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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 1/
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(Supplementary statistics)

On 21 and 24 August 1951, the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations transmitted information in respect of Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Windward Islands and British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2118 (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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SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

Area

14,600 square miles

Population

75,000 (1948 estimate)

Public Health

Institutions

During 1950 many small dressing stations maintained one or two beds, where patients may remain pending transfer to a major hospital.

Housing programmes

Rebuilding in villages and on district stations has progressed.

Crime statistics

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Offences against person	54	125	127
Offences against property	71	55	93
Other offences	2,592	4,419	1,006

Education

During 1950 the Auki Experimental School was opened. This was the first step by the Government in the direction of pre-occupation with the education of indigenous population, which for lack of government funds has previously been left in the hands of the Missions.

Under various schemes of development, Solomon Islands students attended secondary schools in both New Zealand and Fiji. In addition there are some students who were training at the Central Medical School and Teachers' Training College in Fiji.

Crops

The production of copra per month was approximately as follows:

<u>1948</u> (tons)	<u>1949</u> (tons)	<u>1950</u> (tons)
350	840	850

Labour

Number of wage earners:

The wage labourers of the pre-war period have largely been replaced by a group of workers operating on a contract basis. In 1949 and 1950 the plantation workers numbered over 1,000, as compared with 650 in 1948.

Sample wage rates

The monthly wages of non-European workers were as follows:

	<u>1948</u> ^{1/}			<u>1949</u> ^{1/}			<u>1950</u> ^{1/}		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Seamen	2.	0.	0	-	2.	10.	0	-	-
Unskilled labourers	2.	0.	0 ^{2/}	-	-	-	2.	0.	0 ^{2/}
Domestic servants	1.	5.	0	-	4.	0.	0 ^{2/}	-	-
Mariners	5.	10.	0	-	30.	0.	0 ^{2/}	-	-

Labour disputes

Labour disputes, all of a minor nature, were settled amicably during 1949 and 1950

^{1/} The local currency is the Australian pound, which equals 16s8d (sterling). It equalled \$US 3.22 until September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 2.24

^{2/} Plus £ 3 rations, free accommodation, clothing and medical care.

Public finance ^{1/}

Revenue	267,513	222,594	536,581
Expenditure	626,984	588,694	536,581
Medical expenditure			
normal	53,541	53,541	62,133
development	58,848	54,800	122,134
total	<u>112,389</u>	<u>108,341</u>	<u>184,267</u>

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Educational expenditure			
normal	2,420	2,979	3,053
development	3,458		
total	<u>5,878</u>		

Import and Export
(in Australian pound)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	399,493	399,493	618,882
Exports	157,916	564,716	857,980

Direction of trade

<u>Import</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	%	%	%
Australia	65.6	59.7	58.8
United Kingdom	17.7	24.8	13.9
Other countries	18.7	15.5	25.3

Export

Australia	55.8	55.8	<u>2/</u>
United Kingdom	36.9	41.5	
Other countries	7.3	2.7	

^{1/} Financial year: 1 April to 31 March inclusive.^{2/} During 1950 exports went almost entirely to the United Kingdom and Australia

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDSArea

Approximately 375 square miles

Population

	<u>1947 (census)</u>	<u>1948 (estimated)</u>	<u>1950</u>
Micronesians	29,293	-	-
Polynesians	5,066	-	-
Europeans	304	321	-
Chinese	142	827	-
Others	565	-	-
	<u>36,000</u>	<u>37,120</u>	

Public Health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	765	684	-
Rate per 1,000	19.3	18.4	-
Births	1,183	1,383	
Rate per 1,000	29.9	41.5	
Deaths under 1 year	205	203	
Rate per 1,000 live births	173.3	146.8	
<u>Health staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Medical officers	4	7	-
Assistant medical practitioners	13	13	-
Dispenser	1	1	-
Sisters	4	4	-
Dressers	41	41	-
Trained nurses	8	13	-

Crime statistics

<u>Number of prisoners</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Admitted	75	86	36
Discharged	64	71	44
Remaining	27	45	37
Average number of prisoners per day in goal	22.09	30.49	25.69

Education

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Mission (including training centers)	227	229	-
Government	4	4	
	<u>231</u>	<u>233</u>	

During 1950 three boys were receiving secondary education in New Zealand.

Sample wage rates

Principal wage rates in 1949 were as follows:

<u>Category of wage earners</u>	<u>1949</u> Average rates of wages per month £A <u>1/</u>	<u>1950</u> Average rates of wages per month £A <u>1/</u>	<u>Hours work per week</u>
<u>Indigenous persons</u>	£ s d	£ s d	
Workers in phosphate industry	6 10 0 plus rations	8 0 0	44
Labourers on plantations and copra cutters	4 0 0 plus rations	4 0 0	50
Government staff	6 10 0 to	6 10 0 to	
Domestic servants	30 0 0 3 0 0 to 6 0 0	30 0 0 3 0 0 to 7 0 0	37 1/2 45

1/ The local currency is the Australian pound, which equals 16s8d (sterling). It equalled \$US 3.22 until September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 2.24

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(Continued)	1949			1950			Hours worked
Category of wage earners	Average rates of wages per month			Average rates of wages per month			per week
	£A 1/			£A 1/			
<u>Non-indigenous persons</u>	£	s	d	£	s	d	
Chinese workers in phosphate industry	6	10	0	8	0	0	44
	plus rations						
Commercially employed tradesmen (Chinese and European)	10	0	0	16	0	0	
	to			to			
	30	0	0	30	0	0	44
Commercially employed professional staff and Government staff	45	0	0	45	0	0	
	to			to			
(mainly European)	80	0	0	80	0	0	37 1/2

Crops

1948 (tons)	1949 (tons)	1950 (tons)
4,007	7,474	5,615

Minerals

<u>Phosphate exports</u>	1948 (tons)	1949 (tons)	1950 (tons)
	124,909 ^{2/}	260,900	246,350

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u>	1948	1949
Type		
Phosphate industry	1,280 ^{3/}	1,540 ^{4/}
Copra industry	240	240
Pan American Airlines	-	84 ^{5/}
Colony service	500	500
Island administration	706	700

1/ The local currency is the Australian pound, which equals 16s8d (sterling). It equalled \$US 3.22 until September 1949, when it was devalued so as to equal \$US 2.24

2/ Owing to a strike, the figure for 1948 is below normal.

3/ 300 indigenous, 900 Chinese, 80 European.

4/ 730 indigenous, same number of Chinese, 80 European.

5/ 44 Gilbertese, 17 other Pacific Islanders, 23 European.

Cost of living

<u>Type</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
		s	d	s	d
Beef, tinned, canned	12 oz.	2	6	2	4
Flour	16 oz.		9		7.1/2
Rice	16 oz.		3		8.3/4
Kerosene	gallon	6	3	6	3

Public finance

(£A)

	<u>1947-1948</u> (actual)	<u>1948-1949</u> (actual)	<u>1950</u> (estimated)
Expenditure	269,270	276,368	316,802
Revenue	141,142	260,234	272,302
Medical expenditure	24,257	26,175	36,360
Educational expenditure	8,020	7,453	10,579

Imports and Exports

(£A)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	134,189	-	251,297
Principal imports			
Food and provisions	63,241	38,030	-
Cotton goods and apparel	16,958	11,981	-
Tobacco	3,561	11,865	-
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Exports	-	-	255,045
Principal exports			
Phosphate of lime (tons)	124,908	260,900	246,350
Copra (tons)	4,007	7,474	5,615

1/ For period ending 31 December 1949.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Area and Population

	<u>Area</u> (square miles)	<u>Population</u>
Dominica	304	52,860
Grenada	133	72,387
St. Lucia	233	85,321
St. Vincent	150	66,160

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>Dominica</u>			<u>St. Lucia</u>			<u>St. Vincent</u>			<u>Grenada</u>		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948 ^{1/}	1949	1950
Deaths	745	698		1,248	1,274	1,184	966	892		1,183	1,060	
Rate per 1,000	14.4	13.2		15.3	14.9	15.1	14.8	13.4		16.	14.1	
Births	1,846	1,802		2,633	2,758	2,820	2,480	2,595		2,574	2,746	
Rate per 1,000	35.3	35.0		32.3	32.3	33.8	38.1	40.0		34.7	36.5	
Deaths under 1 year	168	157		343	342	325	276	235			222	
Rate per 1,000 live births	91.	87.1		130.3	123.9	115.2	111.	88.		103.3	80.8	
<u>Health staff</u>	<u>Dominica</u>			<u>St. Lucia</u>			<u>St. Vincent</u>			<u>Grenada</u>		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Doctors												
Government	7	7	8	8	9		8	12	8	13	15	11-12
Private	1	1	2	1			2	3	2	4	4	1
Dentists	2	2	3	2	2		1	1	1	4	4	3
Nurses and midwives	51	58	58	62	55		54	63	62	78	83	83
<u>Institutions</u>												
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Hospitals	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3
Beds	137	142	137	154	154	154	157	163	163	174	239	259

There is one mental hospital each in Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, with 170, 118 and 100 beds, respectively. There is one leper hospital each in Dominica,

^{1/} United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report on Grenada for the years 1948 and 1949. London, 1950, p. 8.

St. Lucia and St. Vincent, with 21, 14 and 20 beds, respectively. Dominica and St. Lucia have one Home for Aged with 40 and 107 beds, respectively. Grenada has a tuberculosis hospital with 24 beds and an isolation hospital with 20 beds. There is a pauper asylum in St. Vincent with 125 beds. In St. Lucia the Castries home has 18 beds.

Housing programmes

In St. Lucia, the Government housing project at Vide Bouteille, situated just outside the town of Castries, has been completed and accommodations are available for approximately 250 families.

In St. Vincent, an effort to abolish rural slum villages housing a total of 220 families on two sugar estates has begun. With the initial grant of \$4,800 from Colonial Development and Welfare augmented by Colonial Funds, the housing authority stockpiled building materials which were later advanced to each householder at cost price together with a loan of about \$12. The householders are providing their own labour in this project.

In middle-class urban development 56 modern residences have been erected, for the most part of concrete blocks, during the past four years. Another 12 houses are under construction.

Welfare and relief

<u>Poor relief</u>	<u>Dominica</u>			<u>St. Lucia</u>			<u>St. Vincent</u>			<u>Grenada</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>
Number of persons	500	500	500	1,258	1,278		1,279			720		730
Amount	\$9,600	9,687	12,159	12,749	14,313	20,000	14,740			19,160		

In the Child Welfare Clinics throughout Dominica needy children receive free milk and cod liver oil. The Government grant in 1949 for this service was \$3,744, and in 1950, \$3,888.

A semi-voluntary Cottage Home housing 36 aged persons, in 1948 received Government grant-in-aid amounting to \$1,680, in 1949, \$1,680 and in 1950, \$3,460.

Crime statistics

<u>Number of cases reported</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Dominica	4,867	4,419 ^{1/}	3,636 ^{1/}
St. Lucia	1,871	431	565
St. Vincent	1,894	2,315	2,762
Grenada	2,364	2,581	3,533

Education

In Dominica education is free to children in primary schools and compulsory provided that no child 5 to 12 years of age is compelled to walk more than two miles and no child 12 to 15 years of age more than three miles to attend school.^{2/}

In St. Lucia where there are no Government schools, primary education in grant-in-aid schools is free.^{3/}

In St. Vincent education is free to children 5 to 15 years of age. There is no law of compulsory attendance.

In Grenada education is free and compulsory to children 6 to 14 years of age.

Literacy

In Dominica 66 per cent of the population over ten years of age is literate; in St. Lucia 55.2 per cent; in St. Vincent 80.9 per cent; and in Grenada an estimated 80 per cent.

^{1/} Number of persons committed to prison during the year.

^{2/} United Kingdom: Education Ordinance 1949 (No. 3 of 1949) Dominica.

^{3/} United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report on St. Lucia for the year 1947. London, 1949, p. 27.

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Dominica</u>			<u>1/St. Lucia</u>			<u>St. Vincent</u>			<u>Grenada</u>		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Elementary and Primary												
Government	38	38	38				16	16			55	55
Private				45			22	22				
Secondary												
Government	4	4	4				2	2	2		5	5
Private				2								

<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Sec.</u>
St. Lucia	10,997	326	11,882	409	13,516	4
St. Vincent	13,679	433	13,718	447	13,525	46
Grenada	18,385	1,009	18,385 ^{2/}	979 ^{2/}	18,526	1,04
Dominica	9,318	479	9,669	478	9,455	41

Teachers

St. Lucia			386	22	383	1
St. Vincent	319	18	380	18	384	1
Grenada	530	45			565	4
Dominica (total)	253		247		294	

Crops

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>			<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>		
		1948	1949	1950		1948	1949	1950
Dominica	Vanilla	200	200	200	lbs.	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Limes	3,000	3,000	3,000	bbls.	110,000	110,000	110,000
	Coconuts	2,000	2,000	2,000	nuts.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Sugar	1,200	1,200	1,200	gals.rum	90,000	90,000	90,000

1/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report on St. Lucia for the year 1948, London 1949, p. 27.

2/ United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report on Grenada for the years 1948 and 1949, London, 1950, p. 20.

Crops (continued)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>		
		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Grenada ^{1/}	Cocoa	15,000	15,000	15,379	cwts.	52,500	48,482	40,227
	Nutmegs	16,000	16,000	11,087	cwts.	18,004	44,817	61,937
	Lime oil	500	500		lbs.	10,628	5,360	4,799
St. Lucia ^{1/}	Sugar	2,083	2,500	8,629	tons	6,568	9- 10,000	
St. Vincent	Arrowroot	3,500	3,500	4,000	lbs.	6,906,944	7,253,792	8,707,018
	Coconuts	5,000	5,000	5,000	copra.	10,000,000	4,423,441	4,423,441
	Sugar cane	865	837	850	tons	2,352	2,084	2,700

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>Grenada</u>	<u>Dominica</u>
Cattle	7,500	5,000
Sheep and goats	9,000	3,000
Pigs	7,500	6,500
Poultry	80,500	25,000
Horses	6,000	250

Forestry

The forested area of Grenada is divided into the following types:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u> (acres)	<u>1949</u> (acres)	<u>1950</u> (acres)
Rain forest - Owned by Government	5,000	5,000	4,394
Rain forest - Owned privately	6,500	6,500	7,852
Dry Woodland) Owned			
Secondary forest) privately	17,650	17,650	16,386

Power

In Grenada, the Government operates a diesel generating plant in St. George's with a total capacity of 640 kw. generated at 400 volts 3 phase 50 cycles. It

^{1/} Export figures.

is stepped up to 2,200 volts for transmission, and stepped down to 230/400 volts for distribution. In 1948, the average daily output was 2,650 units.^{1/}

A diesel engine alternator in St. Vincent generates a total output of 265 kw. at 400 volts 3 phase 50 cycles for industrial power and 230 volts single for domestic purposes. The total number of consumers at 31 December 1949 was 1,236, out of a population of some 6,000. Distribution was as follows: domestic supply, 35.2% (1,200 consumers); industrial supply including Government Ice and Cold Storage Plant, 53.6% (17 consumers); commercial supply, 3.8% (13 consumers); public street lighting, 7.4%.^{2/}

In Dominica, a diesel generating plant in Roseau develops 72 kw. Certain estates make use of water power either by direct drive, i.e., persian wheels, or by generator.

Labour

<u>Wage earners</u> Type	<u>Number employed</u>								
	1948	Dominica 1949	1950	1948	St. Vincent 1949	1950	St. Lucia 1949	1950	Grenada 1949
Agriculture and Fishery	12,500	12,500		10,000	11,300		11,200	11,200	12,876
Manufacturing	2,500	2,500		2,000	2,000		2,850	2,850	3,841
Construction	2,200	2,200		2,000	2,000				1,816
Communications and transport	400	400		500	500		900	900	593
Hotels and personnel service	1,800	1,800		2,000	2,000		2,300	2,300	2,723
Public service	400	400		1,000	1,000		850	850	258

^{1/} Colonial Office Annual Report, Grenada, 1948-49, op. cit., p. 28.

^{2/} United Kingdom: Colonial Office Annual Report, St. Vincent, 1949, p. 40.

^{3/} Colonial Annual Report, Grenada 1948 and 1949, op. cit., pp. 6-9.

^{4/} Colonial Annual Report, St. Vincent, 1949, op. cit., pp. 11-12, 14-15.

Average wage rates
(per day)

	<u>Dominica</u>			<u>St. Vincent</u>			<u>St. Lucia</u>			<u>Grenada</u>		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	
Agriculture	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Men	.50	.60	.80	.60	.64	.72	.72	.84	.84	.78	.78	C
Women	.35	.42	.56	.45	.48	.54	.54	.60	.62	.66	.66	

Labour Unions

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	Number of unions	Membership	Number of unions	Membership	Number of unions	Membership
Dominica	4	4,936	4	4,936	3	5,4
Grenada	2	2,143	2	2,951	3	5,2
St. Lucia	2	6,570	2	6,596		
St. Vincent	1	759	1	1,161	1	

Labour disputes

	<u>Dominica</u>	<u>Grenada</u>		<u>St. Lucia</u>
	1950	1949	1950	1950
Number of strikes	2	2	2	1
Number of cases arbitrated or conciliated	2	2	1	1

Migrant labour

In St. Vincent, 82 non-recruited workers sought employment in the Netherlands West Indies. There 4 male and 36 female workers who went to Aruba, and 9 male and 33 female workers to Curacao.

Several hundred workers from Dominica migrate annually to the neighbouring island of Guadeloupe for employment in the sugar and banana industries.

Cost of living

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Rice</u>			<u>Flour</u>			<u>Fresh meat</u>		
		1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
Dominica	lb.	\$.08	\$.08	\$	\$.14	\$.12		\$	\$	\$.24
Grenada	lb.	.07	.07		.11	.12½		.18	.20	
St. Lucia	lb.	.08			.11			.10		
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	.07	.07½ to .09½	.10	.11½	.10½	.12	.18	.14 to .30

Public finance

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1948</u> \$	<u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$
Dominica	885,878.40		1,603,725.49
Grenada	3,259,963.20	2,647,857.00	3,775,261.46
St. Lucia	1,000,548.00		3,235,486.27
St. Vincent	1,688,702.40	1,791,693.00	1,691,419.20

Expenditure

Dominica	1,012,920.00		1,684,262.59
Grenada	3,855,264.00	3,163,294.00	2,979,382.59
St. Lucia	1,332,985.00		3,557,942.61
St. Vincent	1,677,172.80	1,709,691.00	1,801,862.40

Medical expenditure

	<u>1948</u> \$	<u>Dominica</u> <u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$	<u>1948</u> \$	<u>Grenada</u> <u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$
Territorial	124,800	146,595	174,340	211,028	363,810	370,400
Metropolitan Government	15,003	21,911	14,731	80,106		
	<u>1948</u> \$	<u>St. Lucia</u> <u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$	<u>1948</u> \$	<u>St. Vincent</u> <u>1949</u> \$	<u>1950</u> \$
Territorial	156,412.80	160,518.70	177,256	290,222.40	189,926.	
Metropolitan Government	4,536.00	38,000.00	37,162.89	357,033.60	87,624	
Total						242,440

Educational expenditure

	<u>1948</u>	<u>Dominica</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>Grenada</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Territorial	81,417.60	93,095	112,045	243,110.40	288,930	
Metropolitan Government	25,478.40	20,565	27,376	50,534.40	35,577	
Total	106,896.00	113,660	139,420	293,644.80	324,507	358,360

	<u>1948</u>	<u>St. Lucia</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>St. Vincent</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Territorial		147,566.40	135,785.03	141,878.40	174,309.37	
Metropolitan Government		104,860.80	61,733.59	24,000.00	21,604.69	
Total	140,328			165,878.40	195,914.06	162,1

International trade

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Dominica	1,969,623 ^{1/}	2,371,754	4,200,294
Grenada	6,120,644 ^{1/}	5,215,677	
St. Lucia	4,117,853	5,248,147	6,363,422
St. Vincent	1,553,764	1,627,410	3,926,755

<u>Exports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Dominica	1,549,619 ^{1/}	1,363,625	2,183,789
Grenada	4,363,325 ^{1/}	4,403,535	
St. Lucia	1,116,832	1,420,293	2,130,311
St. Vincent	1,695,747	2,002,930	2,141,356

Principal imports

	<u>1948</u>	<u>Dominica</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u> ^{1/}	<u>Grenada</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Flour	220,186	205,807	433,739	725,617	545,335	
Lumber				412,078	285,694	
Boots and shoes	49,094	64,455	113,655	136,323	103,171	
Sugar	203,694	214,165	223,565		145,379	

^{1/} United Kingdom: Annual Report, Grenada, 1948 & 1949, op. cit., p. 16

Principal imports (cont.)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>St. Lucia</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>St. Vincent</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Flour		416,396	454,828	392,341	419,803	386,131.20
Lumber				78,528	186,434	173,198.40
Boys and shoes		124,286	118,506	71,614	84,474	116,486.40

Principal exports

	<u>1948</u>	<u>Dominica</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u> ^{1/}	<u>Grenada</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Copra	61,402	111,391	146,720	39,081	5,258	
Cocoa	160,265	85,596	109,805	2,529,770	1,748,866	
Nutmegs				998,894	1,666,014	
Lime juice and products	365,778	279,355	498,645	48,364	28,637	

	<u>1948</u>	<u>St. Lucia</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>St. Vincent</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Copra		242,873	245,365	302,124	429,596	298,612.80
Cocoa		183,330	254,331	6,552	2,947	398.40
Nutmegs		5,613		33,787	22,549	30,523.20
Arrowroot				786,120	898,310	944,582.40
Sugar		842,213	1,147,120			

Direction of trade

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Dominica</u>	<u>Exports</u>			
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
British Commonwealth	81.39	80.59	88.64	73.08	76.13	60.00
United States	17.20	16.37	6.55	23.02	18.54	10.81

In Grenada during 1950, 81.8% of the import trade was with the British Commonwealth, while 18.2% was with other foreign countries; 46% of the export trade was with the British Commonwealth and 54% with other foreign countries.

In St. Lucia during 1950, 86.6% of the import trade was with the British Commonwealth, 7.03% with the United States, and 6.37% with other foreign countries. Of the export trade 88.74% was with the British Commonwealth, 9.5% with the United States and 1.76% with other foreign countries.

In St. Vincent, most of the entire output of sea island cotton goes to the United Kingdom, while the bulk of arrowroot produced is the sole item exported

^{1/} Ibid.

the United States.

Other statistics

Banking and credit

In Grenada, the Government Savings Bank had 7,369 depositors in 1948 with a total of \$1,102,262 on deposit. ^{1/}

The Government Savings Bank of Dominica showed a total deposit of \$297,561 in 1948, and \$351,691.66 in 1950.

Public debt

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Dominica	240,926.40	234,340.80	110,400.00
St. Vincent	324,372.00	541,621.00	
Grenada		1,414,939.00	109,480.18

Important legislation of the year

In St. Vincent, new labour legislation provided for the regulation of trade unions and trade disputes and the grant of sick leave to shop assistants.

Two Statutory Rules and Orders in St. Lucia and St. Vincent increased minimum wages to shop assistants and agricultural labourers.

Progress of development

In Dominica, the construction of a factory for the processing of citrus and other fruits was completed and is in operation.

The Vide Bouteille Housing Scheme in St. Lucia was completed making available accommodations for 250 families. During the year the last of three schools built with Colonial Development and welfare grants was completed. In August, construction was completed on a female prison at La Toc. It contains accommodation for 12 female prisoners.

1/ Ibid.

In Grenada, the Princess Alice Hospital in St. Andrew's, a cottage hospital providing accommodations for 32 beds, was opened in March. This replaces the former St. Andrew's Hospital with 12 beds. One new school for teaching house-craft and handicraft with 400 places was completed. A new 6 ton ice plant was installed to augment the existing 4 ton plant.