Throughout the last two years, and particularly during 1960, the supply of labour exceeded the demand to an extent not previously experienced in the Territory.

This was brought about by two factors: (1) the revocation of the Emergency legislation which had previously restricted the movement of persons of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes, with the result that there was a large influx of members of these tribes into Nairobi and the farming areas of the Rift Valley Province in search of employment; and (2) a general trade recession due in part to political developments which engendered misgivings as to the security of capital investment.

The unemployment problem was the subject of two reports presented to the Kenya Legislative Council in December 1960: Survey of Unemployment, prepared at the request of the Government, and a White Paper on Unemployment, drawn up on the basis of the Survey. The main conclusions of both reports were that the problem of unemployment was unamenable to solution by short-term measures and that the ultimate and only real solution lay in the full economic development of the African rural areas so as to ensure productive occupation for most of the growing population.

Sponsored migration of labour into Kenya or from Kenya to adjacent Territories was negligible. Migration within Kenya was a continual process, members of all tribes migrating mainly to the urban areas for the purposes of employment. Considerable numbers were recruited for work in the farming and plantation areas.

<u>Wage-earners</u>			
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Agriculture and forestry:			
Africans . . . . .	247,218	249,400	269,077
Asians . . . . .	468	563	836
Europeans . . . . .	1,833	1,749	1,848
Private industry and commerce:			
Africans . . . . .	149,642	148,023	151,102
Asians . . . . .	24,772	25,050	25,619
Europeans . . . . .	11,613	12,033	12,237
Public services:			
Africans . . . . .	137,873	139,976	140,703
Asians . . . . .	10,609	11,128	11,809
Europeans . . . . .	<u>9,142</u>	<u>8,975</u>	<u>8,922</u>
All employees:			
Africans . . . . .	534,733	537,399	560,882
Asians . . . . .	35,849	36,741	38,264
Europeans . . . . .	<u>22,588</u>	<u>22,757</u>	<u>23,007</u>
Total	593,170	596,897	622,153

Wages

Reviews of the statutory minimum wage levels for unskilled labour in the nine main towns led to increases in the minimum basic wages and in the minimum rates of housing allowance. The state of the Territory's economy did not permit the fulfilment of the five-year plan adopted in 1954 to raise by 1960 the basic wage of adult male unskilled labour to 67 per cent above the basic wage for women and youths; yet it was possible to introduce housing allowances for adult males at double the rates payable to women and youths. The aggregate minimum remuneration for unskilled adult males remained 17 per cent short of the target.

At 1 January 1960, the statutory minimum wages plus housing allowance payable to unskilled labour in the nine main towns averaged 115s. per month for adult men and 83s. for women and youths. This compares with an average wage plus housing allowance of 98s. per month for adult men and 83s. for women and youths at 1 January 1957.

The 1960 averages of earnings by employees throughout Kenya were: Africans, 114s. per month, Asians, 816s. per month and Europeans, 2,019s. per month.

Workers' and employers' organizations

There was an increase in trade union activity amongst African labour. For the first time, trade unions were formed by agricultural labourers in the tea, coffee and sisal industries.

The Kenya Federation of Labour continued to be the dominant central trade union organization, having twenty-eight unions affiliated to it. The close relations existing between the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the trade union movement in Kenya continued. The ICF TU maintains in Nairobi its office for the Area Committee for East, Central and Southern Africa.

	<u>Number of unions</u>			<u>Membership</u>
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>
African . . . . .	18	25	28	25,448
Asian . . . . .	6	7	7	3,494
European . . . . .	7	7	7	976
European and Asian . . . . .	-	-	1	-
All races . . . . .	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>276</u>
	33	42	48	30,194

At 31 December 1959, the trade union membership was 46,000. There were fifteen employers' associations in 1960, compared with ten in 1959 and nine in 1958; three of these were European, one was Asian, ten were European and Asian, and one was multi-racial.

	<u>Labour disputes</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of stoppages . . . . .	96	67	232
Workers involved . . . . .	21,395	42,214	72,545
Man-days lost . . . . .	59,096	431,973	757,860

Of the 232 disputes in 1960, 122 were strikes by agricultural workers, involving 57,075 persons and resulting in 637,933 lost man-days.

The majority of industrial disputes were settled by mediation by labour officers or inspectors. In 1960, there were 104 joint consultative or negotiating bodies in individual undertakings to which employers or workers could submit matters for discussion, and the parties were generally bound by written agreement to use this machinery before reporting a dispute to the labour commissioner.

Vocational training

The Industrial Training Ordinance, 1959, which came into force in 1960, provides for the regulation of the training of apprentices and other persons in industry. An Apprenticeship Board was established in 1960; its membership is so constituted as to be representative of employers, workers and a wide range of craft trades.

The government technical and trade schools continued to provide training courses for Africans in a variety of trades; at 31 December 1960, a total of 1,051 students were receiving training at these schools.

The Government continued to operate a system of trade testing to provide a recognized status for artisans and craftsmen, pending full development of the apprenticeship system. Trade tests during 1960 numbered 2,204, compared with 1,850 in 1959 and 1,764 in 1958.

The demand for all forms of supervisory training rose sharply in 1960. This demand was due in part to impending constitutional changes, which led many employers to reappraise their attitude towards training schemes for local staff. In 1960, a total of 1,874 supervisors underwent training under the Training-within-Industry Scheme, compared with 1,356 in 1959 and 466 in 1958; twenty-three persons qualified as T.W.I. trainers, compared with twelve in 1959. Supervisory training was further extended in a number of ways; 138 supervisors were trained for the tea and coffee industry and a new Job Safety Training Programme was introduced and eight employees were trained as job safety instructors. The office supervisors' courses, first introduced in 1959, were expanded to include junior district officers and district assistants of the Provincial Administration.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
African . . . . .	487	551	597
Asian . . . . .	13	13	17
European or multi-racial . . . . .	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
	512	576	625

Of the 597 African societies in 1960, 557 were produce marketing, 22 thrift and savings, seven consumer, one wholesale, five craftsmen, one stonemasons, one water, and three cattle dipping and artificial insemination societies.

The growth of African produce marketing societies over recent years is illustrated by the following table:

<u>Type of society</u>	<u>Value of turnover</u> (thousand pounds)			
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Coffee . . . . .	807	1,158	1,890	2,347
Cereals . . . . .	130	157	380	208
Other crops . . . . .	106	135	188	426
Animals . . . . .	<u>57</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>56</u>
	1,100	1,533	2,510	3,037

The total membership of co-operative societies amounted in 1960 to 178,170. One of the most significant advances during 1959 and 1960 was the acceptance of Africans and African societies into all the large territory-wide co-operative organizations, some of which used to be exclusively European.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Taking August 1939 as a base year (100), the cost of living index, excluding rent, for European government servants in Nairobi rose from 288 in December 1958 to 292 in December 1960. The wage adjustment index in Nairobi rose from 275 to 278 over the same period.

Average monthly income and expenditure of Africans in Nairobi  
1957/1958

(Employees earning up to 320s. per month from main employment)

<u>Total monthly income</u>		<u>Total monthly expenditure</u>	
Basic wages . . . . .	141.29	Food and soft drinks . . . . .	106.98
House allowance . . . . .	15.80	Alcoholic beverages . . . . .	6.74
Overtime and bonus . . . . .	7.20	Tobacco . . . . .	4.65
Rations . . . . .	0.91	Clothing and footwear . . . . .	12.64
Other income from main employment . . . . .	2.64	Rent and water charges . . . . .	23.72
Part-time work . . . . .	1.00	Fuel and light . . . . .	8.23
Crafts . . . . .	0.41	Furniture and furnishings . . . . .	5.48
Garden produce sales . . . . .	<u>1.35</u>	Transport and communications . . . . .	4.30
Total	170.60	Other expenditure . . . . .	<u>9.15</u>
			181.89

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

A Ministry of Housing was created in 1958 and the first Minister, an African, was appointed.

The housing problem is most acute in and around Nairobi where industrial expansion has been considerable. A number of schemes designed to alleviate it were undertaken during the period under review. One major tenant-purchase scheme was the construction in 1959 of the satellite village of Riruta at Dagoretti, on the outskirts of the city. The houses cost from about £180 to £2,500 and are all of a high standard of construction. The new house-owners have freehold title of their plots. In 1960 a start was made on the Government's plan for the development of Kibera, on the fringe of Nairobi. This plan envisages the construction of five neighbourhood units capable of accommodating 15,000 people.

In January 1959, work was completed on the construction of a Nairobi City Council housing estate comprising 1,400 houses accommodating 7,000 persons. A further 500 houses accommodating 2,500 persons were completed in November 1959. The construction of another 3,000 houses accommodating 15,000 persons was begun in 1960, and the scheme will include social amenities such as a community centre, day nursery, clinics, health centres, games pitches and shopping centres.

Cheap urban rental houses for the lower income groups in the European and Asian communities are also needed, and in 1960 the Housing Ordinance of 1953 was amended to enable the Central Housing Board to make loans to local authorities for housing for all races, rather than, as hitherto, only for Africans. In the case of the Asians, considerable progress is being made by the Ismaili community which is developing housing estates in the major urban areas.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

The public services and some of the larger enterprises have pension schemes for the staffs. Progress was made in the setting up of provident fund and superannuation schemes by some private employers.

European residents are covered by a scheme which pays most of the expenses of hospitalization. During 1960, a similar scheme was introduced for the Asian and Arab population.

KENYA

In July 1960, application was made to the Colonial Office for an expert to visit Kenya to advise on the suitability of a comprehensive old-age pension scheme recommended by the Social Security Committee.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

It is the policy of the Government that communities and local authorities should accept the maximum responsibility for their own social welfare and relief. It is accepted, however, that in a rapidly developing Territory public conscience with regard to social problems will lag behind the conditions created by such development for many years to come and that it is, therefore, necessary for the Government to assume a large proportion of the responsibility for social services for some time.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare is primarily responsible for social welfare, and, in particular, for child care and the administration of appropriate legislation, namely the Prevention of Cruelty to and Neglect of Children Ordinance, the Adoption Ordinance, the Guardianship of Infants Ordinance and the Affiliation Ordinance.

The various communities in Kenya have a highly developed sense of social responsibility towards those in need of assistance. Traditionally, African society provides for the old and infirm. The Asian and European communities also provide many of their own social needs through a number of voluntary organizations.

New developments in the field of social welfare during the period under review include the formation of the Society for the Physically Disabled, which works in close co-operation with the Government Rehabilitation Centre, and of the Kenya Society for Deaf and Dumb Children.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The year 1960 was Kenya's first emergency-free year since 1951. The rescinding of the emergency regulations reduced the powers the police had had in previous years. Travel was unrestricted, allowing an influx of population into urban areas. Worsening economic conditions coupled with much political activity and uncertainty must also be taken into account when a comparison is drawn with crime statistics for 1959.

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Crime statistics

	<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Murder and manslaughter, attempts . . . . .	199	209	202
Other offences against the person . . . . .	4,392	3,469	4,627
Offences against property . . . . .	10,787	13,048	16,303
Other offences under the Penal Code . . . . .	4,338	3,677	4,550
Offences under local and special laws . . . . .	130,021	105,763	140,859
Non-cognizable offences . . . . .	474	403	325
	<u>150,211</u>	<u>126,569</u>	<u>166,866</u>

The number of juveniles convicted in 1960 was 5,474, compared with 3,970 in 1959 and 3,787 in 1958.

Sentences

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	19	22	43
Imprisonment . . . . .	84,953	93,347	95,813
Corporal punishment . . . . .	142	32	53
Fines . . . . .	...	...	...
Bound over or otherwise disposed of . . . . .	21,138	25,513	38,232

The daily average number of prisoners in prisons and prison camps was 12,871 in 1958, 10,869 in 1959, and 10,976 in 1960.

In 1960, the number of approved schools was increased from two to five. The total number of places available was 680, which was inadequate for the number of juveniles convicted. The average length of stay in an approved school is three years. There is a system of juvenile remand homes covering six urban centres.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In 1959, the Medical Department became the Ministry of Health and the Director of Medical Services was appointed Permanent Secretary of Health and Chief Medical Officer.

The Central Government is responsible for the provision of hospital services of a basic standard. The municipalities of the six main towns are local health authorities and are responsible for sanitation and health services in their areas. The county councils in the European areas and the African district councils have similar responsibilities.



KENYA

The principal consultative hospital group for the Territory is in Nairobi. The group consists of a large general hospital and specialist hospitals for mental diseases and infectious diseases. Based on this hospital group is the Medical Training Centre which trains most of the auxiliary medical personnel; it has faculties for the training of nurses, laboratory assistants, assistant radiographers, assistant pharmacists and assistant health inspectors.

There are five provincial hospitals with adequately equipped X-ray departments and pathological laboratories. In every district there is a district hospital staffed by one or more medical officers; in some districts there are cottage hospitals in the charge of a medical officer or hospital assistant, which come under the supervision of the district medical officer.

The principal causes of mortality are general infections, parasitic diseases, and respiratory diseases. Malaria and schistosomiasis are endemic in parts of the country below 5,500 feet, wherever there is permanent water. Poliomyelitis is endemic with an apparent epidemic interval of three years; the most severe epidemic recorded was experienced in 1960, with 1,000 cases notified. Sabin poliomyelitis vaccine was given to 65,000 children in the areas most affected by the epidemic. Tuberculosis is decreasing with 5,704 cases notified in 1960, compared with 6,002 cases in 1959 and 6,952 in 1958.

Developments in the field of public health during the period under review include the expansion of rural health services, the completion of the 120-bed Aga Khan Hospital in Nairobi, the construction of new wards and staff housing at a number of provincial and district hospitals, the installation of X-ray sets supplied by UNICEF, and the installation of water-borne sanitation at numerous district hospitals.

Preventive inoculations against whooping cough, tetanus, typhoid and smallpox were increasing. Malnutrition was being corrected by the distribution of dried skimmed milk provided by UNICEF and of extra protein supplies at low prices through the various health clinics. Aid to maternity and child welfare services, started by UNICEF in 1958, continued through 1959 and 1960. A WHO survey team completed a random survey of pulmonary tuberculosis in rural areas; a full report is not yet available, but preliminary figures show an average incidence of 4.4 cases per one thousand of the population.

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Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Medical Department . . . . .	2,098.1	2,122.2	2,119.0
Capital expenditure . . . . .	309.7	136.5	245.6
Local authorities in non-native areas . . . . .	522.4	546.4	{ 1,193.7
African district councils . . . . .	541.5	471.5	
Kenya Government contribution to East Africa High Commission medical services . . . . .	60.5	34.5	21.3
Expenditure by missions . . . . .	...	...	176.3

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	146	461	149	525	147	660
Licensed physicians . . . . .	21	29	29	14	24	33
Medical assistants . . . . .	13	-	13	-	13	-
Kenya registered nurses . . . . .	229	657	262	767	222	662
Assistant nurses . . . . .	893	260	1,034	319	1,244	759
Midwives . . . . .	212	339	246	384	219	409
Assistant midwives . . . . .	105	81	122	126	244	459
Pharmacists . . . . .	7	141	8	149	6	150
Laboratory and X-ray technicians . . . . .	24	...	25	...	29	...
Sanitary inspectors . . . . .	26	-	26	-	27	-

Institutions

	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospitals . . . . .	55	55	52	5,747	5,958	5,91
Cottage hospitals . . . . .	54	52	58	1,857	1,690	2,7
Dispensaries with beds . . . . .	34	35	100	354	366	7
for outpatients only . . . . .	522	550	366	-	-	-

Specialized institutions included two tuberculosis hospitals, one infectious diseases hospital, one mental hospital, two leprosaria, one orthopaedic centre and four maternity and child welfare centres. There were eight mobile health units in the rural areas.

Number of beds by racial groups

	<u>African<sup>a/</sup></u>			<u>Asian</u>			<u>European</u>		
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Government . . .	5,592	6,021	6,036	293	309	312	73	76	82
Mission . . . .	1,173	1,911	2,221	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private . . . .	<u>67</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>445</u>
	6,832	8,157	8,594	396	493	596	536	521	527

<sup>a/</sup> Beds in local authority dispensaries and health centres are excluded.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Until the end of 1959, responsibility for education was combined with that for labour and lands under a single Minister. Early in 1960, the responsibilities for labour and lands were removed from the portfolio, leaving the Minister responsible for education only. The Ministry has, in addition to a Permanent Secretary who is also Director of Education, an Under-Secretary, an Assistant Minister and two Assistant Secretaries.

Children of the main racial groups are educated in separate schools. In 1960, an important step was made towards the development of a system of common education on the secondary level. The great majority of government European and African schools were handed over to boards of governors, and as a result of the decision of some of these newly constituted boards, African and Asian boys and girls of suitable age level and academic standard were accepted for admission to European secondary schools for the first time.

Education is compulsory for all European children between the ages of 7 and 15 and, in the three main towns, for Asian boys of the same age. Efforts are being made to provide eight years of schooling for all African children living in urban areas; Nairobi and Mombasa are within sight of attaining this objective and certain other areas are planning for it.

Progress made in the development of African education during the period 1958-1960 is shown by the following figures: the number of Africans attending full-time school and college rose from 609,991 to 738,102, an increase of over

20 per cent. A continued expansion of girls' education took place, the enrolment having increased by 30 per cent. The number of school certificate passes attained in African schools rose from 363 to 649, in addition to which 129 general certificates of education were gained. The number of African teachers in training in Kenya rose from 3,545 to 4,089, and the number of members of the African Teachers Service increased from 9,556 to 12,719.

In Asian education, the number of teachers rose from 1,576 in 1958 to 2,120 in 1960. The percentage of trained teachers increased from 47 per cent to more than 54 per cent. This improvement has been due to the extension of local teacher-training facilities for Asians.

	<u>Expenditure</u>		
	(thousand pounds)		
	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	5,211.6	5,756.7	6,345.1
Capital expenditure . . . . .	681.8	533.9	814.2
Expenditure by African district councils . . . . .	517.4	538.9	757.8

Education Department expenditure by racial groups<sup>a/</sup>  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
African . . . . .	2,458.0	2,736.7	3,004.0
Asian . . . . .	937.5	1,093.2	1,164.3
Arab . . . . .	68.4	75.6	80.6
European . . . . .	953.4	1,006.2	1,044.8
Higher education . . . . .	497.8	545.2	615.5
Other expenditure . . . . .	<u>296.5</u>	<u>299.8</u>	<u>435.9</u>
	5,211.6	5,756.7	6,345.1

<sup>a/</sup> Gross expenditure; net expenditure in 1959/1960 amounted to £5,535,605, the difference having been covered by fee revenue as follows: African, £15,213; Asian, £196,662; Arab, £3,696; European, £564,297; other expenditure, £29,669.

KENYA

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>
<b>Primary:</b>									
African <sup>a/</sup> ...	20	3,704	791	17	4,163	523	18	4,511	495
Asian.....	27	86	7	27	86	6	29	88	5
Arab .....	8	1	-	8	1	-	8	3	-
European....	18	16	12	19	13	12	19	15	15
Multi-racial	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
<b>Secondary:</b>									
African.....	10	12	6	1	27	11	1	32	8
Asian .....	18	10	3	19	10	11	12	11	12
Arab.....	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
European....	5	1	8	6	1	8	6	2	6
<b>Vocational:</b>									
African.....	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	3	9
Asian.....	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-
<b>Teacher-training:</b>									
African.....	6	33	3	-	40	3	-	34	3
Asian.....	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-

<sup>a/</sup> Including intermediate 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>
<b>African:</b>						
Primary <sup>a/</sup> .....	426,876	174,534	467,976	199,129	502,084	224,808
Secondary.....	3,507	415	4,280	614	4,623	786
Vocational.....	1,114	-	1,228	-	1,663	49
Teacher-training	2,500	1,045	2,721	1,146	2,887	1,202
<b>Asian:</b>						
Primary.....	20,594	18,771	21,223	19,298	21,940	20,083
Secondary.....	4,936	3,087	5,699	3,869	5,743	4,413
Vocational.....	1,171	-	1,289	-	907	52
Teacher-training	118	151	159	187	135	220
<b>Arab:</b>						
Primary.....	1,750	736	1,816	803	2,048	877
Secondary.....	224	24	269	30	325	48
Teacher-training	-	-	-	7	5	8
<b>European:</b>						
Primary.....	4,338	4,159	4,751	4,514	4,878	4,577
Secondary.....	1,508	1,441	1,570	1,619	1,732	1,775

<sup>a/</sup> Including pupils in intermediate schools.

The enrolment at the interracial aided primary Hospital Hill School in Nairobi increased from 68 in 1958 to 117 in 1960 (31 Africans, 58 Asians and 28 Europeans).

	<u>Teachers</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
African schools:			
Primary . . . . .	13,488	15,661	16,575
Secondary . . . . .	267	247	300
Vocational . . . . .	126	128	338
Teacher-training . . . . .	<u>274</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>350</u>
	14,155	16,355	17,563
Asian schools:			
Primary . . . . .	1,262	1,299	1,473
Secondary . . . . .	473	428	594
Vocational . . . . .	21	81	35
Teacher-training . . . . .	<u>6</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>34</u>
	1,762	1,836	2,136
Arab schools:			
Primary . . . . .	99	104	121
Secondary . . . . .	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>
	109	115	139
European schools:			
Primary . . . . .	380	405	455
Secondary . . . . .	<u>221</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>276</u>
	601	636	731
Total number of teachers . . . . .	16,627	18,942	20,569

In European schools the staff is entirely European. Asian, Arab and African teachers predominate in the respective schools for these groups.

KENYA

Higher education

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
African students			
in East Africa . . . . .	344	393	450
in the United Kingdom . . . . .	74	94	126
elsewhere . . . . .	<u>145</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>640</u>
	563	739	1,216
Asian students			
in East Africa . . . . .	109	122	136
in the United Kingdom . . . . .	589	668	764
elsewhere . . . . .	<u>343</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>544</u>
	1,041	1,222	1,444
Arab students			
in East Africa . . . . .	-	2	-
in the United Kingdom . . . . .	13	18	16
elsewhere . . . . .	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
	14	20	18
European students			
in East Africa . . . . .	9	12	14
in the United Kingdom . . . . .	196	238	252
elsewhere . . . . .	<u>25</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>37</u>
	230	279	303

Scholarships

(students of all races)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Kenya Government bursaries for higher studies overseas . . . . .	283	143	150
Scholarships awarded by other Governments, African district councils and private foundations . . . . .	117	188	244
Kenya Government scholarships to teachers . . . . .	52	49	58
Kenya development scholarships to government servants . . . . .	5	4	6

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are two public libraries in Nairobi and one in Mombasa. The East African Literature Bureau maintains a book-box library service to community centres and schools, and a postal library service for individual readers.

Cultural institutions include the Coryndon Museum, the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society and the Kenya Cultural Centre in Nairobi.

The principal newspapers and periodicals published in 1960 included seven dailies (three printed in English, one in Swahili, one in Gujarati and two in English and Gujarati), twenty-one weeklies (eight in English, seven in a combination of English and Swahili, Gujarati or Urdu, and six in various vernaculars), and thirty-one monthly papers and magazines. In addition there were thirteen quarterly magazines, mainly technical, and three annuals.

Nairobi has a National Theatre which is used by local amateur and semi-professional companies, by the East African Conservatoire of Music, the Ballet Society of Kenya and by visiting artists. There are twenty-nine permanent cinemas and about fifty-four mobile cinema units; about 228 subscribers among private estates, industrial concerns, missions and schools borrow films regularly from the Ministry of Information's film lending library.

Radio broadcasting is controlled and operated by the Kenya Broadcasting Service, which is a government department. A total of nearly 400 hours broadcasting is given weekly in eighteen languages over three national and two regional services operating on both short and medium waves.



MALTA

AREA AND POPULATION

The Territory consists of three main islands: Malta, 94.9 square miles (245.7 square kilometres); Gozo, 25.9 square miles (67.1 square kilometres); and Comino, 1.1 square miles (2.8 square kilometres); and of the islets of Filfla and Cominotte. The total area is 122 square miles (316 square kilometres).

The population on 31 December 1960 was estimated at 328,938, compared with 327,000 at the end of 1959.

Vital statistics

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	26.2	26.1
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	34.9	38.3
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	8.7	8.6

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

The number of officers in the Public Service in 1960 totalled 9,400. Of the occupants of ninety-two senior posts in 1961, more than 90 per cent were Maltese.

For administrative and executive grade training, the Royal University of Malta gives a three-year evening course in social and public administration leading to the diploma in public administration. Civil servants are not granted any exemption of fees or financial help, but they are allowed leave of absence of three hours a week to enable them to attend the course. In 1960 there were sixty students in the United Kingdom on post-selection or study leave courses.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Maltese economy has hitherto been sustained largely by the expenditure of the Armed Forces. This expenditure is bound to decline because of changing policies and concepts; it is therefore the aim of the Government to diversify the islands' economy and to create new sources of income for the population.

One of the main instruments for the diversification and expansion of the Maltese economy is the Five-Year Development Plan, 1959-1964. This plan includes the conversion of the former naval dockyard into a commercial ship repair yard, the expansion of Malta's basic facilities such as water and electricity, the construction of a commercial harbour, the attraction of secondary industry to the islands, and the development of tourism.

As part of the Plan, an Aids to Industries Scheme has been introduced by which substantial inducements are offered for the establishment of new industries or the expansion of existing industries. Approved applications from industrialists for grant aid during the period under review amounted to more than £360,000,<sup>10/</sup> while £150,000 was approved as loans to industrialists towards fixed capital costs. The industrialization of Malta and the gradual improvement in living conditions have increased the need for a large electric power supply; to meet the demand, a new power station with a 25-megawatt plant is to be built. Combined with this power station will be a water-distillation plant capable of processing a million gallons a day.

With only a moderate average annual rainfall and no large surface bodies of water, Malta has to rely for its water supplies on underground sources which have to be tapped by means of shafts and extensive gallery systems excavated in the rock. The water distribution system is island-wide. The Five-Year Development Plan provides for the continuation of extensions and renewals of service mains to cope with increasing demands.

The raising of local loans in connexion with the Development Plan began with a £1,300,000 issue of Government of Malta Local Development registered stock which was entirely subscribed within a short time, including institutional

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<sup>10/</sup> The local currency is the Maltese pound, which is equal to one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

investment. Funds were also made available for grants or loans up to 33 1/3 per cent and in special cases up to 50 per cent of the cost of fixed capital assets, including plant and machinery, of new industrial concerns. These grants are not repayable and do not exclude the undertaking from tax relief. Grants may also be made for the dismantling, shipping, importation and re-erection of second-hand plant and equipment from abroad.

The volume of imports continued to increase, the value in 1960 amounting to £29.6 million; as prices during the year were lower than in 1959, it is estimated that there was a 6.85 per cent increase in imports over the previous year. Although the export figures of £3.8 million were higher than those for 1959, the adverse trade gap widened during 1960 and stood at £25.8 million.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Cultivable land is decreasing slightly in area as parts are taken for civil and other purposes. The area of cultivated land is also decreasing slightly because some part-time farmers do not find it sufficiently profitable to work their necessarily small holdings.

A primary aim of agricultural policy in Malta is the development of improved agricultural techniques which can be adopted by local farmers. To this end, a number of government farms serve as experimental and demonstration stations.

The Development Plan, 1959-1964, provides the foundation for a sound agricultural policy. A sum of £125,357 has been allocated to the expansion of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Aid to farmers in 1961 was provided through grants (£15,000) and loans (£40,000). Further assistance was given through special schemes such as the Incentive Scheme (£9,250) and Crop Protection Scheme (£3,150), and a Crop Protection Spraying Service was established.

A Brucellosis Centre has been set up to produce a vaccine for immunizing goats. With the aim of eradicating tuberculosis from cattle, a scheme has been started to test cattle and slaughter all that are found to be positive reactors. Herdsmen are offered pregnant heifers, newly imported from Holland, or compensation. Option lies with the herdsmen. The amount provided for the scheme, £140,000 in the period 1959-1964, is considered adequate.

Live-stock

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Cattle . . . . .	9,727	9,798	9,536
Sheep. . . . .	14,818	15,011	14,265
Pigs . . . . .	13,298	16,362	14,795
Goats. . . . .	39,337	36,944	35,871
Equines. . . . .	6,780	6,575	6,344
Poultry. . . . .	328,822	352,293	327,738
Rabbits. . . . .	59,693	57,602	53,604

In regard to pork consumption Malta is self-supporting. Fresh milk is pasteurized and sold by the Milk Marketing Undertaking, a government organization.

FORESTRY

The major objectives of forestry policy are: to give the countryside an attractive green cover, to help the islands to become self-supporting in olives for human consumption and in carobs for animals, and to help the retention of rainwater in the water-bearing strata. In 1956 work began on the afforestation of the hilly wastelands of Malta and Gozo. The barren lands selected for this work are government properties which are held under lease by private individuals. Up to the end of 1960 about 27,200 trees, mainly olive trees, had been planted.

FISHERIES

The main responsibility of the Fisheries Department is to effect increased production through the existing fishing industry as far as possible, by introducing new methods and materials and by applying improved techniques. There is a government fishing vessel, used for experiment and exploration, and a Fisheries Equipment Supply Service which provides fishermen with modern equipment at the lowest possible prices. A sum of £20,000 was available in 1959 and 1960 for loans or grants to fishermen. Marsaxlokk is being developed as a fishing port, and a Fisheries Station is being built which will include a marine biological laboratory.

Fish is marketed under the Fish Marketing Scheme, introduced in 1957. Most of the fish landed is sold by auction in a central wholesale fish market, where only licensed middlemen are permitted to operate and sell direct to retailers.

	<u>Catch</u> (hundredweight)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Landed by trawlers . . . . .	4,233	5,132	6,617
Landed by other craft . . . . .	<u>16,868</u>	<u>15,660</u>	<u>17,724</u>
	21,101	20,792	24,341

The local catch did not meet all requirements; fish imports amounted to 1,565 hundredweight in 1960, compared with 1,105 in 1959 and 1,953 in 1958.

POWER

Two 5,000-kw turbo-alternators were commissioned, bringing the installed capacity of the generating plant to 25,000 kw.

	<u>Output of electricity</u> (thousands)	
	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Kwh generated . . . . .	47,630	61,027
Kwh used in station . . . . .	4,709	5,446
Kwh sold to consumers . . . . .	39,513	55,581
Station peak load (kw) . . . . .	12	14

INDUSTRY

The number of light industries is increasing. New industries established in 1960 included the manufacture of light engineering products and textiles, automobile assembly, and the production of carnation and chrysanthemum cuttings. Existing firms began to produce new lines such as paper bags, iron rods and bars and steel nets for ferro-concrete works, gloves and mittens, spring mattresses and knitted goods.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There is a good network of roads. Work was done on a new system of roads in the harbour and industrial estate areas; by the end of 1960 three of the four sections of the harbour bypass were nearing completion.

Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of ships entered . . . . .	2,144	2,179
Tonnage of ships entered . . . . .	3,194,764	3,525,190
Cargo discharged (long tons) . . . . .	515,126	452,886
Cargo loaded (long tons) . . . . .	57,998	42,808
Passengers:		
arrived . . . . .	11,608	12,160
departed . . . . .	12,868	13,102
in transit . . . . .	43,744	50,535

At the end of 1960 the construction of the deep-water wharf, part of the Grand Harbour development project, was nearing completion.

Air transport

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Aircraft arrivals:			
Number of aircraft . . . . .	3,283	2,467	2,646
Tonnage . . . . .	91,661	71,051	76,417
Freight (kg) . . . . .	494,676	548,123	786,884
Number of passengers . . . . .	...	33,391	40,430
Aircraft departures:			
Number of aircraft . . . . .	3,282	2,466	2,641
Tonnage . . . . .	92,038	70,864	76,241
Freight . . . . .	183,810	223,109	273,849
Number of passengers . . . . .	...	34,369	43,604
Number of passengers in transit . . . . .	...	26,790	27,739

The number of telephones on 31 March 1961 was 15,811, compared with 14,622 on 31 March 1960. Between these dates the capacity of the central automatic exchange was increased from 6,000 to 7,000 lines.

Malta is connected by submarine cable with the mainland of Europe (Pozzallo). There are radio telephone services to London and Benghazi.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The recurrent budget, which is financed from local funds, is approved in draft by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and approved by the Executive Council before taking effect. The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

The capital budget, which is financed entirely from United Kingdom or loan funds, is drawn up locally and approved in London, where control of expenditure is subject to the appropriate United Kingdom procedure, depending on whether the source of payment is the Colonial Services Vote, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, or loan funds.

Revenue and expenditure

Recurrent budget

(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u> (actual)	<u>1959/1960</u> (actual)	<u>1960/1961</u> (estimates)
Revenue . . . . .	9,547	10,369	11,496
Expenditure . . . . .	9,755	10,672	11,356
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise . . . . .	4,416	4,646	5,235
Income tax . . . . .	774	864	940
Electricity . . . . .	707	865	890
Fees and reimbursements . . . . .	399	516	682
Note Security Fund . . . . .	599	608	675
Licences, taxes, etc. . . . .	576	675	670
Lotteries . . . . .	541	562	570
Some major heads of expenditure:			
Medical and health . . . . .	1,652	1,686	1,698
Education . . . . .	1,271	1,347	1,692
Emigration, labour and social welfare . . . . .	1,567	1,524	1,550
Public works . . . . .	604	663	904

Capital expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u> (actual)	<u>1959/1960</u> (actual)	<u>1960/1961</u> (estimates)
<b>Basic services:</b>			
Water . . . . .	744	552	496
Roads . . . . .	313	286	366
Telephones . . . . .	<u>128</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>164</u>
	1,185	1,085	1,026
<b>Economic services:</b>			
Port development . . . . .	251	1,124	1,021
Industrial development . . . . .	52	131	661
Electricity . . . . .	930	462	294
Agriculture . . . . .	206	145	195
Education (technical) . . . . .	232	153	188
Other economic services . . . . .	<u>382</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>233</u>
	2,053	2,167	2,592
<b>Social services:</b>			
Housing . . . . .	476	670	810
Education (primary and grammar) . . . . .	353	345	508
Sewers . . . . .	226	253	236
Public buildings and other works . . . . .	173	118	159
Health . . . . .	82	31	147
Other . . . . .	<u>25</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>28</u>
	1,335	1,455	1,888
War damage compensation . . . . .	<u>317</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>244</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>5,750</b>
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes . . . . .	...	2,699	3,472
Colonial Services Vote scheme . . . . .	...	894	823
Local loan schemes . . . . .	<u>...</u>	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,211</u>
	...	4,707	5,506



BANKING AND CREDIT

Normal banking facilities are available.

Currency in circulation on 31 March 1960 was £20.6 million. With contributions from the United Kingdom taken into consideration, current receipts exceeded current repayments in 1959/1960 by £4.4 million, compared with £4.8 million in 1958/1959.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports

(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	28,820	27,875	29,619
Exports, domestic . . . . .	1,039	1,184	1,374
Re-exports . . . . .	2,253	2,852	2,451
Principal imports:			
Food . . . . .	9,900	9,785	10,387
Manufactured goods . . . . .	4,494	5,063	5,753
Machinery and transport equipment.	4,226	3,392	3,945
Miscellaneous manufactured articles . . . . .	3,246	3,215	3,481
Mineral fuels and lubricants . . .	2,730	2,328	2,286
Chemicals . . . . .	1,378	1,533	1,606
Principal exports:			
Crude materials, inedible, except fuel . . . . .	469	531	468
Food . . . . .	328	350	458
Miscellaneous manufactured articles . . . . .	109	139	175
Beverages and tobacco . . . . .	31	44	125
Animals and vegetable oils and fats . . . . .	90	106	103

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	42.7	40.6	40.6
Other parts of the Commonwealth . .	7.8	8.5	9.2
Other countries and territories . .	49.5	50.9	50.2
Destination of domestic exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	57.9	40.5	41.6
Other parts of the Commonwealth . .	10.1	5.0	9.1
Other countries and territories . .	32.0	54.5	49.3

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Malta is one of the most densely populated territories in the world, with an average density of nearly 2,700 persons to the square mile and a substantial net increase in population. Government policy during the post-war years has been directed towards encouraging and assisting large-scale emigration and local industrialization as means of meeting the difficulties caused by overpopulation. Very close control is maintained over immigration.

No problems of race or colour are reported to exist in Malta. Maltese women enjoy equal rights with men, with one exception: a married woman cannot exercise contractual and related rights without the consent of her husband.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

In 1959 and 1960 there were no serious problems affecting employment.

Gainfully occupied population<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Private industry:			
Agriculture and fishing . . . . .	8,650	8,070	8,120
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	600	530	630
Manufacturing . . . . .	9,030	14,920	14,960
Construction . . . . .	7,220	6,700	7,890
Commerce and banks . . . . .	1,250	12,210	11,860
Communications . . . . .	4,070	4,060	4,050
Gas service . . . . .	90	100	120
Personal services . . . . .	<u>8,390</u>	<u>8,040</u>	<u>8,130</u>
	9,300	54,630	55,760
Malta Government . . . . .	7,050	17,190	17,000
Defence Departments . . . . .	8,820	12,260	12,250
H.M. Forces . . . . .	<u>3,660</u>	<u>3,650</u>	<u>3,680</u>
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	18,830	87,730	88,690

<sup>a/</sup> These figures do not include certain home workers (e.g., lacemakers and dressmakers), United Kingdom civilians employed by the Defence Departments, and United Kingdom servicemen stationed in Malta.

Weekly wages paid in government departments

		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>			
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Labourer, unskilled . . . . .	105					120.	9
Labourer, skilled . . . . .	109.	6 to 116.	6	126	to 136.	3	
Artisan . . . . .	120.	6 to 161		138.	6 to 185.	3	
Clerk typist, male . . . . .	108	to 142		120.	9 to 156.	6	
Higher clerical officer . . . . .	153.	10 to 211.	6	171.	2 to 230.	9	

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>Number</u>		<u>Membership</u>	
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Trade unions and associations of employees . . . . .	35	40	22,105	22,130
Associations of employers . . . . .	12	14	1,651	1,814
Associations of employers and employees . . . . .	6	7	3,495	3,924

Labour disputes

After an arbitration award had been made in 1960 in favour of industrial workers employed by the Government of Malta and by the United Kingdom Service Departments in Malta, the General Workers Union made claims for increases in wages from private employers. Many trade disputes followed, most of which were settled voluntarily after mediation by the Department of Emigration, Labour and Social Welfare. Three disputes were referred to the Malta Arbitration Tribunal; two of them were decided during the year. There were eight work stoppages in 1960, all involving members of the General Workers Union. The total number of man-days lost was 48,312, compared with 1,549 in 1959.

Vocational training

Craft training in industry is carried out by means of apprenticeships. Trainees, normally between the ages of 14 and 18, are generally indentured for a period of six years in skilled trades. At the end of 1960, there were 124 apprentice trainees in industry, excluding the dockyard. Eighteen industrial training courses were organized by the Department of Education in 1960, compared with fourteen in 1959. The courses were of either two years' or ten months' duration, and were open to males between the ages of 16 and 29.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There were twenty-four primary co-operative societies in 1960, compared with twenty-two in 1959, and one central agricultural co-operative society. Five of the primary societies were in liquidation in 1960.

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Interim index of retail prices

(April 1960 = 100)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Weights</u>	<u>December 1960</u>
Food . . . . .	42.37	105.4
Alcoholic beverages . . . . .	3.05	104.7
Tobacco . . . . .	6.28	128.0
Housing . . . . .	3.36	100.0
Fuel and light . . . . .	3.29	91.6
Durable household goods . . . . .	9.80	100.1
Clothing and footwear . . . . .	12.97	100.3
Transport . . . . .	3.29	100.0
Miscellaneous . . . . .	9.27	100.5
Services . . . . .	<u>6.32</u>	<u>103.4</u>
All items . . . . .	100.0	104.2

Gross national product and income  
and personal income

(million pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Gross national product . . . . .	42.8	43.4
Gross national income . . . . .	40.7	41.6
allowing for capital consumption . .	1.7	1.8
Total personal income, including all households and private non-profit- making institutions and after providing for depreciation . . . . .	40.5	41.6

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The three basic schemes for the improvement of housing conditions are: (1) the erection of second storeys; (2) the reconditioning of sub-standard houses; and (3) the provision of rental housing. There are many single-storey dwellings; under scheme (1) the Government makes available a grant of £200

together with a loan of £550 at 3 per cent, repayable in annual instalments over a period of fifteen years, for the building of independent dwelling units above the ground floor. In 1960, 252 deeds were entered into for the building of such units, and 178 units were completed and occupied. Scheme (2) provides grants to be used for the improvement of living conditions, especially in slum areas. The 1960 programme under this scheme provides for the reconditioning of 450 dwellings; 450 agreements were signed for the execution of improvement works, and 453 dwellings were reconditioned. Under scheme (3), 152 dwelling units were completed. In addition, a large block of flats was built at Valetta on the site of a former slum area.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

Under the terms of the National Insurance Act of 1956, provision is made for the payment of sickness benefits, unemployment benefits, old age pensions, widows' pensions, guardians' allowances, and injury benefits. At the end of 1960 the number of persons registered under the National Insurance Act was 102,830, compared with 95,974 at the end of 1959. The number of voluntary contributors at the end of 1960 was 2,034, compared with 1,408 at the end of 1959. Old age pensions, widows' pensions and guardians' allowances became payable from April 1959. Old age pensions range from 15s. to 30s. per week, with a 50 per cent increase for a married man in respect of his wife. Widow's pensions range from 15s. to 30s. per week plus 3s. 9d. for every child under 16 years of age.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Emigration, Labour and Social Welfare administers public assistance under the National Assistance Act, 1956, and the Old Age Pensions Act, 1948.

Expenditure on public assistance

	<u>Number of persons receiving assistance</u>		<u>Amount paid (pounds)</u>	
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Non-contributory old age pensions . . . . .	15,271	14,676	757,348	729,955
Social assistance . . . . .	4,413 <sup>a/</sup>	4,473 <sup>a/</sup>	243,889	240,284
Sickness assistance . . . . .	442	483	10,424	11,208
Tuberculosis assistance . . . . .	923	984	65,365	65,759
Leprosy assistance . . . . .	85	86	9,766	10,519
Milk grants . . . . .	59	47	<u>1,658</u>	<u>2,010</u>
			1,088,450	1,059,735

a/ Number of households.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Number of persons convicted

(1 April to 31 December)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Offences against the person . . . . .	8	11
Offences against property . . . . .	42	44
Other offences . . . . .	91	96

The daily average number of persons in prison per 10,000 of the population was 1.67 in 1960, compared with 1.83 in 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical and Health Department attaches special importance to preventive measures. The Health Propaganda Section disseminates information on health by means of a mobile cinema, the press, booklets and leaflets and talks over the radio rediffusion network.

The amount of water extracted for domestic use during the year 1 April 1959 to 31 March 1960 was 2,916.5 million gallons in Malta and 138.4 million gallons in Gozo; these figures represent an increase over the previous year of 9 per cent in the total extraction in Malta and a 7 per cent decrease in Gozo. Water was generally in good supply. There were no restrictions on use and all demands for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes were met. The improvement in the general supply position was mainly due to additional water from new gallery schemes.

Expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	1,686	1,973
Capital:		
Health Department . . . . .	31	43
Sewers . . . . .	253	179

The whole of the capital expenditure was financed from funds provided by the United Kingdom Government.

Expenditure on public health as  
 percentage of total expenditure

	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	15.8	16.0
Capital . . . . .	5.7	4.9

Medical and health staff

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	173	88	169 <sup>a/</sup>	163
Pharmacists . . . . .	181	-	178	-
Senior health inspectors . . . . .	8	-	8	-
Health inspectors . . . . .	60	-	60	-

<sup>a/</sup> Including twenty-eight government-employed specialists who also practise their specialty privately.



### Institutions

There is a principal general hospital in Malta, a general hospital in Gozo, and institutions specializing in ophthalmology and dermatology (1); orthopaedics (1); psychiatric cases (2); chronic cases (2); tuberculosis (1); infectious diseases (2); and leprosy (1).

There are also the following services: district medical, school medical and dental, ante-natal (clinics), tuberculosis, rodent control and port health. The District Medical Service covers all parts of Malta and Gozo, providing medical services to all, in some cases free. There were forty-two district medical officers in 1960, compared with forty-eight in 1959.

The Royal University of Malta has Faculties of Medicine and Surgery and Dental Surgery, and has power to confer degrees.

Three-year residential nursing courses are available for suitable candidates, leading to the Certificate of Trained Nurse, recognized by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. Free board and lodging and uniforms are provided. Students are paid an allowance of £88 for the first year, £94 for the second and £150 for the third. A new school for nurses is being built and also a new medical school for the Royal University of Malta.

Teaching and training of auxiliary personnel is carried out in the various branches of the Department. Twelve-month courses are available for the training of students before appointment as health inspectors and hospital attendants.

### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

There is free compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 1/2 and 14. Of a total of 71,500 children of school age in 1960, 66,800 were at school, the remainder being exempted under the Compulsory Education Ordinance. Moreover, 5,300 children over school age and 4,500 under school age also attended school.

In 1960, illiteracy was 9 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, compared with 10.2 per cent in 1959.

The Special Education Section of the Education Department runs special schools of three types: (1) a school for deaf and dumb children; classes for deaf and dumb children are housed in primary schools; (2) a school for blind children and adults; and (3) a school for mentally handicapped children. Teachers for these schools are trained in the United Kingdom.

The Royal University of Malta, founded in 1769, has an average attendance of 388 students and grants degrees and diplomas in divinity, law, medicine, architecture, engineering, dental surgery, pharmacy, arts, science and public administration. Since 1947 it has had an autonomous status.

Suitable candidates for posts of primary school teacher may follow, at government expense, a two-year residential course before appointment, during which they are paid a pocket money allowance of £18 a year. In 1960, for the first time, four school teachers were given scholarships to read for B.A. or B.Sc. degrees at the Royal University of Malta. The course lasts three years, during which the students receive full salary and tuition fees. Evening courses taking four years are also available to enable school teachers to read for B.A. or B.Sc. degrees; students attending these courses are not given any financial help.

Expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	1,271	1,347	1,611
Capital . . . . .	353	497	538

Almost all the capital expenditure is financed from United Kingdom grants; a small proportion comes from loan funds.

Expenditure on education as percentage  
of total expenditure

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	13.0	12.6	13.0
Capital . . . . .	7.2	10.0	11.9

Schools

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private (aided and non-aided)</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Private (aided and non-aided)</u>
Primary . . . . .	110	} 110	114	56
Secondary . . . . .	9		8	32
Vocational . . . . .	10	-	8	-
Teacher-training . . . . .	1	1	1	1
Higher education . . . . .	1	-	1	-

Pupils

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	28,377	27,812	27,278	25,925
Secondary . . . . .	2,743	2,340	2,607	2,333
Vocational . . . . .	1,290	121	1,106	25
Teacher-training . . . . .	60	169	60	170
Higher education . . . . .	202	15	353	35

In addition, 9,720 boys and 8,762 girls attended private primary and secondary schools in 1960; the corresponding figures for 1959 were 8,875 and 7,957.

Teachers

<u>Government schools</u>	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary . . . . .	906	1,373	805	1,277
Secondary . . . . .	183	147	186	135
Vocational . . . . .	106	3	95	4
Teacher-training . . . . .	5	16	9	16
Higher education . . . . .	61	-	66	-

In addition, 244 male and 529 female teachers were employed in private primary and secondary schools; the corresponding figures for 1959 were 237 and 496.

During 1960, evening classes for adults were attended by 612 men and 233 women; the corresponding figures for 1959 were 627 and 538.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There is a main public library in Malta with 302,000 volumes and another in Gozo with 25,300 volumes, as well as forty-six district libraries with a total of 82,000 volumes. There is a juvenile library with 6,800 volumes, and three specialized libraries with volumes totalling 110,000. There are ten government museums and one owned by the ecclesiastical authorities.

Newspapers and periodicals

	<u>Language and circulation</u>			
	<u>Maltese</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Maltese and English</u>	<u>Maltese, English and Italian</u>
Daily . . . . .	14,000	19,000	-	-
Twice weekly . . . . .	15,000	-	1,000	-
Weekly . . . . .	34,500	22,000	-	-
Fortnightly . . . . .	1,500	-	2,000	-
Monthly . . . . .	-	-	2,000	-
Six times yearly . . . . .	-	-	-	2,000

MAURITIUS

AREA

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, has an area of 720 square miles (1,865 square kilometres). It has a number of dependencies with a total area of 89.5 square miles (231 square kilometres).

POPULATION

	<u>1952</u> (census)	<u>1957</u> (estimates)	<u>1960</u> (estimates)
General population <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	148,238	173,593	185,399
Indo-Mauritians . . . . .	335,327	401,871	440,459
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese . . . . .	<u>17,850</u>	<u>21,157</u>	<u>22,980</u>
	501,415	596,621	648,838
Dependencies . . . . .	15,085	...	...

<sup>a/</sup> Includes a mixed population of French and African origin and Europeans, mainly of French origin.

Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	40.8	38.5	39.6
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	67.4	62.5	69.5
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	11.8	10.9	11.3

Mauritius is one of the most thickly populated areas of the world. In 1960 it had a population density of 887 per square mile (calculated on the mid-year population of 638,691), compared with 828 in 1957. The population increase was 39 per cent in the last decade and there is a prospect of an even greater increase in the years to come, with no outlets in sight for the surplus population. The effect of this population increase has been described in a 1960 government paper as a "situation of real gravity, which will steadily deteriorate and which can only be remedied if policies, deliberately directed to that end, are framed and enthusiastically pursued".

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

At 31 December 1960, the Public Service comprised 122 overseas officers and 309 local officers. Among the "overseas" officers, nineteen were Mauritians - members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service: they included the Administrative Secretary, the Principal Assistant Secretary, the Deputy Accountant General, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Civil Commissioner, the Principal of the Training College, the Police Commissioner, the Director of Public Works, the Registrar General, and a number of other senior officials.

Training facilities

In-service training is undertaken by various government departments, such as police, customs and excise, public works, education, health, etc. Training courses are held each year for members of the general clerical service in such subjects as English, financial procedure, government accounting, the correct application of colonial regulations, etc.

A civil service scholarship scheme has been designed to provide for the further education and training overseas of locally domiciled officers to prepare them for senior posts in the Public Service. In 1960, a total of eighty-three officers were sent overseas on post-election or study leave courses; of these seventy-two attended courses in the United Kingdom, three were trained in Canada, two in the United States of America, two in Australia, one in South Africa, one in India, and two in Kenya.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which accounted for 96 per cent of all exports in 1958, 97 per cent in 1959, and 90 per cent in 1960. Sugar production fell from the record figure of 580,372 metric tons in 1959 to 235,578 metric tons in 1960, owing to damages caused by two violent cyclones which struck the island during the year.

The island is completely lacking in mineral resources, has no entrepôt trade and, apart from sugar and its by-products, has only small manufacturing enterprises.

During the period under review, the rate of population growth, taken in conjunction with the island's natural resources, continued to give cause for concern and emphasis was laid on the need to foster economic development.

The Territory's Five-Year Development Programme, 1957-1962, which it was estimated would cost over Rs.210 million,<sup>11/</sup> included provision for the development of agriculture, water supplies, electricity, roads, harbours, schools, hospitals and housing schemes. In view of the damage caused by the two cyclones, this programme has been wound up and a new one for the five-year period 1960-1965 was being formulated; it will concentrate to a large extent upon cyclone repair and reconstruction. At the same time it was planned to diversify the economy by the encouragement of secondary industries.

#### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres, of which 220,000 acres were under cultivation in 1960, compared with 206,000 in 1957. The cultivated area consists of sugar cane (200,000 acres), tea (4,000 acres), tobacco (970 acres), aloe fibre (5,000 acres), food crops and vegetables (10,000 acres). Forests, tree plantations and scrub total 197,000 acres; built up areas, roads and water bodies take up 22,000 acres; grazing and permanent waste lands account for the remaining 22,000 acres.

The proper use of land has become a serious problem because of the steadily increasing population. In recent years, organized settlement has been attempted and a pilot scheme has been started, with the primary object of establishing food-producing small-holders' communities. In 1960, there were seven small settlement areas covering 1,300 acres under cultivation.

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<sup>11/</sup> The local currency is the Mauritius rupee, which equals 1s.6d. or \$US0.21.

Developments undertaken by the Department of Agriculture during the period under review included the promotion of the most efficient use of all available lands suitable for cultivation, the setting up of an agricultural extension service and the development of experimental stations.

The sugar industry is the main source of wealth and employment. About 80 per cent of the sugar crop is produced by the larger plantations; some 15,000 peasant planters, often grouped in co-operative societies, produce the remaining 20 per cent. In 1960, the production of sugar was 1.23 metric tons per acre, compared with 3.09 obtained in 1959 and 2.90 in 1958.

Expansion of the tea industry centres around a government-sponsored pilot project, which is expected to result in improved yields and quality and the establishment of 3,000 acres of plantations by 1962. This project has been brought to a temporary halt because of the devastation of young tea areas by the two cyclones. The reduction in aloe fibre production was also a result of the damage caused by the cyclones.

Principal crops  
 (metric tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar . . . . .	526,000	580,000	235,000
Tea . . . . .	873	906	786
Tobacco . . . . .	498	567	553
Aloe fibre . . . . .	1,576	1,464	973

Live-stock

The live-stock consists of milk cattle and goats, with a small number of sheep and pigs. The number of milk cattle increased from 38,000 in 1956 to about 40,000 in 1960. The number of goats is estimated to be 50,000. Beef and milk production is much below requirements and has to be supplemented by imports of cattle and dried milk.

A Live-stock Extension Service provides farmers with assistance and advice on better methods of management and breeding. During the period under review, progress was made with the selection of high-yielding cows for the foundation breeding stock; several breeding centres and an artificial insemination centre were completed.



## FORESTRY

Forest lands, including scrub lands and grazing lands with trees, occupy 187,850 acres; of this the Crown forest estate occupies 67,150 acres. The national reserves of some 4,520 acres are receiving particular attention and sample plots are maintained within them to study the growth of exotics and different methods of treatment.

During the years 1958-1960, a total of 1,405 acres of new plantations were created; in addition about 12,000 acres of plantations were treated under weeding and cleaning operations. Extensive damage was caused to forest plantations by the 1960 cyclones. Some 2,000 acres of pine plantations over 12 years of age were virtually destroyed, together with some 2,500 acres of eucalyptus trees.

## FISHERIES

Fishing is practised around the coast of Mauritius, Rodrigues and St. Brandon to supply the local market. The total controlled catch was 1,368 tons in 1960, compared with 1,299 tons in 1959 and 1,616 tons in 1958. The reduction since 1958 was due to the partial enforcement of a closed season for large nets and to repeated bad weather. The 1960 cyclones had a disastrous effect on the fishing industry; 293 fishing boats were destroyed and 630 damaged; large numbers of small fish were swept ashore. A scheme of government long-term loans at a cheap rate of interest was started to allow fishermen to build new boats. A loan of Rs.200,000 to a local fishing company to enable it to purchase a fishing vessel was approved.

A survey of new fishing grounds up to twenty miles off-shore was in the course of completion in 1960.

## POWER

During 1958 and 1959, work on new hydroelectric schemes proceeded satisfactorily. The Magenta hydroelectric station was completed and brought into service. During 1960, the development of electricity was greatly hampered by the two cyclones. The damage caused to the electric lines was so wide-spread that development works had to be discontinued and the Central Electricity Board had to concentrate on repairs and reconstruction.

Power generated during 1960 by five hydroelectric and two thermal stations of the Central Electricity Board and six private stations in sugar factories totalled 54.7 million kwh, compared with 55.9 million kwh in 1959 and 48.9 million kwh in 1958. The number of consumers increased from 41,097 in 1958 to 45,842 in 1959 and to 46,181 in 1960.

### INDUSTRY

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, local industries of lesser importance include the manufacture of rum and wine, edible oil and soap, cigarettes, salt, lime and bricks. Various small trades include printing shops, tanneries, and mechanical and electrical workshops.

The Development Programme, 1957-1962, provided for loans up to a total of Rs. 1 million to non-agricultural secondary industries likely to be of advantage to the Territory. A further sum of Rs.100,000 was provided for grants towards the cost of investigation of new processes or industries showing promise of development, and Rs. 2.5 million were allocated for the development of the tourist industry.

Exemptions from import duty are granted for machinery for the manufacture of commodities produced locally, and the Income Tax Ordinance includes an "investment allowance" equal to one-tenth of the capital expenditure incurred on construction of new industrial plants.

#### Industrial production

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar (metric tons) . . . . .	526,000	580,000	235,000
Rum (hectolitres) . . . . .	15,830	21,620	19,000
Tea (metric tons) . . . . .	873	906	786
Tobacco (metric tons) . . . . .	500	567	553
Sacks, aloe fibre (thousand units). . .	1,423	1,200	1,270
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards) . . . . .	1,900	1,900	18,700
Filter press cloth (yards) . . . . .	24,000	28,000	34,300
Yarn, aloe fibre (kilogrammes). . . . .	13,000	15,500	16,000

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There were 744.5 miles of roads in 1960, compared with 736 miles in 1957. All roads are metalled and about 438.5 miles are bitumen coated (compared with 377 miles of bitumenized roads in 1957). The consolidation and improvement of bus services continued during the period under review; 116,000 passengers travelled daily by bus in 1960, compared with 100,000 in 1957. The number of buses increased from 356 in 1956 to 488 in 1959; during the same period the total number of registered motor vehicles increased from 10,882 to 13,291.

The railway network has eighty-two miles of track. Passenger services, which operated at a deficit, were discontinued in 1956. Goods (mainly sugar) transported by rail totalled 536,600 metric tons in 1960, compared with 489,157 metric tons in 1959, and 518,632 metric tons in 1958.

Air transport

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Aircraft movements . . . . .	469	563	569
Passengers arriving and departing . . .	9,547	11,683	12,837
Freight carried (metric tons) . . . . .	98.5	91.3	94.7
Mail carried (metric tons) . . . . .	38.3	42.0	54.5

Regular external air services are operated twice weekly to Nairobi, Madagascar and Réunion, and weekly between Australia and South Africa via Mauritius.

Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Vessels entering Port Louis . . . . .	367	406	415
Total registered tonnage (thousands) . .	1,318	1,385	1,301
Passengers arriving and departing . . .	8,108	7,993	8,024
Cargo handled (thousand metric tons)			
Imported . . . . .	399	425	479
Exported . . . . .	596	584	357

During 1960, work started on the improvement of harbour facilities; the scheme consists of the repair and strengthening of the deep-water quay, and the construction of two lighterage quays, a transit shed and a warehouse. Special cement silos have been built and cement in bulk is now imported regularly from East Africa.

Communications

There were seventy-seven post offices and postal agencies in 1960, compared with seventy-five in 1956. The number of letters, post cards and printed papers increased from 6.7 million in 1957 to 8.8 million in 1960.

The Department of Communications, established in 1957, is responsible for the operation of the telephone and telegraph systems, and for a ship-to-shore radio station. Mauritius is linked with the outside world by cables and radio installations. There were fifteen telephone exchanges and 8,161 telephones in 1959, compared with fourteen exchanges and 7,282 telephones in 1956.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
 (thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	133,512	129,020	130,966
Expenditure . . . . .	132,522	132,525	138,146
Main heads of revenue:			
Direct taxes . . . . .	49,199	49,311	42,247
Indirect taxes . . . . .	58,327	63,324	71,238
Receipts from public utilities . . . . .	11,648	7,216	7,756
Receipts from public services . . . . .	6,696	4,673	5,511
Major heads of expenditure:			
Education . . . . .	18,597	18,337	19,292
Public assistance . . . . .	13,908	15,570	18,189
Health . . . . .	13,296	14,567	14,313
Contribution to development fund . . . . .	11,807	6,500	10,500
Public service pensions . . . . .	5,901	8,038	9,824
Public works annually recurrent . . . . .	6,829	6,558	7,684

<sup>a/</sup> Not including the Capital Expenditure Programme. The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Development finance

The Capital Expenditure Programme is financed from a territorial Development and Welfare Fund, from loans funds, and from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

Capital expenditure

(thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Education . . . . .	3,584	3,546	2,880
Medical and health . . . . .	2,157	905	1,630
Housing . . . . .	600	1,100	900
Agriculture . . . . .	2,808	4,549	2,414
Water supplies and irrigation . . . . .	2,025	3,992	2,562
Roads . . . . .	2,417	3,132	3,003
Electricity . . . . .	6,699	5,956	10,539
All other projects . . . . .	5,293	5,427	15,350
	<u>25,583</u>	<u>28,607</u>	<u>39,278</u>

INTERNATIONAL TRADEImports and exports

(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	299,218	286,852	331,867
Exports . . . . .	288,901	289,635	184,986
Principal imports:			
Rice . . . . .	44,114	32,351	33,042
Flour, grain and grain products . . . . .	16,970	14,163	16,751
Edible oil and fats . . . . .	9,247	8,911	12,183
Machinery and electrical goods . . . . .	43,096	41,357	41,207
Iron and steel goods . . . . .	17,667	15,293	33,389
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	13,159	13,013	15,473
Manures and fertilizers . . . . .	13,128	15,175	14,176
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	10,698	10,994	12,069
Principal exports:			
Sugar a/ . . . . .	269,894	269,507	166,779
Sugar molasses . . . . .	4,875	4,835	3,422
Tea . . . . .	2,347	2,692	1,344
Alcohol . . . . .	13	26	22

a/ Excluding the value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs.7.2 million in 1958, Rs.7.4 million in 1959, and Rs.7.2 million in 1960.

Direction of trade  
 (percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	36.2	36.9	34.9
Other preferential tariff countries . . . . .	33.4	35.7	34.0
General tariff countries . . . . .	30.4	27.4	31.1
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	83.1	81.4	89.7
Other preferential tariff countries . . . . .	11.3	16.2	7.5
General tariff countries . . . . .	5.6	2.4	2.8

Under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the United Kingdom has undertaken to provide a guaranteed market for 335,000 long tons of Mauritius sugar each year until the end of 1967, at a price negotiated annually. In 1960 the quota was increased to 353,425 long tons, but owing to a substantially reduced crop the exports fell short of the negotiated price quota by some 50,000 long tons. The negotiated price on 1960 was £44.8s.10d. per long ton, compared with £42.3s.0d. in 1957.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of Mauritius comprises an Indo-Mauritian group (about 67.8 per cent of the total population), which includes about 340,000 Hindus and 100,000 Moslems; a population of mixed French and African origin known as the "general population" (about 28.5 per cent); a Sino-Mauritian community comprising about 3.5 per cent of the population; a European group, mainly of French origin, and a few British officials. The "general population" is almost entirely Roman Catholic and French-speaking. English, the official language, is not yet in general use, though it is more widely spoken and understood than it was some years ago. Creole, a derivative of French, plays the role of a lingua franca.

Until recently, each group tended to remain separate and was mainly concerned with its own interests. There are, however, signs of a growing awareness of the

need to break down communal and racial barriers and to tackle the Territory's problems on an all-community basis.

Status of women

Women over the age of 21 may hold property and bear responsibility for all their actions, except that where a complaint is filed against a married woman, the husband becomes co-defendant under the French system of community of property. The consent of parents is essential for the marriage of minors under 21 years of age, but special legislative arrangements allow Hindu and Muslim girls of 18 to marry without the consent of their parents.

Women over the age of 21 have the right to vote; they are not debarred from any employment and serve on many government boards and committees and in various welfare and cultural organizations. Women have also served as members of the Legislative Council.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The sugar industry employed on an average 59,000 workers during the 1960 crop time, and 54,000 workers during the inter-crop period. Secondary industries employed 20,469 workers, and the public services 12,146 workers. This compares with 16,000 and 11,200 respectively in 1957.

The number of registered unemployed in 1960 varied from 1,614 during crop time to 3,562 during the inter-crop period, against 1,415 to 2,169 registered unemployed during the same periods in 1957. A preliminary survey of the problems of unemployment in the Territory was conducted during 1960 by a specialist from the Man-Power Division of the ILO.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Workers' unions . . . . .	27	30	32
Associations of government servants . . .	22	25	26
Associations of self-employed persons . .	4	3	3
Associations of employers . . . . .	9	8	9
Federations of unions . . . . .	-	-	2
Total membership on the rolls . . . . .	18,966	27,149	25,808
Paid-up members . . . . .	16,243	25,602	23,807

In 1960, the most important workers' organizations were: the Plantation Workers' Union, with a membership of 3,362; the Agricultural Workers' Union, with a membership of 3,761; the Government and Other Manual Workers' Union, with 1,428 members; and the Artisans and General Workers' Union, with 1,086 members. The two largest associations of government employees were the Government General Employees' Union, with 1,330 members, and the Government Servants and Other Employees' Association, with 1,170 members.

Labour disputes

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of strikes . . . . .	1	3	12
Number of workers involved . .	656	...	845
Man-days lost . . . . .	8,528	17,661	6,414

Most disputes were settled by agreements or arbitration. In 1960, a dispute between the workers and the administration of the Government sack factory was brought before a Board of Inquiry.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of co-operative societies . .	334	338
Membership . . . . .	31,597	32,420
Assets (thousand rupees) . . . . .	10,767	13,127
Turnover (thousand rupees) . . . . .	38,521	44,130

The co-operative movement is guided by a small government department in conjunction with a secondary-society - the Mauritius Co-operative Union. The movement derives financial support from another secondary society - the Co-operative Central Bank - whilst the interests of agricultural and distributive societies are attended by the Co-operative Agricultural Federation and the Co-operative Wholesale Society, respectively.

In 1960, the co-operative movement comprised four secondary societies and 334 primary societies; the latter included 176 agricultural credit societies; six marketing, three housing, one printing and 19 transport societies; 79 co-operative retail stores, 23 thrift and savings societies; one better-living society, and 26 school savings banks.



## STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices

(1939 = 100)

	<u>Manual workers</u>		<u>Moderate income group</u>		<u>Higher income group</u>	
	<u>Unskilled</u>	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Rs.100-300</u> (per month)	<u>Rs.300-550</u> (per month)	<u>Rs.550-1,000</u> (per month)	<u>Over</u> <u>Rs.1,000</u>
1958 (December)	380	347	333	323	312	288
1959 (December)	379	347	332	321	309	283
1960 (December)	381	350	337	327	315	291

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, entertainment, dependants and charities, and other services.

The national income at constant (1948) prices was Rs.403 million in 1957 and Rs.406 million in 1958. The per caput income at constant (1948) prices was Rs.692 in 1958, compared with Rs.709 in 1957.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND HOUSING

Overcrowding is prevalent in urban areas and rents are high. The main problems are indiscriminate construction, over-population, migration to the towns, low wage levels of the groups most in need of rehousing, lack of funds, and the shortage of qualified architects. Cyclones often result in considerable destruction of houses; in 1960, about 70,000 buildings were destroyed or damaged.

A Central Housing Authority was set up in 1960 to deal with the housing problem, and a scheme was approved for the construction of 20,000 low-cost houses. Urban housing is also provided by local authorities with government loans at low rates of interest. During the decade 1950-1960, 1,143 houses were completed by the four urban councils. In the rural areas the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund has completed 373 houses and 1,500 new houses are planned for the future. The Fund, which is financed by a cess on all sugar exported, also has schemes for lending money to sugar estates to erect houses for their workers. Co-operative building societies completed five houses in 1960, which brought the total of houses built by these societies to thirty-two.

In 1960, a Town and Country Planning Officer arrived in Mauritius and a number of planning areas have been declared under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance.

### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Compensation for industrial accidents is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

The sugar industry maintains a contributory provident fund for retired workers. A non-contributory old-age pension scheme for all employed workers was introduced in 1950: in December 1960, 27,572 persons were in receipt of pensions, against 19,049 in December 1957. Legislation does not provide for the relief of able-bodied unemployed; casual grants are made, however, when unemployment is attended by destitution; the number of such cases relieved in 1960 amounted to 472, compared with 880 in 1959.

The Public Assistance Department is responsible for outdoor and indoor relief and for the granting of old age pensions. In 1960, there were twenty-nine public assistance centres and twenty-one sub-centres throughout the island. Outdoor relief was paid to 37,493 persons in 1960, compared with 14,900 persons in 1957. Indoor relief in orphanages and infirmaries was provided in 1960 to 674 adults and 176 children, compared with 1,036 adults and 252 children in 1957.

Expenditure on public assistance amounted to Rs.18.2 million in 1960, against Rs.9.4 million in 1957.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The responsibilities of the Social Welfare Department include the stimulation of interest in social welfare centres, community centres and community development projects; administration of the probation service; and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Social welfare centres and community centres are established by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. Social welfare centres, which are managed by representative local committees, run maternity and child welfare services and classes in sewing and other handwork. Welfare officers are attached to each centre and work in close association with voluntary workers. By the end of 1960, fourteen welfare centres had been set up in various parts of the island. Community centres are established in areas not served by social welfare centres; they are run by village councils and are used as meeting places for social, recreational and educational activities.

"Welfare months" are held at social welfare centres to stimulate community activities. Officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Social Welfare give lectures and demonstrations, drawing attention to village problems and suggesting solutions. The development of women's associations is being encouraged, especially in rural areas. There were fifty-four such associations registered at the end of 1960.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A rehabilitation centre for long and short-term offenders was opened in 1958; particular stress is laid on outdoor work, such as gardening, fish farming and animal husbandry; educational facilities are also provided for the prisoners. During 1960, an average of ninety inmates served their sentences at the centre.

The probation system has made satisfactory progress; 345 persons were put on probation in 1960. There is a probation hostel for boys, in which ten boys were in residence at the end of 1960. District probation committees have been set up in each court area, in an effort to associate the community in the rehabilitation of delinquents.

Crime statistics

	<u>Number of convictions (cases)</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Offences against lawful authority . . . . .	156	155
Offences against public morality . . . . .	37	34
Offences against the person . . . . .	1,947	1,810
Offences against property . . . . .	1,165	1,056
Other offences against the Penal Code . . . . .	2,728	2,516
Offences against local laws . . . . .	<u>11,096</u>	<u>15,249</u>
	17,129	20,820

The number of offences reported to the police in 1960 was 40,932, compared with 43,243 in 1959, and 41,909 in 1958.

Daily average population in institutions

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Prisons . . . . .	518	471	476
Borstal institution . . . . .	88	78	65
Industrial school . . . . .	116	107	107

PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period under review, the general health of the population continued to improve. The death-rate declined from 13.0 per thousand of the population in 1957 to 11.8 per thousand in 1958, and to 10.9 per thousand in 1959; infant mortality declined from 75.1 per thousand live births in 1957 to 67.4 per thousand in 1958 and 62.5 per thousand in 1959. In 1960, probably as a result of the disasters caused by two violent cyclones, the death-rate rose to 11.3 per thousand of the population, and infant mortality to 69.5 per thousand of live births.

The main factors responsible for bringing about improvement in health conditions were the progressive elimination of malaria and the higher standard of environmental hygiene. There has equally been a decline in the number of deaths caused by infective and parasitic diseases. Deaths from tuberculosis decreased from 23.68 per 100,000 of the population in 1957 to 15.81 per 100,000 in 1960.

An epidemic of poliomyelitis broke out in 1959 and lasted fourteen weeks, leaving ninety-seven paralysed victims. Sabin vaccine was fed to about 195,000 children in 1959 and to 54,900 children in 1960.

Training for auxiliary medical personnel is available at two hospitals. During the period under review, eighty-six nurses, seventeen midwives and sixty-five dressers completed their training. There are also training facilities for pharmacists and sanitary inspectors.

Medical facilities were expanded; additional wards and out-patient departments were completed at two general hospitals and work was begun on the construction of two health centres and on extensions to the General School of Nursing.

Mauritius continued to receive assistance from WHO; in 1959, a nutrition survey team was sent by WHO to study the nature of the prevailing anaemia. Another team of experts completed its survey on the incidence of tuberculosis.

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Health Department . . . . .	13,296	14,567	14,313
Capital Expenditure Programme . . . . .	2,157	905	1,630

Medical and health staff  
(Government and private)<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	70 (69)	83 (57)	86 (68)
Dentists . . . . .	4 (25)	5 (25)	6 (31)
Nurses of senior training . . . . .	10	9	9
Certificated nurses . . . . .	195	218	256
Dressers . . . . .	231	239	247
Midwives . . . . .	65	71	69
Health inspectors . . . . .	58	56	54
X-ray technicians . . . . .	5	5	10
Pharmacists . . . . .	2 (45)	2 (46)	3 (47)

a/ Figures in parentheses show private staff.

Institutions

	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospitals . . . . .	8	8	8	1,190	1,199	1,191
Dispensaries . . . . .	42	50	50	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres . . . . .	19	19	23	-	-	-
Mental hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	737	738	747
Orthopaedic hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	181	226	202
Tuberculosis hospital . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	82
Leprosarium . . . . .	1	1	1	60	61	61

There were, in addition, four travelling dispensaries, one mobile ante-natal clinic, and four dental clinics. There were eighteen dispensaries and twenty-seven hospitals with 593 beds on sugar estates; there were also five private nursing homes with eighty-nine beds.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free in government and aided primary schools; in post-primary schools low fees are paid. Scholarships are awarded for secondary education and for higher studies overseas. There is no racial or religious differentiation in government and aided schools; a condition which aided schools must accept on receiving a grant is that they may not refuse admission to any child on the ground of race or religion.

The enactment of the Education (Amendment) Ordinance of 1960 introduced an important change in the organization of education, by placing the Education Department under the direct control of the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs. The post of the Director of Education was abolished and his duties and powers were transferred to the Minister, assisted by a Permanent Secretary. The Advisory Board on Education is available to the Minister for consultation.

There are four Education Authorities - Roman Catholic, Church of England, Hindu, and Muslim - which control the aided primary schools; these are in part maintained from public funds and in part from the resources of the Authorities; teachers at the aided schools are wholly paid from public funds.

The sharp increase in population has come at a time when interest in education has been increasing. To meet this demand it has been necessary to develop and expand considerably the primary education system. New educational buildings constructed since 1958 include twenty-two government primary schools and a Roman Catholic aided primary school. Additional space has been provided by the construction of 262 classrooms at existing government and aided schools. Extensions to the Royal College at Port Louis and the Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin have been completed. Many schools were damaged by the two cyclones in 1960 and had to be repaired or replaced.

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	18,597	18,337	19,292
Capital expenditure . . . . .	3,584	3,546	2,880

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.....	107	76	237	113	76	370	119	76	334
Secondary....	3	8	54	3	8	58	3	8	61
Vocational...	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Teacher- training...	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural College.....	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

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 . . . . .	64,155	51,474	68,997	57,176	67,343	56,686
Secondary . . . . .	10,381	5,056	12,545	5,944	15,407	7,433
Vocational . . . . .	65	7	134	29	183	50
Teacher-training . . . . .	307	143	274	148	270	174
Agricultural college	65	-	102	-	87	-
Higher education overseas . . . . .	434		606		610	

In 1960, the number of indigenous children of primary school age (5-12 years) was 130,500.

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 . . . . .	1,372	1,658	1,557	1,862	1,522	1,834
Secondary . . . . .	475	193	520	263	632	294
Vocational . . . . .	5	2	13	2	13	3
Teacher-training . . . . .	12	7	15	6	13	6
Agricultural college. . . . .	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>
	1,880	1,860	2,121	2,133	2,198	2,137

Adult education

	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>Pupils</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Post-primary continuation classes . . . . .	21	21	24	655	556	764
Science extension classes . . . . .	2	2	2	150	150	176

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are six public libraries in the main centres. The Mauritius Institute comprises three museums, five scientific and cultural societies and a public library.

Four main daily papers are published, mostly in French, with an average circulation of about 11,000 each. There are, in addition, five Chinese dailies, twenty-four weekly, monthly and quarterly publications in French or English, and four Hindi periodicals.

There are two theatres and thirty-five permanent cinema halls. Ninety-six projectors and twenty-eight film-strip projectors are being used for educational purposes.

During 1960, the Mauritius Broadcasting Station was on the air an average of fifty-six hours a week. The number of radio licences at the end of the year was 39,632, compared with 18,849 in 1954.



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AREA

The Territory comprises 46,066 square miles (119,311 square kilometres) including 9,380 square miles (24,294 square kilometres) of lake water.

POPULATION

(31 December estimates)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Africans . . . . .	2,720,000	2,780,000	2,840,000
Asians, Eurafrians, Sudo-Africans	11,400	12,400	13,200
Europeans	8,700	9,000	9,500
	<u>2,740,100</u>	<u>2,801,400</u>	<u>2,862,700</u>

Vital statistics for Africans are not available.

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

The policy of the Nyasaland Government is to proceed with the localization of the Public Service at the greatest possible speed, and it has therefore accepted in principle the recommendations of the Localization Committee appointed by the Governor to study the problems involved in creating a local civil service.

The number of officers in the civil service of Nyasaland in 1960 was as follows: pensionable overseas officers, 757; non-pensionable overseas officers, 287; and local officers filling posts of a status comparable to those occupied by overseas officers, 184.

The junior branch of the Public Service has an approximate establishment of 9,000 permanent posts and those posts, which are pensionable or gratuitable, are filled by Nyasaland Africans.

### Training facilities

Instructional courses of up to two years' duration in agriculture, forestry and veterinary work are available at the respective departmental training institutions. There is also a police training school mainly for new recruits, and a Commercial Training Centre for clerical training. Training in social development work is given at the School of Local Government and various schemes for departmental in-service training are given elsewhere in the Public Service.

The Localization Committee's proposals for a comprehensive programme of training include sending an increasing number of Nyasalanders to institutions outside the Territory; improving the facilities of local institutions so that more advanced courses can be provided; creating new courses locally to provide for the training of technical staff; and providing permanent machinery for directing the whole of the localization and training effort. The setting up of a school of administration and a technical college for the training of non-professional staff in the industrial and technical departments of government has also been recommended.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Nyasaland's economy is based entirely on agriculture, and most of its industries deal with the processing of agricultural products.

There has been a general increase in the level of economic development in recent years in both the governmental and private sectors. In 1960, the net domestic product in the money economy amounted to nearly £24 million<sup>12/</sup>, an increase of £2 1/4 million over the 1959 figure and the greatest annual increase ever recorded in the Territory.

A striking factor in this increase is the growing contribution which Africans are making towards the economy and the share of the benefits they themselves are

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<sup>12/</sup> The local currency is the pound (20 shillings) of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which is equal to one pound sterling or \$US2.80.

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receiving. African income from the manufacturing, building and construction industries and from commercial activities, whether from employment or self-employment, exceeded £4 million in 1959; African income has thus doubled over the period 1954 to 1959.

Provision was made in the financial year 1960/1961 for the largest capital programme in terms of money ever undertaken by the Nyasaland Government. Schemes directly concerned with economic development include land reorganization schemes to make full use of the productivity of the soil; fisheries research in order to foster the development and expansion of this industry; and the improvement and extension of roads. Industrialization is being encouraged in order to increase employment and to provide domestically produced goods which the increasing purchasing power of the African population would absorb.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

The Department of Agriculture and Veterinary Services is part of the Division of the Secretary for Natural Resources. This Division was created following an administrative reorganization of the Government's Secretariat in October 1959, and is responsible for the formulation of policy and the co-ordination of work of the departments under its jurisdiction.

The principal economic crops are tea, tobacco, ground-nuts and cotton. Maize, rice, tung and coffee are also important cash crops. There were no major changes in the principal crops produced during 1960. The increased emphasis on ground-nut production both for the income it provides and for its usefulness in rotation with other crops led to a record crop of 21,000 short tons, compared with 12,816 tons in 1959.

The total tobacco crop sold on the auction floors in 1960 amounted to 34.3 million pounds, compared with 36.8 million pounds in 1959. The Agricultural Production and Marketing Board purchased a total of 20.3 million pounds of all types of tobacco from African producers who were paid £671,189, which was well below the comparable 1959 figures of 28.5 million pounds for £927,700.

Tea production was excellent in 1960; exports of tea for the year ending 31 March 1960 amounted to 23.6 million pounds compared with 24.3 million pounds in 1959.

The tung oil crop of 1,063 long tons of oil was below the 1959 total of 1,341 tons.

A record of 12,515 short tons of seed cotton was produced on African trust land in 1960, compared with 10,029 tons in 1959.

The purchases made by the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, which markets African-produced maize, tobacco, cotton, ground-nuts and wheat, amounted to about £2,290,000 in 1960. This was the highest total ever distributed to African growers for their crops in any year.

During the last few years, special efforts have been made to encourage the Master Farmers' and Smallholders' Schemes, land reorganization schemes, and the Turkish tobacco and coffee industries. The number of established master farmers who continued to farm to the required standard increased from 617 in 1959 to 730 in 1960. The Smallholders' Scheme completed its first full year of operation, but results were disappointing in that only seventeen farmers enrolled and continued to farm to the standard qualifying for a bonus. Of the Village Land Improvement Schemes and Land Reorganization Schemes, nine of the small village schemes failed. The remaining twenty-five small schemes survived but no further progress was made.

Principal cash crops

Production (surplus)  
(thousand short tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Tobacco . . . . .	19.5	18.4	17.2
Ground-nuts . . . . .	12.8	12.8	16.6
Tea . . . . .	10.7	11.3	12.4
Cotton . . . . .	6.1	10.8	13.6
Tung oil . . . . .	0.9	1.5	1.2

Live-stock

For the first time in seven years, there was no increase in the cattle population due to tick-borne diseases because of the general failure to dip the cattle. The figures for sheep, goats and pigs all showed a decline, partly due to lack of co-operation in the census by owners.

The Cold Storage Commission completed its first year of active operation, having opened its new £180,000 central abattoir and processing plant in January 1960. The hides and skin industry was also improved by the Cold Storage Commission acting as sole buyer and seller of its products on a non-profit making basis.

Live-stock population

(thousand head)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Goats . . . . .	412.6	460.6	442.6
Cattle . . . . .	343.0	356.5	356.7
Pigs . . . . .	82.1	119.9	72.5
Sheep . . . . .	62.0	75.3	69.1

Live-stock products

(short tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Ghee (African produced) . . . . .	28.0	20.6	23.5
Hides and skins (pieces) . . . . .	44,513 <sup>a/</sup>	34,752	63,603

a/ Pounds.

FORESTRY

The total area of forest and woodland in 1960 was estimated at 8,936 square miles, of which 2,943 was Government Forest Reserve. During 1960, revenue from the sale of forest produce from State forests was £17,897 and from African trust land £13,431, compared with £14,602 and £15,861, respectively, in 1959.

Forestry training is provided at the Forest School where a second two-year course began in March 1960. Regular courses for the advanced training of forest guards were also started at all forest stations to increase the efficiency of their junior officers.

	<u>Production</u> (thousand cubic feet)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Hardwood . . . . .	300.8	212.1	186.5
Softwood . . . . .	127.8	78.7	150.9
Poles (roundwood) .	158.5	159.5	185.4
Firewood . . . . .	2,197.7	1,926.6	1,823.7

#### FISHERIES

The African fishing industry has in recent years changed from subsistence to full-time fishing on a commercial basis, stimulated by loans from the African Loans Board and by a policy of large-scale purchasing of fish by non-African firms. It is estimated that the annual African production is about 3,000 to 4,000 tons. During 1960, the Cold Storage Commission plant in Blantyre came into operation and provided facilities for fresh fish storage. This was of great assistance both to the internal and external fresh fish trade.

#### POWER

Electric power distribution is a federal responsibility and, apart from small diesel stations on farms and estates, the principal installations are owned and operated by the Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission, which was established under federal legislation on 1 February 1957. Installed capacity and production have continued to increase as indicated by the following table:

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	<u>Installed capacity</u>		
	(thousand kw)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Steam . . . . .	7,000	7,000	7,000
Hydro . . . . .	750	750	600
Diesel . . . . .	1,005	2,220	2,500
	<u>8,755</u>	<u>9,970</u>	<u>10,100</u>
Total			
Units sent out (thousand kwh):	22,368	25,513	28,156

INDUSTRY

The manufacturing industry is still in a early stage of development, and most of its products, sold in the local market, are based on locally-produced primary materials. These include the manufacture of cigarettes, pipe tobacco, biscuits, candy and cotton-seed oil. Other industries include cement manufacture, stone crushing, brick-making and joinery. There are also two tyre retreading works, a mineral water factory and a dry-cleaning works in operation.

The Nyasaland Industrial Development and Loans Board, established in 1959, which provides financial loans to encourage industry, issued £19,250 in loans during 1960.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

In 1960, the total road mileage was 5,988, of which approximately 249 miles were bituminous.

Registered motor vehicles

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Private motor cars . . . . .	5,006	5,473	6,353
Commercial vehicles . . . . .	4,164	4,606	5,266
Motor cycles . . . . .	1,165	1,268	1,524
Agricultural tractors . . . . .	627	646	690

Railway traffic

The railway is 289 miles in length and connects the Territory with the port of Beira in Mozambique, other parts of the Federation and with South Africa.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960<sup>a/</sup></u>
Tonnage hauled (thousand short tons) . . .	1,001.1	1,144.8	1,040.2
Passengers . . . . .	550,424	558,297	491,542

a/ January - October inclusive only.

A lake service operated by the Nyasaland Railways employs eight vessels routed between a number of lake shore stations.

Air transport

In 1960, there were three main airfields and twelve landing grounds. Aircraft movements increased from 4,888 in 1953 to 6,256 in 1960 at the two main airfields.

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1960</u>
	(Two main airfields)	
Passengers:		
Arrived . . . . .	19,352	51,723
Departed . . . . .	21,537	56,618
Mail (kilogrammes):		
Inwards . . . . .	49,750	79,935
Outwards . . . . .	26,567	67,729
Freight (kilogrammes):		
Loaded . . . . .	186,408	324,637
Discharged . . . . .	51,315	252,335



Communications

There are fifty-nine post offices, seventy-one telegraph and cable offices and forty-four telephone exchanges in the Territory. The number of telephones increased from 4,539 in 1958 to 4,973 in 1959 and 5,394 in 1960.

Nyasaland is served by the port of Beira in Mozambique, through which the greater part of its imports and exports must pass. During 1960, the total amount of cargo handled was 3,209,317 short tons, compared with 3,053,129 tons in 1959.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June. Africans as well as non-Africans pay income tax, supertax and a territorial surcharge on a progressive scale. Income tax is assessed on the basis of the taxable income starting with £500.

A poll tax of £4 per annum is payable by all non-African adult males and an African tax of 30s. per annum is payable by all adult male Africans (17s.6d. in 1957).

Revenue and expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Revenue:			
Ordinary . . . . .	5,308.2	5,340.0	5,485.0
Colonial Development and Welfare grants . . . . .	34.8	23.3	23.8
Trans-Zambesia Railway debenture interest and redemption . . . . .	107.8	-	-
Grants from United Kingdom Government . . . . .	-	-	212.4
	<u>5,450.8</u>	<u>5,363.3</u>	<u>5,721.2</u>
Expenditure . . . . .	5,311.5	5,560.3	6,389.5
Major heads of revenue:			
Share of federal income tax	2,460.4	2,065.9	1,861.5
Territorial surcharge on federal income tax . . . . .	187.0	189.0	180.0
African tax . . . . .	710.3	874.5	992.5
Reimbursements from Federal Government . . . . .	291.0	389.0	436.7
Major heads of expenditure:			
Public Works Department, (recurrent and extraordinary)	856.4	884.4	1,037.2
Agriculture, forestry, veterinary . . . . .	668.9	668.4	636.5
African education . . . . .	562.2	651.5	732.9
Provincial and district administration . . . . .	255.1	286.1	349.1
Police . . . . .	425.1	469.1	619.5

Development finance

The 1957-1961 Nyasaland Capital Development Plan has been reviewed and extended until 1963, but owing to the many changes to which the plan is subject a revised plan has not yet been published. The current plan aims at a balanced

programme of development of natural resources and urban services. The programme for education is being intensified with particular emphasis on teacher-training and secondary education.

Over the four-year period 1959 to 1963, financial assistance of over £3 million will be provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for deployment among various development schemes. In the financial year 1960/1961, provision has been made for grants from the African Development and Welfare Fund for land use schemes amounting to £176,000 and welfare and general purpose schemes amounting to £94,000.

Development Fund  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Development revenue . . . . .	3,756.2	2,083.9	1,117.6
Development expenditure . . . . .	2,713.4	2,283.2	1,751.0

The largest groups of development expenditure in 1959/1960 were: police (£335,548); rural and urban development (£220,078); Public Works Department (£211,176); and education (£152,595).

The major sources of development revenue are as follows:

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
	(thousand pounds)		
Grants under Colonial Development and Welfare Act . . . . .	458.7	345.4	126.3
Share of Federal Government loans . . . . .	1,157.5	1,066.8	518.2
Colonial Development Corporation . . . . .	476.0	250.0	-
Contributions . . . . .	533.8	300.00	150.0
Grants and loans from United Kingdom Government . . . . .	-	-	217.8

### BANKING AND CREDIT

Two private banks conduct business in the Territory through nine branches. In addition, co-operative societies, credit societies and private firms provide credit for farmers.

In 1960, the African Loans Board approved 214 agricultural loans totalling £12,000, compared with 208 loans valued at £11,850 in 1959, whilst the Land and Agricultural Loans Board, which was reconstituted as the Farmers' Loans and Subsidies Board in April 1960, granted twenty-one loans totalling £35,669 in 1960, compared with nineteen loans totalling £30,235 in 1959.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Commerce and trade became the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 1 July 1954, and from that date no separate figures for Nyasaland are available. On 1 July 1960, a new trade agreement came into force with South Africa. A new trade agreement was also signed with Japan.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Expanding educational facilities as well as improvement in the standard of living have to some extent narrowed the cultural and economic gaps between the African and non-African community. However, the absence of a large number of men working in neighbouring Territories continues to be an important factor in the disintegration of family life in the social structure.

Women are eligible for appointment to all types of public office, including executive, legislative and judicial office. The general conditions of service are basically the same for men and women, except that the principle of equal pay for women has not yet been extended to all branches of the Nyasaland Government Service. As regards civil liberties, there is no distinction between the sexes.

No legislation exists to make it an offence to discriminate against an individual on grounds of race. In order to promote a non-racial outlook in the social sphere, any new lease of public or trust land for purposes of establishing a club must require such a club to be run on non-racial lines.

#### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Inter-Territorial Tripartite Agreement on Migrant Labour, which expired on 30 June 1960, was not renewed and Africans can now move freely from one Territory to another without being required to return to the Territory of their origin.

The only wage-fixing machinery which existed at the beginning of 1960 was the Wages Advisory Board and the newly established Wages Council for the building industry. Later in the year wages councils were established for the road transport and tobacco handling industries, and several industries moved towards the establishment of joint industrial councils.

The number of Africans in paid employment is increasing, and at times of peak employment the figure is probably in excess of 150,000, while another 70,000 migrate each year to seek work in neighbouring Territories where wages are generally higher.

The migration of large numbers of unskilled workers might act as a buffer against unemployment; at the same time, it produces a high rate of turnover in labour which in turn limits the acquisition of skills by the average African. The general problem in the Territory is therefore one of under-employment rather than unemployment, although in the urban areas genuine unemployment is now occurring.

Despite wage increases, the wage rates prevailing are still lower than in other parts of the Federation and South Africa. Because of this situation a number of Africans seek employment abroad.

During 1960, the position in agricultural industries was one of steady employment, but the numbers employed in industrial concerns including building and construction remained comparatively static. Owing to the decrease in employment opportunities in Southern Rhodesia, as well as to other reasons, unemployment of both Africans and non-Africans in the urban areas was at times acute.

Wages

The Protectorate minimum wage, which had been increased in 1959, was again increased with effect from 1 January 1961. The rates vary between a minimum of 1s.5d. or 2s.6d. and a maximum of 1s.8d. or 3s.0d., depending on the area. The housing allowance payable in Blantyre/Limbe by those employers who do not provide housing was increased from 2 1/2d. to 4d. per day.

On 1 October 1960, domestic servants obtained a minimum wage in line with those prevailing for ordinary unskilled workers. Thus, the senior grades receive between £4 and £10 per month and the junior grades between £2 and £4. In addition free quarters, uniforms and fuel for cooking purposes are normally provided.

In the building industry, minimum wage rates also came into force in the same month for certificated tradesmen, the rates varying between 1s. and 2s. per hour. Labourers with three years' service in the building industry also qualify for special additional pay of not less than 3s. per day.

In 1960, typical wage rates above the minimum level were as follows: unskilled labourers, 1s.9d. to 3s. per day in rural areas and 2s.9d. to 4s. per day in urban areas; capitaas (Overseers, foremen), £4 to £9 per month; and clerical workers, £6 to £14 per month.

A revision of salaries for government employees came into effect on 1 January 1959, varying in annual amounts from £48 to £155 in the lowest class to £480 to £1,150 in the executive officer class.

Similar rates are paid by private employers to workers of corresponding calibre.

Wage-earners (1960)

	<u>Africans</u>	<u>Others</u>
Agriculture . . . . .	91,900	460
Quarrying . . . . .	300	20
Manufacturing and repair work . . . . .	14,400	600
Electricity and water services . . . . .	1,700	150
Construction . . . . .	22,600	600
Commerce . . . . .	10,400	1,720
Finance . . . . .	100	140
Transport and communications . . . . .	4,600	690
Government administration . . . . .	10,700	760
Education services . . . . .	6,600	420
Health services . . . . .	2,700	220
Private domestic services . . . . .	14,300	30
Other services . . . . .	<u>7,900</u>	<u>670</u>
	188,200	6,480

Comparable figures for previous years are not available.

Migrant labour

For years Nyasaland has contributed to the labour force in adjoining Territories and it is estimated that 159,500 able-bodied males were absent from the Protectorate in 1960, compared with 163,500 in 1959.

The Nyasaland Government maintains labour representatives in Johannesburg and Salisbury who act as intermediaries in domestic, labour or welfare problems raised by migrant workers or by their families.

The protection of the worker who contracts abroad and the interests of his family who remain behind is controlled by a system of carefully supervised recruitment.

Identity certificates issued to Africans for travel abroad

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	44,863	40,252	36,424
Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	3,961	5,155	7,448
South Africa . . . . .	19,615	22,022	28,656
Other . . . . .	506	865	1,022
Total	<u>68,945</u>	<u>68,294</u>	<u>73,550</u>

### Workers' and employers' organizations

There were fifteen registered trade unions in 1960, compared with eight in 1959. The African Civil Servants' Association negotiates with the Government on matters affecting all senior civil servants. The Nyasaland Employers' Association is a general union of employers, divided into sections representing the various industries. During 1960, employers showed an increasing interest in the formation of joint industrial councils for purposes of negotiation with workers' organizations.

### Labour disputes

While 1960 was marked by the introduction of various forms of voluntary and statutory negotiating machinery, there were unprecedented numbers of trade disputes and strikes. Only nine stoppages of work occurred in 1959 compared with eighty-one in 1960. However, three of these strikes resulted in 3,042, 80,568 and 56,000 man-days being lost, respectively. The number of man-days lost in each of the last two strikes exceeded the combined loss from all recorded stoppages in any previous year.

### Vocational training

In addition to technical and vocational schools, government departments run their own training schemes. An increasing number of officers are also sent to the United Kingdom for training. The Nyasaland Railways continued to operate their own apprenticeship scheme which is intended to supply their labour requirements. The Protectorate trade-testing scheme continued to operate in a restricted manner. In 1960, 201 trade tests were carried out, compared with 76 in 1959.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The major producer co-operatives have made good progress in recent years, while consumer societies have not usually been successful unless they were in an area where competition from professional storekeepers was at a minimum. Lack of experience in wise wholesale buying has also tended to prevent the rapid growth of consumer co-operatives.



Co-operative societies

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Primary societies . . . . .	81	80	80
Membership . . . . .	7,697	7,763	7,058
Co-operative unions . . . . .	7	7	7
Member societies . . . . .	61	65	67

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The Town Planning Officer for Nyasaland, working under the Town Planning Department of Southern Rhodesia, gives advice on all planning problems in the Territory with emphasis on the more populated areas such as Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongwe, where planning powers are exercised by the Town and Country Planning Committees. During 1960, a Control Board operated for each of the districts of Blantyre, Cholo, Mlanje and Zomba. One of the Government's major contributions to housing is at the Soche High Residential Area, where it is planned to accommodate some 8,000 families. Already some 1,700 houses have been built, with markets, shops, schools, playing fields and a community centre. Expenditure on the development of services in the area since 1953 has been about £500,000.

Local authorities as well as the Government have continued to provide staff housing in the major townships, and during 1960 about 307 junior staff quarters and ninety new houses for senior government staff were constructed by the Government at various stations.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Workers are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. There are, however, no social security schemes covering old age, insurance against sickness or unemployment benefits. A measure of protection is afforded by tribal customs, and the responsibility for the aged and infirm rests on the family. The Government pays pensions to members of the African Civil Service who qualify for such benefits, and a number of private employers do the same.

The Department of Social Development cares for the destitute and the handicapped. Care of the blind is shared by missions and the Government at three centres. Medical treatment and maternity facilities are provided free to all Africans at government hospitals and mission centres.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

In July 1960, the new Department of Social Development replaced the former Social Development Branch. The Department comes within the Division of Local Government and Social Services. The two main departmental institutions are the School of Local Administration and Social Development and the Mpemba Boys Home.

Urban welfare in the sense of dealing with problems caused by the existence of slums is not a major problem in Nyasaland. In rural areas, however, there are social problems created by the migration of men to neighbouring Territories, who leave their families behind. This problem is being dealt with by teaching the African to broaden his social activities on a community basis, an idea alien to his traditional custom whereby the family unit has always accepted responsibility for social welfare.

The Nyasaland Council of Social Service, which began its operation in 1960, has made considerable progress. Its membership of about seventy includes both governmental and non-governmental agencies as well as local authorities and interested individuals.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

New community centres continued to be built during the period under review. In 1960, four new centres were completed with the help of local and African Development and Welfare Fund money, and old centres were either improved or enlarged. These centres have presented some problems either because of poor management or because no trained staff was available to make good use of the facilities of the centre.

The School of Local Administration and Social Development has continued to train those concerned with local government and social development, and 1,063 students have graduated since its establishment in 1952.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

In 1960, there were four central prisons, three prison farms and eleven district prisons. Remission of sentence is earned according to the Federal Prison Act, which also provides a system of payment to the prisoners. Long-term prisoners receive instruction in various trades.

Juvenile delinquency among Africans in Nyasaland has continued to be a growing problem due, in a large extent, to the crumbling of the traditional family system. The Probation Ordinance, which was passed in 1946, was not applied outside the Southern Province. The first trained probation staff was engaged in 1960, when a Principal Probation Officer and six Probation Officers were appointed.

Crime statistics

(cases reported to the police)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Murder and manslaughter . . . . .	86	110	137
All classes of breaking . . . . .	2,864	3,121	3,316
Theft (including robbery, false pretence, and receiving stolen property) . . . . .	5,925	6,010	7,142
Arson . . . . .	509	641	747
Other offences (penal code . . . . .	5,389	7,161	6,861
Statutory offences . . . . .	16,821	20,054	26,784
Total	<u>31,594</u>	<u>37,097</u>	<u>44,987</u>

PUBLIC HEALTH

The public health services are administered by a Director of Medical Services, and since 1954, the Public Health Department has been a federal responsibility.

Qualifications for medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists and midwives are governed by legislation. No registration is required at present for nurses and auxiliary medical personnel.

Training courses are given for auxiliary midwives, medical and health assistants.

During 1960, an outbreak of smallpox, mainly in Central Province, with 795 cases and 64 deaths was brought under control by the end of the year. WHO started a campaign for smallpox eradication in the area where smallpox had occurred.

Diseases which are endemic and cause a high morbidity rate include malaria, whooping cough, tuberculosis and bilharziasis. During 1960, there was a considerable increase in cases of poliomyelitis which numbered eighty-four, compared with forty-nine during the previous year.

Diseases causing high mortality include tuberculosis, malaria and meningitis.

A sewage disposal scheme for one township in the Blantyre/Limbe area has been completed and another one for Lilongue is being planned. There are water supply systems in Zombe and Blantyre/Limbe which, however, are not adequate. Pure water supplies are available in some of the smaller townships in the rural areas and more are being planned.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	752.8	730.2	850.1
Expenditure for work carried out by departments other than Public Health Department . . . . .	76.4	166.5	158.1

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians. . . . .	39	30	51	30	41	32
Licensed physicians. . . . .	1	5	-	8	-	11
Medical assistants . . . . .	46	13	43	12	52	14
Dentists . . . . .	3	6	3	3	...	...
Nurses of senior training and certificated nurses . . . . .	48	49	51	54	55	54
Midwives of senior training and certificated midwives . . . . .	46	49	45	54	44	40
Partially trained midwives . . . . .	70	170	58	199	58	320
Sanitary inspectors. . . . .	6	4	5	4	5	3

In 1960 there were also eleven partially trained nurses.

Institutions

A new nomenclature for government institutions was introduced during 1958/1959 and it is therefore not possible to give comparable figures for previous years.

In 1960, there were 25 general hospitals with a total of 2,552 beds; 40 cottage hospitals with a total of 995 beds; 116 dispensaries with a total of 37 beds; 65 maternity and child welfare centres; 6 leprosaria; 1 mental hospital; and three mobile hospital units.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Since 1954, the Federal Government has been responsible for the education of non-Africans and for the higher education of all races, while the Territorial Government is responsible for the primary and secondary education of Africans. The Territorial Government is assisted in evolving its educational policy by the Advisory Committee on African Education which has a majority of African members comprising representatives of the Government, the principal missions, and other persons interested in the development of education.

The state of emergency, which was declared in the Territory in 1958, had its effect on education during the period under review. Both the Blantyre and Dedza secondary schools were closed temporarily in 1958 because of disturbances which took place in these schools, and in 1959 it was necessary to close eight primary schools in Northern Province. In 1960, it also became necessary to close six schools temporarily. In particular, teacher training and secondary education, which rely on expatriate staff, received a severe setback.

Instruction in government primary schools is free and generally compulsory between the ages of seven and fifteen years. The language of instruction in the earlier years is the vernacular, Nyanja; written English is introduced in the third year in all schools.

The African educational system is divided into primary (eight years), e.g., pre-primary or village schools for two years, junior primary (three years), senior primary (three years); and secondary, e.g., junior (two years), senior (two years) and sixth form (two years).

In the primary school the curriculum, in addition to imparting literacy in the vernacular and English, covers arithmetic, social studies and rural science, physical education, practical agriculture and indigenous handicrafts.

In secondary schools the language of instruction is English and nominal fees are charged. Two courses are offered: a junior secondary course of two years leading to the Government Standard VIII examination and the full secondary course of four years leading to the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. At the Government School at Dedza there is also a sixth form course of two years leading to the Cambridge Higher School Certificate.

Technical and vocational training is provided at either government or mission technical schools or in various government departments which run their own training schemes. In 1960, the Southern Province Trade School enrolled ninety-four trainees for courses of three years' duration. A Clerical Training Centre was opened in 1960 to provide clerical courses for civil servants and commercial training for non-government employees.

Teacher training is provided at teacher-training colleges, most of which are run by missions. The course lasts two years and is at three levels according to the standard of education on entry.

Students of all races are eligible for admission to the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and both territorial and federal government bursaries are available. The United Kingdom Government also makes scholarships available for students studying in the United Kingdom, and many Commonwealth countries do the same as well as the United States of America.

Progress in educational development is indicated by the statistical tables below:

Expenditure on African education

(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Government:			
Recurrent . . . . .	570.1	664.1	774.2
Capital . . . . .	<u>345.2</u>	<u>200.5</u>	<u>152.6</u>
	915.3	864.6	926.8
Local authorities . . . . .	36.2	43.0	45.7
Voluntary agencies . . . . .	266.6	274.5	267.3

African schools

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Assisted and non-assisted</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Assisted and non-assisted</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Assisted and non-assisted</u>
Primary . . . . .	155	2,943	11	3,273	46	3,173
Secondary . . . . .	3	16	5	16	6	22
Vocational . . . . .	4	10	-	10	7	21
Teacher-training	4	12	4	12	4	19

African 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 . . . . .	172,176	97,317	187,310	106,170	185,120	104,169
Secondary . . . . .	1,935	154	1,106	194	1,544	503
Vocational . . . . .	444	483	454	279	464	268
Teacher-training . . .	735	211	707	211	684	247

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 . . . . .	5,323	708	5,841	891	6,049	1,148
Secondary . . . . .	49	10	59	16	80	33
Vocational . . . . .	38	15	38	14	55	7
Teacher-training . . .	41	31	44	24	53	23

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

At present there is no national library; however, libraries are maintained at several secondary schools, community centres and at the Government Teacher-Training Centre. The book-box service to outlying stations continued to expand; 6,829 books were issued in boxes during 1960, as against 6,156 in 1959. The missions and the British Council also maintain libraries. A museum, governed by a Museums Ordinance enacted in 1957, was opened in July 1960. The establishment of the museum was made possible by a contribution of £1,500 from the Nyasaland Government and £2,100 from the Nyasaland Society.

A bi-weekly newspaper is published in English and a weekly government newspaper in the vernacular. The Malawi News, the official organ of the Malawi Congress Party, was first published in early 1960.

A number of newspapers published in Southern Rhodesia either in the vernacular or in English are circulated in the Territory, in addition to various government information bulletins or magazines, periodicals or journals maintained by the missions.



ST. HELENA

AREA AND POPULATION

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic with an area of forty-seven square miles (one hundred and twenty-two square kilometres). Its dependences are Ascension, thirty-four square miles (eighty-eight square kilometres); Tristan da Cunha, forty square miles (one hundred and four square kilometres); Gough, thirty-five square miles (ninety-one square kilometres); and Nightingale, Middle, Stoltenhoff and Inaccessible Islands, five square miles (fourteen square kilometres).

The population of St. Helena was estimated at 4,707 at the end of 1960, compared with 4,791 in June 1959 and 4,758 in June 1958. At mid-1959, Ascension had 326 inhabitants and Tristan da Cunha 292. The other islands are uninhabited. Ascension had 457 inhabitants at mid-1960.

Vital statistics (St. Helena)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	27.1	29.6	30.8
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	23.3	28.2	21.3
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	7.6	11.7	9.0

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The production of hemp continues to be the mainstay of the island's economy. Agricultural production otherwise plays a major role. During 1958, the flax industry was severely depressed, but the prices of hemp and tow made a recovery in 1959. To encourage the industry, the Government agreed to guarantee a minimum price for hemp. The island continued to derive much benefit from United Kingdom grants and Colonial Development and Welfare funds for agricultural development, in particular, soil conservation, reforestation and development of water resources.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Of the total land area, five square miles are under hemp (phormium tenax) production, seven square miles are pasture and some 1,500 acres are established forest. The remainder, about two-thirds of the total area, consists of waste lands, mostly scrub and bare rock.

The work of land reclamation and rehabilitation has continued. The large-scale project to dam water in Fisher's Valley for irrigation purposes had to be discontinued in 1959 owing to sub-surface water at the site of the proposed dam.

The production of principal crops was as follows: hemp, 822 long tons in 1960, compared with 589 tons in 1959 and 915 tons in 1958; potatoes, 200 long tons in 1960. Severe drought in 1958 and 1959 reduced crop yields.

Live-stock

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Donkeys . . . . .	1,077	999	942
Cattle . . . . .	830	743	653
Sheep . . . . .	928	1,096	1,050
Goats . . . . .	1,671	1,802	1,656
Figs . . . . .	231	173	164
Poultry . . . . .	8,695	9,012	8,909

The decrease in live-stock was largely due to the poor rainfall and the increased slaughtering necessitated by a severe shortage of pasture.

Inoculations against anthrax and black quarter were continued. There were no serious outbreaks of disease during the period under review.

## FCRESTRY

Two extensions were proclaimed to the National Forest. The number of trees planted in 1960 was 27,296, compared with 27,687 in 1959 and 25,364 in 1958.

## FISHERIES

Various surveys have been carried out around St. Helena to determine the extent of the fishing grounds. In recent years an attempt to operate a cannery was unsuccessful. The fish caught are marketed locally by the fishermen.

## POWER

A 24-hour electricity supply is available in Jamestown and its surroundings, supplied by the St. Helena Government Electricity Undertaking. The intention of the Government is to extend the electricity grid so as to make supplies of current available for light and power over large areas of the island.

## INDUSTRY

The only industry in St. Helena is the production of fibre, tow, rope and twine from hemp (phormium tenax), the total value of which amounted to £84,770<sup>13/</sup> in 1960 compared with £46,756 in 1959 and £54,337 in 1958.

In all there were five flax mills in operation during 1960, owned by two private firms.

A local handicrafts association does lace and embroidery work, wood-work and fibre work. In 1960 there were eighty-four active workers in the association.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There is no public transport system. Some sixty-five miles of roads in the island are all-weather roads for motor traffic. There were in all 282 motor vehicles including seventy-seven taxis and seventeen privately owned vehicles in 1960, compared with 218 motor vehicles in 1958, including seventy-three taxis and seventeen privately owned vehicles.

There are no railways, inland waterways or airfields. In 1960, twenty-nine merchant ships of a total net tonnage of 212,871 called at St. Helena, compared with forty ships of a total tonnage of 275,880 in 1958.

There is no internal postal service.

The government-owned telephone service has a capacity of eighty-five lines and serves various parts of the island.

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<sup>13/</sup> The local currency is the pound sterling which is equal to \$US2.80.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The island relies on a substantial grant-in-aid to balance its budget.

<u>Revenue and expenditure</u>			
(thousand pounds)			
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (estimates)
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Territorial . . . . .	61.5	87.7	69.6
Metropolitan grant-in-aid . . . . .	85.6	90.5	121.0
Colonial Development and Welfare grants . . . . .	<u>47.8</u>	<u>79.5</u>	<u>59.7</u>
Total revenue . . . . .	194.9	257.7	250.3
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Territorial . . . . .	158.5	172.3	194.0
Colonial Development and Welfare schemes . . . . .	<u>51.7</u>	<u>75.6</u>	<u>59.7</u>
	210.2	247.9	253.7
<b>Major heads of territorial revenue:</b>			
Customs . . . . .	24.7	22.8	25.1
Court fees, etc. . . . .	7.8	7.7	6.7
Post Office . . . . .	4.1	11.5	3.3
<b>Major heads of territorial expenditure:</b>			
Public works (recurrent and non-recurrent) . . . . .	40.0	19.5	28.5
Public health . . . . .	15.9	19.6	19.4
Education . . . . .	14.6	17.3	18.4
Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	13.3	13.5	14.9
Social welfare and relief . . . . .	14.0	11.0	11.3

Development finance

The island's development programme is financed almost entirely from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. While a considerable amount is being spent on road improvement and the development of agriculture, other phases of the programme include housing, extension of the electrical distribution system, teacher training, school meals and school playgrounds.

NYASALAND

There are no theatres in Nyasaland, but there are four permanent cinemas which show films in English. In the rural areas the Information Department's six mobile cinema units gave, during 1960, more than 500 shows to some 300,000 people. This Department also supplied programmes to ninety owners of projectors in factories, missions, schools or private homes.

In 1960, the Federal Broadcasting Corporation, which has been in existence since 1957, established a regional station in the Territory. Its vernacular programmes consists of news bulletins, features, plays, book reviews, variety shows, tribal and town music and programmes for particular communities such as farmers.

There are thirty-one radio stations. Group wireless sets are available at various centres, including African clubs, community halls and schools; the number of battery sets reached 25,000 in 1960 compared with 12,000 in 1958.

BANKING AND CREDIT

There are no commercial banks. The only bank is the Government Savings Bank.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total general imports . . . . .	231.1	216.3	275.7
Total domestic exports . . . . .	80.8	65.4	99.1
Principal imports:			
Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	115.2	116.7	131.6
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured . . . . .	10.7	1.5	1.7
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . . . .	105.2	98.1	142.3
Principal exports:			
Fibre (hemp) . . . . .	42.2	35.6	67.0
Tow . . . . .	6.6	7.1	12.1
Rope and twine . . . . .	5.5	4.1	5.6
Other articles (wool, fish, etc.) . . . . .	26.5	18.6	14.3

The bulk of trade is with the United Kingdom and South Africa.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No major social problems are reported. The principal employers of labour on the island are the Government and the hemp millers.

A certain amount of unemployment is being alleviated by relief work, and during 1960 there was an average of 129 men in receipt of unemployment benefits.

Government employees work on an average of 45 hours per week; commercial employees work on an average of 50 hours per week.

A number of St. Helenians go to the United Kingdom for a two-year period as domestic servants. In 1958 and 1959, 145 persons emigrated in this way to the United Kingdom.

The number of St. Helenians working on Ascension Island was 328 in 1960, compared with 296 in 1959 and 265 in 1958.

There is a Factories Board and an Inspector of Factories. The rare labour disputes are settled in consultation with the Government. During 1960 there were no labour disputes.

Wage earners

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Hemp industrial workers . . . . .	215	185	266
Agricultural labourers . . . . .	200	283	182
Skilled and general labourers . . . . .	300	293	250
Fishermen and boatmen . . . . .	40	85	30
Building tradesmen and apprentices . . . . .	52	52	53
Mechanics, engine and motor drivers . . . . .	70	72	30

Wages

(Average daily rate)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
	(s. d.)	(s. d.)	(s. d.)
Hemp mill operatives . . . . .	6 8	7 6	8 2
Agricultural labourers:			
Government . . . . .	7 6	10 0	8 4
Commercial . . . . .	5 6	7 6	8 2
General labourers:			
Government . . . . .	7 6	10 0	10 0
Commercial . . . . .	5 7	7 6	8 2
Skilled labour:			
Carpenters . . . . .	9s.4d.-11s.1d.	10s.4d.-12s.1d.)	} 8s.7d.-11s.1d.
Masons, plumbers . . . . .	9s.4d.-11s.1d.	10s.4d.-12s.1d.)	
Machinists . . . . .	10s.6d.	11s.6d.)	

### Vocational training

During 1960, there were nine apprentices in the Public Works Department receiving training in carpentry, masonry, plumbing and mechanics; in the Agriculture and Forestry Department, six apprentices and thirty-four youths were receiving training in general agricultural, farming and forestry work.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The only co-operative society in the island, the St. Helena Growers Co-operative Society, has as its main activities the marketing of produce and assistance to members by making available to them at low cost seed, insecticides and farming implements.

### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The Government has for many years undertaken the construction of houses, and funds for government housing schemes have been made available in the form of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. The Public Works Department gives assistance in the form of issues of building materials on easy repayment terms. Housing subsidies of £100 maximum are also available.

### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Labourers receive up to thirty days' sick leave with pay in any twelve consecutive months. About 90 per cent of the population belong to one or more of the six friendly societies from which they receive sick benefits. Unemployment relief is given at a weekly rate varying from 24s. for a single person to 30s.3d. for a person with four dependants.

A Statutory Poor Relief Board provides assistance for the care and relief of the destitute and infirm. A Social Welfare Officer who also acts as Probation Officer and Labour Inspector deals with persons in difficulty or distress. The services of a Health Sister are available free for children and expectant mothers.

There are four community associations in rural areas, all of which have social centres. The Young Farmers' Club had about forty-eight members in 1960.



PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

There are two prisons. All prisoners undergoing sentences exceeding one month can by good conduct earn remission up to a maximum of a third of their sentences. Help is given to discharged prisoners.

Crime statistics

(Supreme and Magistrates' Courts)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sexual offences . . . . .	1	4	3
Forgery . . . . .	-	1	-
Assault, common . . . . .	3	2	4
Indecent assault . . . . .	-	1	-
Larceny . . . . .	5	3	9
Tax ordinance offences . . . . .	-	-	2
Police Ordinance offences . . . . .	3	13	-
Education Ordinance offences . . . . .	5	3	9

PUBLIC HEALTH

The general health of the population is good. The prevalent diseases are mainly of the respiratory system. The only other diseases of importance are ascaris worm infection and amoebiasis. The main causes of death are degenerative heart diseases and cancer.

There is a water sewerage system in Jamestown. Piped water supply is available in the main centres only.

Expenditure on public health amounted to £19,400 in 1960, £19,600 in 1959 and £15,800 in 1958.

Medical staff and institutions

In 1960 the medical staff included two physicians, five nursing sisters (one matron) and a dentist. There are one general hospital, one mental hospital and five rural health centres.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A Board of Education comprising professional and lay members advises on policy and administration. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 years. The language of instruction is English and the subjects taught include scripture, mathematics, English, geography, history, art, science, gardening, needlework, handicraft, music, domestic science, and physical education. Social studies are now among the subjects taught at secondary level.

Teacher training is undertaken by the Education Officer and his assistant. This is done by a programme of lectures, demonstration lessons, short courses and visits to schools. Since 1953, one teacher has been sent to the United Kingdom for training each year; in January 1960, however, a new scheme was introduced which provides for the local training of five students. This training programme is financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

In 1960, there were one selective secondary school, three other secondary schools, two all-range schools and six primary schools.

Expenditure on education amounted to £18,400 in 1960, £17,300 in 1959 and £15,100 in 1958.

### Pupils and teachers

In 1960, there were sixty-one pupils in the secondary selective school and the other eleven schools had rolls varying between thirty and 170 pupils. There were sixty-seven full-time and six part-time teachers all of whom were recruited locally.

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

No newspaper is published on the island, but a printed weekly news review containing local and world news and a monthly magazine are issued by the Government. There is a privately owned mobile cinema unit. In addition the Government Information Services show documentary films, newsreels, etc., in the country districts.

The Government subsidizes a free public library. There is no broadcasting service but telegraphy and radio telephone services are provided and maintained by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

## SEYCHELLES

### AREA AND POPULATION

The Territory, situated in the Indian Ocean, consists of several granitic islands and a large number of outlying coral islands. Together they form an archipelago of ninety-two islands with an aggregate area of 156 square miles (404 square kilometres).

The population, composed of Africans, Creoles, and a small number of Europeans, Indians and Chinese, rose from 34,632 at the 1947 census to 41,425 at the 1960 census. The increase between 1951 and 1960 was 17.1 per cent.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . .	37.1	37.0	41.2
Death-rate per thousand population . . . .	10.7	9.8	10.8
Infant mortality per thousand live births.	48.3	47.0	57.8

### GOVERNMENT

#### Public Service

Efforts are being made to train local staff for higher positions in the civil service and to attract Seychellois now in employment elsewhere to serve their own Government. The greater opportunities available abroad and the comparatively low salaries which can be paid in the Territory in practice mean that a high proportion of the better educated Seychellois prefer to work elsewhere than in their own country. This is to some extent overcome by making a period of service with the Government a condition for granting scholarships.

The number of overseas officers employed at 31 December 1960 was as follows: thirty-eight Europeans, two Asians, and four Mauritians. Local officers of a comparable status to overseas officers numbered thirty-five. The total number of local officers employed at 31 December 1960 was 677.

### Training facilities

Local training is provided for probationers in the clerical grades of the public service. An apprenticeship scheme is in operation in the technical departments and a training college has been established for teachers. More advanced training is carried out in the United Kingdom or elsewhere abroad with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare grants for scholarships for civil servants. During 1960, fifteen members of the Seychelles Civil Service were on leave undergoing courses in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Despite the poverty of its soil, the Territory is almost entirely dependent on its agricultural products, namely the cultivation of coconuts and the production and export of copra, cinnamon leaf and patchouli oils. Most of the cereals for local consumption have to be imported.

For some years past the Territory has been suffering from the effects of higher costs of imported food, a rapidly increasing population and a declining income. During the period under review, a number of specialists were brought in to examine the economic situation and to suggest ways of restoring prosperity. Their reports and recommendations were brought together in a comprehensive government paper known as A Plan for Seychelles, and the United Kingdom Government has promised funds to help finance the development of the economy. During 1960 the emphasis was on the rehabilitation of agriculture, the extension of fishing and the creation of a new source of income - tourism.

### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

The total land area is as follows: arable land, 2,482 acres; tree crops, vines and shrubs, 30,280 acres; forest land, 11,105 acres; other land, 18,993 acres. With the exception of Crown lands, all tenure is freehold. Crown lands, other than forest and catchment areas, are leased at times to private individuals. A small-holders scheme, emphasizing food production, was started

in 1953; by the end of 1960, 100 holdings, mainly of five acres each, were in occupation, compared with thirty-three such holdings in 1956. The purpose of the scheme is to provide a living for the growing number of landless persons.

According to the 1960 agricultural census, coconut plantations occupied 22,842 acres, cinnamon, 13,926 acres and vanilla, 710 acres. The productivity of the coconut industry, which provided 66 per cent of the Territory's exports in 1959, had reached its peak in 1952 and started to decline in 1955. The decrease in production was aggravated by the steady rise in domestic consumption of nuts, owing to the increase in population. Poor husbandry and sustained neglect of the plantations have led to a lower yield and the entry of disease (melittoma), with infection of up to 75 per cent of the coconut palms. A scheme for the eradication of melittoma without cost to the planters is in force.

Principal crops  
 (production for export)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Copra (metric tons) . . . . .	5,599	4,570	4,689
Cinnamon bark (metric tons) . . . . .	1,063	1,048	987
Cinnamon leaf oil (metric tons) . . . . .	82	91	61
Patchouli dried leaf (metric tons) . . . . .	10	13	12
Patchouli oil (kilogrammes) . . . . .	103	252	430
Vanilla (kilogrammes) . . . . .	6,000	4,510	7,600

In addition, during 1960 over 7 million coconuts (equal to 1,020 tons of copra) were consumed locally or made into oil and soap.

An agricultural Bank grants loans which are mostly intended for development. The high prices received for copra over the last decade have enabled many planters to pay off old mortgages.

Co-operative marketing of the copra crop is handled by the Copra Association which maintains a small cold-storage plant.

Agricultural schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds include pest control, an agronomist research station, coconut nurseries, melittoma control, bracken fern elimination, and a fertilizer scheme.

Live-stock  
(census)

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle . . . . .	2,112	1,589
Goats . . . . .	1,200	260
Pigs . . . . .	2,328	3,058
Poultry . . . . .	40,000	21,673

Total production of milk is estimated at about 65,000 gallons annually; a further 70,000 gallons are imported in dry or evaporated form.

An inquiry by a specialist from East Africa revealed that a general paucity of live-stock had deprived the people of adequate supplies of locally produced meat, milk and eggs, and the land of manure. The specialist's recommendations for improving live-stock by better breeding and feeding are being implemented. A Poultry Farmers Co-operative for the importation of poultry feeds and high-grade stock was established in 1960.

FORESTRY

The provision of the Territory with timber, the protection of water supplies, and the prevention of erosion on Crown lands are the main objectives of forest policy. A scheme for the reafforestation of Crown lands was started in 1950. At the end of 1960, 2,600 acres had been replanted against a target total of 4,000 acres.

FISHERIES

Inshore fishing, with an estimated production of 1,000 to 1,500 tons per annum, meets local needs. The waters around the islands are known to offer great possibilities for an export industry in salted or canned fish, and a scheme to exploit them is being financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A Fisheries Development Officer was appointed in 1960.

Exports of salted fish amounted to 120.7 metric tons in 1960, compared with 120.5 metric tons in 1959 and 147 metric tons in 1958. In addition, 4.8 tons of shark fins and 3.2 tons of trepangs were exported in 1960.

## MINING AND INDUSTRY

Sea bird guano and phosphatic rock are worked on several outlying coral islands, some thousands of tons being exported annually according to market demand.

Local processing includes high-grade copra production in numerous locally made kilns; essential oil distillation in over fifty stills; copra expelling for oil and stock feed; small-scale soap manufacture and one small coir factory. Cinnamon quill production has been started.

Other industrial activities include the manufacture of small articles for sale to tourists, such as straw hats, bags, and tortoise-shell articles.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Territory has no railways, air services or inland waterways.

Mahé has eighty-six miles of motorable all-weather roads, of which thirty-four miles are tarmac roads. The Praslin and La Digue Islands have thirty-eight miles of earth roads. The number of motor road vehicles increased from 420 in 1958 to 537 in 1960.

Communication between the main islands is by regular ferry-service. The outlying islands are dependent on irregular visits by schooners. Passenger steamers operating between Durban and Bombay and between East African ports and Bombay, call at the Seychelles about three times a month. Occasional passenger-carrying cargo boats run directly from London or from Singapore. The total number of passengers embarked and landed was 2,100 in 1958, 2,239 in 1959 and 2,779 in 1960. Tonnage of cargo landed amounted to 16,155 tons in 1960, compared with 11,620 in 1959 and 13,103 in 1958; tonnage of cargo shipped declined from 20,581 in 1952 to 11,201 in 1956 and to 7,092 in 1960.

Postal services are provided on the Mahé, Praslin and La Digue Islands. Air mail to and from Seychelles is conveyed to Mombasa and Bombay by sea. An automatic telephone exchange serves Victoria and its environs, while a wireless telephone provides communications between the three main islands and between ferry boats. Cable communications are maintained with the outside world.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure  
 (thousand rupees)<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960<sup>b/</sup></u>
Revenue . . . . .	5,743	5,578	6,561
Expenditure . . . . .	5,396	5,664	6,735
Main heads of revenue:			
Import and export duties . . . . .	1,937	2,054	2,249
Licences, taxes, etc. . . . .	1,362	1,495	1,687
United Kingdom grant-in-aid . . . . .	1,120	664	1,058
Major heads of expenditure:			
Medical . . . . .	751	821	957
Education . . . . .	588	765	923
Public works recurrent . . . . .	603	475	754
Agriculture . . . . .	338	377	416

a/ The local currency is the Seychelles rupee, which is equal to ls. 6d. or \$US0.21.

b/ Estimates.

Development finance

In the course of 1959 A Plan for Seychelles was published. This plan envisages the expenditure of £3 million on development. Of this sum £1 million has been allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The total expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes amounted to Rs.4,295,172 in 1960, compared with Rs.3,892,048 in 1959 and Rs.2,135,154 in 1958. The main schemes financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1960 were as follows:

	(rupees)
Roads . . . . .	997,990
Agriculture and land settlement . . . . .	562,648
Electricity development . . . . .	458,427
Air survey . . . . .	399,378
Public works expansion . . . . .	334,772
Building equipment . . . . .	284,071
Education . . . . .	256,217
Reafforestation . . . . .	154,052
Development of tourism . . . . .	115,554



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports

(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	9,496	9,286	10,964
Domestic exports . . . . .	8,166	7,957	7,371
Re-exports . . . . .	41	91	...
Principal imports:			
Food . . . . .	4,642	3,123	3,687
Beverages and tobacco . . . . .	602	755	900
Manufactured goods . . . . .	1,814	2,476	2,627
Machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	619	1,149	1,175
Principal exports:			
Copra . . . . .	5,447	5,238	4,768
Cinnamon bark . . . . .	724	800	822
Essential oils . . . . .	586	877	635
Vanilla . . . . .	423	485	539
Guano . . . . .	699	225	284
Fish, salted . . . . .	127	94	68
Patchouli leaves . . . . .	20	35	40

In 1960, 64.8 per cent of domestic exports went to India, 15.4 per cent to the United Kingdom, 5.9 per cent to other Commonwealth countries, and 13.9 per cent to foreign countries. Thirty-six per cent of the total imports came from the United Kingdom.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Territory is populated mainly by people of European and African stock who first established themselves in the Seychelles during the eighteenth century. There has been substantial intermingling of these stocks and no discrimination is reported to exist between persons of varying religions, races and colour.

There is no discriminative legislation affecting the status of women. They have equal rights with men in respect of the franchise, and play a prominent part in public life.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

There is a Labour Office in Victoria under a Labour and Welfare Officer.

The majority of the population is engaged in agriculture and fishing; it is estimated that some 6,500 are so employed. Approximate numbers employed in other occupations in 1960 were: public works, 2,500; skilled workers, 2,150; domestic service, 1,750; trade and commerce, 400; public administration, 250.

The 1960 population census showed a total of 1,819 unemployed (4 per cent of the total population). During 1960, many Colonial Development and Welfare schemes were giving temporary employment to nearly 2,000 persons.

A minimum wage for all agricultural labourers is laid down by law and revised periodically. An increase in the minimum rate of wages took effect from 1 January 1960.

The following five trade unions were registered in 1960 (compared with three in 1957): the Seychelles Building Trade Union, the Stevedores and Lighterage Workers Union, the General Workers Union, the Seychellois Christian Workers Union and the Seychelles Teachers Union.

Vocational training is provided at a technical centre, where boys are trained as carpenters, joiners and cabinet-makers. The Public Works Department has an apprenticeship scheme for blacksmiths and the building trades.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Considerable interest in co-operative marketing became evident in 1958, and the Government took steps to facilitate the formation of societies. A Co-operative Societies Ordinance was drafted, a Co-operative Development Officer was appointed, and a grant of £8,500 was made available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Two producer marketing co-operatives, one poultry co-operative and one carpenters' co-operative were registered. In 1960, their membership totalled 176, the paid up share capital amounted to £79, and the total turnover was £5,286.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Cost-of-living index for an artisan family of  
 two adults and three children

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General . . . . .	100.00	148.17	150.72	151.80
Housing . . . . .	9.36	15.63	15.63	15.63
Food . . . . .	55.42	90.18	90.75	90.47
Fuel . . . . .	8.21	11.82	12.59	12.87
Cleaning . . . . .	2.38	4.43	4.97	4.61
Clothing . . . . .	16.50	15.37	16.04	17.48
Miscellaneous . . . . .	8.13	10.74	10.74	10.74

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

During 1960, work started in Victoria on a small pilot scheme of twelve low-cost houses of two basic types: (a) a single unit which is intended primarily for sale; and (b) a two-storey semi-detached unit for sale and for rent. The houses will be rented at Rs.32 per month, their cost being Rs.3,500 each.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The welfare of the poor, aged and infirm is the responsibility of the Government. A Public Assistance Committee under the chairmanship of the Labour and Welfare Officer carries out the administration of outdoor relief. During the period under review an average of 1,100 persons annually were in receipt of outdoor relief, which totalled Rs.167,500 in 1960, against Rs.119,700 in 1959 and Rs.79,000 in 1958.

The Fiennes Institute and the Anse Louis Settlement - both government establishments - provide homes and care for the aged, destitute and infirm. During 1960 these institutions catered for 113 persons, against 110 in 1959 and 100 in 1958.

Other welfare services, including the care of orphans and of children of working mothers, are provided by a Roman Catholic mission. The Seychelles Ex-Servicemen Fund provides relief for incapacitated ex-servicemen.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Measures taken in 1960 to combat praedial larceny resulted in a decrease of cases by 16 per cent over the 1959 figures. Cases of drunkenness, however, continued to increase year by year, and 233 cases were dealt with in 1960 compared with 182 in 1959. The fact that alcohol can be produced locally from sugar cane at a very low cost may be the reason why drunkenness is prevalent in the Territory.

Crime statistics

	<u>Persons convicted</u>			
	<u>1957</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Offences against lawful authority . . . .	48	-	66	-
Offences against public morality . . . .	2	-	2	-
Offences against the person . . . . .	426	17	521	44
Offences against property . . . . .	862	64	1,147	127
Other offences against the Penal Code . .	492	11	822	26
	<u>1,830</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>2,558</u>	<u>197</u>

Sentences

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	-	-
Imprisonment . . . . .	143	305
Fine . . . . .	1,086	1,961
Bound over or otherwise disposed of . . . . .	693	489
	<u>1,922</u>	<u>2,755</u>

No sentence of corporal punishment has been passed since 1 January 1948. The daily average number of prisoners during 1960 was eighty men and three women, compared with sixty-one men and two women in 1959, and fifty-nine men and two women in 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical and Health Department is responsible for the initiation and direction of medical and health activities. Much attention is being paid to the preventive aspects of medicine. The public health service is organized under the

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Medical Officer of Health and consists of ten health inspectors and six health visitors. There are infant welfare, ante-natal and venereal disease clinics at several centres on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue Islands. An immunization centre at Victoria deals with yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid and other inoculations. Dental facilities are available in Victoria, at Anse Royale, Praslin and La Digue.

The general state of health is good, though the standard of nutrition is on the whole poor. Avitaminosis occurs in the outer islands but is rare on Mahé. There were no epidemic diseases during the period under review. Venereal disease and worm infestation are endemic.

A school health service was established in 1957 and covers all the schools in the Territory. School follow-up clinics are also arranged by the public health nurses for the instruction of parents. Immunization of infants against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was started in 1957 in all the infant welfare clinics.

In 1960 a new Public Health Ordinance came into force which permits closer supervision and control in the food-handling trade; the ordinance is sufficiently broad to be used in the suppression of infectious diseases, particularly in the control of venereal disease, tuberculosis, and leprosy. Its strict application will be necessary, however, to check the rising incidence of these diseases.

Expenditures by the Medical Department were expected to be Rs.956,900 for 1960, compared with Rs.821,500 in 1959 and Rs.751,400 in 1958.

Medical and health staff  
 (Government staff)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	8	10
Dentists . . . . .	2	2
Nurses of senior training . . . . .	5	8
Public health nurses . . . . .	6	6
Certificated and probationer nurses . . . . .	51	69
Certificated midwives . . . . .	6	45
Health inspectors . . . . .	9	10
Laboratory technicians . . . . .	2	2
Radiographer . . . . .	-	1

In addition, there were two private physicians and two private midwives in 1960.

In 1960, as in 1957, there were one general hospital, one mental hospital, one leprosarium, three cottage hospitals and three dispensaries. The total number of beds in all establishments was 318.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Public education is the responsibility of the Government, but the majority of schools are owned by the religious missions. The Government assists in the building of new primary schools with a 50 per cent grant, gives guidance and supervision on all matters pertaining to the secular curriculum, and is responsible for the training and supply of teachers and for teachers' salaries and pensions.

All primary education and secondary modern education is free and no race or colour bar exists. Education is not compulsory but in the primary schools there was in 1960 a voluntary attendance of 79.6 per cent of children of school age, compared with 75 per cent in 1957 and 55 per cent in 1948. A new primary school for 360 pupils was completed in 1960; it will relieve overcrowding in the existing thirty-three school buildings, eight of which need to be rebuilt or substantially altered as they are beyond effective repair.

During the period under review, the demand for secondary modern education increased considerably. The first two mixed modern secondary schools were established by the Government in 1949 and 1951. The Roman Catholic Mission started a girls' secondary modern school in January 1957, and two mixed secondary modern schools in 1960. The total number on roll in the secondary modern schools is rising faster than the present buildings can contain them, and an application was therefore made in 1960 for Colonial Development and Welfare assistance for eight new secondary modern schools or extensions. When completed these secondary modern schools will provide 2,280 places; this will allow for an annual intake of 760 a year. Added to the intake of seventy a year by the secondary grammar schools, the total intake for secondary schools will be 830 a year.

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A new teacher-training college was opened in 1959, with a capacity for forty students. In 1960, the college began training post school certificate students; the two-year course leads to a certificate which will be granted in association with the London University Institute of Education. Most of the students are being trained for work in secondary modern schools.

All higher studies, except teacher training, have to be pursued overseas. Scholarships for further education and training were established in 1958 with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. During the period 1958-1960 an average of seven students a year were sent to study in the United Kingdom.

Expenditure  
 (thousand rupees)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Education Department . . . . .	587.9	765.3	922.9
Colonial Development and Welfare grants .	212.9	178.3	344.0
Religious missions . . . . .	172.9	61.1	143.0
	<u>973.7</u>	<u>1,004.7</u>	<u>1,409.9</u>

Schools

	<u>1957</u>			<u>1960</u>		
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Primary . . . . .	2	24	9	2	26	6
Secondary, modern . . . . .	2	-	-	2	3	-
Secondary, grammar . . . . .	1	1	-	1	1	-
Vocational . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	1
Teacher-training . . . . .	2	-	-	2	-	-

Pupils

	<u>1957</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	2,676	2,720	2,923	2,977
Secondary, modern . . . . .	88	129	}	471
Secondary, grammar . . . . .	141	107		
Vocational . . . . .	17	-	20	29
Teacher-training . . . . .	4	31	9	61

Of the 834 pupils in secondary schools in 1960, 603 attended modern schools and 231 attended grammar schools.

Teachers

	<u>1957</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary . . . . .	20	189	25	213
Secondary and teacher-training . . . . .	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>35</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>240</u>

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

During the period under review, the Carnegie Library in Victoria and its branch at Anse Royale were expanded; a new branch was opened in Praslin.

Cultural institutions include the Alliance Française, a theatre club, and the Seychelles Society, which encourages interest in the political, social and natural history of the Territory.

Publications include Le Seychellois, an English-French bi-weekly, and L'Echo des Iles, a French bi-monthly newspaper of the Roman Catholic diocese.

Cinema shows, mainly documentary, are given by the Education Department and by the Roman Catholic Mission. A commercial cinema gives shows twice a week.

Radio Seychelles broadcasts daily for an hour. The programmes are arranged by the Education Department.



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AREA

The total area is 93,981 square miles (243,410 square kilometres), of which 13,689 square miles (35,454 square kilometres) are open water.

POPULATION

	1948 (census)	1959 (census)	1960 (estimates)
Africans . . . . .	4,917,555	6,449,558	6,590,000
Indians, Pakistanis and Goans . . . . .	35,215	71,933	76,200
Arabs . . . . .	1,475	1,946	2,000
Europeans . . . . .	3,448	10,866	11,700
Others . . . . .	827	2,313	2,500
Total . . . . .	4,958,520	6,536,616	6,682,400

Registration of births and deaths has not yet been generally applied throughout the Territory and reliable data are not available.

GOVERNMENT

Public Services

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

	<u>Super-scale</u> <u>posts</u> (£1,839 and above) <sup>a/</sup>	<u>A scale</u> <u>posts</u> (£798-£1,791)	<u>B scale</u> <u>posts</u> (£747-£1,671)	<u>C scale</u> <u>posts</u> (£633-£1,671)	<u>E scale</u> <u>posts</u> (£112-£597)
Expatriate officers . . . . .	198	450	428	506	Nil
Africans . . . . .	nil	78	114	497	2,543
Asians . . . . .	nil	20	115	322	225

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

The Government has introduced arrangements for the accelerated promotion of local officers, including promotion to posts at super-scale level.

### Training facilities

Apart from the facilities provided by educational institutions, the Government provides pre-entry and in-service training courses for the clerical, executive and technical staff. Most of these courses are organized by the departments, but central arrangements are made for training in clerical work, typing and stenography. At 31 December 1960, there were 1,600 trainees.

Another form of training for civil servants is the training grade established in 1956. The training grade provides facilities for on-the-job training leading to accelerated promotion to posts which do not require a formal professional or technical qualification.

An Advisory Committee on Training has been set up, consisting of representatives of the Public Service Commission and the Establishment Division, together with a number of experienced local officers, to keep under review the adequacy and improvement of training facilities. A survey of training facilities has been made by an Assistant Director of the Royal Institute of Public Administration, and his proposals for expanding and improving facilities are being followed up.

At 31 December 1960, 509 Africans from Uganda were following courses overseas which will qualify them for appointment to, or advancement in, the Public Service. Four hundred and eighteen students were studying in the United Kingdom, forty were in India, four in Pakistan, forty-two in the United States and five in Canada. The types of courses being followed include: accountancy, public administration, agriculture, architecture, building, education, engineering, fisheries, forestry, journalism, laboratory technology, law, medicine, nursing, printing, survey and veterinary science.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy in 1960 continued to function at the lower level reached in the two previous years. The gross domestic product in the recorded monetary economy during the years 1958-1960 was lower than in 1957. Coffee prices fell sharply in 1960; payments to growers, which amounted to £13.5 million in 1959, declined

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by some £2 million, notwithstanding the subsidies of the Price Assistance Fund. Cotton growers' income in 1960 fell by about £1 million compared to 1959. Higher export prices for cotton did not compensate for the reduction in the crop, which was due to unfavourable weather.

While it is recognized that the economy of the Territory must for some time depend primarily on agricultural productivity, the policy of the Government is to encourage industrial development as a means of increasing productivity and national income, necessary for the continuing expansion of the social services. In pursuance of this course, due attention was paid to the development of industry at all levels, from handicrafts to large-scale industry.

There was some upturn in domestic trading activity in 1960, although the 1959 trade boycott, aimed mainly at Asian business men in Buganda, continued until about December 1960. In Western Province, the unsettled conditions in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), resulting in severe loss of border trade, generally depressed the market.

The budget deficit during the period under review was due mainly to a fall in receipts from export duties (reflecting the lower coffee prices) and a continued rise in recurrent expenditure. For the third consecutive year, capital expenditure in 1959/1960 was lower than in the preceding year. To meet this expenditure reserves were drawn on to the extent of £4 million in 1959/1960. At 1 July 1960, reserves available to meet budgetary deficits amounted to £11.7 million.

The future pattern of government expenditure will be greatly influenced by three reports, which were awaited at the end of 1960. These were the reports of the World Bank's Economic Survey Mission to Uganda, the East African Fiscal and Economic Commission, and the East African Salaries Commission. The tentative conclusions of the World Bank Mission seemed to indicate that in future high priority should be given to expenditure which contributes to the early development of the economy rather than to longer-term schemes.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Composition of gross domestic product by type of factor income  
 (million pounds at factor cost)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Recorded monetary economy:			
Paid employment . . . . .	30.5	31.7	33.2
Operating surplus . . . . .	76.4	71.5	71.3
Rental surplus . . . . .	2.5	3.1	3.6
Total . . . . .	<u>109.4</u>	<u>106.3</u>	<u>108.1</u>
Imputed product outside the recorded monetary economy . . . . .	<u>37.3</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>41.0</u>
Gross domestic product . . . . .	146.7	146.8	149.1

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Progress was made in systematic grants of registered titles in rural areas. The granting of titles, which was started in 1958, was confined to three pilot schemes in Kigezi, Ankole and Bugisu Districts. By the end of 1960, 6,287 holdings had been adjudicated.

Despite the fall in prices, production of African-grown coffee continued to increase. The Bugisu arabica crop was processed by African producers and sold as parchment coffee to the Bugisu Co-operative Union which disposed of the entire crop at the Nairobi auctions. The processing of other African-grown coffee was handled by twenty-nine estate coffee factories (owned by co-operatives and associations of growers), twelve curing works and seven licensed hulleries. Six of the curing works were African enterprises, and six African associations of growers were granted licences in 1960 to operate estate coffee factories. During the same year, arrangements were made for African farmers to participate as outgrowers in the tea industry.

Considerable progress was made in the field of agricultural training. In addition to the Farm Institute at Bukalasa, a second Farm Institute was established in 1958 in Arapai. Both institutes provide two-year courses in agriculture for men wishing to join the Agricultural or Veterinary Departments or to farm on their own account. Two district farm institutes offering courses

of instruction for farmers and their wives were opened in 1960, whilst the building of a further three institutes was completed, all of which were to start courses in 1961.

Principal cash crops

African cultivation

	<u>Area</u>			<u>Marketed production<sup>a/</sup></u>		
	(thousand acres)			(thousand long tons)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cotton . . . . .	2,014	1,565	1,561	208	237	210
Coffee robusta . . . . .	436	463	498	65	95	107
Coffee arabica . . . . .	34	35	35	5	5	5
Maize . . . . .	340	360	349	20	20	22
Tobacco . . . . .	14	16	...	8.0	8.2	5.1

a/ The marketed production figures show: (i) sales of seed cotton harvested during the season ending in the year shown; (ii) the total quantity of cured robusta coffee, including small quantities of arabica other than that grown under the Bugisu coffee scheme; (iii) the total quantity of Bugisu arabica coffee in parchment equivalent.

Estate cultivation<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	(thousand acres)			(thousand long tons)		
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Coffee . . . . .	27	26	31	12	14	8
Sugar . . . . .	32	33	34	81	81	82
Sisal . . . . .	...	6	6	...	...	1
Tea . . . . .	13	15	15	4	4	4

a/ "Estates" cover non-African plantations and African holdings registered under the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1953.

Live-stock  
 (thousand head)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle . . . . .	3,427	3,590	3,618
Goats . . . . .	2,728	2,765	2,592
Sheep . . . . .	1,127	959	1,062

Exports of live-stock products

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Hides (long tons) . . . . .	2,210	2,501	3,111
Goat skins (pieces) . . . . .	1,025,079	1,149,500	1,271,767
Sheep skins (pieces) . . . . .	108,702	131,700	157,125

The value of hides and skins exported in 1960 was £1,137,000, compared with £925,000 in 1959 and £756,000 in 1958.

Internal consumption increased from 400,000 cattle and 1,200,000 goats and sheep in 1958 to 620,000 cattle and 1,500,000 goats and sheep in 1960. An estimated 35 million gallons of milk, worth £5 million, are produced annually. The poultry industry continued to expand and at the end of 1960 was supplying about 60 per cent of the local demand.

Several serious outbreaks of epizootic diseases occurred during 1960, but were successfully eliminated. Work on live-stock improvement continued at the Livestock Experimental Station, at the Mbarara Stock Farm and at the Animal Health Research Centre. Improvements and additions were made to the Veterinary Training Institute at Entebbe.

FORESTRY

The permanent forest estate amounts to about 6,000 square miles, of which approximately two-thirds are managed primarily for protective purposes and one-third for production. About 25,500 acres of high forest were tended during 1958-1960; this brought the total area of high forest treated to 56,000 acres. Softwood plantations were extended by 711 acres in 1960, compared with 694 acres in 1959 and 580 acres in 1958. About 1,000 acres of new fuel and pole plantations were formed in 1960, against 340 in 1959 and 615 in 1958. The output from central and local forest reserves and public land was as follows:

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
	(thousand cubic feet)		
Sawlogs . . . . .	3,004	2,750	2,952
Poles . . . . .	534	500	581
Firewood . . . . .	2,309	2,200	2,540

A plywood factory, which started operating in 1959, produced 2.5 million square feet of block board and plywood during 1960.

A survey of current timber consumption and forecast of future demands, undertaken by an FAO team, was completed in 1960.

#### FISHERIES

Uganda has lakes and rivers totalling 13,600 square miles and commercial fishing is now undertaken in all major waters. The fisheries are almost entirely African-run and it is estimated that about 20,000 men find employment in the catching and distributive sides of the industry. By the end of 1960, fishing craft numbered 5,700, some 1,350 of these being powered with outboard engines.

Marketing is usually done by itinerant fishmongers, but in the Lake George/Edward region it has become a commercial operation. There are two fish-processing factories which supply fresh and quick-frozen fish by rail and road to markets throughout East Africa and salt-cured fish to the Congo (Leopoldville). A new venture - the Baganda Fish Distributors, Ltd., of Kampala - began in 1960 the marketing of frozen fish from Lake Albert to the Kampala area.

Improvements in the marketing and distributive areas have been brought about by the erection of bulk stores at major landings and by improvements to road communications. In 1960, a fish market with lake-side landing facilities was built at Masese on Lake Victoria; fish markets were also completed at Mbale and at Katwe on Lake Edward.

The demand for the construction of fish ponds slowed down considerably and few ponds were constructed during 1960; the number of African-owned fish ponds now exceeds 6,000. In Bukedi District a scheme was started by the Fisheries Department, with assistance from UNICEF, to establish fish ponds at schools to improve nutrition. In 1960, a biologist from FAO arrived to carry out work on problems concerning the production from fish ponds.

Total fish production from lakes in 1960 was 60,375 tons valued at £2.4 million, compared with 54,700 tons, valued at £2.2 million in 1959, and 52,000 tons valued at £2 million in 1958. Exports of dried fish to the Congo (Leopoldville) decreased from 3,600 tons, valued at £441,000 in 1959, to 2,800 tons, valued at £385,000 in 1960.

#### MINING

During the period under review, copper from the Kilembe Mines was Uganda's most valuable mineral export; the value of blister copper exported in 1960 was £3,357,000, compared with £2,717,145 in 1959 and £2,137,000 in 1958. Wolfram was the second most valuable mineral export.

Major exploration was confined to Kilembe Mines prospecting licence areas, but individual prospectors concentrated on beryl occurrences, mainly in Ankole. By the end of 1960, a United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority team had nearly completed a survey of the beryl potential of the Territory.

The Uganda Development Corporation has formed a subsidiary, the Tororo Industrial and Fertilizer Company, to exploit part of the Sukulu apatite deposits. About 25,000 tons of single super-phosphate will be produced annually from about 120,000 tons of raw phosphate rock and 8,000 tons of sulphuric acid.

#### Mineral production

(long tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Blister copper . . . . .	10,831	11,943	14,522
Phosphate rock . . . . .	2,474	3,124	4,009
Beryl . . . . .	77	209	417
Wolfram . . . . .	47	51	102
Tin ore . . . . .	58	51	47
Gold (ounces) . . . . .	292	384	780

Small amounts of bismuth ore and of columbite/tantalite were also mined. The production of lime amounted to 15,165 tons in 1960, compared with 9,622 tons in 1959. The total value of minerals produced was £4,428,025 in 1960, against £2,919,620 in 1959 and £2,369,335 in 1958.



## POWER

Two generating sets were installed at the Owen Falls hydroelectric station during the period under review, bringing the total number of generating sets to eight. The station's installed generating capacity in 1960 was 120,000 kilowatts. Over 500 miles of transmission lines were erected.

Progress was made with designing the proposed new dam and the 180,000 kilowatt power station at Bujagali, about 4.5 miles downstream from Owen Falls. Plans were also made for the construction of thermal or hydroelectric schemes to supply areas out of the range of economic transmission from the Owen Falls station. A mission from the International Bank visited Uganda during 1960 and discussed the possibilities of the provision of loans for some of these projects.

Electric power output by the Uganda Electricity Board's stations

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Units generated (million kwh) . . . . .	278.4	345.9	396.5
Units sold locally (million kwh) . . . . .	162.8	185.4	202.4
Units sold to Kenya (million kwh) . . . . .	89.9	129.4	160.1
Number of consumers . . . . .	24,010	27,720	30,037

## INDUSTRY

The basic industrial programme is intended to overcome the lack of fuel by the provision of electric power, to develop the copper ores in the west, to establish a chemical and fertilizer industry in the east, to assist building development by establishing a cement industry and to pursue research into technological processes suitable to the economic utilization of the country's resources. It is also the aim to encourage the establishment of secondary industries and to foster the tourist industry.

The principal governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of industry are the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Uganda Development Corporation. The object of the Corporation is to further the industrial and economic development of the country by assisting in the financing and management

of industrial undertakings or the establishment of new industries. At the end of 1960, the Corporation participated mostly through subsidiary companies but, in some cases, in association with other companies in agriculture, banking and mining, the manufacturing of food products, metal-ware and textiles, and the management of hotels.

Private enterprises established during the period under review include a plywood manufacturing concern, a nail and barbed wire factory, and a clothing factory.

#### Industrial production

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cement (tons) . . . . .	104,447	80,332	71,056
Sugar (tons) . . . . .	80,890	81,076	91,117
Beer (thousand gallons)	1,719	1,090	1,572
Cigarettes (tons) . . . . .	1,459	1,432	1,409
Textiles (million yards) . . . . .	12	13	14
Asbestos (tons) . . . . .	4,600	4,264	7,100

The lower production of cement in 1959 and 1960 reflected the decline in building activities throughout the Territory.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

##### Roads

In 1960 the Ministry of Works maintained a total of 2,989 miles of main roads (606 miles bitumenized), compared with 2,805 miles (445 miles bitumenized) in 1957. The Buganda Government and other local governments maintained a further 8,300 miles of roads, some of which are passable only in dry weather. The number of registered motor vehicles increased from 33,379 in 1957 to 40,288 in 1960.

##### Railways and inland waterways

Work was started on a 141-mile extension of the railway into the north of Uganda. Progress was made with a new line between Bukonte and Jinja, which, when completed, will shorten the main line between Tororo and Kampala.

Goods forwarded from stations in Uganda in 1960 totalled 708,000 tons, compared with 675,000 tons in 1959 and 554,000 tons in 1958. Goods received decreased from 772,000 tons in 1958 to 742,000 tons in 1959 and to 726,000 tons in 1960.

Goods traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, and Albert was 349,000 tons in 1958, 364,000 tons in 1959 and 331,000 tons in 1960.

#### Air transport

New buildings were completed at the Entebbe airport, a new airfield at Gulu was brought into operation, and improvements were made to several other airfields.

Aircraft movements at the Entebbe airport numbered 7,461 in 1960, compared with 5,658 in 1959 and 6,954 in 1958. The number of passengers landed and embarked was 38,500 in 1960, against 34,400 in 1959 and 31,800 in 1958.

#### Communications

The total number of post offices in operation at the end of 1960 was 154, compared with 143 in 1957. About 23.5 million letters, post cards and printed papers were handled during 1960, compared with 21 million items in 1959 and 20.3 million in 1958. Of the 1960 total, 6.75 million items were conveyed by air mail.

The number of telephones in use increased from 12,017 in 1957 to 14,079 in 1960.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

The budget is divided into two sections: the revenue budget providing the recurrent expenditure, and the capital budget providing expenditure for development projects. Development expenditure is financed from a Capital Development Fund, into which is paid revenue from export taxes in excess of £4 million per annum, Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and contributions from various territorial funds.

The Government of Buganda, other local governments, and municipal and town councils prepare annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for services which they administer; these estimates are subject to final approval by the Protectorate Government, which makes substantial grants to the Buganda Government and to all local governments. Local governments in the cotton-growing areas also receive a bonus based on the amount of cotton grown in the various districts. Expenditure from these bonus funds is limited to development projects.

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Revenue budget . . . . .	18,788	20,248	20,642
Capital budget . . . . .	<u>3,653</u>	<u>3,858</u>	<u>1,295</u>
	22,441	24,106	21,937
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Revenue budget . . . . .	19,228	20,286	19,612
Capital budget . . . . .	<u>6,290</u>	<u>5,398</u>	<u>5,284</u>
	25,518	25,684	24,896
<b>Main heads of revenue:</b>			
Export taxes . . . . .	5,406	5,917	4,054
Import and excise duties . . . . .	6,898	7,335	7,915
Non-African taxes, including income tax . . . . .	3,268	3,761	3,844
African poll tax . . . . .	401	405	378
Earnings of departments, etc.	3,439	3,651	3,644
<b>Major heads of expenditure:<sup>a/</sup></b>			
Social services <sup>b/</sup> . . . . .	7,644	7,995	8,200
Economic services <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	3,487	3,295	3,306
Roads . . . . .	1,752	1,964	2,158
Urban development . . . . .	1,874	1,543	1,387
Public works department . . . . .	1,060	1,265	768

<sup>a/</sup> Figures show expenditure according to the nature of the service and not the amounts voted to particular ministries, and include both recurrent and capital expenditure.

<sup>b/</sup> Education, medical, labour, community development and African housing.

<sup>c/</sup> Agriculture, forests, fisheries, water development, locust and tsetse control, airport services, railways, etc.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports

(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Net imports <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	27,002	25,534	26,030
Domestic exports . . . . .	45,409	42,091	41,588
Re-exports . . . . .	980	1,137	1,338
Principal imports:			
Iron and steel manufactures . . . . .	3,132	3,049	2,903
Machinery, agricultural, industrial and commercial . . . . .	2,635	2,370	2,327
Electrical machinery and appliances . . . . .	981	664	751
Road motor vehicles . . . . .	2,260	2,270	2,646
Petroleum products . . . . .	2,176	2,019	1,981
Synthetic fabrics . . . . .	2,339	1,852	1,884
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	1,236	1,438	1,616
Principal exports:			
Coffee . . . . .	20,827	18,688	16,987
Cotton, raw . . . . .	18,141	15,428	14,930
Copper . . . . .	2,065	2,781	3,689
Animal feed . . . . .	1,104	1,654	1,677
Tea . . . . .	979	1,186	1,453
Hides and skins . . . . .	648	941	1,146

a/ Direct imports plus or minus goods transferred to or from other East African Territories.

Direction of Trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of direct imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	39.7	37.6	33.8
India . . . . .	3.7	4.3	4.0
Other parts of the Commonwealth . . . . .	6.9	7.5	7.0
Japan . . . . .	17.4	16.8	15.8
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	7.9	9.0	10.5
United States . . . . .	1.7	1.2	1.9
Other countries and territories . . . . .	22.7	23.6	27.0
Destination of exports:			
India . . . . .	16.3	17.4	20.1
United Kingdom . . . . .	18.6	19.8	16.2
United States . . . . .	19.2	15.4	15.3
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	13.6	6.0	8.1
Japan . . . . .	5.3	8.6	2.7
Other countries and territories . . . . .	33.0	32.8	37.6

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Some 99 per cent of Uganda's population is African, about 1 per cent is Asian, and there are a few thousand Europeans and Arabs. It is reported that hotels, public transport and other public utilities are used by all races without discrimination, that there are clubs and community centres with mixed membership, and that public lectures, plays and concerts are open to all who wish to attend. Furthermore, in cultural and voluntary organizations, members of all races serve on committees and hold executive posts.

### Status of women

A conference on the status of African women in Uganda was held in March 1960 under the auspices of the Uganda Council of Women. The conference was attended by representatives of all women's organizations in the Territory. The report of the conference, which received wide circulation throughout the Territory, aroused great interest both at the Triennial Conference of the International Council of Women, held in Istanbul in September 1960, and at the Seminar organized in December 1960 at Addis Ababa by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Resolutions passed at the Uganda conference concerned bride wealth; property and succession rights of women; women's right to work; publication of booklets in the vernacular on laws governing marriage and divorce; and compulsory registration of marriages and divorces.

The Uganda conference encouraged the young women of the Territory's Asian community to take action with respect to their own status, which resulted in the passing of legislation giving Hindu marriages legal status in the Territory.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Department is divided into a Headquarters Section, a Labour Branch, a Factories Inspectorate, an Apprenticeship and Trade and Testing Division, a Workmen's Compensation and Statistical Section, and an Employment Exchange. There are labour offices in the ten main towns.

Employment situation

During the period under review, there was a considerable surplus of labour in the main towns, especially in Kampala and Jinja. Unemployment was aggravated by the trade boycott, which, though declining in 1960, still kept some people out of work. During the same period there was a shortage of highly skilled African craftsmen.

The marked increase in the labour migration into Uganda by the south-west route, which was first observed in 1958, was largely maintained during the following two years. In 1960, according to returns from check-points, at least 68,700 migrants came to Uganda from Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika, compared with 59,000 counted at the same check-points in 1957. The number who entered the Territory by the north-west route was 24,600, compared with 29,000 in 1957. About 8,100 of these came from the Sudan and the Congo (Leopoldville), the remainder being migrants from Uganda's West Nile District. Transit camps maintained by the Labour Department on the various labour routes were used by 126,000 persons in 1960.

African wage-earners

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Government employment:			
Protectorate Government . . . . .	14,328	14,665	14,568
African local government . . . . .	35,939	38,328	34,469
Agriculture, transport and other services . .	37,276	34,720	35,967
Educational and medical services . . . . .	<u>9,687</u>	<u>10,209</u>	<u>10,566</u>
Total	97,230	97,922	95,570
Private employment:			
Agriculture . . . . .	44,335	42,376	45,206
Cotton ginning . . . . .	3,958	3,950	4,030
Coffee curing . . . . .	1,510	1,774	2,820
Forestry and fishing . . . . .	464	530	566
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	3,734	4,988	5,175
Manufacturing of food products . . . . .	7,031	7,071	7,620
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	17,929	16,907	16,684
Construction . . . . .	17,565	15,344	12,142
Commerce . . . . .	9,204	9,174	10,038
Transport and communications . . . . .	2,595	2,266	2,392
Educational and medical services . . . . .	9,434	11,351	14,605
Other services . . . . .	<u>12,410</u>	<u>10,607</u>	<u>12,041</u>
Total	131,169	126,338	133,319
Grand total	228,399	224,260	228,889

The above enumeration does not include domestic servants nor the many Africans employed by various small employers in the retail trade and in agriculture. It is estimated that some 100,000 Africans employed at the time of the 1960 labour census were outside the scope of the enumeration; of these about 15,000 were domestic servants. The cotton ginneries, which employed some 17,000 workers in 1960, were employing only 4,000 at the time of the enumeration.

#### Wages

Most Africans are employed on an unwritten monthly contract for an indefinite period, although a contract, also unwritten, for the completion of thirty working days within a period of forty-two days is fairly common, particularly in agricultural employment. About 15 per cent of the unskilled labourers are recruited on a six-month written contract, which includes free transport to and from the place of employment, free housing, rations and medical attention. Employers outside the three main towns are obliged to provide free housing for employees whose monthly wages are less than 100s. Outside the urban areas, labourers usually receive part rations free. A considerable number of Africans employed on estates are now housed in permanent houses provided rent-free by employers.

In 1959, statutory minimum wages were introduced in the main urban centres. The minimum wages to be paid to workers in the six main towns were fixed at from 57s. to 75s. 40c. a month. In 1960, the minimum wages of unskilled labour in government employment were raised by 5s. 20c. per month. At the same time, wages of government unskilled labour in rural areas were increased by amounts ranging from 2s. 40c. to 5s. per month.

#### Workers' organizations

The growth of trade unions has been slow. One of the reasons for this is attributed to the migratory character of the labour force. However, since 1958, there has been a marked rise in interest in the trade union movement and the number of registered trade unions increased from thirteen in 1957 to thirty-five at the end of 1960. Membership rose from 4,784 in 1957 to approximately 20,000 in 1960. Twenty-one unions are members of the Uganda Trade Union Congress, which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). Eleven unions have formal recognition agreements with their employers.



Joint consultation between employers and workers has been encouraged for a number of years; by the end of 1960, 148 works committees were functioning, of which fifty-eight were in industry and ninety were in respect of Government employees. Joint consultative councils for established staff operated in most government departments.

In 1958, the ICFTU established a training college in Kampala for trade unionists from all English-speaking Territories in Africa. A residential course of four months' duration, attended by about thirty trade unionists, has been run annually since 1958. Permanent buildings for the college were nearing completion at the end of 1960.

Five week-end courses on industrial relations were conducted by the Labour Department during 1960, and each was attended by about thirty-five trade unionists. Two study conferences on industrial relations for senior management staff were conducted in Uganda by arrangement with the Faculty of Commerce of the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi.

Labour disputes

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Strikes . . . . .	45	64	53
Workers involved . . . . .	5,910	13,249	30,877
Man-days lost . . . . .	10,716	102,171	105,439
Disputes without stoppage of work . . . . .	13	2	1
Workers involved . . . . .	521	97	52

The considerable increase in man-days lost was largely due to a national railway strike in 1959 and to strikes of workers on sugar plantations in 1960. A strike called in 1960 by the Uganda Vernacular, Primary and Junior Secondary Teachers' Union involved about 2,150 teachers and a loss of 36,000 man-days.

Vocational training

Technical training is based on a three-year period in a secondary technical school, followed by two years' trade apprenticeship in the industrial branch of a government department or with a private employer. Some employers take boys who have not been to technical school into apprenticeship for five years. The total number of apprentices in training was 376 in 1960, compared with 308 in 1959 and 346 in 1958.

Vocational training courses are provided by several government departments, by the Uganda Electricity Board and by a textile mill. A mining training school, established jointly by the Government and a mining company, trains men in various skills. A Training-Within-Industry Scheme was started by a sugar factory.

The trade test of the Labour Department was passed by 756 persons in 1960, against 572 in 1959 and 731 in 1958.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement in Uganda is primarily concerned with the marketing and processing of cotton and coffee. The nucleus of the movement is the primary producers' marketing society, in which the incentives are the fair weights and payments ensured by co-operative organization.

At the end of 1960 there were 1,640 registered societies with a membership of over 210,000, compared with 1,408 societies and a membership of 135,000 in 1957. The vast majority were marketing societies, which, apart from cotton and coffee, also dealt in ground-nuts, tobacco, milk, cattle and fish.

Most of the societies are affiliated to co-operative unions, which form an important sector of the cotton and coffee processing industries. In 1960, fourteen cotton ginneries were operated by unions, compared with eleven in 1957, and five coffee factories owned by registered co-operatives were in production. The total turnover of the unions in 1960 was £7.1 million, while the total turnover of the whole agricultural co-operative movement was £8.1 million.

Courses in co-operative practice and principles were held at all levels during the period under review; in addition, posters on co-operation were produced and a booklet on the co-operative marketing of seed cotton was published in three vernacular languages.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

The index of retail prices in African markets in Kampala (base: January 1957 = 100) stood at 94 in December 1960, compared with 98 in December 1959 and 100 in December 1958.

UGANDA

Sample surveys of African family budgets covered Kampala in 1953 and 1957, and Mbale in 1958. In 1960 a similar survey covered Fort Portal, details from which are given below:

Average monthly income and expenditure of African unskilled labourers in Fort Portal, February 1960

<u>Income</u>	<u>shillings</u>	<u>per cent</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>shillings</u>	<u>per cent</u>
Regular employment	43.32	72.6	Food <sup>a/</sup>	36.82	59.5
Casual employment	1.78	3.0	Alcoholic beverages		
Sales of produce	11.77	19.7	and tobacco	9.05	14.6
Other income	<u>2.83</u>	<u>4.7</u>	Clothing	4.35	7.0
	59.70	100.0	Tax	2.74	4.4
			Household goods	2.79	4.5
			School fees	1.07	1.7
			Other expenditure	<u>5.13</u>	<u>8.3</u>
				61.95	100.0

a/ Excluding value of home-produced food.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

At 1 July 1959, the Department of African Housing was integrated as a Division of the Ministry of Social Development. The Division is faced with two main problems: the provision of economic urban housing, and the control of peri-urban development.

The lack of economic housing facilities within the towns has resulted in uncontrolled development in the areas immediately adjacent to the town boundaries. During the period under review, efforts were made to solve these problems by concentrating on the preparation of schemes for the erection of lower grade housing within the towns, and by advising African local authorities in peri-urban areas on the advantages of town and country planning. Statutory planning schemes for the main towns and two rural areas have been completed and there are now approved schemes for eighteen towns.

The African Housing Division is directly responsible for the administration of rented housing estates in Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe, and it works in close liaison with Mbale Township Authority and the town boards of Tororo and Masaka, for whose estates it provides trained housing managers. The number of houses on rented estates totalled 4,380 at the end of 1960. The monthly rentals

varied from 15s. for a one-room house to 63s. for a three-room house. All rents are subsidized.

The Division also encourages home ownership schemes to enable Africans to buy or build their own homes on plots of land obtained from the Government on long-lease and already provided with roads, drainage, water supply and street lighting. Owner-occupier and tenant-purchase schemes are introduced under which the whole or a part of the cost of a house can be advanced to a prospective buyer on easy repayment terms.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

Pensions or provident funds are provided by the Government and by some private employers, but the vast majority of workers rely in old age on the care traditionally provided by tribe and family.

Industrial accidents and diseases are dealt with under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Medical treatment and maternity facilities are provided free for Africans at all government hospitals and dispensaries. In addition, there is a legal obligation upon employers to provide medical care for all persons earning less than 150s. per month.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

The organization primarily responsible for social welfare is the Social Welfare and Probation Section within the Community Development Division of the Ministry of Social Development.

A family and child care service is carried out jointly by the Ministry of Social Development and voluntary agencies. Social welfare staff are engaged in case-work and group-work including the running of social and community centres. A programme for the development of urban welfare was undertaken; UNICEF agreed to supply equipment and fellowships to extend training facilities for both government staff and voluntary social workers.

In 1960, social welfare probation area offices were established in the three principal towns and probation staff were attached to district courts. Over 2,000 cases received assistance covering probation, prison welfare, after-care, family and individual case-work and counselling.

UGANDA

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the period under review, a great variety of village projects were completed, including leper camps, schools, roads and bridges, protection of water supplies, and the construction of club buildings. Literacy campaigns were carried out in Teso District in 1959 and 1960.

With the co-operation of the British Red Cross Society a concentrated drive on teaching child welfare was begun in 1958; during 1959, 254 women received certificates in child care, while fifty-one obtained instructors' certificates.

Leadership training courses were regularly held at rural training centres throughout the Territory. By the end of 1960, there were thirteen rural training centres in operation, each offering residential accommodation for twenty students.

The development of women's associations has been hampered by lack of qualified staff; three-month courses for voluntary leaders of women's clubs given in 1960 at rural training centres alleviated this shortage to some extent. At the end of 1960, there were approximately 1,000 women's clubs with some 20,000 members.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

During the period under review there was a considerable increase in the prison population, resulting in serious overcrowding. Steps were taken to build further accommodation to relieve the situation. In 1960, extensions to existing buildings were completed and two agricultural camps were nearing completion.

A new Prisons Ordinance, based upon the modern principles of penal administration and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules, was brought into force in 1958. Industrial and agricultural training is given with the majority of prisoners employed on agricultural work. An earning scheme is operating successfully.

In the prisons administration, Africans fill a number of senior posts and the subordinate staff are almost entirely African.

There is a reform school with accommodation for 100 male inmates, run on the lines of a "Borstal" institution. A recall centre for reform school boys has been built and was brought into use in 1960.

/...

Crime statistics

	<u>Number of persons convicted</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Homicide . . . . .	255	348	414
Other offences against the person . . .	521	850	939
Offences against property . . . . .	3,333	3,699	4,061
Offences against local laws . . . . .	<u>10,207</u>	<u>11,930</u>	<u>13,423</u>
	14,316	16,827	18,837

Sentences

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	35	-	50	-	81	-
Imprisonment . . . . .	4,304	75	5,379	100	6,331	93
Fines . . . . .	8,210	9	9,370	14	10,210	9
Corporal punishment . . . . .	37	51	36	94	37	72
Bound over or otherwise disposed of . . . . .	<u>1,384</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>1,492</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>1,727</u>	<u>277</u>
	13,970	346	16,327	500	18,386	451

The daily average prison population increased from 5,626 in 1958 to 6,434 in 1959 and to 8,124 in 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Health staffs hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Territory, and controls health services in all areas with the exception of the municipalities of the main towns and of the Province of Buganda. In Buganda, medical and health services are controlled by the Buganda Ministry of Health and Works; however, most of the cost of these services is met from grants by the Protectorate Government, and the services are mainly staffed by officers seconded from Entebbe.

Training of physicians is undertaken at the Medical School of the University College of East Africa, which provides a seven-year course leading to the qualification of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery (East Africa). In 1958, the United Kingdom General Medical Council granted full recognition to holders

of the licentiate ship, who are now entitled to registration in the United Kingdom as well as in East Africa on completion of one year's internship at an approved hospital. The output of the Medical School in 1960 was eight Uganda graduates and nine graduates from other East African Territories. By the end of 1960, thirty-four of the 124 medical officer posts in Uganda were filled by Africans.

Training of nurses and of other medical auxiliaries is undertaken in five government hospitals and at a number of mission hospitals. During 1959, a new School of Hygiene with accommodation for 110 students was built at Mbale.

During the period under review, there were no serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases and attention was mainly directed towards nutritional disorders, such as kwashiorkor and anaemia, and to chronic infections, such as yaws, onchocerciasis, leprosy and schisto-somiasis. Control of malaria has now been achieved in the towns and eradication campaigns have been started in rural areas. A campaign of poliomyelitis vaccination was undertaken in all the main towns, and a total of 180,000 persons received the Sabin vaccine.

The activities and scope of the Health Education Division increased during 1959 and 1960; a series of illustrated booklets issued in 1959 proved popular and some 45,000 copies with twenty titles were distributed. The production of film strips and posters also continued and regular health talks were given on the radio. A Health Congress, the first of its kind in East Africa, was held in Kampala in 1960; it was attended by over 100 delegates, mainly medical officers and health inspectors from government and municipal services.

Progress was made in the construction of the new Mulago Hospital and the new mental hospital at Butabika, near Kampala.

Expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960<sup>a/</sup></u>
Government:			
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	1,907	2,075	2,227
Capital expenditure . . . . .	277	549	958
Municipalities . . . . .	92	159	162
Uganda and other local governments . . . . .	395	386	514

<sup>a/</sup> Approved estimates.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private<sup>a/</sup></u>
Registered physicians . . . .	160	249	161	273	178	275
Licensed physicians . . . .	10	36	8	46	10	36
Dentists . . . . .	4	17	7	...	7	3
Medical assistants . . . . .	279	-	279	10	287	12
State registered nurses . . .	142	30	145	55	119	114
Certificated nurses . . . .	203	45	234	67	200	131
State certified						
midwives . . . . .	115	47	127	50	115	83
Certificated midwives . . . .	126	165	166	175	144	207
Health inspectors . . . . .	25	-	25	-	22	-
Senior laboratory						
personnel . . . . .	13	-	18	-	20	-
Pharmacists . . . . .	7	45	7	50	7	50

a/ Including missions.

In 1960, there were in addition 282 nursing orderlies, 471 ward maids, 531 dressers, 119 locally trained health inspectors, 203 health assistants, sixty-three laboratory assistants, fifty-two dispensers and three dental technicians.

Institutions

	<u>Establishments</u>		<u>Beds</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>
Government hospitals . . . . .	24	28	2,932	3,808
Dispensaries				
with beds . . . . .	149	177	2,217	2,544
for outpatients only . . . . .	21	33	-	-
Mission hospitals . . . . .	...	...	2,312	2,822

Specialized units include two mental institutions and three leprosaria. There are two travelling dispensaries with a staff of four.



## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Since 1957 Uganda has taken steps towards self-government, but the financial outlook has become progressively less buoyant. These two factors, more than any others, have affected the policy and practice of the Government in the educational field.

The educational aims of the Government were laid down in a sessional paper published in January 1959. They are as follows: (a) to provide for as many children as possible a minimum of four years of schooling, with the ultimate objective of a basic course of eight years for every child; (b) to produce as quickly as possible a sufficient number of well-qualified men and women able to hold posts of responsibility; (c) to train a large sub-professional class of qualified technicians, teachers, clerks, etc., and to train an even larger class of craftsmen and artisans. The main limiting factor in future education planning is the provision of finance, since the African Development Fund is now virtually exhausted and no new comparable source of capital is available. It is intended, therefore, that in the next few years the main effort should be directed not so much towards expansion as towards raising the standards of teaching.

A new Education Ordinance was also promulgated in 1959. It provides for the compulsory registration of all qualified teachers, and for the compulsory licensing of all unqualified persons wishing to teach. It also requires all school managers and owners to satisfy the Director of Education that staff, equipment and buildings are adequate.

One of the most important developments has been the progressive integration of the schools. Until 1957, education was organized on a racial basis, but in that year the principle of racial integration was accepted by the Government. Progress has been made with the introduction of a common system of education in secondary schools, where the medium of instruction is English. In primary schools, integration is reported to be more difficult to achieve, since there are many differences of language and custom to be overcome. The majority of schools are still, in practice, attended by pupils of one race only.

During the period under review a progressive devolution of responsibilities to local authorities has taken place. A School Inspectorate was established in 1959 which will eventually take over the professional responsibilities of the provincial education officers, whose posts will be abolished and whose administrative functions will be taken over by local authorities.

The total number of children of school age was about 1,350,000 in 1960; of these about 20,000 were Asian, 1,900 were European, and the rest were African. The great majority of African schools are managed by religious missions under the general direction of the Government, which assists them with grants-in-aid. A number of primary and secondary schools in urban areas, five technical schools, three teacher-training colleges and the Kampala Technical Institute are maintained by the Government. Management of these institutions is being progressively devolved to boards of governors.

Expenditure  
 (thousand pounds)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960<sup>a/</sup></u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	4,016.3	4,272.6	4,525.8
Capital expenditure . . . . .	564.9	317.7	428.6

<sup>a/</sup> Approved estimates.

	<u>Schools</u>					
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt. and</u> <u>aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt. and</u> <u>aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt. and</u> <u>aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Primary . . . . .	2,232	3,058	2,306	3,316	2,469	...
Secondary . . . . .	211	77	277	90	242	...
Vocational . . . . .	91	5	91	4	...	...
Teacher-Training	34	2	33	2	34	...
Higher education	1	-	1	-	1	...

At the end of 1960 there were twenty-eight African senior secondary schools, of which four offered courses leading to the Higher School Certificate.

Pupils

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
<b>African:</b>				
Primary . . . . .	321,619	130,836	341,625	142,558
Secondary . . . . .	21,192	3,117	24,948	3,914
Vocational . . . . .	3,877	468	3,472	568
Teacher-training . . . . .	2,654	1,410	2,401	1,270
<b>Non-African:</b>				
Primary . . . . .	8,490	7,788	9,055	8,461
Secondary . . . . .	3,012	1,885	3,260	2,032
Teacher-training . . . . .	27	56	35	60

Teachers

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	<u>Africans</u>	<u>Non-Africans</u>	<u>Africans</u>	<u>Non-Africans</u>
Primary . . . . .	14,780	689	16,742	506
Secondary . . . . .	727	504	894	490
Vocational . . . . .	307	169	402	101
Teacher-training	141	127	156	137
	<u>15,955</u>	<u>1,489</u>	<u>18,194</u>	<u>1,234</u>

Higher education

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
	<u>Men and women</u>	<u>Men and women</u>	<u>Men and women</u>
University College of East Africa a/ . . . . .	270	304	316
Royal Technical College, Nairobi . . . . .	70	80	97
In the United Kingdom			
Africans . . . . .	358	339	...
Non-Africans . . . . .	501	637	...
Elsewhere			
Africans . . . . .	87	137	...
Non-Africans . . . . .	18	43	...

a/ Figures show students from Uganda. The total number of students from all East African Territories was 912 in 1960.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The largest public library in Uganda is the Kampala Municipal Library which houses some 10,000 books. There are small libraries at district headquarters. The library at the University College of East Africa (Makerere College), opened in 1959, has space for up to 120,000 volumes and seating accommodation for 300 persons and is by far the largest library in East Africa. The East African Literature Bureau runs a postal library service, a book-box service to institutions, and a small library in Kampala.

The National Cultural Centre, built at a cost of £90,000, was opened in 1959; it comprises a national theatre and accommodation for cultural associations and welfare organizations. Other cultural institutions include the Uganda Society, the Music Society, the Uganda Museum and the National Park Museums. Two folk museums have been established in the Eastern and Western Provinces.

At the end of 1960, twenty-one newspapers were being published in the Territory. Four papers were African-owned, six were mission-owned and one, the Uganda Argus, was European-owned. The remaining ten were published with public funds: five vernacular papers by the Department of Information, and five by other government agencies, i.e., the Community Development Department and various African local government bodies.

The Community Development Division has four mobile vans which screen films throughout the rural areas; it also runs a film lending library service which offers films on loan to educational institutions and voluntary organizations.

Full use is made of broadcasting facilities and the vernacular programmes are closely followed by the clubs organized in the rural areas.

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