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

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of  
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 1/  
(Supplementary statistics)

On 6, 10, 25, 31 July and 8 August 1951, the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations transmitted information in respect of Fiji, Hong Kong, Malaya, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and Seychelles.

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review, together with relevant statistics for previous years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1949, which is contained in chapter VII of volume II of the Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949. 2/

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

2/ United Nations : Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949. Lake Success, 1950.

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BRUNEI

Area

2,226 square miles

Population

	<u>1948</u> (estimate)	<u>1949</u> (estimate)	<u>1950</u>
	40,657	45,000-50,000	

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	882	766	826
Rate per 1,000	21.6	18.68	20.29
Births	1,674	2,073	2,316
Rate per 1,000	40.50	50.55	56.97
Deaths under 1 year	229	226	319
Rate per 1,000 live births	139	128.3	137.7

Health staff

Doctors	4 <sup>1/2</sup>	3 <sup>1/2</sup>	5 <sup>1/2</sup>
Dentists	6 <sup>1/2</sup>	7 <sup>1/2</sup>	7 <sup>1/2</sup>
Nurses	15	15	27 <sup>2/2</sup>
Midwives	8	8	12

Institutions

	<u>1948</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>1949</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>Beds</u>
Government Hospitals	60	60	100
B.M.P.C. Hospital	48	100	100

1/ Without qualification registerable in the United Kingdom.

2/ Two public health nurses were provided by the WHO in connexion with the activities of UNICEF in Brunei.

Public health (cont'd.)

In addition there are four dispensaries with temporary accommodation for 24 patients, and four travelling dispensaries.

Housing programmes

The implementation of the town-plans in Kuala Belait and Seria progressed. During the year under review accommodation in permanent houses has been provided by the British Malayan Petroleum Company for 276 families of the labour force.

Welfare and relief

There is no social welfare department, but a considerable amount of welfare work is done by the Medical Department, and also by the Red Cross in the normal course of its duties. In addition there is a State vote of \$M5,000<sup>1/</sup> for charity. A distribution scheme using skim milk powder supplied by UNICEF is under operation.

Crime statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cases instituted:			
in Higher Courts	131	107	194
in Lower Courts	<u>460</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>498</u>
Total	591	519	692
Convicted	524	420	574
Acquitted and withdrawn	62	94	105
Pending	5	5	13

<sup>1/</sup> The Malayan dollar equals 2s.4d.(sterling). It equalled \$US 0.475 until 18 September 1949 when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 0.326.

Education

Attendance at Malay vernacular schools is compulsory for all male Malay children from 7 to 14 years of age who live within two miles of a school. This education is free.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Malay schools	25	27	28
Mission schools	4	4	4
Chinese schools	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	33	36	38

Enrolment in primary schools

Malay schools	2,029	2,267	2,225
Mission schools	471	653	791
Chinese schools	<u>984</u>	<u>1,272</u>	<u>1,450</u>
Total	3,848	4,192	4,496

Teachers

trained	16	25	28
untrained	63	67	58

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>			<u>Production (tons)</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Rubber	19,450	20,671		2,000	1,707	2,476 <sup>1/</sup>
Rice	9,092	8,615	7,949	4,750	4,522	2,587,528 (gantangs paddy)
Sago	2,046	2,111	2,165	540	590	
Coconuts	1,066	1,115	1,141			

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Buffaloes	7,311	7,701	9,286
Indian halfbred cows	1,017	926	930

<sup>1/</sup> About 9,056 tons padi. One gantang equals one imperial gallon or 4,546 litres.

Livestock (cont'd.)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Goats	580	478	
Pigs	2,272	3,904	4,326
Poultry	43,784	38,204	41,258

Forestry

By the end of 1950 the area of forest constituted as under reservation or in the process of constitution was 911 square miles. This represents 41 per cent of the land area of the State.

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Production (solid cubic feet):			
Sawn timber and poles	841,857	770,875	550,183

Fisheries

A survey was made during 1950 to ascertain if modern European fishing methods would prove an economical proposition, or if local fishing methods could be improved upon. Results in both directions proved disappointing.

In the period of May-December 1950, 163 piculs<sup>1/</sup> of fish were sold in the public market, Brunei Towh. About 51 piculs of prawns are sold in the market annually.

Minerals

<u>Production</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Oil (English tons)	2,645,412	3,302,879	4,057,000
Natural gas (Cubic feet)	19,337,000,000	20,430,000,000	26,615,000,000

1/ 1 picul equals approximately 133.1/3 lbs.

Industries

There are no refineries or factories operating at present in Brunei, except two rice mills, eight local sawmills, a small resaw mill and small arrack distilleries. During the year under review 397 rubber smoke houses have been erected.

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Public works	530	611	470
Oil mining	3,676	4,614	4,222
Rubber estates	532	562	519
Total	4,788	5,789	5,214
<u>Average wage rates</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	M\$		
Public work labour	0.60 to 0.90 <sup>1/</sup>		
Rubber estate labour	1.00 to 2.00		
Oil fields:			
unskilled labour	0.80 to 1.00 (plus an	(ranging a	(ranging a
mechanics	1.40 to 2.20 average	base of	base of
artisans	1.70 to 4.50 of 35	1.50 to	2.00 to
	per cent	5.10 plus	5.80, plus
	of wages	an average	an average
	as cost	of 35 per	of 35 per
	of liv-	cent of	cent of
	ing	wages as	wages as
	allowance)	cost of	cost of
		living	living
		allowance)	allowance)
Clerical service range from M\$45 to			
M\$ 335 per month			

Labour unions

There are at present no employees' or workers' organizations in Brunei.

<sup>1/</sup> Plus an allowance 40 cents a working day and 30 per cent of basic wage as cost of living allowance.

Labour (cont'd.)

Labour disputes

No conciliation machinery exists as yet. The main employer, the British Malayan Petroleum Company Ltd. has a well organized Industrial Relations Department, which has dealt successfully with minor disputes occurring from time to time. There were no major labour disputes.

Cost of Living

Type	Unit	1948 M\$	1949 M\$	1950
Rice	lb.	0.25	0.25	1.80(kati)
Flour	lb.	0.25	0.25	0.35(kati)
Sugar	lb.	0.36	0.26	0.56(kati)
Fresh fish	kati	0.30-0.80	0.16-0.70	0.20-0.85
Meat	kati	0.60-1.20	0.60-1.20	0.70-1.00
Cloth	kati	1.00-2.00	1.00-2.00	0.80-2.00

Public finance  
(In Malayan dollars)

	1948	1949	1950 (partly estimated)
Revenue	6,586,299	8,736,148	17,302,862
Expenditure	3,740,254	4,228,489	7,112,499
Surplus	2,846,045	4,507,659	10,190,363
Medical expenditure	137,686	233,905	233,699
Educational expenditure	108,330	143,072	201,041

1/ One kati equals 1.1/3 pounds.



International trade  
(In Malayan dollars)

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Food	3,105,637	4,413,449	4,673,660
Cotton goods and sarongs	1,025,240	1,379,003	1,494,849
Machinery and ironware	20,785,280	20,861,031	35,390,425
Other imports	<u>10,083,148</u>	<u>9,181,687</u>	<u>18,706,100</u>
Total	35,000,305	35,835,170	60,265,034
 <u>Exports</u>			
Crude oil	47,140,683	60,131,144	198,213,084
Plantation rubber	1,594,635	1,220,892	6,154,169
Natural gas	320,795	415,904	465,694
Others	<u>196,597</u>	<u>294,914</u>	<u>558,580</u>
Total	49,252,710	62,062,854	205,388,527

Important legislation of the year

The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, which provides compensation for workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment.

## FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Area

Approximately 50,850 square miles

Population

	<u>1931 (census)</u>	<u>1947 (census)</u>
Malaysians	1,863,872	2,427,834
Chinese	1,284,828	1,884,534
Indians and Pakistanis	570,987	530,638
Others	68,011	65,080
Total	<u>3,787,758</u>	<u>4,908,086</u>

	<u>1948 (estimate)</u>	<u>1949 (estimate)</u>	<u>1950 (estimate)</u>
Malaysians	2,432,076	2,511,520	2,602,777
Chinese	1,927,309	1,952,682	2,034,986
Indians and Pakistanis	539,976	550,684	578,292
Others	57,632	66,962	75,653
Total	<u>4,956,993</u>	<u>5,081,848</u>	<u>5,291,708</u>

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	81,172	72,412	82,554
Rate per 1,000	16.4	14.2	15.6
Births	201,712	222,782	219,512
Rate per 1,000	40.7	43.8	41.6
Deaths under 1 year	18,073		(prov.) 20,100
Rate per 1,000 live births	89	81	96.0

<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors (registered medical practitioners)	475	486	532
Doctors in Government service	207	216	197
Qualified dentists	41	45	58
Registered dentists	197	247	263

Public health (cont'd.)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Dentists in Government service	25	27	36
Nurses (including sisters)	840	816	1,079
Midwives	154	297	360
Hospital assistants	994	996	1,013
Health inspectors	124	126	128

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Government	76	18,846	76	19,066	69	19,512
Private	<u>173</u>	<u>6,803</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>5,992</u>	—	<u>5,667</u>
Total	<u>249</u>	<u>25,649</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>25,058</u>	—	<u>25,179</u>

The figures for private hospitals are incomplete.

Housing programmes

There is a serious shortage of suitable urban housing. Government and private housing schemes are being carried out.

Welfare and relief

Expenditure (in Malayan dollars)<sup>1/</sup>

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
1,965,692	2,242,848	

An extensive training programme was carried out during the year, and a sum of over a million Malayan dollars was allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for 5 approved schools, 10 remand homes and 2 camp schools.

<sup>1/</sup> The local currency is the Malayan dollar, which equals 2s.4d. (sterling). It equalled U.S.\$ 0.475 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal U.S.\$ 0.325.

Crime statistics

	Court of Appeal			High Court			Session Courts			Magistrates' Courts		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Appeals heard		109	80									
Persons involved		138	117									
Cases decided				321	246		4,739	4,536		76,446	61,485	
Persons involved				474	317		6,801	5,482		91,639	74,084	
Convictions				350	287		4,868	3,714		79,446	64,582	

Education

Education in Malay schools is free, and for boys compulsory.

Literacy

General literacy rates per thousand for the whole population excluding nomadic aborigines

Males				Females				Total			
All ages		15 and over		All ages		15 and over		All ages		15 and over	
1931	1947	1931	1947	1931	1947	1931	1947	1931	1947	1931	1947
347	445	407	570	65	157	67	165	232	309	278	284

Schools	1948 <sup>1/</sup>		1949 <sup>2/</sup>		1950	
	Govt. and Govt. aided	Other	Govt. and Govt. aided	Other	Govt. and Govt. aided	Other
Primary	2,909		3,077	1,360		
Secondary and post-primary (including trade schools)	95		112	32		
Post secondary	3		2			
Total	3,007	884	3,191	1,392		
University or other higher	3		3		3	

<sup>1/</sup> Federation of Malaya: Annual Report on Education for 1948, Kuala Lumpur, 1949, p. 115.

<sup>2/</sup> Federation of Malaya: Annual Report on Education for 1949, Kuala Lumpur, 1950, p. 137.

Education (cont'd.)

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1950</u>
Primary	429,857	581,684	
Secondary		33,346	
Post secondary		248	
University or other higher	333	655	

Teachers

Primary		16,247	
Secondary		1,584	
Post secondary	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	
Total	15,490	17,635	

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (tons)		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Rice	885,484	908,070	930,530	343,065	307,180	
Rubber-Estates	1,952,347	1,970,579		402,907	400,009	375,853
-Small holdings	<u>1,410,178</u>	<u>1,394,881</u>		<u>294,071</u>	<u>270,248</u>	<u>316,732</u>
-Total	3,362,525	3,365,460		696,978	670,257	692,585
Coconut palm	510,824	499,610				
-Copra				64,609	122,937	149,478
-Coconut oil				51,164	63,698	72,800
-Copra cake				37,970	43,300	47,819
Oil palm	83,320	90,507	93,331			
-Palm oil				45,257	50,560	53,171
-Palm kernels				8,471	10,459	13,442

1/ Federation of Malaya: Annual Report on Education for 1949, Kuala Lumpur, 1950, pp. 91-95, 142.

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	235,938	235,400	243,100
Buffaloes	202,888	212,200	223,100
Pigs	357,467	350,900	311,300
Goats	174,405	206,700	227,300
Sheep	19,327	20,600	21,000
Horses	704	700	700
Poultry	4,000,000	10,000,000	

Forestry

(Cubic feet in the round — quarter girth measurement)

Production of timber from all sources	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	24,414,167	28,236,540	36,169,842

Fisheries

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948-1949</u> (tons)	<u>1949-1950</u> (tons)
Marine fish	104,880	121,403
Fresh water fish	22,342	25,000
Fish caught for fertilizer	18,250	20,639
Total	145,472	167,042

Minerals

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Tin-in-ore (long tons)	44,815	54,910	57,537
Coal (long tons)	375,460	386,898	415,777
Iron (long tons)	641	8,390	498,903
Gold (troy oz.)	10,212	13,601	18,436

Power

There are 57 stations generating a total of 106,482 K.W.; and 78 stations generating 19,460 K.V.A.

Industries

Among the products of factories in the Territory are oils and fats (including margarine), various foods, rubber and wood wares, textiles and wearing apparel, machinery and electrical apparatus.

LabourWage earnersType

Number employed on 30 June 1950

	<u>Labourers</u>					<u>Overseers</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Malaysians</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Sakais</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>All races</u>	
Estates	63,910	87,029	148,439	193	1,883	8,693	310,147
Tin mines	4,569	25,419	4,294		89	2,398	36,769
Bus companies	417	2,305	448		5		3,175
Miscellaneous (factories, etc.)	10,354	38,700	8,759		538		58,351
Government	23,032	7,145	29,070		1,259		60,506
Armed forces	1,122	1,224	1,088		42		3,476
Total	103,404	161,822	192,098	193	3,816	11,091	472,424

Wage earners employed 1948-1950

Number employed

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Plantations	314,277	318,574	310,147
Mines and dredges	51,267	52,640	53,000

Average wage rates

<u>Category of employment</u>	<u>Hours of work<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>Daily wages (excluding allowance (in Malayan dollars))</u>			wage rates continued their upward trend
		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	
Rubber cultivation (excluding women and young persons)					
(a) Tappers	7-8	0.90-2.35	1.30-3.00		
(b) Factory workers	8	1.20-2.90	1.50-3.50		
(c) Millers and general labourers	7	1.20-5.00	2.00-5.25		

<sup>1/</sup> normal hours worked per worker daily

Labour (cont'd.)

<u>Category of employment</u>	<u>Hours of work</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Daily wages (excluding allowances)</u> (in Malayan dollars)		
		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Coconut cultivation	6-8	0.90	0.73-1.45	wage ret
Coconut oil milling	8	1.38-4.50	2.10-3.50	continued
Oil palm cultivation (excluding women and young persons)	7-8	0.90-4.50	1.45-5.90	their upward trend
Forestry sawmills				
(a) skilled	8	5.00-8.00		
(b) semi-skilled	8	4.00		
Tin mining (excluding women)				
(a) dredging	8	1.25-2.40	1.66-7.30	
(b) hydraulic	8	1.30-2.58	1.35-5.00	
General engineering	7 1/2	2.00-3.00	2.28-7.25	

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	162	169	175
Membership	70,037	41,688	55,521

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	190	29	48
Man-days lost	370,464	5,390	37,067

Cost of living

Average indices for food and clothing (base period 1939 = 100):

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Rice (rationed)	571	543	
Rice (free market)	848	645	
Meat	419	397	
Fresh fish	324	306	
Sarong and baju	306	276	

<sup>1/</sup> normal hours worked per worker daily



Public finance  
(in Malayan dollars)

	1948 <sup>1/</sup>	1949 <sup>2/</sup>	1950
Revenue	197,633,219	261,119,484	273,724,629
Expenditure	276,466,469	320,605,774	280,873,987
Public health expenditure (excluding expenditure in municipalities)	27,374,545	22,954,696	29,383,355
Educational expenditure	28,927,982	32,109,723	

International trade<sup>3/</sup>  
(in Malayan dollars)

	1948	1949	1950
Imports	862,095,415	936,567,036	770,297,720
Exports	1,116,663,653	1,176,523,475	1,480,519,287
Principal imports			
Animals, food, drink and tobacco	420,062,456	421,000,799	265,744,863
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	68,219,276	76,046,519	195,565,100
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	366,224,893	434,500,392	305,371,244
Principal exports			
Rubber and cutta percha	404,314,682	345,617,253	1,040,148,836
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	128,927,033	153,306,224	266,921,882
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	32,375,187	16,362,235	73,100,386

1/ Federation of Malaya: Annual Report, 1948, Kuala Lumpur, 1949, p. 27.2/ Federation of Malaya: Annual Report, 1949, Kuala Lumpur, 1950, p. 30.3/ Singapore: Malayan Statistics, Trade Section, 1948-49-50, Singapore, 1949-50-51.

Direction of trade

	<u>1948</u>	Percentages <sup>1/</sup> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<b>Imports</b>			
Singapore	43.03	42.66	
United Kingdom	15.58	18.27	
British countries elsewhere	17.58	8.12	
Foreign countries	23.81	30.95	
<b>Exports</b>			
Singapore	44.69	47.16	
United Kingdom	9.31	7.72	
British countries elsewhere	7.05	6.99	
Foreign countries	38.95	38.13	

Progress of development

The Development Plan for the Federation of Malaya was completed in June 1950 and was approved by the Legislative Council in July. The Plan is an attempt to define the objectives of a balanced realistic social and economic policy for the period 1950-55, and is capable of execution within the financial resources likely to be available either locally or from external sources. The Development Programme has been incorporated in the wider regional development programme known as the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South East Asia, which covers a six-year period starting 1 July 1951.

The establishment, at the end of the year, of a Rural and Industrial Development Authority with considerable funds at its disposal should enable more rapid progress to be made in the development of marketing, processing and other more advanced types of co-operative societies. It is part of the policy of the Authority to make available loans and expert advice.

<sup>1/</sup> Federation of Malaya: Annual Report, 1949, Kuala Lumpur, 1950, p. 43.

FIJI

Area

7,036 square miles

Population

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Fijians	123,955	126,650	129,896
Indians	129,761	133,941	138,425
Europeans	12,689	12,838	13,403
Others	<u>10,927</u>	<u>11,426</u>	<u>12,040</u>
Total	277,372	284,955	293,764

Public Health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	3,258	3,511	3,230
Rate per 1,000	11.75	12.32	11.00
Births	11,313	10,847	11,517
Rate per 1,000	40.79	38.07	39.20
Deaths under 1 year	668	629	631
Rate per 1,000 live births	59.05	63.05	59.08

Health staff

Doctors	34	38	38
Dentists	6	6	6
Nurses	256	349	349
Midwives	6	3	3
Assistant medical practitioners	82	86	86
Veterinary officers	3	2	2

Institutions

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Government hospitals	18	900	20	869	20	869
Private hospitals	4	24	4	80	4	80

Public Health (cont'd.)

In addition there are 36 dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Practitioners scattered at strategic points throughout the islands.

Welfare and relief

There is little destitution in the Colony and none among Fijians, who are cared for under their own communal system. The following amounts were provided for assistance to the aged, infirm and other victims of destitution:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£ <sup>1/</sup>	£	£
	26,000	29,000	29,000

Crime statistics

<u>Number of cases reported</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Offences against the person	1,092	1,083	1,208
Offences against property	4,413	4,216	4,041
Other offences	<u>3,226</u>	<u>8,773</u>	<u>6,945</u>
Total	8,731	14,072	12,194

Number of cases convicted

Offences against the person	256	271	298
Offences against property	628	484	447
Other offences	<u>2,104</u>	<u>5,025</u>	<u>3,453</u>
Total	2,988	5,780	4,198

<sup>1/</sup> The local currency is the Fiji pound, which equals 18s.)d. (sterling). It equalled \$US 3.63 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 2.55.

Education

The policy is to consolidate and enlarge the present system with a view to providing universal compulsory education.

Literacy: For Fijians 87.2 per cent and for Indians 33.1 per cent. The Fijian figure might be lower since the required standard was only signing the name or spelling a few words.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Private</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Govt.</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Private</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Govt.</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Private</u> <sup>2/</sup>
Elementary and Primary <sup>3/</sup>	20	400	15	395		
Secondary <sup>3/</sup>	8	8	11	7		
Post secondary	2		2			
<u>Enrolment</u>			<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	
Elementary and Primary						
Intermediate and Secondary			1,661	1,780	1,801	
Teachers Training College			292	233	174	
Central Medical School <sup>4/</sup>			43	41	72	
Total enrolment			50,497	49,706	52,942 <sup>5/</sup>	
<u>Teachers</u>						
Local			946	1,054	1,103	
Imported			46	63	60	

- <sup>1/</sup> Schools maintained from Colonial or Local Government funds exclusively.  
<sup>2/</sup> Schools aided from Colonial or Local Government funds; schools maintained by public corporations and all other educational institutions.  
<sup>3/</sup> Includes technical and vocational schools.  
<sup>4/</sup> Various administrations, including Australia, New Zealand and Tonga, send students to the Central Medical School for training as Assistant Medical Practitioners.  
<sup>5/</sup> Including 201 students undergoing part-time technical tuition at Suva or Levuka.

In the case of the Central Medical School, the following table shows the number of students from each administration attending the school in the years under review:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Western Samoa	10	6	17
Tonga	3	2	4
Cook Islands	3	1	3
Niue Islands	2	2	2
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	4	4	6
Solomon Islands	2	1	1
Papua, New Guinea	2	5	6
Nauru		2	2
New Hebrides			4
Fiji	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	43	41	72

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (in acres)</u>			<u>Production (tons)</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar cane	52,000	44,848	45,127	136,000 (sugar)	124,915 (sugar)	115,724 (sugar)
Tara ) Cassava ) Yams, etc.)	25,000	25,000	31,000	76,000	76,000	124,000
Coconuts	120,000	120,000	152,000	34,638	32,723	28,197
Rice	35,000	37,000	36,508	17,500	18,500	24,329

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	84,000	87,600	80,845
Pigs	10,000	5,700	8,615
Goats	23,000	22,000	23,787
Poultry	900,000	1,07,000	133,764

Forestry

The inland forests consist of tropical timber. The Western sides of the islands have been denuded of forest and the dry conditions, and consequent widespread fires have resulted in erosion. Timber and firewood cutting is licensed for numerous areas. Timber production as sawn timber was as follows:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Super feet	4,178,933	4,268,986	4,915,713

Fisheries

The South Maas Marine Products Inc. decided to abandon tuna fishing in Fiji waters owing to supplies of fish being inadequate.

Minerals

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u> (ounces)	<u>1949</u> (ounces)	<u>1950</u> (ounces)
Gold	93,059	104,036	103,421
Silver	29,187	29,755	37,736

Power

There are five town supplies of electric power (some privately owned), with a total capacity of 2063 KW. The sugar and mining companies have a total capacity of 5300 KW.

Industries

There are six sugar mills, a copra-processing plant, a pineapple cannery and biscuit, candlenut oil and soap factories.

Industrial production

The export figures for the industrial production were as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar cane (raw sugar)	149,494 (tons)	110,968 (tons)	114,254 (tons)
Pineapple (canned)	930,186 (lbs)	1,542,911 (lbs)	1,289,127 (lbs)
Coconut oil	9,053 (tons)	10,291 (tons)	10,083 (tons)
Coconut meal	4,391 (tons)	4,933 (tons)	5,009 (tons)
Biscuit	870,626 (lbs)	876,054 (lbs)	971,130 (lbs)

LabourNumber of wage earners grouped according to certain wage ranges

Average daily wages	Government		Manufacturing and commerce		Sugar manufacturing and transport		Agriculture		Mining		Construction	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
0/- to 4/-	66	94	379	349	22	3	129	53	4	6	83	40
4/1 to 6/-	975	1139	1361	1492	904	505	1343	829	132	106	325	288
6/1 to 8/-	680	764	897	948	1115	1313	770	1049	625	474	191	213
8/1 to 10/-	269	346	460	614	430	375	182	314	315	294	102	84
10/1 to 12/-	181	208	341	377	114	152	24	141	140	153	71	91
12/1 to 14/-	100	129	207	242	57	55	66	94	34	46	46	54
14/1 to 16/-	122	138	147	185	36	55	12	17	57	51	37	35
16/land over	<u>288</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>54</u>
Total	2681	3103	4082	4531	2874	2665	2558	2536	1376	1214	910	859



<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	23	20	22
Membership <u>1/</u>	6,513	7,423	7,410
<u>Labour disputes</u>			

In 1950 there were three strikes; one in sugar mills which involved 150 workers for five days, the other two in mining industry involved 140 and 70 workers respectively, and lasted for a very short time. In all the disputes the settlements were actually reached by direct negotiations between the employers and representatives of the workers.

Cost of living

Retail prices of principal goods were:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Beef	lb.	1s.	1/1.1/2s.	1/3d.
Flour	lb.	5d.	4.1/2d.	4/3d.
Ride	lb.	5d.	6.1/4d.	7/d.

Public finance  
(In Fiji pounds)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Expenditures	2,519,653	2,781,182	3,667,552
Revenue	2,847,519	2,961,107	3,739,005
Medical expenditure	315,310 (estimate)	349,785	403,259
Educational expenditure	279,695	326,468	351,388

1/ Membership figures are for the principal unions, which were four in 1948, 1949 and five in 1950.

Imports and exports  
(In Fiji pounds)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	5,944,834	6,990,977	6,960,622
Principal imports:			
Food, drink and tobacco	1,446,767	1,908,044	2,030,972
Fibres, yarns and textiles	1,322,658	1,182,950	924,006
Metal and metal goods	1,217,497	1,747,586	1,802,037
Exports	7,789,512	6,843,866	7,811,879
Principal exports:			
Raw sugar	4,265,406	3,205,524	3,750,712
Gold	1,011,225	1,123,241	1,420,578
Copra	992,234	729,943	544,401
Coconut oil	760,774	916,050	946,281

Direction of trade:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Percentage of total</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
United Kingdom	32.14	29.03	30.04
Other parts of British Commonwealth	53.87	53.75	50.39
Foreign countries	12.81	15.86	18.09

Development Programmes

A new version of a ten-year development plan was adopted by the Legislative Council in December 1949. This plan proposes expenditure during 1949-50 of £F 4,264,115, of which 36% per cent is to be spent on production and development resources, 34 per cent on communication and general development and 25 per cent on social services.

Progress

The plan for developing a hydro-electric power in the Colony by constructing a dam and a power station on the Navua River, is being examined by consultants of Colonial Development Corporation. An aerial survey of the Colony for which a sum of £ 50,000 is voted, is expected to begin during 1951. A sum of £ 186,702 was received to enable certain stages of the new

Suva Medical Centre proposals to be carried out. Construction is expected to start in 1951.

A separate grant of £ 50,000 has been made for the furniture and equipment for the new Medical Centre.

It is expected that the new Queen Victoria School, which provides highest local education for Fijians will be completed by the end of 1951.

During 1950 an investigation into the Suva water supply was made.

A sum of £ 50,485 was set aside for the improvement of broadcasting services; new equipment was purchased and plans for a broadcasting house are being drawn up.

Recommendations were made by a consultant engineer for a new wharf at Lautaka and also for the new slipway in Suva designed to carry vessels up to 1,000 tons.

HONG KONG

Area

391 square miles

Population

<u>1948</u> (estimated)	<u>31 Dec. 1949</u> (estimated)	<u>31 Dec. 1950</u> (estimated)
1,800,000	1,860,000	2,060,000

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	13,434	16,287	18,465
Rate per 1,000	7.5	8.7	8.2
Births	47,475	54,774	60,000
Rate per 1,000	26.4	29.5	26.8
Deaths under 1 year	4,324	5,444	6,037
Rate per 1,000 live births	91.1	99.4	99.6

Health staff

The majority of the medical personnel including government employees are Chinese, and the total numbers were:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Medical doctors	421	453	494
Dentists	320	339	364
Nurses and midwives	1,460	1,713	1,711
Veterinarian practitioners	3	4	4

Institutions

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Government hospitals	12	1,337	11	1,750	11	1,750
Government-aided hospitals	4	1,000	5	1,100	11	1,350
Charitable and private hospitals		650		1,050		800
Total		3,487		3,900		3,900

Housing programmes

Owing to the increase in population and the consequent overcrowding in the Colony, the provision of housing was one of the most difficult problems. With assistance and encouragement from the Government, several housing projects were initiated which included: (a) a project to build 400 flats for small families financed by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the Hong Kong Model Housing Society at a cost of over HK\$ 3,500,000;<sup>1/</sup> (b) a two million dollar pilot scheme for the construction of small flats. During the year, a total of 939 new buildings and 253 miscellaneous non-domestic buildings were completed.

Welfare and relief

Welfare centres, relief camps and shelters for street-sleepers were provided by the Government, and by officially subsidized and other voluntary organizations; to take care of thousands of destitutes or semi-destitutes of all ages. With the assistance of the Social Welfare Office established in 1948, the growth of the Kowloon (community) Associations, entirely a Chinese movement, which sponsored or opened free schools, organized free medical services and provided further recreational facilities, was one of the notable events in 1950.

Crime statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Total number of reports by police		141,745	153,608
Total number of recorded offences	98,032	113,605	113,950
Number of serious crimes	13,655	10,009	9,906
Miscellaneous offences	84,377	103,596	104,044

<sup>1/</sup> The Hong Kong dollar equals 1s.3d. (sterling) or \$US. 0.17. It equalled \$US 0.25 until 10 September 1949, when it was devalued to the present rate of exchange.

Education

Education is voluntary and is largely in the hands of the Government and of missionary bodies.

Literacy: The number of children of school age for 1950 was estimated at 200,000 while the total enrolment in schools was over 162,000.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary and secondary			
Government	23	26	29
Grant-in-aid	19	19	20
Subsidized (including night schools)	259	239	291
Private (including night schools)	477	464	598
Total	778	798	938
Vocational and post secondary (Government)	5	5	5
University (Government)	1	1	1
<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary	96,387	106,317	126,522
Secondary	20,734	21,072	36,040
Vocational and post secondary:			
Northcote Teachers' Training College	125	112	123
Rural Teachers' Training College	50	48	48
Technical College	985	872	1,411
Adult Classes, New Territories	251	319	213
Evening Institute	912	1,324	853
University of Hong Kong	516	658	715
<u>Teachers</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary	4,768	4,768	4,809
Secondary	1,677	1,677	2,071
Post secondary	38	38	319

Crops

The chief crop is rice (annual production about 20,000 short tons).

Vegetable production now supplies three-fifths of the Colony's requirements.

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Buffalo	1,040	1,083	1,193
Cattle	8,700	11,632	12,790
Pigs	17,640	20,166	39,732
Horses	480	480	480
Poultry		240,995	567,249

Forestry

Re-afforestation of the Colony's hillsides and protection of the trees occupied the attention of the Forestry Department in the past three years. Trees planted during this period were:

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
100,000	200,000	300,000

Fisheries

<u>Type of fish marketed</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>tons</u>	<u>wholesale value HK</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>wholesale value HK</u>	<u>tons</u>	<u>wholesale value HK</u>
Fresh fish	7,251.07	8,651,356	10,822.38	17,689,028	16,452.48	24,414,750
Salt/Dried fish	14,664.76	11,941,515	16,108.63	18,740,370	16,304.23	13,873,411

Minerals

Production of kaolin, lead, iron and wolfram remains insignificant.

Power

There is no hydro-electric power station. The total generating capacity of the electric plants in 1950 was 91,600 k.w.

Industries

Although the majority of Hong Kong's population is engaged in occupations connected with commerce, fishing and farming, the number of local industries, including shipbuilding and a wide range of light industries

have increased recently. In the cotton spinning industry the number of spindles in operation increased from 131,940 in 1949 to 137,500 in 1950. The total production in 1950 was 133,668 bales of 400 lbs. as against 59,365 bales in 1949.

### Labour

The majority of the working population finds employment in commerce, the fishing industry and farming. An approximation of the numbers of wage earners in the three main groups of registered industrial undertakings is as follows:

<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
<u>Industry</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> (approximately)
Engineering (including shipbuilding)			
metal and chemical industries	23,000	25,000	30,000
Public utility companies	3,000	3,600	4,000
Other manufacturing	32,000	46,000	53,000
 <u>Average wage rates</u>	 <u>1948</u>	 <u>1949</u>	 <u>1950</u>
<u>Employment</u>	(Average daily earnings, including rehabilitation allowance, in the majority of European and in a few Chinese firms)		
Skilled tradesmen and skilled workmen	\$UK 5.50-8.00	5.80-8.20	5.80-8.20
Semi-skilled workmen	\$UK 4.60-5.80	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.50
Unskilled workmen	\$UK 3.50-4.00	3.50-5.00	3.50-5.00
 <u>Labour unions</u>	 <u>1948</u>	 <u>1949</u>	 <u>1950</u> (approximately)
Number	97	141	200
Membership	71,510	97,911	140,000
 <u>Labour disputes</u>	 <u>1948</u>	 <u>1949</u>	 <u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	10	13	12
Number of men involved	14,205	2,450	7,214
Number of minor cases arbitrated or conciliated	276	354	450
Man-days lost	278,618	79,145	182,405



Migrant labour

Hong Kong has a constantly fluctuating population. The main source of labour supply is China's mainland. There is no emigration in appreciable numbers other than to China. In 1948 about 1,200 persons from the New Territories went to Nauru and Ocean Island to work on the phosphate diggings.

Cost of living

The average retail prices of certain basic commodities were:

	<u>Apr. 1947- Mar. 1948</u>	<u>Apr. 1948- Mar. 1949</u>	<u>Apr. 1949- Mar. 1950</u>
	<u>\$HK</u>	<u>\$HK</u>	<u>\$HK</u>
Rice and flour per catty <sup>1/</sup>	4.80	4.82	5.12
Fish " "	1.02	0.93	1.27
Pork " "	0.89	0.82	1.18
Vegetables " "	1.00	1.14	1.54
Oil " "	1.70	1.49	1.45

Public finance  
(In Hong Kong dollars)

	<u>Apr. 1947- Mar. 1948</u>	<u>Apr. 1948- Mar. 1949</u>	<u>Apr. 1949- Mar. 1950</u>
Revenue	164,298,310	194,933,955	264,250,543
Expenditure	127,701,174	159,954,023	182,121,726
Medical expenditure	8,268,000	12,924,000	11,675,099
Educational expenditure	6,445,000	11,703,000	19,099,455

International trade  
(Value in Hong Kong dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports - total	2,077,538,604	2,750,201,801	3,787,661,653
Exports - total	1,582,739,700	2,318,902,992	3,715,552,373
Principal imports:			
Food products, beverage and tobacco	485,239,285	651,711,098	901,100,921
Chemical and allied products	209,268,036	255,650,848	439,366,294
Textiles	379,392,520	455,619,083	687,427,750
Base metals and manufactures thereof	170,151,040	216,599,450	244,394,004

<sup>1/</sup> One catty equals 1-1/3 lbs.

International trade (cont'd.)  
(Value in Hong Kong dollars)

Principal exports:	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Food products, beverages and tobacco	245,859,170	397,675,730	525,285,444
Chemical and allied products	131,307,123	196,682,696	444,753,081
Textiles	325,683,584	459,379,694	773,375,602
Base metals and manufactures thereof	163,930,850	241,220,570	343,801,765

Direction of trade (main sources and destinations)	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	(value in Hong Kong dollars)		

United Kingdom:			
Imports	300,928,202	387,704,877	404,712,710
Exports	75,092,015	139,747,813	168,283,403
Malaya:			
Imports	64,654,834	108,192,216	300,212,826
Exports	204,748,623	239,974,148	542,795,840
British Commonwealth, other:			
Imports	193,605,446	300,346,139	462,966,767
Exports	131,936,051	162,254,254	288,359,259
China and Macao:			
Imports	519,689,831	671,139,545	962,356,059
Exports	416,883,703	853,166,688	1,669,525,163
United States:			
Imports	387,466,139	575,453,586	655,258,165
Exports	152,451,940	234,456,501	308,690,819

Other statistics

At the end of 1950 the public debt of Hong Kong totalled \$HK 65,667,000.

Important Legislation of the Year

During 1950 thirty-seven ordinances were enacted; most of them were amendments. They include: (a) Inland Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950; (b) Public Services Commission Ordinance, 1950, constituting such a commission; (c) Public Stores Ordinance, 1950, making provision for the protection of such stores.

Progress of Development

Half of £ 1,000,000 allocated to Hong Kong by the United Kingdom under the terms of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act 1945 had been directed

to the rural development projects. Since not yet half of the total fund has been spent and since steady and satisfactory progress has been made by the farming and fishing community, it was considered in 1950 that a great part of the unspent allocation under the Act should be devoted to the pressing need for adequate housing in the urban areas. During the fiscal year 1949-50 Hong Kong received an additional grant of £ 45,625 for the following development schemes:

Irrigation in the New Territories	£ 5,000 (interim)
Piers in the New Territories	5,000 (interim)
Broadcasting studios	15,625
Mechanization of fishing fleet	20,000

NEW HEBRIDES <sup>1/</sup>

Area

15,000 square kilometres

Population

The population of New Hebrides was composed approximately of:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
New Hebrideans (estimate)	45,000 <sup>2/</sup>	45,000 <sup>2/</sup>	45,000 <sup>2/</sup>
British Nationals	320	344	340
British Protected Persons		19	32
British Ressortissants (including Chinese)	76	73	61
French Nationals	875 <sup>2/</sup>	1,196	1,208
French Ressortissants	1,687 <sup>2/</sup>	34	44
Citizens of the French Union (Vietnamese)		1,828	1,853
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	47,959	48,494	48,538

1/ Information on the Condominium of the New Hebrides was transmitted by the two co-sovereign Governments, i.e., the Government of France and that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Figures are given in pounds sterling (£), in Australian pounds (£A) and in francs CFP (Francs des Colonies françaises du Pacifique). The Australian pound equalled 16s.8d. (sterling). It equalled \$US 3.22 until 18 September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 2.24. Until 26 January 1948, the franc CFP was valued at 2.40 metropolitan francs; from 26 January to 18 October 1948 it was valued at 4.38, and from 18 October 1948 until 27 April 1949 at 5.31 metropolitan francs. During 1948, one pound sterling corresponded to 200 francs CFP, and one Australian pound to 160 francs CFP. At the end of 1949, 1 franc CFP equalled 5.50 metropolitan francs; 140 francs CFP equalled 1 Australian pound, and 60 francs CFP equalled 1 \$US. In 1950, 1 Australian pound equalled 142.40 francs CFP; 1 pound sterling equalled 178 franc CFP; 1 franc CFP equalled 5.50 metropolitan francs; 63.60 francs CFP equalled 1 \$US.

2/ French estimate: 50,000.

3/ Vietnamese immigrants were included in this figure.

Public health

In the absence of general vital statistics some figures on morbidity, given for the French hospitals, follow:

<u>Morbidity</u>	<u>Europeans</u>			<u>Indigenous</u>			<u>Asians</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	1947-1949-1950			1947-1949-1950			1947-1949-1950			1947-1949-1950		
Malaria:												
Fever	52	70	113	175	277	627	119	199	243	346	546	983
General debility	0	0	3	6	19	6	2	0	2	8	19	11
Amoebiasis	4	8	5	32	27	4	13	12	15	49	47	24
Beri-beri	0	0		5	3	5	2	4		7	7	5
Yaws		5		273	267	306				273	272	306
Intestinal parasitosis	1	0		30	44	4	12	22		43	66	4
Pneumonia infections	4	3	8	45	191	231	30	28	16	79	222	255
Chicken pox	0	0		25	3		0	0		25	3	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	0	2	2	21	10	30	7	15	9	28	27	41
Other tuberculosis	0	0		2	2		1	1	7	3	3	7

Health staff

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Fr. 1/</u>	<u>Br. 2/</u>	<u>Fr. 1/</u>	<u>Br. 2/</u>	<u>Fr. 1/</u>	<u>Br. 2/</u>
Non-Indigenous						
doctors	5	5	5	5	5	5
dentists						
nurses 3/	18	18	18	20	18	22
midwives				2		3
Indigenous						
doctors	3	6	3	6	3	5
dentists	1	2	1	2	1	1
nurses 3/	33	27	33	42	33	41
midwives	1	1	1	1	1	

1/ According to information transmitted by the French Government.  
2/ according to information transmitted by the British Government.  
3/ British information: nurses and dressers.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Public health (Continued)</u>					
	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>
Number of hospitals	5	6	5	7	5	7
Number of dispensaries	2	1	2	2	2	2
Number of beds for Europeans	55	55	55	52	55	50
Number of beds for non- Europeans	208	208	208	300	208	312

Welfare and relief

The French budget allocates Fr. CFF. 25,000 per year to the Catholic Missions for the maintenance of orphans.

Crime statistics<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>
Adultery	26	26	40	28	62	36
Assault	20	34	22	22	47	42
Rape	1	1	9	8	4	
Theft	5	5	14	8	16	8
Homicide	5	5	2	1		1
Murder	1					
Incest	3	3	7	6	1	3
Violence	15				38	
Drunkerness	17	17	109		96	
Witchcraft			2	2	2	3

Education

The syllabus of the British school is that of the primary schools of Australia; the syllabus of French schools is that of the Metropolitan primary schools; and the syllabi used in Missions and indigenous schools are designed for the special purposes of the school by the teachers.

<sup>1/</sup> Number of persons convicted.

Education (Continued)

Literacy

According to the information transmitted by the French Government, children from 4 to 14 are admitted to French schools without any discrimination as to race or social standard.

Schools

All schools in New Hebrides are Primary and/or Elementary.

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
British Cooperative School	1	1	1
British Mission Schools		20	22
French Government Public School	1	1	1
French Mission Schools			15
Vietnamese School	1	1	1

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
British Cooperative Schools	10	24	24
British Mission Schools	70 <sup>1/</sup>	756	797
French Government Public School	102	125	143
French Mission Schools	1,079	1,150	1,155
Vietnamese School	72	72	77

Teachers

British Cooperative School	1	1	1
British Mission Schools		48	47
French Government School	4	4	5
French Mission Schools			12
Vietnamese School			

Sisters plus a number of missionaries and assistants

1/ Enrolment in Presbyterian Primary School, Vila, only.

Education (Continued)

Higher Education

In 1949, the French Government granted 4 scholarships for secondary education in New Caledonia and 1 scholarship for France; in 1950, it granted 6 scholarships for secondary education in New Caledonia and 2 scholarships for France. The British information states that British children proceed to Britain or Australia for secondary or higher education, and selected indigenous children have the opportunity of proceeding to Fiji and the Solomons.

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (hectares)</u>					
	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Br.</u>
Copra	28,820	28,820	28,820	28,820	28,820	28,820
Cocoa	3,935	3,935	3,935	3,935	3,935	3,935
Coffee	2,305	2,305	2,305	2,305	2,305	2,305

Production (tons)

<u>Type</u>						
Copra	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,427	25,000	21,569
Cocoa	1,500	553	825	858	630	630
Coffee			100		153	

Livestock (estimated)

<u>Type</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	13,500	16,500	16,500	16,500
Horses, asses, mules	500	565	565	565
Pigs	16,300	29,350	29,350	29,350
Sheep and goats	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500



Labour

Wage earners (according to information transmitted by the British Government)

Indigenous

	<u>Number employed</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Plantation labourers	885 (average)	885 (average)	885 (average)
Domestic servants	2,100 (estimated)	2,100 (estimated)	2,100 (estimated)
Seamen	500 (estimated)	500 (estimated)	500 (estimated)
Public Works labourers	variable	variable	variable
Wharf Labourers	60 - 80	60-80	60-80

Wage earners (according to information transmitted by the French Government)  
(estimated and approximate figures)

<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Plantation labourers (registered)	1,631	2,297	2,000
Commerce			326
Specialists			190
Unskilled labourers and servants			231

Asians

Plantation labourers	162	375
Commerce	74	8
Specialists		67
Unskilled labourers and servants	26	25

Europeans

Plantation labourers	33
Commerce	168
Specialists	73
Unskilled labourers and servants	6

Labour (Continued)

Average wage rates (British  
Government)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Indigenous</u>			
Plantation labourers	£ 2-12 monthly	£ 2-12 monthly	£ 5-12 monthly
Domestic servants	£ 1.10-7 "	£1.10-8 "	£1.10-8 "
Seamen	£ 8-15 "	£ 8-15 "	£8-15 "
Trade Store employees	£ 8-15 "	£ 8-15 "	£8-15 "
Public Works labourers	£ 17 "	£ 7 "	£ 10 "
Wharf labourers	9/- to 10/-- per day	9/- to 10/- per day	9/-to 10/- per day with food

Average wage rates (French  
Government)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>European</u>		
Plantation labourers		4,000 to 8,000 Fr. CFP with room and board
Mechanics, drivers	3,000 to 9,000 Fr. CFP with room and board	5,000 to 10,000 Fr. CFP with or without room
Store employees	5,000 to 12,000 Fr. CFP	5,400 to 7,800 Fr. CFP
<u>Asian</u>		
Plantation labourers		6,000 to 15,000 Fr.CFP with or without room and board
Mechanic drivers	2,000 to 4,000 Fr. CFP	7,200 to 10,000 Fr.CFP (avantages variables)
Cooks	1,800 to 3,800 Fr. CFP with room and board	3,000 to 4,500 Fr.CFP with room and board
Carpenters	2,000 to 4,000 Fr. CFP	3,500 to 4,000 Fr.CFP with room
<u>Indigenous</u>		
Plantation labourers	£ 3 to £ 7 with room and board	1,120 to 2,100 Fr.CFP with room and board
Seamen	£ 5 to £ 10 with room and board	1,120 to 2,240 Fr.CFP with room and board
Unskilled workers	£ 8 to £ 10 with room and board	1,120 to 1,680 Fr.CFP with room and board
Cooks, servants	£ 5 to £ 8 with room and board	560 to 1,400 Fr. CFP with room and board

Labour (Continued)

Migrant labour

Of the 3,000 Vietnamese workers, introduced in the New Hebrides in pre-war years, a number have been repatriated, and 1,853 are still in the territory.

Cost of living

The prices of certain articles were (in francs CFP):

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Bread	kilo	12.30	11.65	11.00
Rice	kilo	11.00	12.00	13.00
Meat	kilo	30.00	51.00	51.00
			fillet	filet
Coffee	kilo	32.00	50.00	65.00

According to information transmitted by the French Government in 1950, retail prices of foodstuffs have increased about 15 per cent since 1949.

Public finance

The Condominium budget:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	£ 96,490 (Br. Inf.) Fr.CFP.19,238,000 (Fr.Inf.)	£ 139,000 (Br.Inf.) Fr.CFP.24,325,000 (Fr:Inf.)	£ 188,000 (Br.Inf.) Fr.CFP not available
Expenditure	£ 83,691 (Br.Inf.) Fr.CFP. 16,738,200 (Fr. Inf.)	£108,600 (Br.Inf.) Fr.CFP.19,004,950	£ 176,000 Fr.CFP not available

The special French budget (in francs CFP.):

Revenue	15,490,000	15,490,000	20,120,000
Expenditure	14,630,000	14,620,000	20,170,000

Public finance (Continued)

The British national budget (in Australian pound);

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	3,716	3,080	1,935
Expenditure	44,072	43,137	47,896
<u>Medical expenditure:</u>			
Condominium budget (fr.CFP) (French Information)	1,240,200	1,694,875	not available
Condominium budget (£ ST) (British Information)	6,201	9,685	12,807
Special French budget (fr.CFP) (French Information)	3,570,000	4,600,000	4,925,000
British National budget (£A)	6,807	4,195	4,646

Imports and Exports

Total imports, which in 1948 were valued at fr.CFP.104,000,000 or £ 520,000 (sterling), rose to fr.CFP. 140,841,050 or £ 804,806 (sterling) in 1949, and to fr.CFP. 93,981,329 or £ 527,983.10.0 (sterling) in 1950.

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
				(fr.CFP)	(fr.CFP)	(fr.CFP)
<u>Principal imports:</u>						
Flour	sacks	8,540	12,313	5,614,400	5,042,275	6,721 2,621,085
Rice	tons	971	1,805	6,272,600	6,833,750	956 11,228,507
Tinned foods	cases	8,642	10,807	3,384,200	4,230,275	11,033 6,580,909

Total exports, which in 1948 were valued at fr.CFP.299,630,560 or £ 1,498,150.15.0 (sterling) rose to fr.CFP.234,959,463 or £ 1,174,796.04.0 (sterling) in 1949, and to fr.CFP. 252,582,750 or £ 1,419,003.15.0 (sterling) in 1950.

Imports and Exports (Continued)

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> (kilogr.)	<u>Value</u> (fr.CFP)	<u>Quantity</u> (kilogr.)	<u>Value</u> (fr.CFP)	<u>Quantity</u> (kilogr.)	<u>Value</u> (fr.CFP)
<u>Principal</u>						
<u>exports</u>						
Copra	21,542,953	279,434,490	22,427,591	207,006,664	21,569,126	225,236,365
Cocoa	553,029	18,222,170	857,772	17,870,023	630,410	21,328,157
Coffee	38,632	734,010	197,993	4,157,853	153,087	3,242,650

Direction of trade

Imports from

(in percentages of total imports)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
France	15.17%	19.88%	20.31%
United Kingdom	2.63%	3.97%	1.39%
Australia	56.93%	62.19%	63.27%
United States	21.08%	6.74%	2.93%

Exports to

(in percentages of total exports)

France	94.59%	88.49%	86.93%
Australia	3.89%	4.79%	3.72% <sup>1/</sup>
Denmark			9.43%

Other statistics

Public debt

The Condominium budget: Nil.

The British National Budget: Nil.

The special French budget: loan of 600,000 francs in 1926.

Important legislation of the year

Nil

<sup>1/</sup> Plus 307.251 super feet of Kauri, which value was not declared.

NORTH BORNEO

Area

29,540 square miles

Population (estimated)

The last census, held in 1931, showed the total population to be 270,223, divided as follows:

Indigenous inhabitants of North Borneo	205,218
Chinese	47,972
Europeans	362
Malaysians	11,550
Others	<u>5,121</u>
Total	270,223

The estimates of the total population were:

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
336,000	345,000	351,000

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths (registered)	4,552	4,298	4,320
Rate per 1,000	13.5	12.4	
Births (registered)	6,716	8,037	9,064
Rate per 1,000	20	23.3	
Deaths under 1 year Rate per 1,000 live births (estimated)	136	112	89
<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Registered doctors	18	23	26
Nursing sisters	7	7	7
Nurses (Trained)	6	11	12
(Probationers)	25	24	24
Midwives	26	28	48
Veterinary Officers	2	2	2

In addition, three Nursing Sisters - a sister tutor, a public health nurse and a nurse midwife - were provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
General hospitals	11	825	11	825	10	838
Mental hospital	1	110	1	110	1	
Leprosy colony	1	49	1	51	1	49
Dispensaries	30		34		34	

In addition, there were 19 temporary health centres.

#### Housing programmes

The work of rehabilitation and reconstruction continued throughout the year. The rebuilding programmes in the smaller centres were mostly completed, including the erection of administrative offices, senior and junior officers' quarters, police buildings and schools. Major works are to be commenced in the larger towns of the Colony in 1951. At the same time work continued in the major towns on the erection of officers' quarters now to be built of permanent materials.

#### Welfare and relief

The Board of Trustees of the War Victims Fund, which was set up in 1949, approved subsistence grants totalling \$M26,687<sup>1/</sup>, contributions to school fees to a total of \$M 24,481, the supply of rice and special food grants to the amount of \$M 9,795, and rehabilitation grants totalling \$M 4,266. The total for 1950 was \$M 65,229 as against \$M 49,451 for 1949. A total of 309 war victims received free issues of rice and food and at the end of November there    were

<sup>1/</sup> The Malayan dollar equals 2s4d (sterling). It equalled \$US 0.475 until 18 September 1948 when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 0.3275.

Welfare and relief (cont'd.)

163 persons receiving monthly subsistence allowances. The number of children receiving educational grants was 907 as against 694 in 1949.

Institutional maintenance was provided for about 125 aged and decrepit persons.

The community life in the native villages and the strong ties of family and clan which exist among the Chinese render the need for social insurance and outside assistance small.

Crime statistics

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Offences against the person	228	225	88
Offences against property	728	647	627
Other offences (number of persons convicted on police reports)	1,293	2,482	2,349

Education

Long-term policy has as its objectives: (i) a mass attack on ignorance and illiteracy in order to raise the standards of knowledge in such fields as education, health and agriculture; (ii) the enrolment of every child of school age within a basic primary stage of six school years.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Oct. 1948</u>	<u>Sept. 1949</u>	<u>Sept. 1950</u>
Government	66	65	70
Mission	56	58	59
Chinese	70	73	77
Others	9	8	12
Total	<u>201</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>218</u>

All the above schools, with the exception of 10 Mission schools which have secondary classes, are in the primary stage of 1-6 years, with preparatory



Education (cont'd.)

classes (kindergarten) below the primary base.

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Oct. 1948</u>	<u>Sept. 1949</u>	<u>Sept. 1950</u>
Elementary & Primary			
Government	3,939	3,811	3,904
Mission	5,780	6,601	7,019
Chinese	6,906	7,406	8,489
Others	245	202	212
Total	<u>16,870</u>	<u>18,020</u>	<u>19,624</u>
Secondary	182	315	484
<u>Teachers</u>	541	761	969

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>			<u>Estimated annual yield (tons)</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Rice	90,000	90,000	88,168	30,000	35,000	35,000
Rubber	125,000	125,000	125,000	20,000	19,000	23,900
Coconuts	35,000	35,000	40,000			
Copra				2,700	13,196	22,209
Oil				900	261	
Sago	14,000	14,000	14,000	3,000	509 <sup>1/2</sup>	5,000
Hemp	1,400	1,400	1,000	850	802	650

Livestock  
(estimates)

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
Horses	2,000	2,200
Cattle	25,000	11,800
Sheep	44	60
Goats	3,500	7,000
Pigs	40,000	60,000
Poultry	350,000	
Buffalo		55,300

1/ This figure actually represented exports.

### Forestry

The total volume of timber recorded as cut under licence or permit was as follows: (in cubic feet)

<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
3,847,522	5,601,557	6,713,910

### Fisheries

Fishing is one of the primary industries of the country and gives employment to a large percentage of the population. In prewar years there was a lucrative trade in dried and salted fish to Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines which amounted to some 2,000 tons valued at £ 60,000. A survey of the prawn fishery of Labuk Bay was started. Results to date have revealed a serious diminution in production, the factor for production per unit effort having declined from 5.62 in 1947 to 1.33 in 1950. Efforts are being made to prevent further deterioration of the position and a programme for controlled development is being drawn up.

### Minerals

The Geological Survey Office in Jesselton was opened early in 1950. The possibility of the successful resumption of coal mining at Silimpoon, in the southeast of the Colony, is being considered. The Jesselton office was destroyed by fire on June 26th. The destruction of records and equipment caused some delay in the work in hand.

### Industries

There are a number of small petrol-driven rice mills scattered through the rice growing areas; a number of home-made copra mills for the extraction of

Industries. (cont'd.)

oil, the motive power being supplied by buffalo; three sago factories in operation for the greater part of the year; 19 commercially-operated sawmills and a catch factory situated on the East Coast. A number of handicrafts are carried on in the villages.

<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>Labour</u>		
		<u>Number employed</u>	
<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Estates (producing rubber, tobacco, coconuts and hemp)	8,992	9,399	9,563
Other industries and commerce	4,638	4,932	6,352
Government Departments	3,863	3,967	3,397
Total	17,493	18,298	19,312
<u>Average daily wage rates (\$M)</u>			
Unskilled workers	1.00 to 2.00	1.00 to 2.00	up to 2.50
Semi-skilled workers	1.75 to 3.50	1.75 to 3.50	up to 4.00 or 5.00
Artisans and skilled workers	2.50 to 5.00	2.50 to 5.00	5.00 to 10.00

Labour unions

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1947, amended in 1949, provides for the legal constitution of associations or combinations of workmen and of employers for the regulation of mutual relations, and for their registration as Trade Unions. There are no bodies of employers organized as such, but there are two organizations: The North Borneo Chamber of Commerce and the North Borneo Planters Association. No organized machinery for the regulation of employer-employee relation exists as yet.

Labour disputes

None.

Labour (cont'd.)

Migrant labour

The disturbed political conditions throughout the Far East have severely restricted the free movement of migrant labour.

In 1948, entry permits averaging 41 a month were granted during the latter half of the year, for working-class immigrants from Hongkong and China.

In 1949, 217 Chinese with their dependants, 319 Dyaks from Sarawak and 160 Cocos Islanders entered the Colony as immigrant labourers.

In 1950, there were in the Colony 505 Cocos Islanders; 296 Dyaks from Sarawak were granted entry for estate work; 19 Chinese skilled fishermen, amongst Chinese arrivals from Sarawak, were granted entry for employment in the East Coast fishing industry; 297 limited-period entry permits were granted for skilled and semi-skilled workers from Hong Kong and Singapore, most of whom were Chinese.

Movements of workers from one part of the territory to another is not considerable, and where it takes place on the west coast it consists of travel from up-country to the rubber estates.

Cost of Living

Figures for an average monthly budget for workers of various races in the Colony collected by the Labour Department at the end of 1950 showed the following comparison with the corresponding figures for 1949:

<u>Worker's monthly budget (\$M)</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>
<u>Chinese</u>			
Foodstuffs	24.98	28.98	
Clothing and bedding	4.94	6.41	
Miscellaneous	8.38	11.56	
Total	38.30	46.95	22.6

Cost of living (cont'd.)

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>
<u>Javanese</u>			
Foodstuffs	19.36	22.78	
Clothing and bedding	6.31	6.58	
Miscellaneous	7.08	8.22	
Total	<u>32.75</u>	<u>37.58</u>	11.7
<u>Indigenous</u>			
Foodstuffs	20.81	24.96	
Clothing and bedding	4.26	4.98	
Miscellaneous	4.55	5.26	
Total	<u>29.62</u>	<u>35.20</u>	18.5

A Committee was appointed in August 1950 to inquire into the cost of living in relation to the existing cost of living allowances payable to Government servants and to make recommendations. Recommendations were made and approved, and brought into force before the end of the year, bringing considerable relief to all, but especially to the more junior married officers.

Public finance  
(in Malayan dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Ordinary revenue	8,043,016	10,896,000	16,100,000
Ordinary expenditure	6,357,283	9,619,000	8,500,000
Special and extraordinary expenditure	4,498,803	7,245,000	8,100,000
Deficit	2,813,075	5,968,000	500,000
Medical expenditure (estimated)	945,578	912,825	1,003,834
Educational expenditure (estimated)			
Ordinary	183,572	203,883	254,138
Grants-in-aid	52,900	62,260	3,857,143

Imports and exports  
(in Malayan dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	25,419,000	33,971,000	46,000,000 <sup>1/</sup>
Exports	29,742,000	37,717,000	92,000,000
<u>Principal imports</u>			
Rice	4,282,000	6,017,000	3,100,000
Provisions	3,557,000	4,347,000	6,000,000
Textiles and clothing	2,824,000	3,799,000	6,800,000
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Rubber	18,500,000	15,900,000	59,900,000
Timber	3,000,000	5,400,000	6,500,000
Copra	1,700,000	7,500,000	17,200,000
Tobacco	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,700,000

Direction of trade

<u>Imports from</u>	<u>1948 (%)</u>	<u>1949 (%)</u>	<u>1950 (%)</u>
Australia	25	25	25
United Kingdom	20	20	20
Europe	18	18	18
Siam	10	10	10
Asia	10	10	10
Philippines	8	8	8
Hong Kong	5	5	6
Canada	2	2	2
United States of America	1	1	1

<u>Exports to</u>	<u>Rubber (%)</u>			<u>Timber (%)</u>			<u>Copra (%)</u>			<u>Tobacco (%)</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Singapore	50	72	69				35	97	65			
United Kingdom	25	15	15	13	14	25	30					75
Denmark									17			
Hong Kong			3	35	28	25	35	1				
Australia				30	39	32						

<sup>1/</sup> The true figures for exports may be a little higher than those shown, as the values given for estate tobacco are nominal and no information is available on the sale price in the country of destination. (Annual Report, North Borneo, 1950, p. 16)

Important legislation of the year

During the year under review, 32 Ordinances were enacted, the most important of which were:

- (1) The Town and Country Planning Ordinance, making provision for the orderly and progressive development of all land within the Colony;
- (2) The Land Acquisition Ordinance, unifying the law relating to the acquisition of land for public purposes;
- (3) The Pensions Ordinance, providing for the payment of pensions to officers holding pensionable offices in the service of the Government;
- (4) The Electricity Ordinance, providing for adequate and modern control of the supply of electrical energy.

Development programmes

The Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes expended from 1947 up to the end of 1950 an amount of \$M 2,719,775 for research schemes and allocations.

The North Borneo Reconstruction and Development Plan 1948-1955 has been revised, brought up-to-date, and extended to 1957 for the purposes of the Colombo Plan; it envisages an expenditure of £ 5,289,254.

Discussions are still proceeding on the method of financing the Colombo Plan and assistance is expected from the United Kingdom's Government.

A scheme for the building of four new Health Centres of permanent materials was approved; plans were drawn up and site selected for the early erection of one such centre in Jesselton.

The Town and Country Planning Ordinance was being implemented: draft plans were prepared for Labuan and Jesselton; a trial plan was produced for Kudat; plans for Sandakan and Tawau were in the course of preparation; of some 25 lesser towns and villages, plans were prepared and approved for Keningau, Kota Belud, Inanam and Mengatal.

SARAWAK

Area

Approximately 50,000 square miles

Population

	<u>1947</u> census	<u>June 1949</u> (estimated)	<u>June 1950</u> (estimated)
Sea Dayaks	190,326	190,345	190,977
Land Dayaks	42,195	42,554	43,181
Other indigenous	29,867	30,117	30,128
Malay	97,469	98,997	101,055
Melano	35,560	35,797	36,098
Chinese	145,158	151,230	154,490
Other Asians	5,119	5,139	5,256
Europeans	<u>691</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>1,012</u>
Total	546,385	555,020	562,197

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	2,875	2,583	5,659
Rate per 1,000	5.20	4.64	10.06
Births	6,314	6,838	11,358
Rate per 1,000	11.31	12.32	20.20
Deaths under 1 year	660	756	1,112
Rate per 1,000 live births	105.61	110.56	97.92
<u>Health staff</u>			
Doctors	25 <sup>1/</sup>	26 <sup>2/</sup>	29 <sup>2/</sup>
Dentists	111 <sup>1/</sup>	160 <sup>2/</sup>	117 <sup>2/</sup>

1/ Without qualifications registerable in the United Kingdom.

2/ Two of them have qualifications registerable in the United Kingdom.



Public health (cont'd.)

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
Nurses	47 <sup>1/</sup>		51 <sup>1/</sup>		51 <sup>1/</sup>	
Midwives	26		11		12	
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Government Hospitals:						
Kuching General	2	367	3	400	3	400
Simanggang				20		24
Sibu		68		104		101
Government dispensaries:	24	75	25	95		95
Private hospital:						
Sarawak Oilfields, Limited	1	<u>137</u>	1	<u>124</u>	1	<u>124</u>
Total		659		743		744

Housing programmes

In order to prepare a general housing programme a survey of housing conditions in sections of Kuching, the capital, has been undertaken.

Welfare and relief

In addition to a number of social welfare institutions, charity centres are also maintained by the Government throughout the Colony for the relief of the needy.

Crime statistics

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Seizable offences:			
Reports	1,500	1,232	1,117

1/ Posts provided.

Crime statistics (cont'd.)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Prosecutions	733	566	476
Convictions	638	496	393
Non-seizable offences:			
Reports	2,989	3,826	
Prosecutions	1,885	2,628	
Referred to a magistrate	1,046	1,166	

Education

The long-term policy provides for the improvement and expansion of the primary school system until ultimately such facilities are available for all children of school age.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary and secondary schools:			
Government	56	50	47
Local authority	18	40	67
Mission	56	59	59
Chinese	204	209	215
Private	30	40	35
Unclassified	—	—	<u>3</u>
Total	364	398	426
Vocational	2	2	2
<u>Enrolment</u>			
Primary and secondary:			
Primary	32,414	34,369	37,670
Secondary	1,050	1,259	1,753
Unclassified	—	—	<u>233</u>
Total	33,464	35,628	39,656
Enrolment, in races:			
Chinese	24,576	25,584	27,890
Malay	4,404	4,624	4,922

Education (cont'd.)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Other indigenous	4,223	5,166	6,526
Other Asiatics	261	254	269
Unclassified			49
<u>Vocational</u>			
Teacher-training centre		115 <sup>1/</sup>	120 <sup>1/</sup>
Rural Improvement School, Kanowit	25 <sup>1/</sup>	26 <sup>1/</sup>	24 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Teachers</u>			
Primary and secondary	1,047	1,148	1,290
Pupil-teacher ratio	31.9:1	31.0:1	30.7:1

Crops  
(estimate)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (Acres)</u>			<u>Production (per acre)</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> gantangs <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1950</u> gantangs
Rice	250,000					
dry paddy (dry & wet paddy)	500,000	500,000			100	100
semi-wet paddy		150,000	150,000		200	200
swamp-wet paddy		47,000	47,000		300-350	300-350
Rubber	240,000	240,000	240,000	200 lbs.	200 lbs.	
Sago	148,000	148,000	148,000	1,900 gals.	1,900 gals.	
Coconuts	21,000	21,000	22,000			

The following table shows the exports of Sarawak's main agricultural products:

	<u>1948</u> piculs <sup>3/</sup>	<u>1949</u> piculs	<u>1950</u> piculs
Plantation rubber	670,062	652,636	932,980
Sago flour	835,824	454,974	642,437
White pepper	7,136	5,264	4,437
Black pepper	300	125	240
Coconut oil	2,812	Nil	Nil
Copra	28,871	57,422	71,063

<sup>1/</sup> Married couples.

<sup>2/</sup> One gantang equals one imperial gallon or 4.546 litres.

<sup>3/</sup> One picul equals approximately 133 <sup>1/3</sup> pounds or twenty gantangs.

Forestry

<u>Timber</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Production (cubic feet)	2,089,050	3,506,800	3,952,700
Exported (cubic feet)	980,100	1,825,600	2,292,300

Fisheries

Sarawak is not self-supporting in fish supplies. A survey of Sarawak's fisheries has been undertaken under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

Minerals

Oil is produced by the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited. Minerals produced under the Mining Ordinance, 1949, are gold, antimony, and a little silver.

The production of different minerals was as follows:<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Oil: output to nearest hundred barrels. (Each barrel contains 42 U.S. gallons)	343,000	413,000	
Gold (in fine ounces)	599	1,523	
Antimony (in long tons)	9	2.1/2	
Phosphate (in piculs)	7,056	8,408 (estimated)	

Power

Diesel-engine generating stations with a total capacity of A.C.1, 513 K.V.A. and D.C. 419 K.W. are operated by the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company in the following towns: Kuching, Sibul, Binatang, Sarikei, Simanggang, Mukah, Miri, Bintulu, and Betong.

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report on Sarawak for the Year 1949.  
H.M. Stationery Office, London, p. 45.

Industries

There is an important refinery for petroleum in Miri, and small match and chemical factories near Kuching.

Cost of Living

Retail prices of certain basic commodities in 1948-50 included (prices in Malayan dollars<sup>1/</sup> per lb.):

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Rice	0.27	0.22	0.23
Flour	0.20	0.28	0.23
Beef	1.35	1.65	1.65
Fresh fish	0.78	0.87	0.63
Vegetables	0.26	0.30	0.30

Public Finance  
(In Malayan dollars)

	<u>1948</u> (Actual)	<u>1949</u> (Estimated)	<u>1950</u> (Estimated)
Revenue	15,783,896	15,385,156	31,610,791
Expenditure	13,025,257	17,396,899	16,856,814
Medical expenditure	989,469	1,161,750	1,466,045
Educational expenditure	478,527	532,017 (actual)	925,171

International Trade  
(Value in Malayan dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	98,769,885	109,969,460	289,330,704
Exports	171,250,887	187,628,559	374,586,491

<sup>1/</sup>The Malayan or Sarawak dollar equals 2s.4d.(sterling). It equalled \$US 0.475 until 18 September 1949 when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 0.325.

International Trade (cont'd.)  
(Value in Malayan dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Principal imports:			
Foodstuffs	21,082,912	19,414,912	
Textiles	5,839,503	5,342,172	
Petroleum, crude and refined	48,761,085	62,615,909	
Tobacco	5,491,009	5,003,112	
Manufactured goods and sundries	17,595,376	17,593,713	
Principal exports:			
Petroleum, crude and refined	111,753,896	135,117,901	
Rubber	34,532,924	31,545,400	
Sago flour	11,124,325	4,699,629	
Jelutong	2,223,479	1,132,665	
Pepper	1,159,242	2,025,997	

Direction of trade

With the exception of the exports of petroleum, almost the entire trade of Sarawak is with Singapore; comparatively few consignments of goods arrive in Sarawak direct from the United Kingdom, Australia or other sources.

Progress of Development

Development programmes in educational, social and economic fields are being financed almost entirely from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Sarawak's general development plan has been prepared. Under the Colombo Plan, £4,500,000 will be devoted to economic and social development of Sarawak.

SINGAPORE

Area

Approximately 285 square miles; Singapore Island adjacent islets, 224; Christmas Island, 60.

Population

	<u>1931 census</u>	<u>1947 census</u>	<u>1950 mid-year</u> (estimated)
Chinese	418,640	729,373	789,160
Malays	65,014	113,303	123,624
Indians	50,811	68,267	72,647
Europeans	8,002	9,379	11,504
Eurasians	6,903	9,110	10,093
Others	3,225	7,812	8,605
	<u>557,745</u>	<u>938,144</u>	<u>1,015,333</u>

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
(a) Deaths	11,933	11,621	12,312
Rate per 1,000	12.4	11.8	12.12
(b) Births	44,450	46,169	46,371
Rate per 1,000	46.2	47.1	45.67
(c) Deaths under 1 year	3,591	3,326	3,813
Rate per 1,000 live births	80.3	72.0	82.23

Health staff

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Medical doctors	126	155	132	160	106	173
Dentists	12	141	14	145	16	302
Female nurses	336		490		359	
Male nurses	134		218		194	
Midwives	27		41		39	
Pharmacists	8	65	8	70	5	52

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1949<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Government hospitals:</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Beds</u>
General	600	650	650
Kandang Kerbau (obstetrics)			
-- excluding cots	240	240	240
Tan Tock Seng (general and tuberculosis)	550	572	505
Orthopaedic	60	65	72
Prisons	170	113	132
Social hygiene-- excluding cots	60	60	70
Infectious disease	250	250	250
Lepor settlement	260	260	540
Police training schools	20	20	20
Mental	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,300</u>
Total	3,210	3,635	4,079

#### Housing programmes

Based on the report of the Housing Committee appointed by the Government in 1947, the Legislative Council in August 1948 passed a resolution approving the long-term and short-term housing programmes. The short-term recommendations consisted of a three-year (1948-50) project of erecting 4,336 dwellings to house some 36,000 people at a cost of \$M 32 million<sup>2/</sup> financed mainly by government loans and carried out by the Singapore Improvement Trust. The long-term programme is linked with Town and Country Planning. During 1950 the Singapore Improvement Trust completed the construction of 855 Flats, 236 Artisans' Quarters and 43 Shops, the total value of work carried out amounting to approximately \$M 8 million as compared with \$4 million in 1948 and \$4 million in 1949.

#### Welfare and relief

During the period of 1948-1950 an amount of \$M 270,000 was available each year from Government sources for public assistance; the detailed expenditure and the average number of families receiving assistance monthly

<sup>1/</sup> Colony of Singapore, Medical Department Annual Report, 1949, p. 74.

<sup>2/</sup> The Malayan dollar equals 2s.6d. or \$US 0.325. It equalled \$US 0.475 until 13 September 1949 when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 0.325.



were as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>No. of family</u>	<u>Expenditure \$M</u>	<u>No. of family</u>	<u>Expenditure \$M</u>	<u>No. of family</u>	<u>Expenditure \$M</u>
Aged, handicapped and widows with dependent children	1,769	200,143	1,643	174,678	1,826	198,845
Unemployed	78	10,817	92	13,578	255	36,599
War victims	223	27,482	232	25,946	225	24,528

Other 1950 relief funds included: (a) The Silver Jubilee Fund, a charitable fund with an annual income of \$M 120,000 for the relief of distress; (b) the Far Eastern Relief Fund (balance available at the end of 1950, \$M 110,606) for the relief of distress arising from the Japanese invasion of Singapore; (c) the Malaya War Distress Fund (amount available, \$M 147,133) for the same purpose. In addition, a number of institutions for the protection and care of children, women, aged, handicapped, and substitute were provided.

#### Crime statistics

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Seizable offences:			
Offences against the person	653	513	563
Offences against property:			
with violence	1,793	1,191	1,447
without violence	4,422	3,507	4,279
Offences under emergency regulations		652	1,126
Other seizable offences	799	374	645
Total	7,667	6,437	8,060
Offences cleared up	39.7%	44.9%	30.1%

#### Education

In 1949, when the Ten-Year-Plan for educational development came into effect, free education was introduced initially into the first-year classes of all types of registered schools.

Literacy

According to the 1947 census, the percentage of literates to the total population of the Colony of Singapore was 37.4 per cent while adult literates in any language (those over 15 years of age) numbered about 465 per thousand.

<u>Schools</u>	1948			1949			1950		
	Govt. Aided	Pri- vate	Total	Govt. Aided	Pri- vate	Total	Govt. Aided	Pri- vate	Total
Registered primary & secondary schools: <u>1/</u>									
English (including several sec- ondary)	15	16	52	33	15	13	61	94	
Chinese (including a number of secondary)		57	127	134		63	203	271	
Malay	36	1		37		33	1	39	
Indian		11	4	15		10	9	19	
Miscollan- eous (in- cluding voca- tional)				15			24		
Grand total			334				447		

Teachers'  
Training  
Classes

4

7

Higher education

The necessary legislation for the founding of the University of Malaya was enacted during 1949, and Raffles College and the King Edward VII College of Medicine were amalgamated.

1/ Colony of Singapore, Department of Education Annual Report, 1949, pp. 25-27.

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary schools	92,315	112,820	
Secondary schools and institutions of higher learning	9,021	11,646	
University	601 <sup>1/</sup>	643 <sup>2/</sup>	
Teachers' Training classes	315	621	
<u>Teachers</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary and secondary	2,882	3,469	
Pupil-teacher ratio			
(a) Malay vernacular schools	32:1	32:1	
(b) Chinese " "	33:1	37:1	
(c) Indian " "	28:1	28:1	
(d) English " "	23:1	25:1	

Crops

About 70,000 acres out of Singapore's total land area of 136,370 acres are at present available for agriculture; the estimated areas and production were as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area</u> (Acres)			<u>Annual Production</u> (Tons)		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Rubber	26,953	20,039	20,039		1,241	1,505
Coconuts	7,900	3,000	7,950	(15,300,000 nuts)	(15,800,000 nuts)	(13 mil- lion nuts)
Fresh vegetables	9,725	4,700	4,700	29,250	15,000	14,000
Fruit	5,480	5,700	5,230	20,200	20,000	
Spices	613	325		750	950	
Tobacco	85	322	706	76	127	187
Root crops	6,505	3,800	2,850	33,550	23,000	9,400

1/ This figure includes 211 from Singapore.

2/ " " " 237 " "

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Buffaloes	450	433	473
Oxen	3,121	4,943	4,371
Swine	36,564	100,927	126,066
Goats	1,267	1,112	1,263
Poultry	c. 1,000,000	c. 1,000,000	c. 2,000,000

Forestry

Although no timber or other forest products are obtained from the forests on the island, Singapore is a major center for the processing of such products as timber, rattans and gums. Chief of these processing industries is the production of timber in the sawmills, the estimated production and exports of which were:

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Production	33,375 tons of 50 cubic feet	120,150 tons of 50 cubic feet	174,036 tons of 50 cubic feet
Export	33,562 tons	58,946 tons	

Fisheries

The major part of Singapore's fish supplies is imported from the Federation of Malaya and adjacent territories. With a view to increase the production of the local fishing industry and allied marketing industries, development schemes have been carried out. The following table shows the total fresh fish landings, including local catch, auctioned in the wholesale markets of Singapore during the last three years:

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	Quantity (tons)	Percentage of total landings	Quantity (tons)	Percentage of total landings	Quantity (tons)	Percentage of total landings
Local	2,255.4	23.5%	2,369.1	23.3%	3,096.9	30.4%
Total	9,603	100%	10,163.9	100%	10,179.2	100%

Minerals

There are no mines on Singapore Island; Christmas Island contains large phosphate deposits. The exports of phosphate rock from Christmas Island were as follows:<sup>1/</sup>

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
tons	tons	tons
169,000	251,000	

Power

During the last three years electric and gas plants constructed and maintained by the Singapore Municipality were extended; the supply of electricity was maintained at an improved level as shown by the following figures:

<u>Electricity</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of consumers connected	32,382	40,044	43,419
Units generated	126,000,000	153,335,000	186,335,010

Industries

Singapore's main activities consist of entrepôt trade and secondary industries. However, there was a steady expansion of productive and secondary industries during the last two years. The following table gives the number of factories in 1949-1950 and the production of selected industries for 1950:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of industrial concerns:		
Food	252	368
Iron works		224
Chemical factories		4
Textile factories		2
Miscellaneous manufactures and other industries		1,928

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Commonwealth Survey, No. 75, 6 July 1951, p. 13.

Production of selected industries:	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> <sup>1/</sup>
Soap		247,989 cwts.
Coconut oil		17,669 tons
Bricks		473,000,000
Foundry castings		6,656 tons

Labour

<u>Category of employment</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> <sup>1/</sup>
Agriculture	1,417	1,263	
Fishing	430	391	
Mining	300	273	
Brick, pottery, glass, etc.	1,069	1,151	
Chemicals, paints, oils, etc.	4,567	3,533	21 (chemical only)
Construction of vehicles	1,145	1,146	
Ship-building and repairing	2,535	1,951	
Metal industries	5,673	4,554	4,656
Clothing, tannery and weaving works	1,532	1,575	138
Food, drink and tobacco	4,916	4,419	5,236
Woodworking, etc.	2,543	2,301	
Building and civil engineering construction	15,726	17,656	
Paper, printing, etc.	2,117	2,426	
Other manufacturing industries	9,072	6,023	39,918
Gas, water and electricity supply	3,005	3,344	
Health and sanitation	3,446	3,579	
Transport and communication	37,378	34,912	
Distributive trades	2,050	2,019	
Miscellaneous services	3,814	3,823	
Government and municipality	14,491	15,107	
Grand total	117,906	111,706	50,019

Sample wage rates

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Average hours worked per week</u>			<u>Average earnings per week (M)</u>			<u>Free food and lodging</u>
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	
Boat-building and repairing	43.43	49.94	52.96	26.35	25.36	23.53	
Building and decorating	51.64	54.26	53.56	33.73	34.94	33.81	
Tin smelting	59.13	59.09	56.44	19.69	19.31	21.15	majority of male workers receive lodging
Chemicals	43.00	49.23	49.53	14.19	17.64	17.12	
Rubber milling	54.41	54.17	55.76	37.66	23.07	33.15	majority of male workers receive both

<sup>1/</sup> 1950 figures for factory workers only.

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	113	93	91
Membership	75,197	47,301	32,494
<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	20	2	1
Number of persons involved	20,004	1,235	37
Man-days lost	123,657	6,813	4,692
<u>Migrant labour</u>			

Singapore does not depend on other countries for its labour supply; nor do the workers leave the Colony in large numbers.

#### Cost of living

The annual average retail prices of the following basic commodities in Malayan dollars were:

<u>Article and unit</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Rice (white, controlled price, per gantang) <sup>1/</sup>	1.75	1.71	1.56
Fresh fish (snapper) per kati <sup>2/</sup>	1.21	0.97	1.13
Pork (lean and fat) per kati	1.30	1.61	1.79
Beans (long) per kati	0.31	0.26	0.29
Coconut oil per kati	0.62	0.70	0.70

#### Public finance (In Malayan dollars)

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	50,270,931	103,994,534	113,373,165
Expenditure	72,294,332	34,233,315	103,630,270
Medical expenditure	5,709,376	7,709,400	3,275,562
Educational expenditure	2,890,277	4,536,351	3,170,217

<sup>1/</sup> One gantang equals one imperial gallon or 4.546 litres.  
<sup>2/</sup> One kati equals 1-1/3 lbs.

International trade  
(Value in millions of Malayan dollars)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Total imports</u>	1,300.4	1,305.1	2,144.7
<u>Total exports</u>	1,113.1	1,055.	2,536.3
<u>Principal imports</u>			
Rice	91.6	121.3	106.7
Rubber	142.7	102.3	505.
Cotton textiles	164.9	110.	203.1
Machinery		23.4	29.6
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Rubber	463.4	382.4	1,405.2
Tin	35.7	120.6	207.1

<u>Direction of trade</u> (main sources and destinations)	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>United Kingdom</u>			
Imports	211.5	213.4	273
Exports	136.8	115.4	263
<u>United States</u>			
Imports	132.5	36.5	74
Exports	227.3	210.5	546
<u>Indonesia</u>			
Imports	291	254.9	631
Exports	176.5	123.6	229
<u>Other British Territories</u>			
Imports	132	235	539
Exports	134.3	199.1	626

Other statistics

Banking deposits in the Singapore Savings Bank were as follows:

	<u>31 Dec. 1948</u>	<u>31 Dec. 1949</u>	<u>31 Dec. 1950</u>
Total amount deposited	M 25,311,032	26,772,935	23,306,345
Number of depositors	69,105	74,246	80,636
Average amount per depositor	M 349	361	351

At the end of 1950 Singapore's public debt totalled M 123,675,373.



Progress of development

On the basis of development schemes already started in Singapore and with the chief aim to broaden and diversify the economy of the Colony, the Singapore Government's development plan, which sprang from the Colombo Conference, was prepared but had not yet been finalized in 1950. Under the Colombo Plan, E 53,000,000 will be devoted to agricultural, industrial and social development of Singapore.

BAHAMAS

Area

4,375 square miles

Population

1950: 79,664

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	1,168	1,183	
Rate per 1,000	16.9	15.3	
Births	2,678	2,777	
Rate per 1,000	38.8	35.8	
Deaths under 1 year	286	195	
Rate per 1,000 live births	112.2	73.6	

<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors			
Government	10	10	9
Private	12	15	15
Unqualified (missionaries)	8	10	10
Dentists	5	5	5
Nurses			
Government	65	65	95
Private	30	30	55
Midwives	150	150	150

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Government hospitals	1	352	1	350	2	366

Welfare and relief

There is no Government Social Security plan. Individual insurance for sick and death benefits are available to all at modest weekly contributions,

Crime statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Magistrates Court			
Civil cases	1,845	1,710	1,713
Criminal cases	1,437	1,185	1,631
Supreme Court			
Civil cases	178	216	259
Criminal cases	128	141	119
Total	<u>3,608</u>	<u>3,252</u>	<u>3,722</u>

Education

Compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

In conformity with the agricultural policy of the Government, agricultural training is given prominence in government schools and is becoming an outstanding feature of education.<sup>1/</sup>

Literacy rate: 69 per cent (1943 estimate).

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Gov't.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Gov't.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Gov't.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Elementary and primary	124	53	124	53	126	45
Secondary	1	5	1	5	1	5
<u>Enrolment</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
Elementary and primary	16,442		17,281		17,037	
Secondary	775		775		850	
<u>Teachers</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
Local	273		273		276	
Non-local	4		4		4	
Junior and senior teachers			26		45	
Pupil teachers	54		54		72	
Monitors	272		244		244	
Sewing teachers	7		7		5	

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report, Bahamas, 1949, p. 21.

<sup>2/</sup> Government and private schools combined.

<sup>3/</sup> Government schools only.

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u> (acres)	<u>1949</u> (acres)	<u>1950</u> (acres)
Peas, beans and corn	10,600	10,400	10,000
Coconuts	4,200	4,300	4,400
Sisal	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tomatoes	1,800	1,800	2,000
Citrus	1,000	1,500	1,200

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Horses	3,200	3,300	3,500
Cattle	3,700	3,700	3,800
Sheep	21,500	21,500	22,000
Goats	14,000	15,000	14,000
Swine	8,000	7,500	7,800
Poultry	375,000	380,000	385,000

Fisheries

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u> (tons)	<u>1949</u> (tons)	<u>1950</u> (tons)
Crawfish	841	841	1,359
Scalefish	148	148	135
Sponge	1	1	6
Turtle shell	1,680 (lbs.)	1,680 (lbs.)	1,008 (lbs.)

Power

In 1948, 13,288,940 KW were generated and supplied to 4,988 consumers; in 1949, 14,976,350 KW to 5,562 consumers; in 1950, 16,199,160 KW to 6,112 consumers. Four more diesel-driven alternators are being installed in the new power station to produce an additional 4,600 KW.

Industrial production

There are several wood-work mills in New Providence which manufacture furniture, doors and windows. Salt is produced at Inagua from salt pans. Lumber extracted at Pine Ridge, Grand Bahama and Stafford Creek, Andros was 12,263,444 b.m. feet in 1949 and 12,997,309 b.m. feet in 1950.

Labour

There was no problem of unemployment during 1950. The supply of labour for local needs was adequate. In addition, sufficient workers were available for agricultural work in the United States, for which the Territorial Government authorized the employment of a maximum of 4,000. An average of 3,000 of these workers found employment in the United States during 1950.

<u>Average wage rates</u> (per diem, 8 hrs.)	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
Unskilled						
Male	8.0 to 10.0		8.0 to 11.0		10.0 to 11.0	
Female	4.0 to 4.6		4.0 to 4.6		4.6 to 5.9	
Semi-skilled						
Male	12.0 to 16.0		12.0 to 16.0		12.0 to 16.0	
Female	8.0 to 10.0		8.0 to 10.0		8.0 to 10.0	
Carpenters	30.0 to 50.0		30.0 to 50.0		30.0 to 50.0	
Masons	30.0 to 50.0		30.0 to 50.0		30.0 to 50.0	
Painters	25.0 to 40.0		25.0 to 40.0		25.0 to 40.0	
Mechanics	20.0 to 40.0		20.0 to 40.0		20.0 to 40.0	
Domestic servants						
Female	20.0 to 60.0 (per week)		20.0 to 60.0 (per week)			

Labour unions

The five principal workers' organisations with a total membership of 259 continue to operate.

Labour (cont'd.)

Labour disputes

There were no labour disputes.

Migrant labour

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of outgoing labour (agricultural)	2,000	3,000

Cost of living

<u>Index</u> (1939 = 100)		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		323	311	
<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		£	£	£
Flour	lb.	5 1/2d.	6d.	6d.
Sugar	lb.	6 1/2d.	6 1/2d.	6d.
Milk, condensed	tin (14 oz.)		1s.2d.	1s.2d.
Rice	lb.	8d.	10d.	9d.
Bread	10 oz.		7d.	7d.

Public finance

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£	£
Revenue	1,360,226 <sup>1/</sup>	1,329,966	1,579,748
Expenditure	1,317,621 <sup>1/</sup>	1,509,973	1,658,740
<u>Medical expenditure</u>			
Medical Department	159,105	122,015	159,713
Public health and sanitation	41,998	44,969	
<u>Educational expenditure</u> (from local revenue)	100,446	123,970	115,527

<sup>1/</sup> Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 11.

International trade

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£	£
Imports	4,720,151	4,775,942	6,150,200
Exports	551,920	660,813	904,671

Principal imports

Flour	204,934	170,211	220,383
Hardware	211,396	150,894	169,315
Motorcars and trucks	174,162	101,749	122,986
Furniture	161,547	123,583	160,476
Gasoline	75,208	164,312	162,961

Principal exports

Tomatoes	92,230	75,385	144,181
Lumber	70,903	197,490	241,840
Crawfish	67,764	64,392	58,683
Salt	45,623	68,142	35,224
Coconuts	448	14,561	43,814

Direction of trade

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
	\$	\$
United States	2,376,511	303,481
United Kingdom	1,754,939	184,477
Canada	746,194	130,955
Aruba	270,170	42,036
Australia	300,949	
Trinidad	44,492	42,036

Other statistics

The Public Debt on 31 December 1950 was £276,238. The Post Office Savings Bank had deposits amounting to £361,140 in 1947, £359,433 in 1948, and £351,525 in 1949.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 15.

Progress of development

A small training college for teachers with an enrolment of 30 students was started at the beginning of the year. In connexion with this school a daily radio programme for teachers and the public has been introduced as an aid to education. From the point of view of teaching methods and radio technique, these lessons are criticized before and after each broadcast.

A large-scale agricultural development project has been undertaken by a private company on Andros Island; and the Colonial Development Corporation is promoting other agricultural projects in several of the Islands.



BARBADOSArea

166 square miles

Population1948 - 202,800<sup>1/</sup>Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	3,141	2,979	2,688
Rate per 1,000	15.49	14.37	12.70
Births	6,625	6,549	6,432
Rate per 1,000	32.69	31.60	30.39
Deaths under 1 year	989	843	805
Rate per 1,000 live births	149	129	125
<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors	48	42	45
Dentists	12	10	11
Nurses	189	102	87
Midwives	231	132	111
Nurse-midwives	329	121	135
Veterinary surgeons	5	5	6
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Beds</u>
General hospital	1	336	336
Maternity hospital	1	20	
Mental hospital	1	750	750
Leper hospital	1	44	

There are also parochial almshouses which are used at times as cottage hospitals.

Housing programmes

The Housing Board operates under the Bridgetown Housing Act, 1936. Legislation has been introduced to establish a Central Authority for the entire island. The 38 houses of a pilot scheme were completed in July 1949, at a cost of \$3,360 each. The Architect and Planning Officer has started

<sup>1/</sup> Barbados: Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Barbados for the year 1948-49. Supplement to the Official Gazette, 15 February 1951, p. 4.

an interesting experiment with "negcrete" blocks, for building purposes made of megasse (a waste product of the sugar industry) lime and cement. The Colonial Development and Welfare Organization has made a grant of \$2,400 to further develop the experiment.<sup>1/</sup> Schemes to provide housing involving \$723,800 have been approved.

Welfare and relief

	<u>1948</u> \$	<u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$
Old age pension payments	159,462	399,261	
Pensioners (persons 68 years and over and blind persons 40 years and over)	20,721	21,753	
Maximum weekly pension rate	0.72	1.20	1.20
Maximum weekly outdoor relief rate	1.20	1.20	1.20
Grants-in-aid to organizations operating relief schemes	13,718	6,291	6,287

Crime statistics

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Indictable offences	462	419	
Minor offences	3,067	2,829	
Cases reported to the police	5,798	5,699	

Education

The elementary schools are free, and wholly maintained by the government. The policy is to provide sufficient accommodation in the schools so that for children eventually compulsory education may be introduced/between the ages of 5 and 14 years. Fees are charged in both government and private secondary schools.

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report, Barbados, 1949, pp.33-34.

Education (cont'd.)

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Pri- vate</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Pri- vate</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Pri- vate</u>
Elementary and primary	124		124		127	
Secondary	11		11		11	
University or other higher	2	1	2	1	2	1
<u>Enrolment</u>		<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary		28,982		29,756		30,492
Secondary		2,741		2,746		2,907
Technical and/or vocational						
Full time		106 <sup>2/</sup>				109
Part time						2,085
University or other higher		27		26		28
<u>Teachers</u>		<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary		803		800		801
Secondary		125		140		150

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>			<u>Production (tons)</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar cane	40,486	39,705	41,241	718,255	1,306,497	1,317,551
Sugar				78,266	152,731	158,200
Yams	6,172	5,972	5,357	30,860	15,397	13,810
Sweet potatoes	7,964	8,007	6,611	36,570	18,233	15,063
Indian corn	2,456	2,606	2,210	1,096	792	671
Other vege- tables	1,172	1,221	1,018	2,657	9,570	7,980

Power

	<u>1947<sup>3/</sup></u>	<u>1948<sup>4/</sup></u>	<u>1949<sup>4/</sup></u>
Number of consumers	6,987	6,731	7,349

<sup>1/</sup> Report of the Department of Education, 1st April 1948-31st Aug., 1949, p.56, Appendix V.

<sup>2/</sup> Ibid, p. 56, Appendix IV.

<sup>3/</sup> Colonial Office Annual Report for Barbados; 1947, p. 45.

<sup>4/</sup> Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op.cit., p. 43.

Number of industrial establishments

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar factories	24	24	24
Rum distilleries	3	3	3
Syrup factories	13	13	13
Iron works	2	2	2
Ice factories	2	2	2
Bay rum factory	1	1	1
Cigarette factory	1	1	1
Steam cooperage	1	1	1
Bottling factories	6	6	6

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1949<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>1950</u>
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<u>Type</u>			
Sugar estates	20,500	22,000	
Sugar factories	2,000	2,200	
Construction	8,000	7,300	
Retail and wholesale trades	11,500	12,000	
Transportation and communications	2,700	3,100	
Fishing	1,500	1,500	
Needlework	8,500	8,500	
Domestic and other personal services	15,000	14,000	

<u>Average wage rates</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		\$	\$	\$
Cultivating canes				
Men	hour	.17 1/4	.17 1/4	.19
Women	"	.12	.12	.13
Reaping canes	ton	.57 1/2	.57 1/2	.65
Domestic service	week	1.92-6.72	2.16 to 6.72	2.40-9.60
Factory workers	hour	.18	.18	.20

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	4	2	3
Membership	5,600		12,500

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report on Barbados, 1948, pp.9-10.  
<sup>2/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p.8.

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	2		17
Number of cases arbitrated or conciliated	17	12	
Man-days lost	450		
 <u>Migrant labour</u>	 <u>1948</u>	 <u>1949</u>	 <u>1950</u>
Number placed in employment abroad	1,134	1,028 <sup>1/</sup>	212

Cost of living

Year 1939 = 100	<u>1948</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1949</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1950</u>
Index number in December	236	228	
<u>Average retail prices</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		\$	\$
Rice	lb.	.06	.06
Cornmeal	lb.	.10	.08
Flour	lb.	.07	.07
Saltfish	lb.	.18	.18
Milk - fresh	pt.	.11	.10
condensed	tin	.26	.26
			.25

Public finance

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	9,314,242	9,553,594	
Expenditure	9,847,803	10,290,424	
Medical expenditure	1,063,181	1,172,250	1,316,633(est.)
Educational expenditure	1,133,318	1,531,114	1,707,362(est.)

International trade

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Imports	30,461,904	33,948,619	
Exports	14,631,192	22,504,975	

<sup>1/</sup> Ibid., pp. 8-9.<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1948<sup>1/</sup></u> \$	<u>1949<sup>1/</sup></u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$
Machinery	1,404,053	2,023,130	
Flour	2,175,398	1,377,924	
Rice	852,019	1,025,721	
Lumber	685,877	1,333,448	
Cotton piece goods	1,308,648	1,577,208	
<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1948</u> \$	<u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$
Sugar	5,770,656	15,714,738	
Molasses	5,050,416	3,275,316	
Rum	1,794,845	1,208,328	

Other statistics

Banking and credit

Government Savings Bank assets at 30 June 1950 were \$11,701,644

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank with a capital of \$1,120,000 serves sugar estates with short-term credit.

The Peasants' Loan Bank (Government) served 885 peasants with loans amounting to \$42,180.00.

Important legislation of the year

1. The Trade Union (Amendment) Act, 1949 which became effective in March 1950 provides mainly for: the substitution of 'contracting out' for 'contracting in' in respect of political contributions; and for peaceful picketing.

2. The Sugar Industry (Rehabilitation, Price Stabilisation and Labour Welfare) Order, provides, inter alia, for raising a levy of \$2.40 per ton of sugar or per 330 wine gallons of fancy molasses, from all sugar cane, manufactured in 1950. This money is used by government to assist workers

<sup>1/</sup> Ibid., pp. 21-22.

in the sugar industry to build, alter and repair their houses and to enjoy recreational facilities.

3. The Petroleum Act vested the ownership of petroleum and natural gas in the Governor-in-Executive Committee.<sup>1/</sup>

4. The Natural Gas Corporation Act gives the government authority to set up a corporation to control the distribution of natural gas.

#### Progress of development

Greater use is being made of agricultural machinery and fertilizers in the production of sugar cane, the main industry. As a consequence of the establishment of the central livestock station and its six district stud centres, the livestock population has increased and there has also been a considerable rise in milk production. The Experimental Cotton Spinning Plant has justified its existence and has been purchased by a commercial concern.

<sup>1/</sup> The Executive Committee consists of the Executive Council ex-officio, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Governor.

BERMUDA

Area

22 square miles

Population

1950: 37,394 (13,497 white, 23,897 coloured).

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	297	367	351
Coloured	135	132	
White	112	234	
Rate per 1,000	8.18	10.2	9.4
Coloured	8.04	9.4	
White	8.42	10.2	
Births	914	907	1,136
Coloured	647	646	
White	267	262	
Rate per 1,000	25.18	25.2	30.4
Coloured	28.12	28.09	
White	20.09	20.20	
Deaths under 1 year	30	31	55
Coloured	23	26	
White	7	4	
Rate per 1,000 live births	32.82	34.4	46.5
Coloured	35.54	40.9	
White	26.22	24.7	
<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors per 1,000 of population	0.45	0.45	0.44
Dentists	1	1	1
Sanitary inspectors	16	16	16
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
General hospital	1	1	1
Nursing home	1	1	1
Mental	1	1	1
Isolation hospital	1	1	1
Hospital beds per 1,000 population	3.43	3.43	5.8



Housing programmes

There were 6,500 houses at the end of the Second World War. One thousand one hundred twenty-five additional houses have been built since then. Also some hotels have been converted into 150 apartments. All are private as there is no public housing scheme.

Education

Compulsory for all children between 7 and 13 years of age.

The system of education is one of private schools aided by Government grants. Education at the primary school level was not free until 1949, by provision of the Schools Act which also divided the schools into free schools and those in which fees would continue to be charged. For purposes of management, schools are also divided into two main types, "vested" and "non-vested". In the former management is vested in certain governing bodies to whom the Board of Education makes annual grants; in the latter the Board appoints the teachers and fixes their salaries. There are separate schools for white and for coloured.<sup>1/</sup>

There are few illiterates.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
	<u>Private</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Private</u>
White			
Elementary and primary	11	10	11
Secondary	5	5	5
Coloured			
Elementary and primary	15	16	16
Secondary	1	1	1
<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary and secondary	5,605	7,203	6,081

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report, Bermuda, 1946, pp.12-13.

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Potatoes	275	2,200,000	280	2,380,000	290	2,710,000
Bananas	80	640,000	90	800,000	80	60,000
Carrots	40	540,000	55	605,000	60	720,000
Tomatoes	30	300,000	50	600,000	60	600,000
Beans	40	180,000	50	200,000	45	200,000
Lilies	30		25	30,000,000	25	230,000 bulbs exported 1,700,000 buds exported

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Poultry	39,000	30,000	
Swine	2,065	340	1,940
Dairy cattle	1,196	1,140	1,200
Goats	500	500	
Horses	300	250	240

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
House maids	1,200	1,200	
Waiters	200	200 )	1,600
Hotels service	1,000	650 )	
Skilled and semi-skilled	1,050	1,050	1,200
Public Works labourers	106	112	111
Clerks and shop assistants	1,250	1,550	

<u>Average wage rates</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
House maids	week	£4 to \$5	£3 10s. to £6	£4 to £5
Workers	month	£16 to £25	£16 to £25	£24
Skilled and semi-skilled	hour	4/6 to 7/6	4/6 to 7/6	4/6 to 7/6
Public Works labourers	hour	5/- to 7/-	5/- to 7/-	3/10 to 4/2
Clerks				
Female	year	£300 to £600	£375 to £600	£375 to £600
Male	year	£400 to £900	£400 to £900	£400 to £900
Shop assistants	year	£400 to £850	£400 to £850	£400 to £850

Labour (cont'd.)

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	2	2	3
Membership	1,000	1,200	2,000

Cost of living

<u>Retail prices of commodities</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		£	£	£
Flour	5 lbs.	4s.1d.	2s.10d.	3s.5d.
Sugar	1 lbs.	6d.	6d.	8½d.
Fish	1 lbs.	2s.6d.	2s.6d.	
Rice	1 lb.	1s.1d.	1s.3½d.	

Public finance

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£	£
Revenue	1,531,969	1,885,547	2,009,463
Expenditure	2,496,090	1,706,587	1,969,022
Educational expenditure			
including capital expenditure	121,031	239,134	256,470
Medical expenditure	55,087	128,219	144,000

International trade

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£	£
Imports	7,121,039	7,182,182	8,209,376
Exports	955,405	381,470	962,646
<u>Principal imports</u>			
Electrical supplies	789,033	314,506	356,282
Motor vehicles	157,635	164,082	226,591
Cotton goods	107,418	162,065	170,711
Fresh beef	134,077	165,331	206,501
Furniture	164,602	149,324	184,231

International trade (cont'd.)

<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cut flowers	22,458		30,700
Lily bulbs	4,507	7,164	5,000

Other statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Savings banks	4	4	3
Depositors	8,868	9,374	22,149
Total deposits	£ 29,435	£31,582	
Total loans	£519,045	£601,592	

BRITISH GUIANA

Area

89,480 square miles

Population

1950: 425,184

Major racial groups<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>1931 census</u>	<u>1946 census</u>
Amerindian	15,727	16,322
Portugese	8,612	8,543
Other European	2,127	2,480
African	124,203	143,385
East Indian	130,540	163,434
Mixed	33,800	37,685
Chinese	<u>2,951</u>	<u>3,567</u>
Total	318,312	375,701

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	5,737	5,492	6,212
Rate per 1,000	14.2	13.3	14.6
Births	16,612	17,148	16,986
Rate per 1,000	41.3	41.4	39.9
Deaths under 1 year	1,278 <sup>2/</sup>		
Rate per 1,000 live births	77	77	86

Health staff

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors			
Government	48	43	47
Private	33	51	45

1/ British Guiana: Census of the Colony of British Guiana, 9th April, 1946.  
West Indian Census, 1946, Part D. Jamaica, 1949, p. xx.

2/ British Guiana: Report of the Director of Medical Services, 1948.  
Georgetown (n.d.), p. 3.

<u>Health staff (cont'd)</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Dentists						
Government			3		3	
Private			37		37	
Registered nurses	653		534		559	
Registered midwives	378		754		737	
<u>Institutions</u>						
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>
<u>Government hospitals</u>						
Public (General)	5	995	6	1,024	5	1,024
Mental	1	)	1	744	1	744
Leprosy	1	)1,326	1	411	1	411
Tuberculosis	1	)	1	176	1	176
<u>Private</u>						
Estate	21	1,409	20	40-105	20	40-105
Other	3	92	3	256	3	319

#### Housing programmes

In October, the Central Housing and Planning Authority completed a draft planning scheme. Approval has been obtained from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a loan of \$1,200,000 for the acquisition of certain areas of land adjacent to the capital, with a view to facilitating urban housing development.<sup>1/</sup> During 1950, the design for a minimum-type house was prepared and approval for the erection of 100 houses for the lower-income groups has been given. The work of slum clearance began in 1950 and the first block of flats to rehouse families has been opened. It is estimated that \$500,000 will be spent for slum clearance in 1951. Three land settlement projects are under construction, one of which is nearing completion. The sum of \$400,000 is allocated for all rural housing other than housing on sugar estates. The sugar

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1950, Report by the Comptroller, London, 1951, Col. No. 269, p. 75.

estates are now subsidising the construction of small houses for labourers on estate land.

Prefabricated aluminum cottages, made in England from material originating in British Guiana, are now on sale in the Colony at prices ranging from \$600 upwards. Locally-built prefabricated houses are to be used for a new decanting centre and slum clearance project.<sup>1/</sup>

Welfare and relief

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Old age pensions			
Number	8,800	9,200	9,400
Amount	\$297,750	\$380,750	\$393,050
Outdoor relief			
Average number of cases	4,700	4,000	3,759
Average number of children assisted	5,100	3,600	3,000
Amount	\$123,850	\$140,750	\$130,850
Institutional relief			
Number of persons	620	620	600
Homes for delinquents			
<u>Government-aided</u>			
Essequibo School for Boys			
Number of inmates	113	136	130
Amount allocated	\$50,000	\$57,300	\$55,764
Belfield School for Girls			
Number of inmates	18	14	16
Amount allocated	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$5,500
Remand Home for Boys			
Amount allocated	\$2,520	\$2,526	\$3,610

<sup>1/</sup> Ibid., pp. 75, 79.

Crime statistics

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Total number of reports	48,900	53,702	54,082
Number of cases before court	28,220	34,552	31,782
Type of crimes before court:			
Offences against person	2,934	3,209	3,293
Offences against property	2,866	2,894	3,210
Other offences	22,420	28,449	25,279

Education

Compulsory for children between 6 and 14 years of age.

The Government's education policy is to reorganize the elementary schools into primary and senior departments, the latter to have a curriculum aimed at practical education, and to institute the training of teachers to participate in the new programme.

Seventy-eight percent of the population is literate.

<u>Schools</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Elementary	9	247	9	268	10	259
Secondary	2	1	2	1	2	1
Vocational	1		1		1	
University or other higher	1		1		1	

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary	69,161	69,161	74,153
Secondary	815	815	831
University or other higher <sup>2/</sup>	20	20	20

Teachers

Elementary	1,604	1,604	1,829
Secondary <sup>2/</sup>	49	49	49

<sup>1/</sup> listed

- <sup>1/</sup> All private schools/are assisted by Government grants. There are an undetermined number of private secondary schools which do not receive assistance. These have an estimated enrolment of 4,000 students. See Colonial Annual Report, op. cit., p. 65.
- <sup>2/</sup> In addition, an estimated 152 students are studying in the United Kingdom.
- <sup>3/</sup> Government schools only.



Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (tons)		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar cane	57,000	59,000	66,574	172,991	174,236	195,651
Rice	92,000	101,000	95,788	64,000	61,988	58,810

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	193,200	186,000	186,000
Sheep	50,800	42,000	42,000
Goats	18,900	15,000	15,000
Poultry	413,100	480,000	480,000
Mules	1,600	1,634	1,634
Donkeys	8,700	8,686	8,686

Forestry

<u>Type</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Timber:</u>				
Logs	cu. ft.	2,759,771	3,137,039	3,272,296
Sawn	bn. ft.	985,194	319,877	1,289,795
Roundwood	lin. ft.		846,027	1,382,007

Minerals

<u>Type</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Bauxite dried	tons	1,873,166	1,757,650	1,583,417
Gold (bullion)	ozs.	20,648	21,098	13,740
Diamonds	metric carats	36,562	34,789	37,462

Number of industrial establishments

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar			
Factories	16	16	16
Distilleries	9	9	9
Rice factories	183	175	190

A survey made in 1948 showed there were 81 tailoring establishments, 60 woodworking shops, 34 foundries and engineering workshops, and 14 factories producing aerated waters. There were 75 sawmills in 1949.<sup>1/</sup>

Labour

Wage earners

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar	26,969	27,403	28,271
Rice	13,500	14,000	14,000
Mining	5,809	5,510	5,510
Timber	5,000	5,500	5,500
Public works	6,300	7,000	8,000
Transport, harbours	1,025	1,115	1,115

Average wage rates

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
		<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>
Sugar							
Field	day	.52	2.13	.57	2.31	.61	2.45
Factory	week	3.52	9.83	3.95	12.99	4.30	13.16
Rice	hour	.17	.32	.19	.27	.19	.27
Bauxite <sup>2/</sup>	hour	.25	.34	.25	.35	.27	.37
Gold mining	hour	.21	.31	.21	.30	.21	.30
Waterfront	day	1.42	2.32	1.42	2.48	1.52	2.92
Timber	day	.65	1.92	.68	2.16	.68	2.16

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	26	34	53
Number with known membership	18	14	7
Number of members in these unions	14,349	9,103	1,063

<sup>1/</sup> Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 56.

<sup>2/</sup> As from 29 June 1948, cost of living bonus of 5d. per day was paid to bauxite workers; from 1 January 1949, a cost of living bonus on a sliding scale was adopted; from 1 January 1950 to end of year bonus of 2s. (48¢) per day was paid. See ibid., p. 23.

Labour disputes

Most disputes developed in the sugar estates; in 1948, 25 disputes occurred, one of which involved 3,000 sugar workers; in 1949, 37 disputes took place, one of which involved 1,000 workers; in 1950, there were 21 stoppages on the sugar plantations, involving from 6 to 1,000 sugar workers.

Migrant labour

A maximum of 10,000 workers migrate annually within the territory to the areas where the gold, diamond, and timber industries are located.

Cost of living

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		\$	\$	\$
Rice	gal.	.32	.33	.40
Flour	lb.	.07	.08	.09
Yams	lb.	.06	.06	.06
Salt fish	lb.	.22	.26	.29

The cost of living index for two separate economic groups, using 100 as the index for the year 1938, was:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Dec. 1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>Dec. 1949<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>Dec. 1950<sup>3/</sup></u>
Working-class families in Georgetown	197	216	226
East Indian working-class families on sugar plantations	230	247	

Public finance

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	20,601,599	22,012,080	21,651,759
Expenditure	19,616,692	21,092,095	23,539,284

1/ Colonial Annual Report, 1948, op. cit., p. 24.

2/ Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 29.

3/ British Guiana, Report. Cost of Living Advisory Committee Appointed Under Section 6 of the Labour Ordinance, 1942. Fourth Legislative Council, Third Session, 1950. Georgetown, 1950, p. 6.

<u>Medical expenditure</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Territorial contribution	2,024,918.	2,123,749	2,529,870
Metropolitan contribution	8,874	18,177	21,316
Total	2,033,792	2,141,926	2,551,186

<u>Educational expenditure</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Territorial contribution	1,603,942	1,857,475	2,343,837
Metropolitan contribution	80,997	191,565	258,251
Total	1,684,939	2,049,040	2,607,083

International trade

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	47,428,651	49,783,330	55,057,592
Exports	36,560,949	45,798,092	50,254,942

Principal imports

Flour	3,931,292	3,146,590	4,029,191
Cotton piece goods	2,855,921	2,492,258	3,308,759
Machinery	7,474,415	7,533,155	6,429,214

Principal exports

Rice	2,050,505	3,097,774	3,962,041
Sugar, unrefined	16,453,319	21,054,561	23,137,999
Bauxite	9,514,827	12,009,356	13,832,442
Timber	1,038,637	1,023,491	1,037,334

Direction of trade

Imports

United Kingdom	17,194,629	23,858,599	25,817,837
Canada	11,280,256	7,798,238	7,325,643
British West Indies	2,822,833	2,281,485	4,029,073
United States	9,706,889	7,308,050	6,865,942

1/ Greenheart only.

Direction of trade (cont'd)

<u>Exports<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
United Kingdom	14,285,757	16,477,839	14,662,111
Canada	16,783,700	22,341,601	26,999,533
British West Indies	3,150,167	4,135,913	5,419,189
United States	1,250,047	1,660,438	2,133,411

Other statistics

<u>Co-operative credit banks</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	26	27	27
Membership	17,802	20,875	23,000
Aggregate amount of loans	323,642	408,626	478,405

Postal savings banks

Number	55	53	53
Aggregate deposits	12,176,162	13,171,065	13,595,000

Co-operative societies

	<u>1948<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>1949<sup>3/</sup></u>	<u>1950</u>
Registered			
Thrift and credit	6	29	
Consumers	4	9	
Savings	2	36	
Producers		4	
Land settlement		1	

Progress of development

The construction of a new Government secondary school for boys, to accommodate 500 students, is near completion. The Technical Institute is to be completed in 1951. Two of the four major drainage and irrigation schemes providing for expanded rice production and accommodation for increasing population are substantially completed. In the field of agriculture, two important projects were begun: a research station to study possible cattle breeding, and a banana pilot project.

<sup>1/</sup> Including re-exports.

<sup>2/</sup> Colonial Annual Report, 1948, op. cit., p. 54.

<sup>3/</sup> Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 63.

The Colonial Development Corporation obtained a permit to work about 320,000 acres of forest in the Bartica Triangle, and a long lease was negotiated. The purpose of the project is the coordinated exploitation of British Guiana timber resources by modern extraction methods; the erection of a large sawmill, and the development of markets for unfamiliar species as well as accepted timbers.<sup>1/</sup>

A new long-term policy for the administration and welfare of the Amerindians has been approved. Pending the introduction of the necessary legislation to implement this policy, a reservation was formed where two tribes were settled to test various features of the new policy. It is supervised by a District Officer who instructs the Chiefs in local government. A new reserve was completed by the end of the year. A scheme to teach mixed farming and cattle rearing was put into operation at this reservation.

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<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Development Corporation. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1950. London, 1951. H.C.R. 161, pp. 10-11.

BRITISH HONDURAS

Area

8,867 square miles

Population

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1950</u> <sup>2/</sup>
63,148	65,354	67,430

Major racial groups <sup>3/</sup>

Black	22,693
Mixed or Coloured	18,360
Aboriginal Indian	10,030
Carib Indians	4,112
White	2,329
East Indian	1,366

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	861	877	845
Rate per 1,000	13.63	13.41	12.63
Births	2,499	2,548	2,657
Rate per 1,000	39.57	38.90	39.73
Deaths under 1 year	264	266	284
Rate per 1,000 live births	105.60	104.8	106.5

- <sup>1/</sup> British Honduras: Report on British Honduras, 1949. Belize, p. 5.  
<sup>2/</sup> British Honduras: Annual Medical Report, 1950. Belize, p. 4.  
<sup>3/</sup> United Kingdom: Report of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission. London, 1948, p. 225, from census of 1946.

Public health (Continued)

<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors			
Government	9	9	10
Private	6	6	5
Dentists	7	6	6
Nurses	34	35	35
Midwives	135	135	148

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Hospitals	6	183	6	187	6	225

Housing programmes

The 33 houses comprising the Belize Housing Scheme have been completed and occupied. In addition, 18 homes have been built on leased lots.

Welfare and relief

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Outdoor relief	30,271.26	30,221.41	44,717.00
Indoor relief			
Government grant	720.00	720.00	720.00
Public assistance			
Board grant	231.50	308.50	316.47

There is no Old Age Pension law in the Colony. The Government allocated \$16,000 in 1950 for the Listowel Boys' Training School.



Crime statistics

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>Number of offences recorded</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Offences against the person	213	393	241
Offences against property	447	367	356
Other offences	<u>2,113</u>	<u>1,632</u>	<u>1,427</u>
Total	<u>2,773</u>	<u>2,392</u>	<u>2,024</u>

Education

Compulsory for children between 6 and 13 years. There is a small fee for elementary school pupils. The aim of the educational policy is to have a total literate population and to develop handicraft and agricultural training.

The population between 10 and 50 is almost wholly literate.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1949</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1950</u>
Primary aided			
Government	3	3	
Denominational	75	85	
Primary unaided			
Denominational and private	33	27	
Secondary	5	5	
<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Total	12,400	12,700	13,487
<u>Teachers</u>			
Primary	310	377	388

1/ British Honduras. Annual Report on British Honduras, 1948. Belize, p. 25.

2/ Annual Report, 1949, op.cit., p. 24.

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u> (acres)	<u>1949</u> (acres)	<u>1950</u>
Maize	14,554	11,500	
Rice	3,259	3,600	
Root crops	1,940	1,320	
Plantains and bananas	3,386	3,450	
Coconuts	6,554	6,600	
Citrus	1,686	1,700	
Sugar cane	1,751	1,800	

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	16,653	16,700	
Pigs	11,316	11,400	
Sheep and goats	1,790	1,700	
Poultry	68,737	69,100	

Forestry

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u> (bm. ft.)	<u>1950</u> (bm. ft.)
Mahogany	189,090	9,009,708
Pine	4,552,555	10,872,972
Cedar	22,545	931,123
Santa Maria	38,525	237,768
Secondary woods	252,180	784,400

Fisheries

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u> cwt.	<u>1949</u> cwt.	<u>1950</u> cwt.
Fresh fish	1,339	1,181	683
Lobsters	1,373	838	438

1/

Number of industrial establishments

20 sawmills
10 sugar factories
2 canning plants
7 woodworking shops
2 corn grinding mills

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary production	2,833	1,699	4,827
Secondary production	1,921	2,651	3,182
Services	476	532	563
<u>Average wage rates</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Primary production</u>	\$	\$	\$
Mahogany labourers (monthly)	20-23	20-23	22-24
weekly rations	2.50	2.50	2.50
Tractor truck drivers (monthly)	60-75	60-75	60-75
weekly rations	3.50	3.50	3.50
Chicle workers (per lb.)	0.25-0.35	0.30-0.35	.50
Agricultural workers (daily)	1.00	1.00	1.25-1.75
<u>Secondary production (daily)</u>			
Sawmill labourers	1.30-1.50	1.30-1.80	1.50-2.25
Machinery attendants and operators (sawmills)	2.00-3.00	2.00-5.00	2.00-5.00
Factory workers (canning grapefruit)	1.20-3.00	1.20-3.00	1.20-3.00
<u>Services (hourly)</u>			
Stevedore labourers (plus free food)	0.30	0.30	0.44
Stevedores loading logs	0.50-0.75	0.50-0.75	
Dock labourers	0.29	0.29	0.35

Labour (Continued)

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u> <u>Members</u>	<u>1949</u> <u>Members</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>Members</u>
British Honduras General Workers' Union	1,818	1,818	2,629
Carpenters', Cabinet Makers' and Painters' Union	61	61	61
National Labour Union	227	227	173
British Honduras Civil Service Association	386	386	356
British Honduras Mercantile Clerks' Union	142	142	142
British Honduras Development Union			386

Labour disputes

No collective strikes occurred during 1948. In 1949, there was one dispute involving 120 sugar mill workers which was settled by a Board of Enquiry, which recommended a wage increase. In 1950, a strike of 60 stevedores was settled by a Board of Arbitration which awarded a 25 per cent wage increase.

Cost of living

<u>Index</u> (1939=100) <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Cost of living</u>				
	<u>Oct.</u> <u>1943</u>	<u>Oct.</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>Oct.</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>Oct.</u> <u>1950</u>	
Food	157	202	206	211	
Rent	100	105	110	110	
Clothing	206	209	304	356	
<u>Retail prices</u>					
<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Sept.</u> <u>1939</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1943</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1950</u>
Flour	lb.	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.075
Rice	lb.	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.13
Fresh fish	lb.	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.15
Salted meats	lb.	0.14	0.24	0.27	0.40

<sup>1/</sup> Labour Department, op.cit., p.20.

Public finance

	1948 <sup>1/</sup>	1949	1950
Revenue	3,208,623	3,711,233	5,360,474
Expenditure	3,394,916	3,847,374	5,415,752
<u>Medical expenditure:</u>			
Territorial	203,976	308,848	344,350
Metropolitan Government	102,563	102,563	12,852
<u>Educational expenditure</u>	221,410	257,567	271,925

International trade

	1948	1949	1950
Imports <sup>2/</sup>	8,075,460	5,990,264	8,788,846
Exports <sup>2/</sup>	6,152,010	4,564,847	4,740,167
<u>Principal imports:</u>			
Rice	250,467	162,649	305,820
Flour	495,251	421,870	604,120
Cotton piece goods	577,243	323,936	455,573
Oils-Petroleum	562,581	511,495	769,773
<u>Principal exports:</u>			
Unmanufactured timbers	3,417,735	1,994,636	2,845,691
Chicle	1,444,655	509,683	1,002,451
Grapefruit juice	429,473	288,872	245,100

Direction of tradeImports

United Kingdom	1,245,653	1,802,885	2,781,259
Canada	1,183,143	716,784	716,365
United States	3,490,743	2,326,071	3,040,856
Other British possessions	337,155	391,128	897,907

1/ Annual Report, 1949, op. cit. p. 13

2/ Including re-exports.

International trade (Continued)

<u>Exports:</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	
United Kingdom	1,310,156	1,695,255	
United States	1,708,394	705,083	
Jamaica	561,566	683,960	
Canada	859,236	76,185	

Other statistics

In 1950, there were 16 registered credit unions with a membership of 2,000, and 4 savings unions with a membership of 300.<sup>2/</sup>

In 1950, the Marketing Board provided agricultural credit to farmers amounting to \$45,867; in 1949, it provided similar loans totalling \$16,986.<sup>3/</sup>

Important legislation of the year

1. Public Officers (Building Scheme) Loan Ordinance, 1950 (No. 12 of 1950), to authorize the raising of a loan of \$120,000 for housing for civil servants.
2. Electric Light and Power Ordinance, 1950 (No. 11 of 1950), providing for the generation and supply of electricity, operation of a cold storage plant and the manufacture and sale of ice by a Board.
3. Belize Electricity Loan Ordinance, 1950. (No. 16 of 1950), to authorize the raising of a loan of \$75,000 for use by the Electricity Board, for the purchase of a generating set and other electrical equipment.

Progress of development <sup>4/</sup>

Four commercial projects, with an anticipated total investment of £1,180,000, have been started by the Colonial Development Corporation. Included in the projects are a hotel to cost £ 90,000; a banana cultivation company, which plans to invest £ 166,000; and a stock farm programme for which £ 577,000 will be invested. Production has started on the banana project and plans include adequate arrangements for shipping and marketing. Development of the stock farms is expected to take twelve years and to assist the local food supply.

- 1/ Domestic exports only. See British Honduras: Report on the Trade of the Colony of British Honduras for the year ended 31st December 1949. Belize, 1950, iii.
- 2/ British Honduras: Gazette Extraordinary, No. 64, 29 December 1950, p. 594.
- 3/ Ibid., p. 539.
- 4/ United Kingdom: Colonial Development Corporation, Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1950. London, 1951, pp.11-13.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

Area

4,613 square miles

Population<sup>1/</sup>

1949: 2,267

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	25	35	26
Rate per 1,000	10.8	15.4	11.65
Births	31	40	35
Rate per 1,000	13.5	17.6	15.68

Health staff

Doctors	4	4	4
Dentists	1	1	1
Nurses	8	8	9

Institutions

There is one Government hospital with 17 beds. A new wing is under construction.

Welfare and relief

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£	
Expenditure	750	890	

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report on the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1949. London, 1950. p. 5.

<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., p. 13.

Crime statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Convictions	44	26	36

Education

Compulsory for all children between 5 and 14 years of age in Stanley, the capital. The Government is responsible for education throughout the Colony. Its policy is to provide a good general education, with a rural basis, for all children and to give opportunities of higher education in the United Kingdom to children of outstanding ability. The Government plans to eliminate the present system of itinerant teachers, and construct more Settlement schools. The Education Ordinance of 1949, which repealed the Public Education Ordinance of 1909, empowers the Governor to raise the school leaving age to 16, and provides for medical inspection of school children registered at recognized schools. It further requires parents to have their children educated wherever there is a recognized school or wherever classes are held by an officially recognized teacher.<sup>1/</sup>

The literacy rate is 95 per cent.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Stanley	2	2	2
Settlements	7	10	10
Itinerant teachers <sup>2/</sup>	7	7	
<u>Enrolment</u>			
Government schools	300	270	350
<u>Teachers</u>	13	17	18

<sup>1/</sup> Falkland Islands. Report on Education in the Colony, 1949. (mimeo., 10 pp.) paras. 26, 41-42.

<sup>2/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report on the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1948. London, 1949, p. 12; also Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 12.



Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1950</u>
Sheep	618,627 <sup>1/</sup>	603,751	611,168
Horses	2,810	3,072	3,043
Cattle	10,725	10,010	11,138

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>Number employed</u>		
<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sheep farmers	450	500	
Government workers	90	100	
<u>Average wage rates</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£	£
Town labourers (hourly)			
unskilled	1s.2d.	1s.4d.	1s.4d.
semi-skilled	1s.5d.	1s.6d.	1s.6d.
skilled	1s.7d.	1s.9d.	1s.9d.
Cost of living bonus	5d.	4d.	4d.
Country labourers (monthly)	8.12s.9d.	8.12s.9d.	8.12s.9d.
Country shepherds (monthly)	9.12s.9d.	9.12s.9d.	9.12s.9d.

Labour unions

There is a general workers' union called The Labour Federation, and a carpenters' (tradesmen) union.

Migrant labour<sup>3/</sup>

Labour in the Dependencies is recruited overseas, mainly in Norway, on special terms adopted by the whole whaling industry. Some 1,000 men are employed during the season. During the remainder of the year the number falls to about 500.

<sup>1/</sup> Falkland Islands: Department of Agriculture Annual Report for 1949 (mimeo), p. 2.

<sup>2/</sup> Country workers receive, in addition, housing, firing, meat, crows or milk, and garden.

<sup>3/</sup> Colonial Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 26.

Cost of living

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u> £	<u>1949</u> £	<u>1950</u> £
Mutton	lb.	3d.	3d.	3d.
Eggs	doz.	2s.6d.	2s.6d.	3d.
Butter	lb.	2s.6d.-3s.6d.	2s.10d.	2s.6d.
Milk	qt.	8d.	10d.	8d.-10d.

Public finance

	<u>1948</u> <sup>1/</sup> £	<u>1949</u> <sup>2/</sup> £	<u>1950</u> <sup>2/</sup> £
Revenue	148,934	169,310	189,725
Expenditure	162,694	163,911	186,734
<u>Medical expenditure</u>	10,943	11,888	11,890
<u>Educational expenditure</u>			
Territorial	7,515	7,631	10,832
Metropolitan		1,280	1,734

International trade

	<u>1948</u> £	<u>1949</u> <sup>3/</sup> £	<u>1950</u> £
Imports	293,212	294,515	267,545
Exports	321,384	458,722	565,717

Principal imports

Provisions	60,996	45,527	70,781
Hardware	61,154	131,816	113,760
Timber	26,802	17,908	28,053
Coal, coke and oil fuel	8,286	723	14,746

Principal exports

Wool	277,990	384,820	542,956
Hides and skins	23,930	63,878	19,419
Tallow	6,616	7,110	2,141

1/ Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 7.

2/ Falkland Islands: Estimates of Falkland Islands, 1951/1952, pp. 4, 9, 14-15.

3/ Colonial Annual Report, 1949, op. cit., p. 9

International trade (cont'd.)

<u>Direction of trade</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	£	£	£
<u>Imports</u>			
United Kingdom	200,200	212,213	251,362
British Commonwealth	17,358	19,115	15,187
Uruguay	24,226	15,950	17,510
Argentina	15,542	17,839	15,948
<u>Exports</u>			
United Kingdom			
Wool	277,900	384,820	542,956
Hides and skins	23,330	63,878	19,419

Progress of development<sup>1/</sup>

The Colonial Development Corporation, at the invitation of the Falkland Islands Government, has taken measures to erect and operate an abattoir and freezer for all the meat produced. Construction of the abattoir and associated buildings is well advanced and is expected to be completed by January 1952. The Corporation also set up the South Atlantic Sealing Company Ltd. to re-establish the sealing industry. Construction of the processing factory was finished in July 1950. Production to the end of 1950 was 158 tons of seal oil.

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Development Corporation. Report and Accounts for 1950. London, 1951. H.C.R. 161, pp. 14-15.

LEeward ISLANDS

Area

422 square miles

Population

Total	114,337
Antigua	45,611 <sup>1/</sup>
St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla	48,501
Montserrat	13,535
British Virgin Islands	6,690

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>Antigua</u>			<u>St. Kitts-Nevis</u>			<u>Montserrat</u>			<u>British Virgin Islands</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	788	523		695	610	787	171	175	197	92	79	
Rate per 1,000	18.1	11.9	11.96	15.1	13.1	16.5	12.8	13.0	14.5	15.7	14.0	
Births	1,557	1,557	1,654 <sup>1/</sup>	1,343	1,612	1,682	397	398	406	217	224	
Rate per 1,000	35.8	35.8	36.7 <sup>1/</sup>	29.2	34.6	35.3	29.6	29.5	29.9	37.0	39.8	
Deaths under 1 yr.	190	107		136	128	183	38	38	49	26	26	
Rate per 1,000 live births	122.0	67.9		101.3	79.4	108.8	95.7	95.5	121.0	119.8	116.1	

Health staff

There are 23 doctors, all Government employed, in the Leeward Islands.

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Antigua, Leeward Islands, Social Welfare Report, 1950, Antigua, 1951, p. 7.

	<u>Antigua</u>			<u>St. Kitts-Nevis</u>			<u>Montserrat</u>			<u>British Virgin Islands</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors				9		9	2	2	2			
Dentists	2	2	2	3	2	3				1	1	

(A Government dental surgeon visits Montserrat twice yearly.)

Nurses	22	40	40	57	60		18	17	18	1	5	
Midwives	28	28	28	28	25		8	8	8	4	4	

#### Institutions

Hospitals	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Beds	91	94	94	182	174	180	48	56	55	18	18	

The leper homes in Antigua and St. Kitts each provide accommodation for about 50 inmates; there is an insane asylum at Antigua with accommodation for 200.

#### Housing programmes

On a new development site of a slum clearance project in Basseterre, St. Kitts, ten houses were built. In Anguilla, which suffered severe damages from a hurricane in September 1950, the Government granted funds for rehabilitation purposes. Fifty-five new houses were constructed and assistance rendered to owners whose dwellings were partially destroyed.

#### Welfare and relief

<u>Outdoor relief</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Antigua	18,240	21,008	29,990
St. Kitts-Nevis	16,670	19,559	19,870
Montserrat	4,800	4,802	6,000

#### Indoor relief

Antigua	14,189	18,067	22,335
St. Kitts	1,813		

Crime statistics

	<u>Offences against the person</u>			<u>Offences against property</u>			<u>Other offences</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Indictable offences</u>									
Antigua	452	379	222	637	403	297	3,208	1,972	1,582
St. Kitts-Nevis	28	11	7	28	22	28	4	1	4
<u>Summary convictions</u>									
Montserrat	207	273	279	162	116	177	509	602	657
British Virgin Islands	12	25	42	7	4	-	69	40	146

Education

Throughout the Leeward Islands both primary and secondary education is free. In the British Virgin Islands education is compulsory to 13 years of age, and according to the 1946 census, about 87 per cent of the population is literate.

Schools

	<u>Elementary and primary</u>			<u>Secondary</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Antigua						
Government	25	25	25	4	4	4
Private	0	0	0	1	1	1
St. Kitts-Nevis						
Government	32	32	32	3	3	3
Private	1	1	1	1	1	1
British Virgin Islands						
Government	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private	11	11	11			

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Antigua</u>			<u>St. Kitts-Nevis</u>			<u>British Virgin Islands</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary	7,898	5,600	5,872	9,821	10,203	10,440	1,930	1,414	1,525
Secondary	917	820	888	440	465	530	52	50	58
<u>Teachers</u>									
Primary	241	260	273	293	299	319	60	65	68
Secondary	51	54	56	28	28	29			

Crops

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Sugar</u>			<u>Cotton</u>		
		<u>1948</u> (tons)	<u>1949</u> (tons)	<u>1950</u> (tons)	<u>1948</u> (lbs.)	<u>1949</u> (lbs.)	<u>1950</u> (lbs.)
Antigua	tons	12,174 <sup>1/2</sup>	31,120 <sup>2/2</sup>	23,500 <sup>2/2</sup>	220,926 <sup>3/2</sup>	924,364 <sup>4/2</sup>	
St. Kitts-Nevis		31,392	35,667 <sup>2/2</sup>	39,786	320,226 <sup>2/2</sup>	364,849	298,717
Montserrat					690,889 <sup>2/2</sup>	633,966	400,191

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>British Virgin Islands</u> <u>1950</u>
Cattle	6,000
Sheep	1,500
Goats	7,500
Pigs	2,000

Labour

The following are the average weekly earnings in field work in the sugar industry:

	<u>St. Kitts-Nevis</u>	
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
Male piece workers	4.02	\$
Female piece workers	1.83	3.23
Male time workers	3.61	4.94
Female time workers	2.06	3.24
Cane cutters	9.72	13.12

- 1/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Leeward Islands, 1948, op.cit., p.15
- 2/ United Kingdom: Development and Welfare in the West Indies 1950, London, 1951, p. 21
- 3/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Leeward Islands, 1948, op.cit., p.17
- 4/ United Kingdom: Leeward Islands, 1949, Annual Report of the Agricultural Departments, Leeward Islands, 1951, Part 1, p.3.

The following are the average daily earnings of agricultural labourers:

	<u>Montserrat</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Male labourers	.56	.63	.66 to .80
Female labourers	.30	.44	.44 to .52

In 1948, in St. Kitts sugar factory hourly rates ranged from 21 cents for male unskilled workers to 51 cents for skilled workers, including a cost of living allowance. In 1949, the corresponding rates were 12 cents and 28 cents, and in 1950, 24 cents and 75 cents.

The following are the average hourly rates of pay in Government Public Works and certain other industries:

	<u>St. Kitts-Nevis</u>	
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$
Male skilled	.27 to .32	.34 to .41
Male semi-skilled	.18	.22
Male unskilled	.13	.16
Female	.07	.09

In the British Virgin Islands, unskilled labour was paid at the rate of \$1.44 per day in 1948, \$2.04 to \$2.56 in 1949, and \$2.06 to \$2.56 in 1950. Semi-skilled artisans earned up to \$3.60 per day in 1948, up to \$6.00 in 1949, and from \$3.42 to \$6.84 in 1950.

#### Labour unions

In St. Kitts-Nevis there are three workers' organizations with more than 5,500 membership; in Montserrat, there is one with a membership of 434.

#### Labour disputes

There was one labour dispute in Montserrat which was settled by the Federal Labour Office.



Migrant labour

In St. Kitts-Nevis, 19 workers were recruited under contract for sugar cane cutting in Florida and 37 for labour in Curacao.

Cost of living  
(Retail prices of basic foods per lb.)

Commodity	Antigua			St. Kitts-Nevis			Montserrat			British Virgin Islands		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rice		4d.	5d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	4d.	5d.	4½d.		7d.	1s.
		to	to	to		to	to		to			
		5d.	5½d.	4½d.		4½d.	5d.		5½d.			
Flour	5½d.	6d.	6d.	5d.	5d.	5½d.	4½d.	6d.	6d.	5d.	4d.	7d.
Beef	1s.	1s.	1s.1d.				8d.		9d.	1s.	5d.	
			to							to		
			2s.							1s.3d.		
Salted fish	7d.			9d.		1s.6d.	7d.	1s.2d.	1s.2d.			
	to			to			to	to	to			
	10d.			11d.			1s.2d.	1s.9d.	1s.9½d.			

Public finance

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Antigua	1,911,944.00	1,952,752.00	3,109,739.00
St. Kitts-Nevis	1,758,014.00	1,967,708.00	2,214,382.00
Montserrat	387,396.78	385,253.02	360,906.53
British Virgin Islands	238,764.00	224,723.00	202,208.00

Expenditure

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Antigua	2,177,857.00	2,143,529.00	3,038,798.00
St. Kitts-Nevis	1,671,249.00	1,976,591.00	2,455,932.00
Montserrat	462,760.00	466,799.30	448,988.69
British Virgin Islands	150,646.00	217,405.00	266,445.00

Medical expenditure<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>Territorial</u>			<u>Metropolitan Government</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Federal	14,205	14,906				
Antigua	244,122	312,694	320,396			
St. Kitts-Nevis	279,428	326,966	357,815	10,000		75,700
Montserrat	49,862	60,798		23,439	12,620	
British Virgin Islands	16,375	24,753		6,518		

Educational expenditure

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Federal	126,373.00		
Antigua	137,703.83	160,504.72	180,923.00
St. Kitts-Nevis	168,607.00	215,785.00	261,120.00
Montserrat	68,315.22		
British Virgin Islands	33,357.00	48,335.00	54,657.00 <sup>2/</sup>

1/ Including expenditure on charitable institutions.

2/ United Kingdom: British Virgin Islands, Report of the Education Department for the year 1950, British Virgin Islands, 1951, pp. 3-4.

International trade

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Antigua	3,625,196.18		
St. Kitts-Nevis	4,103,383.72	4,801,626.02	5,933,270.40
Montserrat	677,524.00	776,520.00	
British Virgin Islands	254,860.48	514,677.08	322,782.00

Exports

Antigua	1,851,904.20		
St. Kitts-Nevis	4,307,626.30	4,984,368.73	6,065,605.35
Montserrat	329,321.00		
British Virgin Islands	156,326.07	170,600.51	143,948.00

Principal imports

	<u>1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
St. Kitts-Nevis			
Flour		393,593.04	592,306.00
Wood and timber, lumber	115,468.00	262,912.28	315,259.00
Fish	126,730.00	159,568.86	211,570.00
Cotton goods	400,675.00	328,548.59	357,028.00

Principal exports

	<u>1 St. Kitts-Nevis</u>			<u>British Virgin Islands</u>	
	<u>1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar	3,927,349.00	4,406,926.22	5,376,491.00		
Cotton	147,846.00	377,905.78	213,576.00		
Molasses	102,469.00	78,111.35	113,044.00		
Livestock				102,059.00 <sup>2/</sup>	86,476.00

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report, Leeward Islands, 1948, op. cit., p.4.  
<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., p. 14.

Direction of trade

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>St. Kitts-Nevis</u>			
British Commonwealth	3,455,482.25	4,535,248.24	5,148,229.10
United States, Puerto Rico and American Virgin Islands	573,341.33	753,592.39	390,576.33
Netherlands West Indies	20,750.29	23,619.08	24,459.86

British Virgin Islands

British Commonwealth	21,486.81	19,789.78	31,922.50
United States, Puerto Rico and American Virgin Islands	208,491.57	448,539.13	251,735.22

Exports

St. Kitts-Nevis

British Commonwealth	4,266,023.62	4,876,522.11	5,849,366.06
United States, Puerto Rico and American Virgin Islands	544.40	426.54	365.05
Netherlands West Indies	20,491.69	93,140.75	173,250.54

British Virgin Islands

British Commonwealth	Nil	270.00	240.00
United States, Puerto Rico and American Virgin Islands	152,947.85	165,756.17	127,899.95

Other statistics

Banking and credit

In the British Virgin Islands in 1948, the Government savings bank had 301 depositors and £6,941 deposited; in 1949, 325 depositors and £19,372; and in 1950, 298 depositors and £10,852.

<u>Public debt</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
St. Kitts-Nevis	80,000	80,000	80,000
Antigua	449,049	427,035	495,351
Montserrat	99,475	96,632	94,211

Progress of development

St. Kitts-Nevis

A children's home was established which cared for eight children during the year. The maintenance cost was \$2,278.36, half of which was contributed by the Government.

A new electric power station was begun which will supply electricity to the entire island of St. Kitts and replace the present inadequate plant.

Montserrat

Three female teachers were trained in handicrafts, with Colonial Development and Welfare funds, in Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad.

Work on surfacing a main road was begun, and the water supply in the northern district was increased by impounding a spring and expanding the pipe lines and storage space.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Area

1,980 square miles

Population

1950: 627,223

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	7,293	7,487	7,665
Rate per 1,000	12.26	12.26	12.22
Births	23,940	22,931	23,722
Rate per 1,000	40.25	37.55	37.82
Deaths under 1 year	1,807	1,834	1,905
Rate per 1,000 live births	75.48	79.98	80.31
<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1950</u>
Doctors			
Government	61		90
Private	82		78
Dentists			
Government	7		7
Private	48		48
Nurses			
Government	247		276
Students	330		
Public health	63		45
Midwives			109
Sanitary inspectors			70
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		<u>No. of Beds</u>	
Number Hospitals - Type			
3     "     Colonial	932	325	967
8     "     District	258	223	221
5     "     Private	140		120
5     "     Special diseases	1,690	1 152	1,284
2     Houses of Refuge	662	719	197
83    Rural clinics (1948)			
9     Dental clinics 2/(1949)			

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report of Trinidad & Tobago, 1949, p. 31  
<sup>2/</sup> Trinidad & Tobago: Medical & Sanitary Report of the Director of Medical Services, 1948, p. 11.

Housing programmes

From 1935 to the end of 1949, over \$8,000,000 was spent by the Planning and Housing Commission on housing schemes. A total of 2,104 houses and 37 shops has been built and building sites and trading centres have been laid out.<sup>1/</sup>

Owing to lack of funds, no additional construction was undertaken during 1950. The Commission re-housed 95 families, 27 of which were from slum areas in Port of Spain and San Fernando. In the two Rural Housing Settlements in the sugar belts of Caroni and Williamsville, 151 privately owned dwellings had been erected by the end of the year.

Welfare and relief

<u>Public assistance</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of adults and children	8,281	12,728	11,739
Total expenditure	\$257,169.99	\$262,931.35	\$286,122.61
<u>Old age pensions</u>			
Number of pensioners	16,335	16,765	17,109
Total expenditure	\$957,991.61	\$973,723.96	\$995,743.86
<u>Government grants</u>			
Voluntary associations for blind and deaf	\$ 8,288	\$ 21,000 <sup>2/</sup>	

Crime statistics<sup>3/</sup>

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Offences against the person	27,523	27,764	
Offences against property	15,488	14,492	
Other offences	71,931	73,869	
Total	114,942	116,125	

- <sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report on Trinidad and Tobago, 1949, p. 90.  
<sup>2/</sup> Trinidad and Tobago: Education Department Annual Report, 1949, p. 49.  
<sup>3/</sup> True reports.

Education

Compulsory for children between 6 and 12 years of age resident within two miles of a Government or assisted school. Educational policy aims at providing further for the pupil up to the age of 19 by means of secondary and technical schools. The Government also hopes to provide free education for all children of school age. By means of Education Extension Services, the underlying aim throughout is to encourage self-help and healthy natural growth among the large number of women's and youth groups in the Territory.<sup>1/</sup> Grants-in-aid are made to voluntary bodies to assist them to provide for the education of physically afflicted children. A noteworthy feature in the progress of education during 1950 was the appointment under the new Constitution of a Minister of Education and Social Services who will be generally responsible for the direction of policy subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Pri- vate</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Pri- vate</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Pri- vate</u>
Primary	48	244	48	247	59	239
Intermediate	2	6	2	6	2	6
Secondary <sup>2/</sup>	1	30	1	30	1	10
Technical	1		1		1	

  

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and Primary	97,867	104,473	108,579
Intermediate	4,975	5,419	5,918
Secondary	4,958	5,302 <sup>4/</sup>	5,430
University or other higher	173 <sup>3/</sup>	321 <sup>4/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> Trinidad: Education Department Annual Report, 1949, p. 22.  
<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., p. 32.  
<sup>3/</sup> Education Department Annual Report 1948, pp. 50-52.  
<sup>4/</sup> Education Report, 1949, op. cit., pp. 63-66.



<u>Teachers</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary	2,918	3,067	3,012

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>		
	(acres)	<u>1949</u> (acres)	(acres)		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cacao	100,000	100,000	100,000	lbs.	18,285,605	16,586,000	16,586,000
Sugar	82,000	82,000	82,000	short tons	115,941	177,957	146,291
Coconuts	40,000	40,000	40,000	nuts	12,342	191,106,000	191,106,000
					(tons copra)		
Tonka beans	6,000	6,000	8,000	lbs.	105,959	196,000	189,600
Citrus <sup>1/</sup>	12,000	12,000	12,000				
Lime oil				lbs.	31,596	19,233	6,537
Raw lime juice				gals.	82,616	75,152	59,377
Fresh limes				lbs.	14,750	6,205	5,827
Fresh grapefruit				No.	21,540,031	7,764,138	13,400,027
Fresh oranges				No.	4,863,413	4,003,365	9,668,700
Grapefruit juice				gals.	647,983	448,905	1,007,240

Forestry

<u>Type</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
	(cu.ft.)	(cu. ft.)	(cu. ft.)
Logs	2,472,820	2,470,108	
Corduroy	227,563	179,606	
Firewood and charcoal	2,355,696	2,175,712	

Fisheries

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)
All	3,964,248	3,661,488	3,510,258

Minerals

<u>Type</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Petroleum	bb1.	20,110,901	20,617,000	
Asphalt	tons	128,993	117,382	110,092

<sup>1/</sup> Figures given represent exports.

Power

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of consumers	ea.	21,481	28,129	
Electrical energy	kwh	33,014,278	41,570,315	

Number of industrial establishments

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar	9	9	9
Rum distilleries	4	5	5
Aerated water	13	17	17
Printing	15	16	22
Cigarettes	1	1	1
Canning	1	1	1
(Citrus fruit juice)			
Laundry soap	14	15	18
Saw milling	57	57	59
Edible oil	3	3	3

Labour

Wage earners

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar	17,810	21,764	21,434
Cocoa, coconut, citrus	16,000	16,000	16,000
Oil	15,000	15,600	16,300
Asphalt	670	800	714
Port	2,660	2,130	1,363
Public Works and Railways	9,000	8,160	8,846
Distributive trades	7,000	7,000	7,000
Hotels and domestic work	10,000	10,000	10,000
Minor industries	10,000	10,000	10,000
Civilians, U.S. bases	2,994	2,062	1,066

Average wage rates

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		\$	\$	\$
Sugar				
Factory workers	hourly	0.14 to 0.37	0.14 to 0.37	.16 to 0.42
Field workers	task	0.04 to 0.52	0.04 to 0.52	.05 to 0.59
Tractor driver	daily	1.90 to 3.00	1.90 to 3.00	2.12 to 3.28
Cocoa				
Time workers	daily	0.80 to 1.35	0.80 to 1.35	1.00 to 1.50
Task worker	daily	1.00 to 2.50	1.00 to 2.50	1.20 to 2.50
Coconut	daily	2.00 to 2.50	2.50 to 3.50	2.00 to 3.00
Citrus	daily	1.10 to 1.50	1.50 to 2.00	1.20 to 2.00
Oil				
Skilled worker	hourly	0.35 to 0.51	0.35 to 0.51	0.39 to 0.55
Unskilled worker	hourly	0.30 to 0.33	0.30 to 0.33	0.34 to 0.37
Public works				
Skilled	daily	2.20 to 3.38	2.20 to 3.38	2.50 to 3.67
Semi-skilled	daily	1.94 to 2.54	1.94 to 2.54	2.24 to 2.83

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	27	28	32
Membership	20,000	20,000	
<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	2	2 <sup>1/2</sup>	16
Man-days lost	75,820	3,678	16,471

Cost of living<sup>1/</sup>

Index figures as at 1 December	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Datum year 1935 = 100	227	228	233

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit-</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Flour	lb.	\$ .07	\$ .07	\$ .07 1/2
Rice	lb.	.06 2/3	.07	.08 1/2
Salted fish	lb.	.29 1/2	.29 1/2	.30 1/2
Fresh beef	lb.	.42	.42	.48

Public finance

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	45,310,826	50,877,074	50,619,150
Expenditure	38,610,999	42,320,736	50,430,561
Medical expenditure			
Government	3,149,135	4,104,278 <sup>2/</sup>	4,984,205
Grant-in-Aid	226,236		
Educational expenditure	2,909,838	4,256,379 <sup>2/</sup>	4,797,053

International trade

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Imports	131,822,264	154,214,803	169,225,900
Exports	127,105,384	131,989,585	167,562,400

<sup>1/</sup> Trinidad Royal Gazette, Vol. 120, No. 29, 14 April, 1951, p. 267.

<sup>2/</sup> Trinidad and Tobago: Colonial Office Annual Report, 1949, p. 43.

International trade (cont'd.)

<u>Principal imports:</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Fish, cured or salted	1,370,523	1,401,996	1,209,700
Flour, wheaten	9,433,975	1,597,236	8,730,900
Milk, condensed	3,442,748	3,988,224	3,849,000
Machinery	9,455,324	13,533,970	13,562,900
Apparel	2,622,966	2,620,096	2,277,700

<u>Principal exports:</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Petroleum	93,419,116	97,303,505	126,304,000
Asphalt	5,807,385	4,848,875	14,999,700
Sugar	12,273,074	17,752,243	17,900,600
Cocoa	8,353,312	4,519,387	8,360,700
Rum	3,122,501	3,111,664	2,065,000

<u>Direction of trade</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$

<u>Imports</u>			
<u>British Commonwealth Countries</u>			
Great Britain	42,849,882	57,493,300	68,327,100
Canada	23,030,746	18,371,500	14,360,100
Australia	3,247,453	4,499,600	6,866,800
British Guiana	1,615,141	2,189,600	2,385,700
<u>Foreign countries</u>			
Venezuela	16,935,353	21,536,900	34,839,200
United States	21,525,101	24,443,800	13,828,700
Colombia	12,535,199	13,161,400	6,844,100
Netherlands	1,476,860	1,970,000	4,110,500

<u>Exports</u>			
<u>British Commonwealth Countries</u>			
Great Britain	45,234,805	41,123,000	44,527,200
Canada	9,833,517	15,943,000	20,440,300
British West Indies	3,736,611	4,093,700	6,073,800
<u>Foreign countries</u>			
Brazil	12,956,141	12,360,600	21,560,300
United States	7,512,213	5,945,100	11,661,200
Netherlands West Indies	103,291	5,828,000	7,137,200

Other statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Post office savings banks			
Number	46	47	48
Depositors	93,303	98,056	103,681
Deposits	\$4,944,321	\$4,882,373	\$5,747,184

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Agricultural credit societies</u>			
Number	151	164	170
Membership	5,469	6,049	6,272
Credit advanced	\$499,399	\$469,827	\$578,200
<u>Agricultural co-operative societies</u>			
Number	10	10	10
Membership	1,499	1,568	1,692
Working capital		\$614,870.17	\$590,690.54
<u>Credit union (co-operative) societies</u>			
Number			92
Membership			5,957
Paid up share capital			\$108,000
<u>Public debt</u> The Public debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1950 was			
		\$42,124,086	
Local loans		13,933,686	
External loans		28,190,400	
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Loan capital owed to Agricultural Credit Bank	\$55,702.00	\$355,000.00	\$61,804.64

Progress of development

The first part of the school building programme, recommended by the Education Department in 1947, has been completed. During the year six new buildings, fourteen extensions and twenty-six major renovations were constructed. Modern sanitary systems were installed or extended in eighteen schools. The application for the funds with which to finance the second part of this programme, estimated to cost \$1,550,000 including aid from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, was approved by the Secretary of State. The new buildings to be erected will include a technical school, a modern secondary school, and a central senior school, all with teachers' quarters.

The Territorial Government introduced various measures which increased industrial activity during the year through the aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance. Under it eighteen industries were declared pioneers. These included brewing, glass-making, electro-plating, textiles, paints, shoes and stock feed.

The development programme undertaken by Government in 1942 is nearing completion and a new five-year economic programme, approved during the year, estimated to cost \$38.8 million will follow it.

A Wages Council was established in the sugar industry under the terms of the Wages Council Ordinance, 1949.

Several productive geological structures are known to extend under the coastal waters, and in order to develop them commercially a submarine drilling programme is being carried on by several oil companies to explore an area of 150,000 acres of Crown lands held under mining leases.

#### Important legislation of the year

1. The Friendly Societies Housing Corporation Ordinance which provides for the establishment of a state-aided corporation for loans to Friendly Societies, and to members to assist them in acquiring, providing or improving housing accommodation.
2. The Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance to encourage the establishment and development of new industries and to grant certain relief from customs duty and income tax to persons establishing factories in connexion with such industries.

## SEYCHELLES

Area

156 1/4 square miles

Population

	1947 census <sup>1/</sup>
Europeans and Africans	34,192
Indians and Chinese	<u>440</u>
Total	34,632

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	477	426	418
Rate per 1,000	13.8	12.	11.7
Births	996	1,035	1,061
Rate per 1,000	22.	29.	29.8
Deaths under 1 year	94	73	64
Rate per 1,000 live births	89.	71.	60.

<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors			
Government	7	7	7
Private	2	2	2
Dentists			
Government	1	1	1
Private	3	3	
Nurses			
Government	18	21	21
Private	1	1	

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report on Seychelles, 1948, H.M.S.O., London, 1949, p. 5.

Public health (cont'd)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Probationer-nurses			
Government	20	34	
Midwives			
Government	9	12 )	35
Private	1	1 )	
Assistant midwives			
Government		3	
Public health officers			
Government	1	1	1
Health inspectors			
Government	8	8	7
Practitioners			6

In 1950, 31 nurses, 8 midwives and 4 laboratory assistants were in training.

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds
Hospitals						
Government	2	120	3	130	4	152
Private	2	16				
Mental hospitals					1	28
Leper settlements					1	
Dispensaries	1	6	2	8		

Housing programmes

In the scheme for the construction of village settlements to relieve congestion in the capital town, Government completed the building of 24 artisan-class houses. A further 83 similar type houses were built for agricultural workers elsewhere on the islands.



Housing programmes (cont'd.)

The Public Works Department also built staff quarters at Seychelles College, quarters for 16 police and nurses quarters at the Fionnes Institute and Seychelles hospital.

Under a Government scheme by which planters receive a subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of building labourers' houses, requests in respect of 52 houses were received and 163 more are contemplated.

Welfare and relief

	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Pauper relief	32,586	33,735	
Old aged	19,000	18,990	

Crime statistics

<u>Type of crime</u>	<u>1948</u> (Convicted)	<u>1949</u> (Cases reported)	<u>1950</u>
Offences against the person	8	312	762
Offences against property	475	333	254
Other offences	<u>110</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>1,148</u>
Total	593	1,399	2,164

Education

Primary education is free. Fees are paid for the preparatory departments of the two secondary grammar schools.

Literacy: According to the 1947 census, 25.9 per cent of the population is literate.

Education (cont'd.)

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>
Elementary and Primary	25	7	27	7	27	7
Secondary	2		3		3	
Technical and/or vocational	1		1		1	

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Primary	4,084	4,304	4,484
Secondary	157	253	272
Vocational	10	18	14
Students in overseas universities			
United Kingdom	10	14	14
South Africa	1		

<u>Teachers</u>			
Local	151	186	193
Imported	27	20	26

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)		<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Copra (tons)	30,000	29,020	7,591	6,300	6,500
Cinnamon leaf oil (kgs.)	4,000	11,856	40,114	71,273	97,000
Patchouli oil (kgs.)	100	250	1,927	1,527	4,616
Cinnamon Bark (tons)	4,000	11,856	117	59	265
Vanilla (kgs.)	250	168		6,109	779

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950 census</u>
Cattle	3,277	2,112
Pigs	8,353	2,328
Goats	1,000	1,200
Poultry	32,000	40,000

Fisheries

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u> (tons)	<u>1949</u> (tons)
	1,000 (approx.)	1,000 (approx.)

The exploitation of the fisheries on a commercial basis by the Colonial Development Corporation is well under way. Two fishing vessels and one carrier are expected to start work early in 1951 and will operate from a base on St. Anne Island near Victoria.

Industries

The Colony is almost completely non-industrial. Most of the larger estates have their copra-drying plants and those specializing in cinnamon have distilleries for preparing cinnamon leaf oil. Basket work, hat making, crochet and embroidery work are the principal handicrafts.

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u>	<u>Number employed</u>
<u>Type</u>	<u>1947 census</u>
Public administration and professions	441
Trade and commerce	282
Transport and communications	269
Butchers, bakers, masons, domestic servants, etc.	2,579
Other industries	2,337
Others	<u>4,909</u>
Total	10,817

Labour (cont'd.)

<u>Average wage rates</u> (monthly)	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Agriculture, legal minimum			
Men	16	18.50	18.50
Women	8	9.50	9.50
Joiners	40-60	40-60	40-60
Carpenters	35-45	35-45	35-45
Masons	35-45	35-45	35-45
Drivers	45-50	45-50	45-50
Mechanics	30-30	30-60	30-60
Foremen	36-60	36-60	36-60
Unskilled labour (per diem)	2-3	2-3	3-6

<u>Labour unions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number		1	2
Membership		100	180

Labour disputes

	none	none	1
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Migrant labour

Number of incoming labour

Number of outgoing labour

100

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Main country of destination: Uninhabited outlying islands of Mauritius.

Cost of living

	<u>1948</u> cts.	<u>1949</u> cts.	<u>1950</u> cts.
Meat per lb.	50	50	55
Fish per packet	25-40	25-40	50
Rice per lb.	32	30	30
Maize per lb.	15	12	12
Flour per lb.	27	28 1/2	29
Sugar per lb.	25	25	28

Public finance

	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Revenue	2,965,805	3,366,430	4,692,197
Expenditure	2,913,850	4,025,268	3,116,579
Medical expenditure	327,415	392,123	373,002
<u>Education expenditure</u>	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Primary schools		135,485	133,004
Secondary schools		102,634	116,048
Teacher training		7,562	14,727
Vocational schools		5,692	23,650
Administration		39,996	25,816
Scholarships		15,082	17,202
Maintenance		13,103	5,564
Capital expenditure		184,946	11,051
Other expenditure		<u>50,463</u>	<u>49,626</u>
Total	425,427	554,963	396,688

International trade (value)

	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Imports	4,792,877	5,109,430	5,885,963
Exports	5,177,926	5,421,350	8,310,996
Principal imports			
Food, Drink and tobacco	2,426,927	2,047,139	2,470,604
Raw materials unmanu- factured	71,293	80,992	60,653
Articles manufactured	2,042,571	2,713,068	3,032,402
Animals not for food	95	21,007	
Parcel post	251,991	227,213	322,304

International trade (cont'd.)

	<u>1948</u> Rs.	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.
Principal exports			
Copra	4,099,040	4,330,534	5,793,187
Guano	479,791	343,289	300,372
Cinnamon bark	25,764	8,436	76,873
Patchouli oil	93,840	63,779	769,929
Cinnamon leaf oil	268,913	509,809	1,175,679
Vanilla	48,246	36,056	8,988
Tortoise shell	39,164	3,220	8,190
Salt fish	30,629	77,217	69,696

Direction of trade

Copra went mainly to Sweden, Denmark and Netherlands; essential oils mainly to United Kingdom. Imports came mainly from East Africa, Mauritius, India and United Kingdom.

Other statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Government Savings Bank deposits (rupees)	3,000,000	3,000,000	

Important legislation of the year

- Nurses Registration Ordinance, 1950;
- Midwives Ordinance, 1950;
- Legal Aid (Criminal Proceedings) Ordinance, 1950;
- Capital Offences (Appeals) Ordinance, 1950;
- Public Utility Undertaking and Public Health Services Arbitration Ordinance, 1950;
- Immigration (Control) Ordinance, 1950;
- Capital Offences (Appeals) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950;

Important legislation of the year (cont'd.)

Fish Export Ordinance, 1950;

Appropriation Ordinance, 1950;

Courts Ordinance, 1950.