



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

Annual Report
1961

NICOSIA
PRINTING OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
1962

CYPRUS

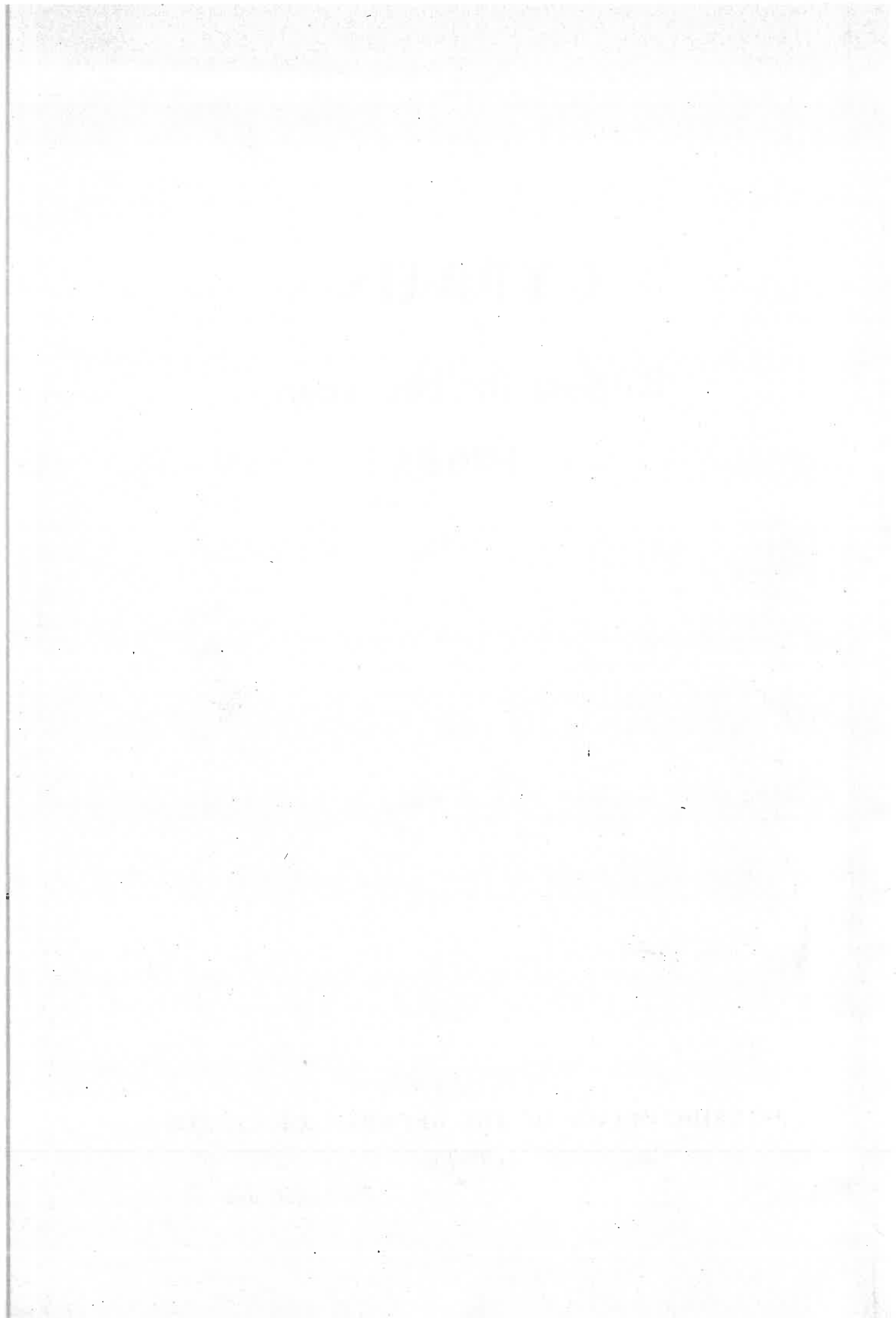
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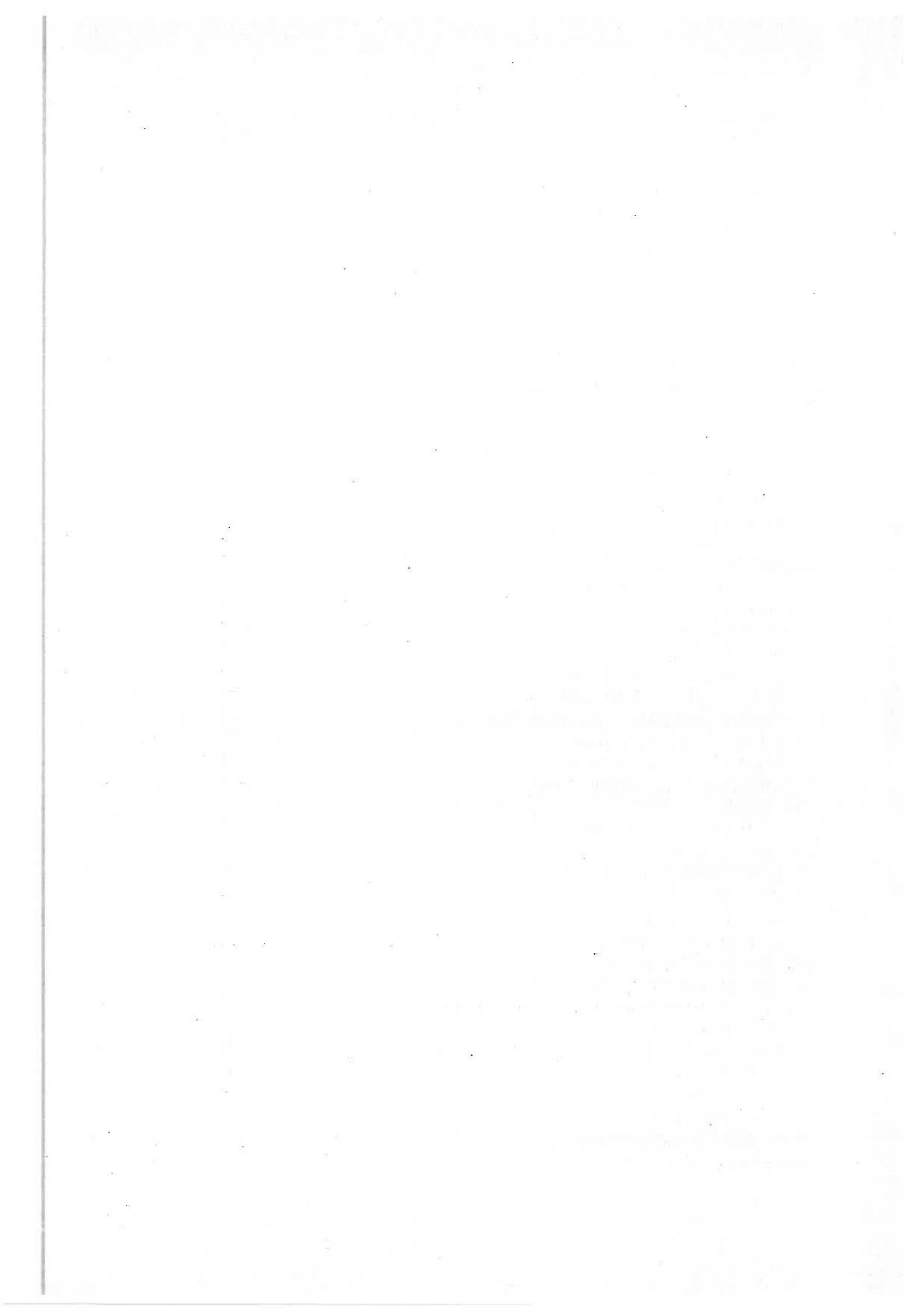
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Price 250 mils (5/-)



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	5
Ministry of Finance	7
Inland Revenue	12
Customs and Excise	15
Statistics and Research	20
Economic Planning Commission	23
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	25
Tourism	29
Mining	31
Geological Survey	33
Official Receiver and Registrar	34
Trade Unions	36
Electricity Supply	37
Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance	38
Social Welfare	47
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	50
Veterinary Services	55
Water Development	59
Ministry of the Interior	64
District Administration	64
Police	65
Gendarmerie	67
Fire Service	69
Planning and Housing	69
Public Information Office	69
Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation	70
Inland Transportation	70
Migration and Passports	71
Intercommunal Education	71
Ministry of Health	72
The Supreme Constitutional Court	76
Ministry of Justice	77
Communal Courts	79
Prisons	82
Reform School	84
Laws of the Republic	85
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	88
Ministry of Defence	91
Ministry of Communications and Works	94
Public Works	94
Ports	96
Civil Aviation	99
Antiquities	101
Postal Services	103
Public Service Commission	105
Appendices	105



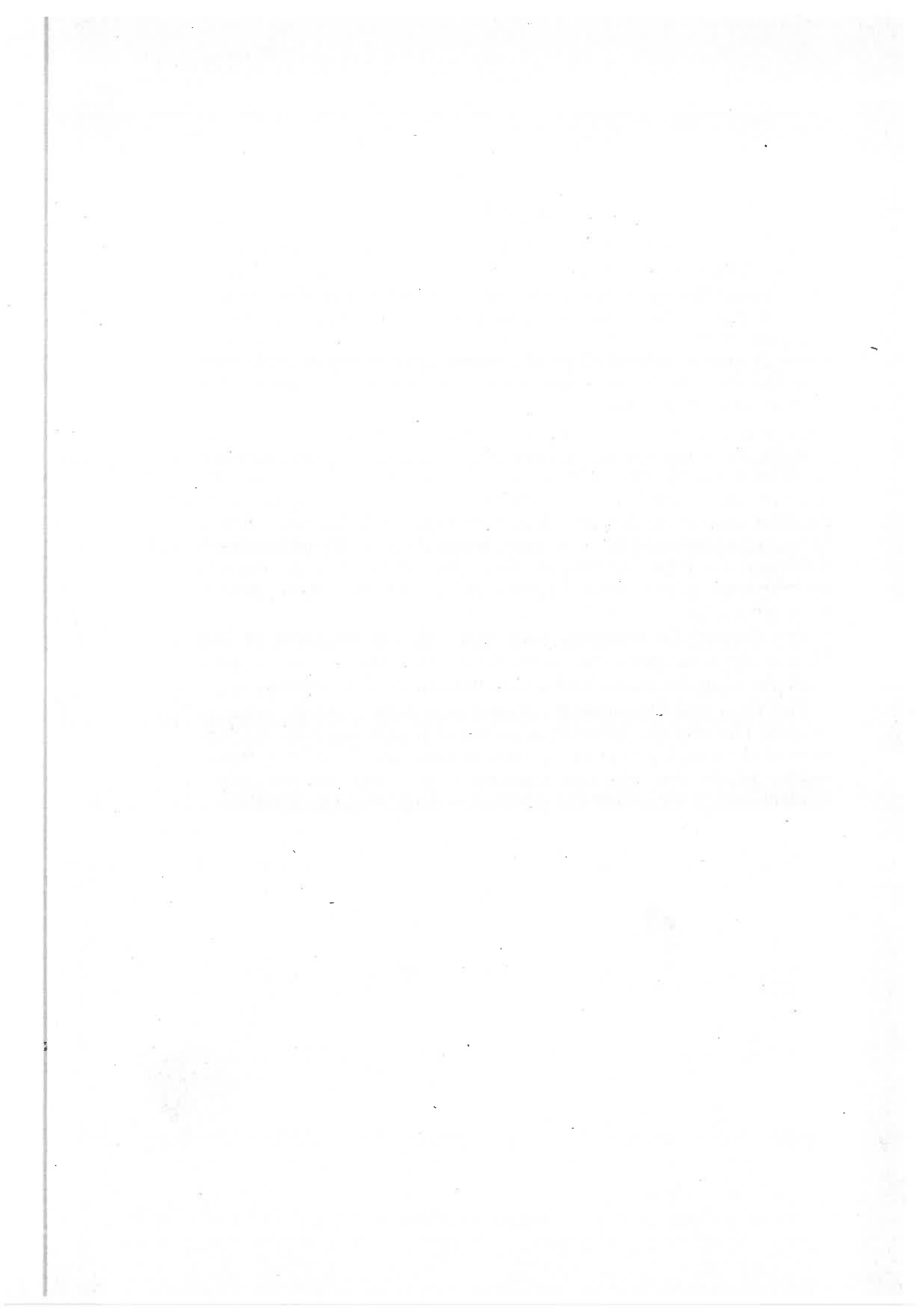
FOREWORD

This annual report on the activities of the Cyprus Government mainly during the first year of the island's exclusive administration by it, following the establishment of the Cyprus Republic on the 16th of August, 1960, does not only give a true picture of goodwill and exceptional activity but it also convinces every *bona fide* observer that, in spite of all disadvantages and difficulties inevitably involved in a political change, what has been achieved by far exceeds one's expectations.

Of course there are still many outstanding questions but it was not possible for a complete and fully efficient Government machinery to be set up within the short period of one or two years. The fact however, that there is internal stability, both political and financial, and that various development programmes in all fields, particularly in the agricultural field, have been worked out and implemented holds out the hope for further successful handling of the island's problems and achievement of further welfare for the Cypriot people as a whole.

The Council of Ministers and above all the President of the Cyprus Republic gave, during the year under review, an excellent example of laboriousness and continuous study of the situation.

The Five-Year Development Programme is the exclusive product of such Government laboriousness and indicates not only seriousness of thought but also exceptional experience. The Programme rightly merits the universal applause it has won because when implemented it will make the position of Cyprus really enviable.



Ministry of Finance

1. ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the following Departments.

- (a) Treasury,
- (b) Department of Inland Revenue,
- (c) Customs and Excise Department,
- (d) Department of Statistics and Research,
- (e) Establishment Office,
- (f) Government Printing Office,
- (g) Central Government Stores.

The main functions of the Ministry of Finance are the following :

- (i) To work out and propose the Government's financial policy and to apply this policy ;
- (ii) To prepare the Ordinary Budget and the Development Budget ;
- (iii) To collect the taxes and other public revenue and to control the Government expenditure ;
- (iv) To suggest the Government's general economic policy and, in co-operation with other Ministries, to co-ordinate the various Government activities in the economic sector for the purpose of giving effect to the Government's economic policy.

2. MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY IN 1961

In addition to the normal activity of controlling expenditure and of bringing about economies both at the stage when the Budget was under preparation and at the stage when expenditure was incurred by the various Public Services, the other main activities of the Ministry of Finance were the following :

- (a) As a result of arrangements made the following Missions came to Cyprus :
 - (i) A Mission of the United Nations under Mr. Willard L. Thorp, which, after having made the necessary enquiries, submitted a report containing suggestions for the detailed working out of a Development Programme for Cyprus.

- (ii) A Mission of the United States Government which after studying local conditions, has submitted a report for the establishment of a Development Bank.
 - (iii) An expert from the International Bank who has examined the possibility of granting financial assistance to Cyprus.
 - (iv) A Mission of the International Monetary Fund to study local conditions and submit suggestions for the establishment of a Central Bank.
- (b) The Ministry took steps which resulted in the establishment of a Development Commission as well as of a Working Committee on Planning together with a Secretariat, and also made arrangements which enabled Cyprus to become a member of—
- (i) The International Bank of Development and Reconstruction ;
 - (ii) The International Development Association ;
 - (iii) The International Finance Corporation ; and
 - (iv) The International Monetary Fund.

The purpose of the first two Organisations is the grant of financial assistance to enable the financing of public development projects of Member States. The purpose of the third Organisation is the grant of loans to private organisations to enable their development. The main benefits from membership of the International Monetary Fund are (a) monetary stability and (b) facilities in international exchange.

- (c) Soon after the establishment of the Republic the Ministry of Finance undertook a review of the Island's taxation legislation. During 1961 the following taxation Laws were enacted :
- (1) The Customs Tariff Law, No. 32 of 1961.
 - (2) The Documents (Special Duty) Law, No. 57 of 1961.
 - (3) The Income Tax (Foreign Persons) Law, No. 58 of 1961.
 - (4) The Taxation Laws (Re-enactment) No. 1 Law, 1961 (No. 33 of 1961).
- The following draft Bills were prepared :
- (1) The Motor Vehicles and Motor Traffic (Amendment) Bill. (This Bill has since been enacted as Law No. 2 of 1962).
 - (2) The Stamp Bill.
 - (3) The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill.
 - (4) A Bill for the registration and Control of Insurance Companies.

- (5) A Bill for the better control of Banks and their operations.
- (6) A Bill for the registration and control of Money-lenders (in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice).
- (7) A Bill for the relief of Agricultural Debtors (in conjunction with the Ministries of Justice and Agriculture and Natural Resources).
- (8) The Estate Duty Bill.
- (d) The year 1961 saw the establishment of a State Lottery and an auspicious commencement of its functioning.

3. FINANCE.

(a) ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(i) Actual revenue in 1961 amounted to £19,069,170 as against an actual revenue of £21,913,075 in 1960. Under its various Heads revenue was as follows :

Head	1960 Actual Revenue	1961 Estimated Revenue	1961 Actual Revenue
	£	£	£
1. Customs Duties ..	7,648,083	6,660,000	6,545,362
2. Income Tax and Estate Duty	4,461,244	3,895,500	2,427,106
3. Excise Duty ..	1,804,206	1,865,010	2,518,850
4. Inland revenue not otherwise classified ..	871,831	853,180	779,727
5. Fees of Court, etc ..	994,808	900,215	1,083,916
6. Forest Revenue ..	97,058	100,800	128,048
7. Postal Revenue ..	376,805	288,300	336,789
8. Rents and Fees ..	84,874	89,200	90,924
9. Interest on Govern- ment Monies ..	954,526	878,670	1,113,157
10. Miscellaneous ..	176,543	104,600	267,732
11. Sale of Public Lands	283	1,000	23,686
12. Grant-in-aid by the Government of the United Kingdom ..	4,179,180	3,500,000	3,531,462
13. Development ..	263,634	321,136	222,411
	£21,913,075	£19,457,611	£19,069,170

(ii) Actual expenditure in 1961 amounted to £18,339,523 as against an estimated expenditure of £21,341,398. Actual expenditure in 1960 amounted to £17,175,887. The following figures show the position in summary form :

Surplus balance at the end of 1960	£4,705,726
Special transfer to the Development Fund ..	3,500,000
<hr/>	
Balance on the 1st January, 1961	£1,205,726
Actual Revenue in 1961	19,069,170
<hr/>	
	£20,274,896
Grant to the Communal Chambers	£2,000,000
Transfer to Development Fund	3,532,550
Ordinary Expenditure	12,806,973
<hr/>	
	18,339,523
<hr/>	
Balance at the end of 1961	£1,935,373
<hr/>	

A breakdown of the expenditure for 1961 in its main items is as follows :

Personal Emoluments	£3,861,011
Other Charges :	
(i) Grant to the Communal Chambers	£2,000,000
(ii) Subsidies	1,079,429
(iii) Pensions and Gratuities	789,071
(iv) Cost-of-living Allowance	965,093
(v) Transfer to Development Fund	3,532,550
(vi) Subventions and Contributions	1,375,098
(vii) Other Charges not included in (i) to (vi) above	4,737,271
	£14,478,512
<hr/>	
	£18,339,523
<hr/>	

(b) DEVELOPMENT BUDGET.

Briefly stated, the position was as follows at the end of 1961 :

Balance on the 1st January, 1961	£487,517
Transfer from the Consolidated Fund in 1961	3,532,550
Special grant from the Consolidated Fund in 1961	3,500,000
<hr/>	
	£7,520,067
Expenditure	£2,587,413
<hr/>	
Balance on the 31st December, 1961	£4,932,654
<hr/>	

The following table shows in summary form the expenditure under each Head :

	1960 Actual Expenditure.	1961 Estimated Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	£	£	£
1. Agricultural Dept.	69,314	185,444	101,780
2. Forest Department	36,765	115,500	71,689
3. Department of Water Development ..	350,644	1,555,109	1,036,216
4. Administration ..	112,535	151,700	138,997
5. Department of Town Planning & Housing	3,006	126,000	734
6. Long-term Loans and Advances ..	13,864	204,600	200,206
7. Public Works Dept.	314,244	1,237,257	797,367
8. Antiquities Dept.	33,961	26,634	24,284
9. Medical Department	49,862	278,900	195,889
10. Miscellaneous ..	80,542	38,418	20,251
11. Revotes ..	—	41,610	—
Meteorological Ser- vice	2,247	—	—
Customs Dept. ..	20,013	—	—
Civil Aviation Dept.	24,582	—	—
Geological Survey	2,578	—	—
	£1,114,157	£3,961,172	£2,587,413

Of the actual expenditure in 1961 only a sum of £12, 256 was spent on personal emoluments. The whole of the remainder was spent on various works.

4. PUBLIC LOANS FUND

During 1961 the Loan Commissioners held 17 meetings at which 239 applications for loans were considered and loans totalling £1,283,423 were approved for issue as follows :

	£
C.I.T.A.	130,000
Maronite Community ..	23,000
Hotels	41,600
Municipalities	37,500
Wineries	270,000
School Buildings	216,750
Village Water Supply ..	534,573
Co-operative Central Bank ..	30,000
	<u>£1,283,423</u>

5. AMERICAN GRAIN AID FUND

In accordance with the relevant agreement signed with the United States Government a quantity of 28,000 metric tons of American wheat was given to the Government of Cyprus free of charge. This wheat was sold locally and the proceeds were credited to the American Grain Aid Fund which is controlled by the Treasury. From this Fund a large number of rural development projects were financed during 1961, and the position of the Fund at the end of the year was as follows :

	£
Collections from the sale of wheat	618,664
Expenditure on rural development projects	300,000
	<hr/>
Balance in the Fund	318,664
	<hr/> <hr/>

6. INLAND REVENUE

The main sources of inland revenue are the income tax and estate duty. The responsibility for the administration of the Income Tax and Estate Duty Laws is vested in the Inland Revenue Department, which is also responsible for the collection, under the Tax Collection Law, of various other taxes, rates, fees, etc., imposed under various Laws. Total collections in 1961 from income tax and estate duty, as well as from other taxes, rates, fees, etc., amounted to slightly over £4,050,000 as against £4,983,311 in 1960.

(a) INCOME TAX

This amounted to £2,338,069 in 1961 as against £3,815,500 in 1960. The reason for this sharp fall is due to the fact that, as explained below, under laws enacted by the Greek and Turkish Communal Chambers, the income tax from members of the Greek and Turkish communities is now paid to their respective Communal Chamber in the form of a personal tax, instead of to the Government of the Republic.

Under the Income Tax (Foreign Persons) Law, 1961, which is the only Income Tax Law at present in force in the Republic, income tax is charged for each year of assessment upon the income derived by any individual, not being a citizen of the Republic and a member of the Greek or Turkish community, from all sources (other than emoluments from any employment or office) in the year immediately preceding the year of assessment, and on emoluments from any employment or office derived during the year of assessment. With regard to emoluments, a simplified P.A.Y.E. (Pay as You Earn) system is in operation whereby the tax on

emoluments is deducted by the employer weekly or monthly from salaries, wages and pensions as they are paid.

Incomes of individuals which do not exceed £300 are exempted from income tax ; tax ranges from 50 mils for every pound in excess of £300 to 850 mils for every pound in excess of £10,000. In the case of bachelors and spinsters the tax payable is increased by 20% rising to 50% where the tax payable exceeds £120, up to a maximum of £500. If by reason of the grant of allowances and reliefs or any other reason, an individual's chargeable income falls below £400, no tax is leviable.

Relief is given in respect of wife and children, in respect of certain classes of wife's income, which is assessed in the name of the husband, and in respect of life assurance premiums or pension and provident fund contributions by persons resident in the Republic.

Relief is also given to all individuals, whether resident in the Republic or not, in respect of earned income. Earned income derived by a wife is not charged on her husband but is assessed on her separately.

Exemption from taxation is granted in respect of income derived by Cypriots established abroad from sources outside the Republic, when such income is remitted to the Republic through a bank or when transferred to the Republic through any other channel and concerning which full explanations have been given to the Commissioner's satisfaction.

Interest on foreign capital imported into, and invested in, the Republic is exempted from taxation to the extent of the amount earned over the first three years of investment, and there is provision in the law empowering the Council of Ministers to grant, subject to certain conditions, exemption from income tax in respect of the profits of any new industry or enterprise which is vital or essential to the economic, industrial or touristic development of the Republic.

The provisions in the Income Tax Law regarding the grant of capital allowances to mining concerns have been made more generous ; expenditure on exploration and development may now rank for allowance as revenue expenditure and a depletion allowance on the profitability basis is now allowable to persons carrying on the trade of mining in respect of the profits from any new mine.

Towards the end of 1961 the Greek and Turkish Communities in the Republic enacted their own communal laws providing for the imposition of personal taxes in the form of income tax on members of their respective communities. The communal laws are modelled on the lines of the Income Tax (Foreign Persons) Law, with appropriate modifications, but the rates of tax are slightly lower than the rates in the law of the Republic.

Companies and similar bodies pay, either under the law of the Republic or the respective Communal law, income tax at a flat rate of 425 mils in the pound, and deduct this tax from any dividends declared ; credit is given to the shareholder for the tax thus paid in calculating his personal liability. The income tax from companies and other bodies, when collected, is allocated amongst the Government, the Greek Communal Chamber and the Turkish Communal Chamber on the basis of the amount of the share capital owned by foreigners, members of the Greek Community and members of the Turkish community.

Arrangements for relief from double taxation exist with the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the U.S.A. There is also reciprocal exemption of air transport profits between Cyprus and Greece.

Appendix " K " gives examples of income tax liability on various incomes at the rates of tax in force for 1961, in respect of a foreign individual.

(b) ESTATE DUTY

This amounted to £89,037 in 1961 as against £80,000 in 1960. Estate Duty is charged on the estate of any deceased person which exceeds £2,000 in value. The rates of estate duty are not fixed on a percentage basis in the case of estates of £15,000 and under in value. Such estates are divided into categories and the rates are specific amounts chargeable on each category. The specific amounts so chargeable range from £40 on estates between £2,000 and £2,500 in value to £1,615 on estates between £14,000 and £15,000 in value. In the case of estates in excess of £15,000 in value a percentage is imposed. This percentage ranges between 21 per cent and 30 per cent on that part of the estate which exceeds £15,000 in value.

Relief is given in respect of quick succession where the estate consists of immovable property or a business. Relief is also given in respect of deaths due to operations of war.

The following table gives examples of the estate Duty on various estates at the rates in force in 1961 :—

<i>Net value of estate</i>	<i>Estate Duty payable</i>
— £	— £
2,000	Nil
2,500	40
5,000	140
10,000	715
25,000	3,845
50,000	9,995
100,000	23,595

7. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Department responsible for the levying and collection of customs and excise duties is the Customs and Excise Department, which is also responsible for the collection of revenue from such subsidiary sources as wharfage dues, sale of salt and miscellaneous licensing fees. In addition, this Department performs several non-revenue functions which include the implementation of controls relating to import and export licensing and to certain aspects of exchange, and the enforcement of the various prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports prescribed in the laws administered by certain Ministries. One of the most important functions of the Department is the prevention of smuggling and the evasion of the payment of customs and excise duties.

(a) TRADE

(i) *Imports and Exports in value.*

Figures of values are quoted below for both imports and exports for the last three years :

Imports and Exports in value.

Figures of values are quoted below for both imports and exports for the last three years :

	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£
Imports	41,103,511	39,130,463	40,416,000
Exports	19,001,900	19,232,052	17,780,000

(ii) *Imports and Exports in tons.*

The gross tonnage of cargo imported into and exported from the Republic by port during the last three years is shown in the following table :

	1959		1960		1961	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Famagusta ..	297,263	167,062	287,942	182,290	326,164	189,197
Larnaca (a) ..	319,472	5,823	300,718	5,852	313,950	6,283
Limassol (b) ..	94,157	74,794	102,574	59,269	148,307	56,724
Paphos (c) ..	14,379	96,479	17,646	88,465	15,630	25,524
Kyrenia ..	46	1	57	4	26	—
Karavostasi ..	9,657	828,700	10,289	839,247	12,999	840,590
Vassiliko-Zyyi	—	241,881	—	373,510	—	236,701
Nicosia Airport	735	172	869	322	839	449
	735,709	1,414,912	720,095	1,548,959	817,915	1,355,468

Note : (a) Includes importation of oil and imports at Dhekelia.

(b) Includes importations of oil at Moni.

(c) Includes minerals exported from Limni.

(b) Passenger Traffic.

<i>(i) By Sea</i>				<i>Arrived</i>	<i>Departed</i>
1959	..	..	..	18,903	21,362
1960	..	..	..	16,967	25,086
1961	..	..	..	20,771	26,041

(The above figures refer to civilian passengers only and do not include passengers landing for the day).

<i>(ii) By Air</i>				<i>Arrived</i>	<i>Departed</i>
1959	..	..	..	68,877	66,455
1960	..	..	..	66,447	65,757
1961	..	..	..	50,009	52,055

(These figures include military passengers arriving or departing by civil aircraft).

(c) REVENUE.

Gross collections of revenue during the last three years, under the main heads with which the Department is concerned, were as follows :

	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£
Import Duty	7,125,630	7,242,296	6,141,414
Harbour and Wharfage Dues	301,069	292,332	274,154
Port, Health and Light Dues	70,018	74,724	77,118
Customs Storage Charges	45,192	38,731	39,824
<i>Excise Duties :</i>			
Tobacco	1,731,658	1,371,982	2,123,921
Spirits	299,100	250,890	202,119
Beer	135,603	124,644	128,447
Sale of Salt	57,208	56,690	63,849
Tobacco and Wine Selling Licences	36,195	37,090	36,316

Note : Of the total Import Duty collected, £370,813 was collected on imports by Parcel Post, as compared with £352,643 in 1960 and £445,359 in 1959.

Two of the above main items, i.e. (a) Harbour and Wharfage Dues and (b) Port, Health and Light Dues, are now collected for the account of the new Ports Department.

The total gross revenue collected by the Department amounted to £9,242,195 as compared with £9,612,312 in 1960 and £9,753,222 in 1959.

(d) CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Tariff is based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) (Indexed Edition).

A wide variety of commodities attract import duty at varying rates, both *ad valorem* and specific. Raw materials and constructional building materials are either subject to low rates or exempted from duty. Also a wide range of goods is admitted free of duty or at reduced rates of duty when imported by certain privileged persons, institutions or organizations or for special purposes.

A variety of goods manufactured in Cyprus are protected by the imposition of increased rates of duty on goods of a similar nature imported into Cyprus.

(e) EXCISE DUTIES.

Excise duty is payable on :

- (i) Manufactured tobacco—in addition to the Customs duty—at the rate of £3.444 mils per oke.
- (ii) Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus, equal to the rate of Customs duty payable for the time being on matches of Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.
- (iii) Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus, on which excise duty is equal to two-thirds of the Customs duty payable on playing cards of Commonwealth origin imported into Cyprus.
- (iv) Intoxicating liquor manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus, for which the rate is £0.700 mils on each gallon of proof spirit contained therein.
- (v) Beer manufactured and issued for consumption in Cyprus the rate being £0.150 mils per gallon.

(f) LICENCE FEES

Annually.

	£
Licence for the manufacture of—matches	100
—playing cards	1
—beer	25
—intoxicating liquor	25
<i>Licences to fish for sponge :</i>	
(a) For each boat fitted with machine diving apparatus (crew not to exceed 30 persons)	150
(b) For each boat fitted with “ Fernez ” diving apparatus only (crew not to exceed 15 persons)	75
(c) For each boat with naked divers and harpoon (kamaki) (crew not to exceed 8 persons)	35
Licence for a General Bonded Warehouse	100
Licence for a Private Bonded Warehouse	50
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Principal)	5
Licence to act as Customs Agent (Subsidiary)	1
Maturation Ware house Licence	1

Licences and fees are also required for the sale of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, and for certain other special permits and services.

(g) TOBACCO CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION

A comparative table showing the area cultivated and the production since 1956 is appended hereunder:

Year	Area cultivated	Tobacco Leaf Produced		Total	Approximate Okes per donum
		Yellow leaf	Fumigated		
	<i>Donums</i>	<i>Okes</i>	<i>Okes</i>	<i>Okes</i>	
1956 ..	12,208	517,577	17,111	534,688	44
1957 ..	13,083	663,612	23,145	686,757	52
1958 ..	8,916	327,346	9,129	336,475	38
1959 ..	11,121	593,441	18,719	612,160	55
1960 ..	13,085	557,263	27,664	584,927	45
1961 (*)	15,454	673,188	30,096	703,284	48

(*) The figures for 1961 are approximate.

(h) TOBACCO MANUFACTURE

A comparative table of duty-paid cigarettes taken out from factories in Cyprus or cleared for home consumption since 1956 is given below :

Year	Duty-paid cigarettes manufactured locally or cleared for home consumption			
	Manufactured in Cyprus	Imported	Total	Locally manufactured as a proportion of total
	Okes	Okes	Okes	%
1956	390,593	93,807	484,400	81
1957	331,109	197,121	528,230	63
1958	423,942	69,914	493,856	86
1959	386,272	156,042	542,314	71
1960	305,541	224,609	530,150	58
1961	477,463	(Not yet available.)	—	—

(i) INTOXICATING LIQUOR

The total issues from licensed distilleries for the various approved purposes since 1956 were as follows:

Year	Home Consumption	Methylated Spirits	Industrial Methylated Spirits	Wine Fortification	Export	Total
			<i>Proof Gallons</i>			
1956 ..	390,940	207,906	4,294	464,114	52,826	1,120,080
1957 ..	366,802	216,346	5,078	495,246	35,742	1,119,214
1958 ..	312,171	233,386	5,712	654,178	23,054	1,228,501
1959 ..	330,232	245,042	7,970	559,510	28,215	1,170,969
1960 ..	273,183	237,150	7,317	315,284	38,478	871,412
1961 ..	288,722	240,709	8,136	382,401	42,832	962,800

(j) BEER

Production and disposal of local beer since 1956 was as follows :

Year	Production	Home Consumption	Exported
	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1956	1,284,950	1,264,400	19,723
1957	1,539,160	1,366,272 (*)	171
1958	1,083,820	992,093 (*)	305
1959	1,124,790	1,001,411 (*)	813
1960	1,310,672	932,982 (*)	20
1961	1,017,965	956,197 (*)	32

Note : Of the figures marked (*) above, the following quantities were delivered to NAAFI at the reduced rate of £0.050 mils excise duty per gallon :

1957 : 254,000 gallons
 1958 : 231,309 gallons
 1959 : 181,435 gallons.

1960 : 310,735 gallons.
 1961 : 181,809 gallons.

(k) DRAWBACK

Drawback of duty paid during the year amounted to £9,140. Details for the last three years are as follows :

	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£
N.A.A.F.I.	63,111	—	—
Sugar Composite Goods	4,238	5,050	5,390
Boots and Shoes	124	—	51
Glass Bottles	1,645	84	108
Toilet Paper	150	75	131
Finished Nylon Stockings	1,444	821	806
Zip Fasteners	—	—	—
Refined Olive Oil	—	—	—
Building or Engineering Plants and Materials (Re-exports)	—	34	—
Unused Goods (Re- exports)	870	2,749	2,654
Total	71,582	8,813	9,140

Drawbacks to NAAFI in 1961 were charged to Revenue.

8. STATISTICS AND RESEARCH.

The compilation of statistics for Government purposes and the statistical investigation of economic problems and of schemes with economic implications are the responsibility of the Statistics and Research Department.

(a) POPULATION

The civilian population of Cyprus at the end of 1961 was estimated to have been 580,000 representing an increase of 130,000 persons, or nearly 29 per cent, since the last census in 1946.

- (i) According to the preliminary results of the Census held in 1960, the urban population was 206,300 as against 115,800 in 1946, which represents an increase of nearly 78%. The urban population lives in the six towns as follows : Nicosia and suburbs 95,500 ; Limassol 43,600 ; Famagusta 34,800 ; Larnaca 19,800 ; Paphos 9,100 ; Kyrenia 3,500.
- (ii) The rural population in 1960 was 371,300 as against 334,300 in 1946, which represents an increase of only just over 11 per cent. It is clear from these figures and the figures in paragraph (i) above that the migration from the rural areas into the towns has been much accelerated since the end of the Second World War.

The percentage annual increase of the population has varied considerably since 1881 when the first census under the British administration was taken. During the period 1946—1956 the average logarithmic rate of increase was 1.63 per cent. The birth-rate is moderately high (26 per thousand) and the death rate is low (6 per thousand). There has been a marked decrease in infant mortality since 1945, the rate having dropped from about 80 per thousand live births to less than 30 per thousand.

(b) BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN 1961

10,429 births and 1,571 deaths were registered in 1961. Both figures are considered as unrepresentative of reality owing to incomplete registration of births and deaths by the responsible persons.

(c) EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

During the year 1961, 70,780 persons arrived in, and 78,096 persons left the Island. Analytically, arrival and departure figures were as follows :

Arrival :

Immigrants	1,173
Temporary immigrants	2
Temporary visitors	38,396
In transit	1,744
Permanent residents returning	24,596
Families of Service Personnel	4,869

Departure :

Permanent residents departing	21,623
Emigrants	13,489
Temporary visitors departing	36,414
Families of British Service Personnel	5,398
In transit	1,087
Temporary emigrants	81
Temporary immigrants departing	4

Of the immigrants 1,054 came from the United Kingdom. A proportion of these were former emigrants returning home after several years abroad.

Of the 13,489 emigrants 12,337 went to the United Kingdom, 111 to the United States of America and 442 to Australia. The majority of emigrants were aged between 15 and 45 years and were mostly agricultural workers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, dressmakers, barbers, labourers and their dependants. Of the total 79.5 per cent were Greek Cypriots and 18.9 per cent Turkish Cypriots.

(d) OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

The mid-year population of the Island was about 581,100 and of this number it is estimated that the potential working population i.e. those between the ages 15 and 64, was 340,500. The total gainfully employed population was 270,600. Of this 138,000 or

51 per cent were employed in agriculture and the remainder in other occupations. About 58,500 were believed to be engaged in manufacturing and industry. Employment in mining and quarrying averaged 5,100. Detailed figures of persons in industrial employment are given in Appendix A.

(e) WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Appendices B and C provide data about the average weekly earnings in typical occupations in the principal industries and services, and predominant wage rates.

(f) COST-OF-LIVING

The Cost-of-living as measured by the Retail Price Index was 107.1 in December, 1961 compared with 108.5 in December, 1960. Appendix D shows the mid-year and end-year values of the Retail Price Index since 1957. Appendix E shows the mid-year and end-year price movements since 1957 of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index.

(g) EXTERNAL TRADE

As already stated, the total value of imports in 1961 amounted to £40.4 million as against £39.1 in 1960. The value of exports (including re-exports) in 1961 amounted to £17.8 million as against £19.2 in 1960. Invisible exports are estimated to have been £20,170,000 in 1961.

Appendix F shows the total value of imports and exports from 1958-1961.

Appendix G shows the total value of civil imports by Sections from 1958—1961.

Appendix H shows the quantity and value of the principal domestic exports and re-exports in 1961.

Appendix I shows the main sources of imports and destination of exports in 1961.

Appendix J shows the minerals exported during 1961.

(h) ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

In 1961, 6,951 road motor vehicles were registered of which 4,977 were private cars, as compared with 7,151 in 1960, of which 5,049 were private cars.

(i) BANKING AND CURRENCY

(a) The Banks in Cyprus are predominantly commercial banks. There are also two co-operative central banks, one Greek and one Turkish.

The total deposits in 1961 amounted to £43.6 million as against £38.8 million in 1960. The total loans and advances amounted to £37.6 million as against £34.6 million in 1960.

(b) Currency in circulation at the end of 1961 was £10.2 million, as against £9.1 at the end of 1960.

ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION

The Economic Planning Commission was established in June, 1961, and consists of :

(a) A Central Planning Commission which is composed of :

The President of the Republic, as *Chairman*.

The Vice-President.

The Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The Minister of Communications and Works, and

The Development Officer as *Secretary*.

(b) A Working Committee on Planning composed of the following :

The Minister of Finance as *Chairman*.

The Development Officer as *Secretary*.

The Administrative Officer, Ministry of Interior, or a representative.

The Administrative Officer, Ministry of Communications and Works.

The Administrative Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Administrative Officer, Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, or a representative.

The Chief Statistics and Research Officer.

The Chief Water Development Officer.

The Senior Officer, Co-ordination, Research and Industrial Development.

(c) A Secretariat to the Working Committee on Planning :

The main function of the Commission is to prepare overall as well as regional and sectoral plans for the balanced development of the Island's economy. The Commission has also responsibility for ensuring the proper implementation of such plans as may be decided on.

In order to facilitate the work of the Commission Functional Committees have been appointed for the study of the following economic activities :

- (i) Agriculture and Forestry.
- (ii) Water Resources.
- (iii) Trade and Industry.
- (iv) Public Works and Public Utilities.
- (v) Social Development (including Rural and Communal).
- (vi) Credit for Development.
- (vii) Fisheries.

In addition to these Functional Committees various *ad hoc* Committees have been appointed to consider particular industries, projects or problems that have arisen during the discussions of the Commission. Such committees have been appointed to study the following :

- (i) Tourism.
- (ii) Mining.
- (iii) Establishment of an Agricultural Institute.
- (iv) Possibility of establishing one central authority for the construction of roads.
- (v) Possibility of C.B.C. and C.I.T.A. using common transmitters.
- (vi) Advisability of giving works out to contract.
- (vii) Development of cottage industries.
- (viii) Possibility of pooling government mechanical resources.
- (ix) Housing government departments in Famagusta.

One of the first tasks of the Commission was to assist in the preparation of the President's address to the House of Representatives on August 21st, 1961, in which a Five-Year Development Programme was outlined.

Between September and December, 1961, the Economic Planning Commission concerned itself with the study of the various proposals made by committees and Ministries in connection with the 1962 Development Budget.

Another task of the Commission was to examine the requirements of various government departments with regard to experts. The following experts have completed their service :

- Mr. Gunter Steger, F.A.O. Veterinarian Laboratory Expert.
- Mr. Lloyd D. Doneen, Land Reclamation Adviser.
- Mr. Vincent Checchi, Development Banking Expert.
- Dr. V. Fodera, Fisheries Expert.

The following experts have been obtained and are still working in Cyprus :

- Dr. Earl C. Hald, Correspondent, United Nations Technical Assistance Board and Economic Planning Adviser.
- Mr. A. G. Black, Agricultural Economics Adviser.
- Mr. L. Coccioli, Assistant Economic Planning Adviser.
- Mr. Clifford Fee, Adviser in the Field of Supervisory Training.
- Mr. N. P. G. Krausz, Water Legislation Expert.
- Mr. B. Lofquist, Dam Design and Construction Expert.
- Mr. G. R. Parrish, Employment Service Expert.
- Mr. Marcin Wyczalkowski, Central Banking Expert.
- Mr. Dante Caponera, Water Legislation Expert.

The Secretariat of the Working Committee on Planning studies questions of an economic nature and makes recommendations for their solution to the Central Planning Commission.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

During 1961 the total value of trade was £57.9 millions, as against £58.4 millions in the previous year. Imports accounted for £40.3 millions (against £39.1 millions in 1960) and exports, including re-exports, £17.6 millions (against £19.2 millions in 1960).

The main items responsible for the increase of imports were machinery, vegetable oils and certain manufactured goods. The United Kingdom supplied 36% of the imports, in value, Italy 9%, the Federal Republic of Western Germany 9%, France and U.S.A. 6%. Import licensing is mainly operated on those goods which create unfair competition for local industrial and agricultural products.

Of the domestic exports, about 53% in value was in respect of mineral exports. However, the total value of minerals exported declined from £9.7 millions in 1960 to £8.2 millions in 1961. The principal customer for minerals was the Federal Republic of Germany, which imported over 38% (in value) of the total minerals exported. Other principal markets for Cyprus minerals were Italy, which imported 12% of the total mineral exports, Spain 12%, the Netherlands 10.5% and U.K. 8%. The main agricultural exports were citrus, potatoes, wines, raisins and carobs. By far the most important market for agricultural exports was again the United Kingdom which purchased about 70% of the agricultural produce exported (in value).

The following were among the principal measures taken during the year under review with a view to increasing agricultural exports :

A large-scale publicity campaign was carried out in the United Kingdom, Scandinavia and other European countries, as a result of which a considerable number of importers in those countries have expressed keen interest in the Island's agricultural products.

Two groups of citrus importers from Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany were invited during 1961 for contacts with trade circles. The visit of the first group materialised towards the end of 1961 and proved quite successful. During 1962 it is again intended to invite to Cyprus importers from various wine and citrus importing countries.

It was also decided to conclude bilateral trade agreements with certain foreign countries and two such agreements were actually signed during the last quarter of 1961. It is expected that similar agreements will be signed with the remaining countries during 1962.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Cyprus has no heavy industry and does not in general look forward to this form of industrial development. It has, however, a considerable potential in the development of lighter industries. During 1961 a number of measures were taken designed to create a climate favourable to industrial development. These were :

- (a) Introduction of a Tariff Amendment Bill. This Bill was designed to increase the import duties on a number of imported goods which competed unfavourably with similar locally manufactured goods. Another objective of the Bill was to allow importation of raw materials used in certain local industries duty free or at a low rate of duty. This measure proved beneficial to about thirty industries.
- (b) The decision was taken to establish a Development Bank which will provide long-term loans to industries. Pending the establishment of this Bank, Loan Commissioners' funds were used in a number of cases.
- (c) Provision was made in the Income Tax Law that interest on foreign capital invested in the Republic be exempt from taxation for the first three years. Moreover, the Council of Ministers may, under the above Law, grant exemption from income tax on the profits of any new industry which is vital or essential to the economic, industrial or touristic development of the Republic. For the purpose of encouraging investment in the mining industry, provision is also made in this Law for more generous capital allowances to mining concerns.

A list of the main products of local manufacturing industries is given on the next page.

Besides the extension or renovation of existing industries, a number of altogether new factories have been set up during the last two years, such as flour mills, factories for detergents, shoes, paints, parquet flooring, animal fodder, batteries and accumulators, etc. Many other smaller establishments have also been set up, engaged mainly in the manufacture of shirts, knitwear, outerwear, hosiery, etc.

There also exist a number of cottage industries, of which the most important is the lace and embroidery production, hand-weaving and pottery. The possibility of reviving existing cottage industries and the production of small souvenir articles for tourist purposes has received serious consideration and a sum of £52,000 was allocated for the purpose in the 1962 Development Budget.

A Tariff Advisory Committee exists entrusted with the task of considering applications for the amendment of the tariff rates and making recommendations to Government.

Products of Cyprus Manufacturing Industries :

Accumulators ;	Cigarettes ;
Acetylene ;	Cleansers ;
Alcohol ;	Clothing ;
Aluminium utensils ;	Coffee, roasted and ground ;
Artificial teeth ;	Colours, earth ;
Asbestos-cement sheets ;	Confectionery, chocolate ;
Bacon ;	Confectionery, sugar ;
Bath towels, robes ;	Containers, metal ;
Batteries ;	Containers, plastic ;
Bedsteads, metal ;	Cosmetics ;
Bedsteads, wooden ;	Corks, crown ;
Beer ;	Cotton fabrics ;
Books ;	Cotton yarn ;
Bottle caps ;	Curtains, cotton ;
Boxes, wooden ;	Detergents ;
Bran ;	Electric fittings ;
Brandy ;	Engineering products ;
Bread ;	Floorings, parquet ;
Bricks ;	Floorwax ;
Brooms ;	Flour ;
Brushes ;	Fodder, compound ;
Buckets, metal ;	Footwear ;
Calendars ;	Fruit, canned ;
Carob gum ;	Fruit jams, marmelades ;
Carobs (locust beans), kibbled ;	Fruit, dried ;
Carob kernels ;	Fruit juices ;
Cement ;	Furniture, wood and metal ;
Cheese ;	Gases, industrial and cooling ;
Chemicals, pharmaceutical ;	Gin ;

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Glue, synthetic ; | Refrigerators, industrial ; |
| Grape must ; | Retreading of tyres ; |
| Gypsum ; | Removers, nail varnish ; |
| Handbags ; | Safes ; |
| Hardware (hinges, locks, etc.) | Salami ; |
| Hides, tanned ; | Sanitary towels ; |
| Ice ; | Sausages ; |
| Ice cream ; | Scales, weighing ; |
| Knitwear ; | Semolina ; |
| Labels, paper ; | Shampoo ; |
| Lime (building) ; | Shirts ; |
| Lithographic products ; | Shoe cream ; |
| Macaroni ; | Slide fasteners ; |
| Meat preparations ; | Soap, common and toilet ; |
| Mosaics ; | Socks ; |
| Nails, wire ; | Sole leather ; |
| Napkins, paper ; | Springs, metal ; |
| Oils, edible seed ; | Stockings ; |
| Oils, essential ; | Suitcases ; |
| Olive oil, edible ; | Sumac, ground ; |
| Olive kernel oil, non-
edible ; | Tar, wood ; |
| Oxygen ; | Tiles, floor and roof ; |
| Paints, colours, etc. | Toilet Paper ; |
| Paperbags ; | Tooth paste ; |
| Paper labels ; | Towels, cotton ; |
| Paperboard cartons, boxes ; | Travel goods ; |
| Pins ; | Turkish delight ; |
| Pitch, wood ; | Turpentine, wood ; |
| Plasterboard ; | Umber ; |
| Plaster, gypsum ; | Underwear ; |
| Plaster, adhesive medicated ; | Vegetables, canned ; |
| Plastics ; | Venetian blinds, wooden ; |
| Polishes ; | Vinegar ; |
| Pottery ; | Wine ; |
| | Wire fencing and netting. |

TOURISM

Tourist Movement : In 1961, 40,140 tourists visited Cyprus, compared with 25,703 in 1960. The tourist movement on a monthly basis was as follows :

January	..	..	..	..	1,409
February	..	..	..	..	1,592
March	..	..	..	..	2,177
April	..	..	..	..	3,619
May	..	..	..	..	2,915
June	..	..	..	..	2,982
July	..	..	..	..	5,017
August	..	..	..	..	6,274
September	..	..	..	..	5,296
October	..	..	..	..	3,698
November	..	..	..	..	2,516
December	..	..	..	..	2,645.

By country of origin, the picture is as follows :

Israel	..	..	..	..	8,416
U.K.	..	..	..	..	8,368
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	4,734
Greece	..	..	..	..	3,535
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	2,580
U.A.R.	..	..	..	..	1,830
Turkey	..	..	..	..	1,774
Germany	..	..	..	..	887
France	..	..	..	..	766
Italy	..	..	..	..	450
Sweden	..	..	..	..	411
Jordan	..	..	..	..	273
Syria	..	..	..	..	255
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	242
Canada	..	..	..	..	215
Belgium	..	..	..	..	144
Austria	..	..	..	..	127
Persia	..	..	..	..	126
Iraq	..	..	..	..	98
Other countries	..	..	..	..	4,909

Of the 40,140 tourists, 30,641 arrived by air and 9,499 by sea. The corresponding figures in 1960 were 20,456 and 5,247 respectively.

The above figures do not include visitors who landed off cruising ships for the day and who in 1961 were 65,225 as compared with 60,951 in 1960.

Hotels

118 hotels were officially licensed during 1961, among them four new hotels in Nicosia. Hotel accommodation capacity by the end of 1961 was 4,288 beds. The Government made available £200,000 for loans to existing hotels for modernisation and improvements.

Training of hotel staff

23 scholarships were granted for training in Hotel Schools in Greece and Turkey.

Publicity

The Hotel Guide 1961 was produced and distributed in 50,000 copies. The Tourist Office produced maps, leaflets, calendars and posters which were distributed overseas.

Several journalists and Travel Agents who visited Cyprus were given facilities.

A group of Travel Agents and prominent personalities from the Arabian Gulf visited Cyprus in co-operation with Cyprus Airways.

Cyprus participated in the Damascus Fair with a tourist pavilion and arrangements were made for the distribution of publicity material at the Cyprus Pavilions at the Salonika, Izmir and Nicosia Fairs.

Press Advertising

Cyprus tourist attractions were advertised through the world press for the first time in a campaign which cost some £12,000.

Festivals

The Tourist Office took active participation in the organisation of the Platres Festival which included musical and folk dance performances and a wine festival. The Festival lasted for five days and was a great success.

Tourist Films

A colour tourist film on Cyprus was produced by an American producer for the Cyprus Tourist Office. Copies are available with the Cyprus Tourist Office for loan to Travel Agents, Clubs and other organisations.

Winter Season

For the first time successful efforts were made to attract tourists from the Middle East for winter sports on Mount Olympus. The Tourist Office made arrangements for easy access to the runways and for ski equipment to be made available to tourists. An intensive advertising campaign was made in this direction in the Middle East press and by the production of special publicity matter.

Formalities

Bilateral agreements were concluded between Cyprus and the following countries for the abolition of visas : Greece, Turkey, Germany, France, Spain, Belgium. Visa abolition agreements are already in existence in respect of the nationals of the following countries : Member-countries of the British Commonwealth, Denmark, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A. Holders of U.A.R. and Israeli passports require a visa in respect of which no fees are payable.

MINING

Mining in Cyprus is a major industry and is of vital importance to the economy of the island. The export of minerals is responsible for more than 50% of the total receipts derived from exports. This industry as a whole is responsible for about 60% of the revenue derived from income tax, and for about 25% of the total tax revenue.

It has not so far been ascertained when mining of copper began in Cyprus, but there is enough archaeological evidence, such as ingots and other articles discovered in the tombs of ancient settlements in Cyprus, to prove that copper was mined here in the Third Millennium B.C. and that Cyprus was an important producer of copper until the Roman Times. However, mining of copper started to decline, especially soon after the decline of the Roman Empire and was subsequently completely abandoned until 1882 when it came to the picture again and quickly developed into the size of the present mining industry.

The principal minerals produced are cupreous and iron pyrites, cupreous concentrates, cement copper, asbestos, chrome ore, umber and gypsum, largely produced by eight mining companies. During 1961, two applications for mining leases were submitted ; one for iron pyrites and another one for chrome ore. 1,130,202 tons of mineral products were exported during 1961 valued at £8,282,994 compared with 1,326,434 tons exported in 1960 valued at £9,709,107. This decline is due to the fact that all our sulphide mines are past the peak of their production. New ore bodies are, therefore, needed and Government has enacted new legislation for the purpose of creating the right climate for new investment.

The increase in prospecting activity which followed the end of the emergency is continuing and the number of permits which are being issued for copper, sulphur, chrome and asbestos has increased.

The most important mineral mined is cupreous pyrites. Mavrovouni mine of the Cyprus Mines Corporation is the main producer. As however the Mavrovouni ore body is being depleted, the company has started making plans for the re-opening of the Skouriotissa and Apliki mines (these will be mined by open-cast methods).

Limni mines of the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company Ltd. follow in output. The ore mined from Kalavassos mines and the Mitsero Agrokipia leases of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd. contains very low copper values, but is sold for its sulphur content.

The ore from Mavrovouni mine is transported by rail to the Xeros treatment plant, where some of the ore is exported after crushing and screening only and the remainder is treated by acid leaching and flotation. Cupreous concentrates carrying about 25 per cent. Cu cement copper of approximately 75 per cent metallic Cu, and iron pyrites containing approximately 50 per cent S, are prepared for export.

The ores from Kalavassos mines, of the Hellenic Mining Co. Ltd., are transported by truck to Vassiliko where crushing and treatment plants are situated. Loading is done by means of an aerial ropeway which extends 1,640 feet out to sea.

Ore from the Mitsero—Agrokipia Mining lease of the Hellenic Mining Co., is transported to the new treatment plant near Mitsero and the concentrates are transported by trucks to the new loading station at Karavostassi, near Xeros, construction of which was completed during the year.

The Cyprus Asbestos Mines Ltd. produces all the asbestos (chrysotile) mined. The rock, serpentine bearing asbestos, is quarried in the Troodos area. The Company is working on a gradual mechanisation programme; rippers have substituted blasting, and bulldozers as well as mechanical shovels have replaced manual labour. The rock is transported from the face to the various primary crushing plants, after sorting; then the crushed asbestos is treated in secondary mills and the graded fibre is taken to Limassol for export. A certain amount of fibre is used by an asbestos cement sheeting factory, which operates near Limassol. Various items such as sheets and roof-ridging materials are manufactured.

Chromite (chrome iron ore) is mined in the Troodos area by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd., and the ore is now transported to the treatment plant at Kakopetria by road. All ore is treated in a heavy-media separation unit.

Gypsum deposits are widespread in Cyprus. The major producers are the United Gypsum Company which operates quarries near Kalavassos. In addition to the production of raw gypsum, the company operates a factory for calcining gypsum and for the production of gypsum blocks and plaster boards.

Umber is worked from various quarries situated mostly in Larnaca District. Part of the production is exported in its raw state and part is calcined, pulverised and graded into various shades. Umber producers face strong competition from foreign manufacturers of synthetic products, and this has seriously affected overseas markets.

Appendix J shows the quantities and values of minerals exported during the year. About 85% of Cupreous Pyrites was shipped to Germany and the remainder to Italy. Over 75% of copper concentrates were exported to Germany, about 20% to Spain and the remainder to Sweden. The major buyers of iron pyrites are the U.K., France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands; about two-thirds of the cement copper was exported to Spain and the rest to Germany, which also took about 50% of the Chromite exported, whereas the remaining 50% was shipped to the U.K., Canada and certain other countries. The bulk of the gypsum products was shipped to the Lebanon and the Philippines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The main function of the Geological Survey of Cyprus is the promotion of the economic development of the island's mineral resources. In order to accomplish this, systematic detailed geological mapping was commenced in 1951, first priority being given to the igneous rocks in which are located the bulk of the island's mining industry. The scope of the work was subsequently widened to include the whole island, in order to fulfill the requirements of the Agricultural and Water Development Departments, and to provide an inventory and a fuller understanding of the distribution and origin of all the mineral deposits.

Mapping is normally done on a scale of 1 : 5000 (12.6 inches to the mile). The information obtained from the fieldsheets is reduced to produce maps for publication on a scale of 2 inches to the mile. The geology and mineral resources are described in detail in memoirs which accompany the coloured geological maps. To date, seven memoirs have been published, covering the following areas : Xeros—Troodos, Peristerona—Lagoudhera, Akaki—Lythrodonda, Dhali, Pano Lefkara—Larnaca, Astromeritis—Kormakitis and Agros—Akrotiri.—a total of 1,364 square miles. In addition, approximately 250 square miles have been mapped in other parts of the island. The larger of these include portions of the Akamas, the Troulli Inlier and the Tylliria. During 1961 owing to the shortage of staff fieldwork was severely affected. However the systematic detailed mapping of two new areas was started—the Lapithos—Yerolakkos and Pharmakas—Kalavassos areas—and a total of 75 square miles was mapped. Two short papers of geological interest, written by former geologists of the department, were published during the year.

Geochemical prospecting was continued in the more favourably mineralized zones resulting in the collection of almost 12,000 samples. These were analysed for copper and zinc as were also 185 drill core samples. The bulk of the work was done in the Mansoura, Platanisso, Vrecha, Agros, Petrophani and Troulli areas, and amounted to $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

As there was no paleontologist in the department faunal identifications were done by Dr. Cockbain of the University of British Columbia and the staff of the Natural History Museum, London. The Mineral Resources Division of the Overseas Geological Surveys did a number of rock analyses and age determinations on the igneous rocks.

Other work in progress but not completed during the year included the preparation of a comprehensive account of the mineral resources and mining industry of the island and the compilation of a new geological map of Cyprus on a scale of 1 : 250,000. A start was also made on a revised description of the geology of the island, in view of the vast amount of additional information obtained in the last six years.

Increasing use was made of the Department in an advisory and consulting capacity by members of the public as well as Government Departments and numerous prospects were examined by the senior members of the staff. A considerable number of people from overseas visited the department requesting information on geological and exploration matters.

DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND REGISTRAR.

The Department operates all over Cyprus from its Headquarters in Nicosia and forms part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is entrusted with the administration of the legislation relating to Bankruptcy, Business Names, Companies, Partnerships, Patents, Trade Marks and Trade Unions.

Bankruptcy and Liquidations.

There were 12 bankruptcy petitions which resulted in eight receiving orders and one order of administration of a deceased debtor's estate. There were no compulsory winding-up orders and no companies went into voluntary liquidation.

Companies, Partnerships and Business Names.

During the year 63 companies, 146 partnerships and 66 business names were registered as against 54 companies, 140 partnerships and 62 business names in 1960. Eight oversea companies also established a place of business in Cyprus of which five were engaged in insurance.

The following table of live local and oversea companies indicates the rapid growth of business activity since 1938 :—

	1938	1948	1958	1961
Number of local companies ..	114	295	585	734
Aggregate paid-up capital of local companies ..	£1,131,465	£5,237,486	£14,022,838	£22,081,058
Number of oversea companies	67	71	124	125

Of the 125 oversea companies 90 were engaged in insurance, 10 in trading, two in contracting and six in banking.

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

Cyprus continues to have no legislation for the registration of original patents, and only patents registered in the United Kingdom may be registered locally. During the year 28 patents were registered as compared with five in 1941 and seven in 1951.

Cyprus took part at the two meetings of the Council of Europe held at Strasbourg in November, 1961, which considered two draft conventions for the unification of certain points of substantive law on patents and for facilitating the filing of applications for patents in respect of the same invention in several states.

There is still no legislation relating to the registration of Designs, but the registered proprietor of a design in the United Kingdom enjoys the like privileges and rights in Cyprus.

The export drive of various countries and the expansion of local industry and trade have been responsible for the large number of trade mark registrations during recent years. Such registrations are original. During the year 492 trade mark applications were received compared with 26 in 1941, 312 in 1951 and 504 in 1960. The number of trade mark applications received is the second

largest recorded so far ; most of such applications came from the United Kingdom, followed by Germany, United States of America, Cyprus, Switzerland, France and Italy. There are now 3,651 trade marks on the Register.

TRADE UNIONS.

The trade union movement showed a slight decline during 1961. Forty-one trade unions and branches were registered, as against 62 in 1960 ; eight applications for registration were also under consideration at the end of the year. There is now a trade union, or a branch of one, in each of 252 villages as well as in the six main towns. The total number of employees' trade unions and branches, including their federations, is now 650 with an approximate membership of 65,000 as against 671 with a membership of 65,380 in 1960.

There are several types of unions, i.e. Craft, Industrial, Occupational and General Labour. The unions are divided into six Trade Union Groups :—

- (i) The left-wing organisation of " Old " Trade Unions called the " Pancyprian Federation of Labour " which is the most important group and which is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.
- (ii) The right-wing organisation of " Free " Labour Syndicates called the " Cyprus Workers' Confederation ", which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Greek Confederation of Labour.
- (iii) The Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions without any apparent orientations.
- (iv) The Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation whose membership is restricted to members of the Turkish community and which is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- (v) The Civil Service Trade Unions.
- (vi) Other Trade Unions not affiliated to any federation.

The total number of associations of employers is now 14 with two branches and an approximate membership of 400 as against 11 with four branches and a membership of 383 in 1960.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

Towards the end of 1961 work commenced on the civil and other engineering contracts for the extensions at Dekhelia Power Station. When these are completed the installed capacity of the Station will increase from 70,750 to 84,750 kw.s. The capacity during 1961 was 70,750 kw.s. and the highest demand supplied was 49,400 kw.s. on the 15th December. The output of electricity exceeded 232,600,000 units. Nearly 85,000 metric tons of fuel oil were discharged into the Station oil storage tanks. The Authority has approved the programme for supplies to be afforded to 30 more villages. Planning and construction work for the execution of this programme was in full swing during the second half of the year.

Extensions to the Authority's 11 Kv. and low-voltage systems were carried out in order to afford supplies to new consumers in towns, villages and irrigation pumps. There were 326 miles of 66,000 volt transmission lines, 543 miles of 11,000 volt lines cables and 814 miles of 415 volt lines and cables in service at the end of 1961 and the Authority was supplying 104 municipal and village communities with electricity.

Over 6,150 new consumers were connected to the supply, making the total over 84,650. The voltage of supply to consumers is 240 volts A.C., 50 cycles, single phase for lighting and domestic requirements and 415 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles A.C., for power users. Bulk supplies are made available at 11,000 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles to large consumers.

Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance

INTRODUCTION.

The Headquarters of the Ministry is in Nicosia. There is a District Labour Office and a District Welfare Office in each District town and there are seven sub-offices for Labour and Social Insurance and three sub-offices for Social Welfare in rural areas. During 1961, following a decision of the Council of Ministers, the Greek and Turkish Welfare Services were amalgamated and allocated to this Ministry. The Ministry is split into five functional Divisions as follows :—

1. Employment.
2. Industrial Relations.
3. Factories Inspection.
4. Social Security.
5. Social Welfare.

The Ministry's major role is to advise Government and take an active part in the formulation of policy and legislation on matters pertaining to Labour and Social Welfare Services. The Ministry is entrusted with the enforcement of all the relevant legislation, with the administration of the Employment Exchange network, the Social Insurance Scheme and the Public Assistance Scheme.

Soon after independence Cyprus was accepted as a member of the International Labour Organisation and in June, 1961, we participated in the Annual Conference held in Geneva by sending a four-member delegation representing Government, Employers and Workers. Cyprus has already ratified eleven I.L.O. Conventions. During the year under review distinguished I.L.O. officials such as Mr. Jeff-Reins, Deputy Director-General, and Mr. S. K. Jain, Director, Field Officer in Istanbul, visited Cyprus and studied our problems and needs on the spot.

In the month of August the President of the Republic Archbishop Makarios announced in the House of Representatives the first five-year programme of Economic Development, in which important Labour legislation, such as development of Social Insurance Scheme, Workmen's Compensation Law, Severance Pay Law were announced.

With a view to focussing public attention to the vital need for increased productivity and promoting practical steps for achieving increased productivity, the Ministry sponsored the formation of the Productivity Council on which representatives of employers' and workers' organisations, at the highest level, as well as prominent industrialists in their personal capacity serve as members, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance, Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos. As part of the general productivity drive Government managed, through the International Labour Office, to secure the services of Mr. Clifford-Fee, an expert on productivity. Mr. Fee arrived in Cyprus in September, 1961, initially for a period of twelve months and within eight weeks of his arrival he started his first formal training course for up-grading supervisory skills. The response of "industry and commerce" to the methods and techniques advocated and applied in these courses was very encouraging.

The Productivity Council decided to hold the first Management Conference and Seminar in January, 1962, under the auspices of the Ministry. At the end of 1961, arrangements were well under way for organising the Conference.

With the impending Economic Development Programme it became apparent more than ever that we ought to find out in detail the position of our human resources. This could only be achieved by improving our Employment Exchange Service and manpower statistics. For this purpose Government secured United Nations assistance in the form of an Employment Expert. Mr. G. R. Parrish arrived in Cyprus on the 2nd December and as a first step began preparations for carrying out a "current employment survey" in order to find out geographical, industrial and occupational trends. It was decided to set-up a special Labour Statistics and Research service in the Ministry. For this purpose the Government of the United States was approached and awarded a one-year scholarship to an official of the Ministry in Labour Research and Statistics.

During the year the International Labour Office awarded two fellowships to the Ministry and two officials attended short courses on "I.L.O. Work" and "Personnel Management". A Senior Officer of the Social Welfare Division attended a four-months course in the U.S.A. on Social Welfare and Community Development. Two other members of the staff returned from abroad having successfully completed their courses of study in Sociology and Social Welfare respectively.

Also during the year all consultative boards and Committees, functioning under the auspices of the Ministry, were revived and a number of administrative changes effected in order to ensure the widest possible co-operation with Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

On the legislation side the following two Orders were made under the Hours of Employment Law, Cap. 182 :

(i) *The Mines and Quarries (Hours of Employment) Order, 1961.*

This Order defines that miners and quarriers shall not be employed for more than 40 hours per week on underground work and 44 hours per week on surface work .

(ii) *The Employees (Hours of Employment) Order, 1961.*

This Order applies to employees in offices, banks and commercial establishments other than industrial establishments and shops where retail trade or business is carried on. Employees covered by this Order shall not be employed for more than 44 hours per week.

A general revision of existing Labour legislation and a study of new legislation was undertaken and by the end of the year the preparations for a number of new legislative measures were well advanced.

The Ministry's Annual Technical Conference was held on the 15th and 16th December, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance. Senior Officers from Headquarters and District Labour Offices attended. Major Administrative and Legislative matters were discussed and the decisions taken will be implemented in the coming year.

The following parts contain information about the main activities of the Ministry's Functional Divisions.

EMPLOYMENT.

The mid-year population of the Island was about 581,100 and of this number it is estimated that the potential working population, i.e. those between the ages of 15 and 64 was 340,500. About 138,000 were engaged in agriculture, being 51% of the total gainfully employed population.

About 58,500 were engaged in manufacture and construction, mining and quarrying 5,100 (Appendix "A").

It is estimated that 65,000 were engaged in other activities such as commerce, public administration, transport and other services.

The year 1961 started with a comparatively high level of unemployment which, with certain fluctuations, persisted throughout the year. The peak figure was in February with 9,100 registered unemployed, but as the year progressed it was possible to effect an appreciable decrease so that by the middle of December only 5,061 were registered as unemployed.

A number of factors accounted for the maintenance of this level of unemployment during the year. The curtailment of Government works at the end of 1960, and early in 1961, the withdrawal of a number of military units to the Sovereign Base Areas, the decline in the building, shoe-making and tailoring industries, insufficient rainfall for the third consecutive year which obliged an appreciable number of agricultural workers to register as unemployed with the object of securing employment on Government projects and the registration of a large number of school graduates and more thorough and widespread registration arrangements were among the major causes. A major cause of the decrease on the other hand was increased Government employment in various Government projects.

The following table shows by age and sex the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges at specified dates.

Date	Male			Female			Total
	Under 18	18 and over	Total	Under 18	18 and over	Total	
15.12.60 ..	90	5,050	5,140	18	1,242	1,260	6,400
16. 2.61 ..	111	6,510	6,621	15	1,438	1,453	8,074
15. 6.61 ..	192	4,067	4,259	19	1,379	1,398	5,657
14. 9.61 ..	145	4,752	4,897	14	1,875	1,889	6,786
14.12.61 ..	99	3,637	3,736	36	1,289	1,325	5,061

The serious problem of Cyprus is that of "underemployment" rather than "unemployment". Seasonal unemployment normally increases in winter and declines during the summer. The mining of asbestos in Amiandos ceases during the winter months while building and constructional activity falls off noticeably with the onset of winter rains during the period of December to February. The autumn harvests of grapes, carobs, olive and citrus fruit provide much employment in agriculture, in grading and packing of agricultural products and road and port transport.

In 1961 the placement work of the Employment Exchanges reached an all-time record. A total of 33,512 placements were effected compared with 15,160 of 1960. These figures do not include the allocation of port labour made by the Port Labour Offices in Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca under the provisions of Port Works' (Regulation of Employment) Law.

In January, 1961, Government Labour force was 4,519. In an effort to relieve unemployment, Government started a number of projects all over the Island and in July the Government labour force reached the figure of 8,785. This level was more or less maintained until December, and it marked the highest Government employment within memory.

The Ministry keeps at headquarters a special Register for Professional, Executive and Technical candidates. During the year 61 new applications were accepted and 32 applicants were placed in suitable employment. A stricter control on employment of aliens in this class was enforced and this encouraged the employment of Cypriots.

There is no real immigration to Cyprus with the exception of Pakistanis who force themselves into the Island and take up employment in the military camps at the Sovereign Base Areas. This particular class of immigrants is not welcome from a labour standpoint as they usually work long hours at lower rates and thus create undue competition. Strenuous efforts are, therefore, being made to arrest their influx into the Island. The majority of immigrants are persons of Cypriot origin who have spent the greater part of their working life abroad and now return to Cyprus to retire. A small number of skilled technicians, of whom there is a shortage in Cyprus, continued to be admitted from time to time on temporary employment permits, usually on condition that they train Cypriots to replace them when their permits expire. An appreciable number of Secondary School teachers from Greece and Turkey is employed by the Communal Chambers.

Cypriots mainly emigrate to the United Kingdom, Australia and other Commonwealth countries and to the United States of America.

Emigration figures in respect of these countries during the past three years have been :—

	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Commonwealth</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>
1959	5,809	228	104
1960	13,534	700	141
1961 (January–November)	11,715	845	118

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Conciliation and Mediation

A total of 65 trade disputes were reported to the Ministry and its District Labour Officers during the year. Out of this number 40 disputes were solved without any interruption of work through the conciliation and mediation services of the Industrial Relations Section. The rest resulted in strikes or lock-outs involving 2,205

workers and a total number of 21,267 man-days lost. The figures below show the loss of man-days due to work stoppages during the past five years.

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Man-days lost.</i>
1957	..	..	..	12,842
1958	..	..	..	4,069
1959	..	..	..	6,261
1960	..	..	..	27,005
1961	..	..	..	21,267

Hundreds of cases dealt with by the Ministry and the District Labour Offices are not included in the statistical data. They involve interviews with trade union leaders, individual workers, Employer Associations and individual employers or issues touching upon every phase of industrial relations and personnel management.

Arbitration.

Two disputes were referred to arbitration. The first, involving the issue of trade union recognition, was handled by a single arbitrator ; the second, involving economic claims was examined by a three-member Arbitration Tribunal. The Ministry provided secretarial facilities in both cases and assisted in the arrangements necessary to conduct the proceedings.

Negotiation and Consultation.

The Ministry has been instrumental in the introduction of formal machinery of negotiation and consultation in two vital and troubled sectors of the economy, and the conclusion of long-term agreements ensuring industrial peace.

The contracting parties are : (a) The Motor Cars, Tractors and Agricultural Machinery Importers Association, on behalf of the employers, and the Pancyprian Federation of Labour, and the Cyprus Workers Confederation on behalf of the employees ; and (b) the Lanitis Bros Ltd. (Coca-Cola) on one hand and the Pancyprian Federation of Labour, the Cyprus Workers Confederation, the Cyprus Turkish Federation of Trade Unions, and the Cyprus Independent Federation of Trade Unions, on the other.

Two important features, common to both agreements, are noteworthy : (i) the agreements run for three years, as opposed to one-year agreements which are the rule in Cyprus industry, and (ii) rules and regulations governing the scope, functions and procedure of negotiation, consultation and grievance settlement form part and parcel of the agreement.

Following serious unrest in Government industrial employment and the inadequacy of the Joint Labour Committee to cope with the new problems which emerged after Independence, the Ministry took upon itself the task of suggesting to the Council of Ministers ways

and means of revising the Committee on lines suited to the changed circumstances. Rules and Regulations governing the scope, functions and procedure of the Joint Labour Committee were submitted to the Council of Ministers for consideration. These rules and regulations were accepted *in toto*. Thus the J.L.C. is now working under a new constitution the main feature of which is the establishment of a standing Ministerial Committee responsible for policy-making and negotiations on all matters touching Government industrial employment. The results have been gratifying.

FACTORIES.

Safety, Health and Welfare.

During the year the majority of occupiers of industrial undertakings and other places of work showed genuine desire to ensure higher standards of safety, health and welfare for their employees. A marked improvement of the working conditions was evident in a number of factories as a result of the introduction of more mechanically and electrically operated machinery, adopted to replace hand-operated methods. Some modern factories erected in the course of the year can be considered as models in many respects. This became possible mainly because owners of factories were supplied at the planning stage with expert advice by the Inspectorate concerning the provisions of the Factories Law on structural requirements, safety and health precautionary measures and welfare facilities and amenities. Plans and drawings of intended factories have to be approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories for the purpose of ensuring that the premises to be erected are suitable for the nature of the industry proposed.

The number of factories and workshops registered during the year was 571. During the same period 231 ceased to operate for various reasons and were struck off the Register of Factories. The total number of industrial undertakings in operation at the end of the year was raised to 6,648.

During 1961 Labour Inspectors responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Law carried out about 4,600 inspections of building operations and works of engineering construction, of docks, agricultural concerns to which the above provisions are applicable, factories and industrial undertakings and workshops with or without power. Special attention was given to undertakings housed in unsuitable premises and were in urgent need of improvement. Inspectors were faced with considerable difficulty in improving the conditions of employment in a number of undertakings using old buildings situated in congested areas or isolated yards.

The Boiler Inspector and the Mechanical Inspector made over 1,500 visits to industrial and other undertakings in connection with the examination and testing of steam boilers, receivers, lifting tackle and appliances and passenger lifts.

Commercial Undertakings and Personal Services

Some 710 visits were made by Labour Inspectors to transport undertakings and commercial establishments for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Law regulating the hours of work and conditions of employment of shop assistants, children and young persons. Visits to households were carried out by the Female Labour Inspectors who are responsible for the protection of domestic servants under the age of 18 in connection with their wages and conditions of employment. The Law regulating the employment of children and young persons as domestic servants was amended in 1961 and it now provides for medical examination of such persons prior to employment, for increased responsibility on the part of the employer in connection with the physical, mental and moral interests of the servant. In case of illegal employment the Law now places responsibility not only on the employer but also on the parents of the servant.

Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases

Excluding mining and quarrying enterprises, the total number of accidents reported during the year in industrial undertakings was 391, including nine fatalities, as compared with 258 including seven fatalities in the previous year. Four of the fatalities occurred as a result of operatives coming into contact with high tension cables and gear or with live parts of portable electrical apparatus. Transport of goods in docks was responsible for three fatal accidents while fall of ground in building operations caused the loss of life to two workers. Towards the end of the year Building Regulations were drafted and submitted for comments to Trade Unions and Architects and Building Contractors' Organisations. Amongst other measures the Regulations provide in specific terms for the necessary requirements concerning the construction and maintenance of scaffolding so that the safety of those working about or under them may be ensured.

No cases of occupational diseases were reported other than those connected with pneumoconiosis, which are mentioned under separate headings in this report.

SOCIAL SECURITY:

Social Insurance Scheme

The Social Insurance Law, which came into operation on 7th January, 1957, continued to cover compulsorily all persons employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, other than agricultural

workers employed on small farms. Other gainfully occupied persons can join the scheme voluntarily. Arrangements for the extension of the scope of this scheme to cover self-employed persons and all agricultural workers, were completed during the year and it is hoped that Government will consider their inclusion into the scheme in 1962, in accordance with the announced Five-Year Development Programme.

The benefits provided by this scheme continued to be the same during the year as well as the contributions payable. The question of increasing these benefits as well as contributions was considered during the year together with the expansion of the scope of the scheme.

At the end of the year the number of persons registered compulsorily under this scheme amounted to about 130,000 and those who were contributing voluntarily to 1,134.

The income from contributions during the year amounted to about £614,000.000 mils and proceeds from interest on investments to about £78,000.000 mils, as compared with £587,273.000 mils and £67,635.000 mils respectively during 1960. The administration expenses amounted to about £62,000.000 mils as compared with £60,846.000 mils in 1960.

The amount paid as benefits during the year was about £300,000.000 mils as compared with about £296,000.000 mils in 1960. The following comparative table gives details of payments by benefit as compared with the previous year :

Comparative Table showing Payments of Benefits during 1961 as compared with 1960.

Kind of Benefit	Amount paid in 1961 £	Amount paid in 1960 £
Unemployment Benefit .	120,226	187,335
Sickness Benefit	45,062	28,806
Maternity Grant	28,991	34,398
Marriage Grant	2,585	1,427
Death Grant	1,714	1,732
Widow's Pension	19,951	9,543
Old Age Pension	81,359	32,668
Orphan's Benefit	127	12
Total	£300,015	£295,921

Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Scheme

The Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Law which was enacted towards the end of 1960 with retrospective effect from January, 1958, came into operation early in 1961, establishing a scheme providing weekly payments to persons certified as suffering from Pneumoconiosis and lump sums to the dependants of persons whose death was due to or was materially accelerated by pneumoconiosis. Pneumoconiosis under this Law includes silicosis, sidero-silicosis, and asbestosis.

During the year 334 persons applied for compensation under this Law and only 80 were certified as suffering from pneumoconiosis and are now receiving compensation. Thirteen claims for death benefits were also received and dealt with during the same period and the death of seven persons was certified as due to or materially accelerated by pneumoconiosis. Their dependants were compensated. Two of the persons who died were receiving compensation under this scheme and died during 1961. The other five deaths occurred prior to 1961.

The income of this scheme is derived from contributions from employers alone which is fixed by an order of the Council of Ministers. The total income of the scheme from contributions during the year amounted to £38,605.370 mils which includes £570.907 mils interest from investments. The compensation paid by the scheme during the year to persons suffering from pneumoconiosis and to the dependants of persons whose death was due to or was materially accelerated by pneumoconiosis amounted to £25,887.013 mils.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Following the decision of the Council of Ministers the Greek and Turkish Welfare Departments, which functioned independently since 1958, were amalgamated into one Department and came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance. The main efforts made, particularly during the last half of the year, were therefore directed towards reorganisation and towards the evaluation and consolidation of the work already carried out by the Department.

In the last quarter of the year two technical conferences were held under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance. At these conferences matters pertaining to the amalgamation of the Greek and Turkish Departments, the decentralisation of the Service, the existing social legislation and other administrative and professional matters were discussed by senior members of the Department. Case work training and child care supervision were also carried out at the district level during the first part of the year.

The activities of the Welfare Department extend over a wide range of social problems. The treatment of criminals, the relief of destitution and the protection of children are its direct responsibility. In co-operation with other Government and voluntary agencies it offers services for the mentally ill, the physically handicapped and the victims of natural calamities.

In the field of delinquency the Department runs a probation service for juvenile and adult offenders, an after-care service for ex-Reform School boys and ex-prisoners, and a hostel service for youth needing such institutional care whether they are probationers or Reform School boys on licence.

During the year 463 juvenile cases were brought before the Court ; 163 juveniles and 49 adults were placed on probation by the Courts and 30 juveniles were committed to the Reform School. At the end of the year 255 juveniles and 94 adults were on probation ; 109 Reform School boys and 19 ex-prisoners werestill under supervision. The comparable figures for 1960 were as follows : Juvenile probationers 277, adult probationers 117 ; Reform School boys under supervision 129 ; and prison after-care cases 42.

Assistance for the relief of destitution combined with case-work for the rehabilitation of those assisted is the main concern of the Department in the field of Public Help. During the year £157,000 were paid out in grants or monthly allowances as compared with £142,000 paid in 1960. The total number of cases assisted was 8,492 as compared with 7,841 for 1960. There were in all 9,859 applications for Public Assistance as compared with 10,717 in 1960.

In the field of child care and family welfare the Department runs services for the protection and care of children and for the rehabilitation of families. Supervision of children needing care in their own homes, where the circumstances warrant it, or their placement on payment with suitable foster families, is the Department's most preferable method of approach. Where this method of treatment is not possible, the children are placed in Children's Homes which are run by the Department.

During 1961 the officers of the Department investigated 7,358 cases in respect of children ; 64 children were boarded out with families, and 61 children were admitted in Children's institutions. By the end of the year 212 children were still boarded out ; 199 were in children's institutions; the comparable figures for 1960 are as follows :

Boarded out	117
In Children's Homes	101

Children's Homes were used to full capacity during the year.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Adoption Law, the Welfare Officers are appointed as guardians *ad litem*, to supervise children placed for purposes of adoption, and to report to the Court on the suitability of the prospective adoptive families. Throughout 1961 106 adoption cases were completed (25 male and 81 female).

A great number of matrimonial problems in which children were involved were dealt with during the year and hundreds of passport applications were investigated to ensure that children would not suffer if the applicants having obtained their passports emigrated to other countries.

The Department co-operates with the mental hospital for the social rehabilitation of mental patients. 210 cases were referred to the Department during the year for supervision and the total number remaining under supervision on 31st December, 1961, was 352.

In the districts of Larnaca and Famagusta members of the Department co-operated with other Government officials in the estimation of damages caused by the earthquake and in the compensation of the victims. Welfare Officers were also employed for the rehabilitation of Cypriots evacuated from Congo.

The Communal Assemblies, the Municipalities, the Red Cross and other voluntary bodies provide limited social services for children, the old, the infirm and the poor. With these agencies the Welfare Department co-operates very closely.

During the year the Larnaca Dianellos Orphanage started functioning. It provides home care for orphan children from all over the Island. A total of 47 children (32 boys and 15 girls) were being accommodated in the Orphanage on the 31st December, 1961.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

CROPS, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION.

General

Weather conditions during 1961 were not favourable but towards the end of the year considerable and adequate rainfall was recorded and this augured well for the coming year. The production of cereals in 1961 was rather low (40,000 tons of wheat and 40,000 tons of barley) on account of inadequate rainfall. Yields of legumes were fairly good as far as lentils, broadbeans, vetches and vicos are concerned but not so good in the case of haricot beans due to continuous rains during harvest time. Irrigated crops gave satisfactory yields. The summer crop of potatoes was very good and record prices were secured but the autumn crop suffered damage on account of rotting of tubers in some areas due to attack by late blight which were helped by the very rainy weather.

The production of deciduous fruit trees was satisfactory. Citrus groves were in good condition and the production of Valencia oranges was very good ; Jaffa orange crop was lower than last year. The production of olives and olive oil was a record.

Soil Survey

Detailed soil surveys of nearly 98,000 donums (on the scale 1:10000) were carried out during the year as compared with some 41,000 donums carried out last year. The most important soil survey was the continuation of sheet 22, around the village of Kythrea where 59,000 donums were surveyed in addition to the 26,000 donums surveyed the year before. The routine survey of another sheet (sheet 20) around the village of Kokkinotrimithia has commenced during 1961 and an area of around 8,000 donums was surveyed. Previous surveys in the same sheet covered an area of approximately 34,000 donums. Each complete sheet has an area of 96 square miles or 186,000 donums approximately.

Pasture

Sub-clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*) has shown excellent results under field conditions without irrigation in areas of around 20 inches of rainfall (Kyrenia). Sub-clover is an annual legume that regrows every year from seed which the plant places in the ground. The improvement of communal grazing areas has been successful in two villages, one in Nicosia and the other in Paphos District. The idea was to improve the production of fodder of communal grazing areas

with the assistance of the Government as well as from the interested shepherds. In one village the improvement is by communal hay making and in the other by hay making, sowing of improved pasture (Wimmera rye grass) and by retaining rain water and spreading it later on the grazing area.

Forage

The experimental work which was commenced a few years ago with a view to improving the natural grazing conditions on "Hali" and other similar areas was continued and fruitful results are now being obtained. The continuous and indiscriminate grazing practically denuded our grazing lands of their natural vegetation and in addition a serious soil erosion problem was created.

The experimental work conducted at the Government Farm, Morphou, now for the last five years, on an area of 30 donums, for the establishment of irrigated pastures proved successful and productive.

Experiments were carried out for the control of weeds in carrot plantations ; some of the materials used gave promising results.

Viticulture

Several varieties of grapes suitable for production of wines or early table grapes were imported ; trials with the most promising of these varieties will begin in 1962 in selected areas.

Investigations

- (a) *Fertilizers.* In the Olive Fertilizer Experiment at Karacoumi, Kyrenia, the results obtained over a period of ten years show that by applying only nitrogen to olive trees, the average annual yield was raised by about 40%.

The experimental results of some fertilizer trials on potatoes confirm earlier findings and indicate that in general the potato grower is presently practising a wasteful fertilizer programme by using nitrogen and phosphorus in excessive amounts and the wrong proportions.

- (b) *Irrigation.* It has been observed from a two-year experimental work on citrus at Famagusta Nursery Garden that on deep sandy soils with good permeability despite the fact that the salt content of the irrigation water (1300 ppm NaCl) is far above the accepted limit (i.e. 800 ppm NaCl), with the basin irrigation system and the proper frequency and quantity of water, the concentration of salts in the root zone, is being kept below the danger limit, thus preserving the trees in a flourishing condition.

- (c) *Plant Introduction.* Several varieties of vegetables and forage crops are being tested for productivity, leafiness, resistance to disease, etc., and the results obtained with regard to lucerne (C-52-2), forage peas and onions were particularly encouraging.

- (d) *Horticulture.* Attention is being given to orange varieties, in the search for varieties of high quality and good marketability characteristics, which produce good crops annually and which mature the crop earlier than the variety "shamouti". Strains of navel oranges are under trial.

A great number of new varieties of apples, pears, peaches and cherries have been introduced and are now under trial. Desirable varieties of peaches with low winter chilling requirements are needed, and already many varieties have been introduced from other countries which will be tried in areas of warm climate.

- (e) *Economic.* Three surveys were carried out during the year under review dealing with (i) agricultural rents, (ii) the extent of use of agricultural tractors, and (iii) the absolute and relative level of price differentials. Data collected are being edited and will be published.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

A.(i) SHEEP AND GOATS

Although weather conditions during the year were not so favourable for sheep and goats due to lack of rain and natural grazing, nevertheless because flockowners have learned the value of better management and supplementary hand feeding, they maintained their flocks in good condition. Production remained constant with improvement in certain areas, while no drop in the numbers of sheep and goats has been noticed. The demand by flockowners to secure good breeding stock from Government Farms was higher than that of 1960.

(ii) CATTLE

- (a) *Dairy Cattle.* Further progress was made in the breeding of cattle for milk production. The benefits of mixed farming attracted a fairly large number of small farmers to embark on dairy farming.
- (b) *Native Cattle.* The numbers of native cattle remained rather steady and the high prices obtained from beef and veal encouraged several farmers to go in for fattening of local calves.
- (c) *Dairy Industry.* As a result of the increase in the numbers of dairy cows and the adoption of improved methods of feeding and management, milk production has increased, with a corresponding increase in the consumption of liquid milk. This was further encouraged through the sale of pasteurized milk.

- (d) *Cheese Industry.* During the year some 32 cheese factories operated all over the Island and processed about 2 million okes of sheep's and goats' milk into about 400 tons of cheese. The cheese-makers, however, faced the problem of disposal of their stocks of cheese because of the competitive low prices of imported cheeses.

(iii) PIGS

Further progress was made in pig husbandry, through the establishment of more organized piggeries for breeding and fattening purposes. The pig population, which dropped to about 20,000 towards the end of 1959 because of the outbreak of epidemic diseases, rose in 1961 to about 36,000. If this progress continues, it is hoped that within a period of about two years the country will achieve self-sufficiency in pork.

(iv) POULTRY

- (a) *Broiler Production.* This showed an increase of about 25% over the previous year's and is estimated to have been $1\frac{1}{4}$ million. As a result of this increase in production, the retail price of dressed chicken dropped towards the end of the year from 600 mils to 550 mils per oke. The increase in production is mainly due to the establishment of new poultry farms. Production was much higher than the demand, especially during the second half of the year, and fairly large stocks of chicks were accumulated in cold stores.
- (b) *Production of day-old Chicks.* About 70% of the day-old chicks reared for broiler production were hatched locally, the rest being imported, mainly from Israel. The total production of local hatcheries in day-old chicks is estimated at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, of which about 40% were distributed in small numbers to small backyard poultry-keepers.

More hatcheries were established during the year, which, along with the existing ones, could produce more than the total requirements of the Island in day-old chicks.

Unfortunately, however, a great percentage of these were relying on the supply of hatching eggs from village poultry or small poultry keepers and were not in the position to supply constantly day-old chicks suitable for broiler production.

- (c) *Egg Production.* More interest was shown in the establishment of commercial egg-laying flocks, although to a much smaller extent compared with broiler production. Prices of eggs showed wide fluctuations, selling during most part of the year at prices much lower than the economic level

of production. There was over-production of eggs during the spring and summer months and the producers' price was as low as 75 mils per dozen and shortage of eggs during the last 2-3 months of the year, when the producers' price was as high as 275 mils.

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

- (i) Further improvements were made at the various Government Stations for the keeping of livestock. At the Goat Unit Orites an additional land of about 350 donums was developed and put under fodder crops with the idea of making the Unit self-supporting. This has made possible the accommodation and better keeping of increased numbers of stock.
- (ii) A new breed of poultry, the White Leghorn, was introduced with a view to encouraging egg production, and 10 in-calf pedigree Friesian heifers and a bull were imported for the encouragement of the dairy industry.
- (iii) Improved stock, consisting of day-old chicks, pigs and a limited number of dairy cattle and of exotic breeds of sheep were issued to farmers. However, the demand could not be met in all cases. The Poultry Units supplied some 163,000 hen hatching eggs and 194,000 chicks, in addition to some 1,500 turkey hatching eggs and 4,600 turkey chicks.
- (iv) Further progress was made in the upgrading of the local stock through the services available at the stud-stables and various other stations. The issue on loan of high grade stud animals, such as bulls, he-goats, rams and boars, in areas where the above facilities do not exist, continued on an increasing scale. The increase in such issues is estimated to be 25%.
- (v) Breeding work for the improvement of the Government livestock has continued with satisfactory results.
- (vi) Dairy laboratory work was carried out on the bacteriological and chemical qualities of milk and some 3,000 milk samples were analysed.
- (vii) The following trials were carried out during the year :
 - (a) Further work was done on the acclimatization of imported breeds and crossbreeding of sheep, pigs and cattle.
 - (b) Feeding trials were carried out on poultry with laying stock and broiler chicks.
 - (c) Feeding trials with cattle and studies on the economics of fat lamb production were undertaken.

- (d) Studies on the effect of cooling on the keeping quality of cow's milk and the life of non-cooled milk after production, are in progress.
 - (e) Studies on the economics of pig fattening and turkey production were carried out.
- (viii) The staff of the Animal Husbandry Department carried out advisory work throughout the Island and responded with enthusiasm to the various tasks entrusted to them.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

The Department of Veterinary Services is responsible for the prevention, control and eradication of contagious diseases of animals and poultry, for the care and treatment of all domesticated animals and for the prevention and eradication of diseases transmissible from animals or animal products to man.

The Headquarters of the Service are situated in Nicosia where in addition to the District Clinic and Hospital, there are the Veterinary Laboratory and the Dog Quarantine Station.

The Veterinary Laboratory is responsible for the preparation of vaccines such as Anthrax, Newcastle Disease, Fowl Pox and Sheep Pox Vaccines, for Bacteriological and Parasitological Examination and for assisting the field personnel in investigations and control of contagious diseases.

Veterinary Clinics and Hospitals are in operation also in the Districts of Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. These five clinics provide professional attention to several thousands of animals and poultry every year and the farmers, stock owners and pet lovers are assured of prompt and efficient service.

The field services of the department are responsible for the immunisation of animals and poultry against diseases such as Anthrax, Foot-and-Mouth, Sheep Pox, Enterotoxaemia, Swine Fever, Swine Erysipelas, African Horse Sickness, Newcastle Disease, Fowl Pox and for the investigation of all diseases infectious or otherwise and for carrying out advisory work amongst stock keepers.

Every year they carry out extensive campaigns against these diseases, they supervise and demonstrate the treatment of animals against parasitic gastroenteritis, coccidiosis, ectoparasites, they demonstrate and advise poultry owners on the control of disease, and advise stock-keepers and poultry breeders on improved methods of management and feeding.

Through the strict control measures on importation of stock applied and through the efficient services of the Veterinary Department, Cyprus has been kept free of the major diseases which are dangerous to human health, namely Rabies, Bovine Tuberculosis,

Brucelosis and Glanders. The incidence of Cysticercosis has been reduced considerably and efforts are being made to control and eventually eradicate the most dangerous disease now widespread in the Island, Hydatosis.

The production of clean milk is under constant supervision and cowsheds and factories where milk or milk products are processed are regularly inspected. The dairy cattle herds are annually tested for tuberculosis and a constant check on the health of these animals is maintained.

The Veterinary Service started Artificial Insemination Services for dairy cattle and has contributed considerably to the improvement of the dairy cow now found in Cyprus.

The figures below give an indication of the work carried out by the field and Clinical Services.

Treatment.

District	1959	1960	1961
Nicosia/Kyrenia	4,547	4,288	5,460
Famagusta	803	1,029	1,665
Larnaca	—	207	126
Limassol	1,740	1,897	2,835
Paphos	510	1,112	1,650

The Department of Veterinary Services contributes considerably to the improvement of the economy and public health of the Island. Animal diseases play a considerable part in the moulding of the Island's future development and well-being. Their effects are serious and affect man directly. Their control and eradication will not only assure improved public health but will also assist the stability of the general economy and production.

FORESTRY.

The total area of forest is about 669 square miles which represents 18.7% of the total area of the Island. Main State Forests dedicated in perpetuity to forestry and managed by the Forest Department account for 532 square miles or 80% of the total forest area. Minor State Forests (including communal forests), some of which are in fact devoted to purposes other than forestry, amount to 85 sq. miles or 12% whereas the remaining 52 sq. miles or 8% are privately owned.

With the exception of a relatively small area of lowland plantations of exotic hardwoods—mainly eucalyptus and wattle—the forests are natural forests with a variety of the Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis* var. *brutia*) predominating. Other important conifers, locally dominant, are : *Pinus nigra* var. *caramanica* (Troodos pine), *Cedrus libani* var. *brevifolia* (Cyprus cedar), *Cupressus sempervirens* (Mediterranean cypress) and *Juniperus phoenicia*. In the watered valleys of the mountains the Oriental plane and alder occur, while generally the forest floor is covered in varying density with an understory of evergreen shrubs and bushes, several of economic importance.

The damage caused by forest fires showed a very marked reduction. There were 55 outbreaks covering an area of 0.92 sq. miles which carried a forest crop to the value of £3,903. The cost of fire-fighting was £5,910. (Corresponding figures for 1960 were 70 outbreaks, 2.31 sq. miles burnt, £9,904 on fire-fighting, and £103,654 assessed damage).

During the year 70 miles of new fire traces were constructed and 43 miles of existing traces were cleared.

There has been a very slight increase in the number of all categories of forest offences. The number of offences dealt with was 2,115 as compared to 2,096 in 1960.

Forest Management

During the year 15.22 sq. miles of forest was stocked mapped with the use of aerial photographs and 42.46 sq. miles of forest were enumerated with a view to revising the existing Management Plans of the Forests.

Silviculture

During the year 9,433 donums (4.8 sq. miles) of mainly burnt over land in the mountains were reforested by sowing and planting at a total cost of £39,307.

The nurseries of the Department produced some 400,000 seedlings of mainly coniferous species.

Thinning and cleanings were carried out in 22,344 donums (11.5 sq. miles) at a total cost of £6,856.

Forest Utilisation

The potential production of all the forests is estimated at 2,500,000 cubic feet per annum. During the year 1,170,400 cubic feet of timber was sold from the Main State Forests. In addition 450,000 cubic feet of fuelwood was sold or collected free of charge from privileged villages. The revenue collected from the sale of timber and fuel in 1961 amounted to £98,864 as compared to £68,594 in 1960. The total revenue of the Department amounted to £101,000.

Forest Engineering

During the year 11.6 miles of new forest roads were constructed and 4.3 miles of temporary roads were taken over for permanent use. The total mileage of forest roads is now 569. Widening and improvements were effected to 29 miles of existing roads.

The Forest telecommunications system was maintained and 13 miles of telephone route were added. Fourteen new telephone sets were also installed.

Forest Education

The Forestry College completed its tenth anniversary and commenced the 1961/62 Academic year with a complement of 34 students, 30 from Cyprus, 3 from Libya and one from Ethiopia.

During August a party of students and instructors carried out an extensive tour of the forests of Greece which proved very instructive thanks to the whole-hearted co-operation and facilities offered by the Greek Forest Service and Government.

During the year the Research Officer proceeded to the Commonwealth Forestry Institute, Oxford, for a post-graduate course during the Academic year 1961/62.

The International Labour Organisation awarded three fellowships to the Department to study methods of Forest Labour training with a view to increasing their efficiency and productivity. One officer attended a course on Vocational Training in Forestry at Stockholm, Sweden, and two other officers attended a short course on rationalisation in forestry work at Arnhem, Holland.

Forest Research

During the year research work continued on fundamental problems encountered in the practice of forestry such as nurseries, afforestation and species trials. The work on seed improvement continued and some 2,000 seedlings of *P. brutia* were grafted with a view to establishing Seed Orchards.

The Research Officer attended the I.U.F.R.O. (International Union of Forest Research Organisations) Congress in Vienna prior to proceeding to Oxford.

Forest Administration

The Main State Forests were divided for Administration purposes into four Territorial Divisions—Paphos, Troodos, Northern Range and Plains. The Northern Range and Plains Divisions were kept under one officer in 1961 as a temporary arrangement. The specialist Divisions, Forest Management and Surveys, Education, Engineering, Research and Utilisation continued to function but owing to shortage of suitably qualified staff the Research and Utilisation Divisions were temporarily merged.

WATER DEVELOPMENT.

The year 1961 may be regarded as a record year in the planning and construction of water development projects. Although due to administration difficulties most works started late in the year, some of them in June, it was certainly the busiest year in practically all fields of water development. The total expenditure of the Department in 1961 was £1,147,442.

A. Drilling and Prospecting.

The aim is to develop known underground water resources and locate new ones. Until 1960 the Drilling Section of the Department of Water Development was largely occupied in sinking irrigation, domestic water and industrial boreholes for public bodies and commercial companies upon repayment. In 1961, however, most drilling was concentrated in the sinking of prospecting boreholes at Government expense. Most of these boreholes were intended for use as sources for a domestic water supply to a number of villages.

A total of 199 boreholes was sunk during the year, 54 for irrigation, 133 for domestic water supplies for towns and villages and the remainder for miscellaneous technical uses. Of the boreholes drilled for water 59% produced more than 1,000 gallons per hour on test and are classified as "successful". The total tested output of the year's well drilling was more than 22,800,000 gallons per day, sufficient to irrigate 5,700 donums in summer if pumped regularly at half the tested rate. Expenditure on drilling amounted to approximately £69,224.

The large number of boreholes drilled in recent years has caused a proportional increase in pumping in the island generally, and in particular in the Morphou area and in the peninsula between Famagusta and Larnaca. The increased agricultural production resulting from irrigation by pumped water is of great economic value to the island and it is very important that the present pumping output should not only be maintained but that it should be increased from year to year where possible. The reserves of underground water, however, are not unlimited and so in developing irrigation from wells and boreholes, care must be taken not to exhaust the aquifers by drawing off more water than can be replaced naturally each year from the rainfall.

In the Morphou area a limited further expansion can continue if of course good use is made if the water is not wasted as it happens today. At the other end of the island, near Famagusta, and in the central area around Nicosia including Kokkini Trimithia, the position is unfavourable and measurements from Government observation boreholes indicate that the limits of safe development are in some cases already exceeded. The same thing more or less

applies to Akrotiri Peninsula on the Limassol end. At Zakaki a sea intrusion has occurred making it abundantly clear that in this area there is over-extraction.

From the boreholes put down for domestic water supply purposes it is intended to serve about 48 villages which are at the moment suffering from lack of a satisfactory supply.

B. Irrigation.

In addition to the borehole irrigation mentioned above 49 schemes, at a cost of about £101,000, were completed and for another 19 schemes which were not completed £184,000 was spent. Thus the total expenditure on irrigation works in 1961 amounted to about £285,000 out of which the sum of about £95,000 was contributed by the people benefiting from the works. The land that may be benefited by these works is estimated to be of the order of 5,400 donums of perennial irrigation, 2,200 donums of spring irrigation and 6,600 donums of winter irrigation.

During the whole of 1961 work was in progress on the Lefka dam situated near the 38 mile-post on the Lefka—Pedhoulas road. This is a mass concrete gravity dam and is estimated to cost about £119,000 and is to be used for the irrigation of about 600 donums of orange groves.

During the year work was started on the Morphou earth dam situated just upstream of Morphou on the Serakhis river. The maximum height of the dam is about 40 feet and a 250-foot spillway with stepped concrete anti-erosion weirs is provided. This dam has a capacity of about 400 million gallons of water and is intended to recharge through the deep river gravels the major and most important aquifer of the island, namely Morphou aquifer. The dam may be used for winter irrigation as well. The construction work includes about 140,000 cubic feet of gravel fill, 70,000 cubic yards of clay core and it is estimated to cost about £95,000.

Work was also in progress on a fairly large scheme for artificially recharging the depleted aquifer at Famagusta. This scheme is an extension of the Famagusta recharge works started in 1954 and is estimated to cost £25,000 out of which about £19,000 was spent by the end of 1961. The major phases of the work were completed in time so as to collect the rain water of the 1961 winter. By December it is estimated that about 25 million gallons of water entered the groundwater and a further 63 million gallons were held in surface storage for subsequent absorption through the existing infiltration gallery.

C. Town Water Supplies.

(I) *Nicosia and Suburbs.*

After the expiration of the "Nicosia Water Supply, Special Provisions Law" of 1958 the Greater Nicosia Scheme was once again under the control of the Water Development Department. The

demand for water in the summer season exceeded the total supply from all sources of the scheme by about 2,000 cubic meters per day. This quantity could not be made available in full by the Water Board of Nicosia or from any other source and restrictions in consumption had to be imposed. The supply was turned on to each area for 24 hours in every 48 hours from 19th July to 2nd October.

The emergency installations near Morphou of the Water Board of Nicosia provided, as in the previous year, about 4,500 cubic meters of water per day part of which was consumed in Greater Nicosia Area. The maximum consumption during the summer season was 4,500 cubic meters per day. During the year 14,400 feet of distribution mains were laid for the private developers and 453 house connections were made.

The construction of the pumping station with the adjoining buildings and the reservoir of the Morphou Bay Scheme was completed by the Public Works Department. All pumping machinery and the electrical equipment of the pumping station which were on order with Messrs. Harland Engineering Company arrived towards the middle of the year. But it was considered advisable not to proceed with the installation of same, in view of the unfavourable condition of the ground water level in the borehole of the scheme. Because of the same reason the contract with the Electricity Authority of Cyprus for the supply of electricity to the pumping station could not be finalised.

(2) *Famagusta.*

To meet the anticipated shortage of water during the summer season a borehole was sunk at the "Phrenaros North" and a pumping unit was installed thereon. As an emergency arrangement and with a view to conveying more water through the pipeline from "Phrenaros North" to Famagusta a new booster unit was provided and the total from this station was increased by 1,000 cubic meters per day. The maximum total supply to the Town from all sources was 5,370 cubic meters per day and the restrictions in the consumption could just be avoided.

The Panayia Spring which had dried up as a result of the illegal drilling of the previous years did not yield any water. No water was conveyed through the existing 8" A.C. pipe line to Famagusta during the year.

The Water Supply Scheme of 1956 could not be implemented in view of the lowering of the ground water-table of the Xylophagou area where six boreholes of the scheme are situated. Four of these boreholes now lie within the boundaries of the Sovereign Base Areas, but nevertheless they are still owned by the Water Board of Famagusta.

(3) *Limassol.*

The gravity supply from the Kephlovrysos, Krya Pighadhia and Mavrommata springs fell this year again to about 1,545 cubic meters per day in summer and with the supplies of the boreholes in the Garillis River Valley it was possible to avoid restrictions on consumption. The pumping of water from the Chiftlikoudhia chain-of-wells continued throughout the peak consumption period providing a maximum quantity of 2,940 cubic meters per day.

Two alternative schemes were prepared for supplying additional quantities of water to Limassol from the boreholes in the Yermasoyia Valley. One of the schemes was designed to provide 6,800 cubic meters per day and the other 13,600 cubic meters per day to be constructed in one or two stages. But no decision could be reached by the Water Board of Limassol during the year as to the scheme to be adopted. The boundaries of the revised area of supply were provisionally agreed upon .

(4) *Larnaca.*

Restrictions on the consumption of water in the Town were again necessary in summer in order that the high lying areas might receive a fair share from the available supply. To begin with the Town was divided into four areas and was supplied with water for six hours. Adjustments to the duration of the supply were made as and when required to meet the increasing shortage of water. The supply from the Bekir Pasha chain-of-wells in summer was about 1,815 cubic meters per day which was supplemented by a quantity of 1,815 cubic meters per day from the two emergency boreholes of the previous year.

6,200 feet of water mains were laid for private developers and 185 house connections were made and 96 "saccoraphia" were replaced by water meters.

D. Village Water Supplies.

The work of the village water supply section is confined mostly to water supplies for villages and rural municipalities but it also includes the towns of Paphos and Kyrenia.

The amount of funds allocated in 1961 for Village Water Supplies was £830,000 which is almost five times the amount spent on domestic supplies in any other previous year during the life of the Department. During the year 106 village water supply schemes serving a population of 75,300 persons were completed. It is worth noting that 358 miles of pipes of various sizes were laid, 123 reinforced concrete storage tanks of a capacity of 1.5 million gallons, 187 public fountains and 23 pump houses were constructed. Out of the schemes executed 57 were completely new and the remaining were complete replacements to existing supplies that were formerly unsatisfactory or had completely deteriorated and were unserviceable.

It is now estimated that of the total of 627 villages named in the Census of 1956, the number with piped supplies is 558 or 89%. 359 or 57.26% are considered satisfactory and 195 (31.74%) need fundamental repairs, replacements and supplementary supply.

In addition to the 106 schemes completed in 1961 a further 20 schemes were under construction. Plans have been prepared for a further 130 schemes, estimated to cost about £1,000,000.

E. Hydrology.

Regular surveys are made to ensure that the present and future water development will be well planned and capable of utilizing the maximum possible water resources with the minimum wastage and that ground water areas may not be damaged by overpumping. In order to do this an intensive programme of hydrological investigations was undertaken in 1961 in the ground-water producing areas of Western Mesaoria, South East Mesaoria, Kyrenia area and the Akrotiri-Phasouri Peninsula. These surveys cover an area of 263 square miles.

Finance.

Water development works are usually assisted by Government grants or loans, or by both grants and loans. Towards the cost of gravity irrigation works the village contribution varies from 20% to 60% according to the type of work and the nature of the ownership of the water. Where the water is owned collectively, as by the members of an Irrigation Division, the usual rate is 20% for spate irrigation and 33.3% for perennial irrigation. In Irrigation Associations there is private ownership of water and the village share is usually higher than for a Division; each case is considered on its merits with the result that the average contribution over the past year was about 47%. The village share of the cost of a scheme is usually raised by a loan from the Government Loan Commissioners at a low rate of interest but occasionally it is paid partly or wholly in cash or in free labour. The drilling or boreholes is carried out for private individuals at the actual cost including 20% departmental charges on works and 25% on the cost of casing pipe. Municipal Corporations, companies, etc., also usually pay the full cost and departmental charges at the rate of 20% on labour and 25% on materials. Town water supply works are paid for in full by the respective authorities including departmental charges at the rate of 6% on labour and 10% on materials. The New Greater Nicosia scheme and the Morphou Bay scheme are, for the time being, financed wholly by Government. Domestic water schemes for rural municipalities and villages are paid for half by Government and half by the village if no house connections are wanted. If there are house connections the extra cost is borne entirely by the village.

Ministry of the Interior

Since the proclamation of the Republic the Ministry of the Interior has assumed full responsibility for the following departments of Government :

District Administration ;
 Police ;
 Gendarmerie ;
 Fire Service ;
 Town Planning and Housing ;
 Migration and Passports ;
 Registration of Population ;
 Inland Transportation ;
 Lands and Surveys ;
 Public Information Office ;
 Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation ;
 Intercommunal Education.

In the District Administration field considerable progress was made from the rural development point of view. Thus, in co-operation with the Water Development Department the following projects were completed during the year under review :

District	Water Supply Schemes		Irrigation Schemes	
	No of villages	Expendi- ture	No. of villages	Expendi- ture
Larnaca	9	34,126	4	7,446
Famagusta	21	196,420	5	29,350
Nicosia—Kyrenia ..	28	189,900	25	381,140
Limassol	23	148,751	19	37,683
Paphos	18	125,000	14	43,000
	99	£694,197	67	£498,619

At the same time, considerable progress was made in other fields of rural development such as extensive repairs to village roads, asphaltting of village roads, anti-flood works, encouragement of tree-planting, supply of selected animals for breeding purposes, grant of aid for bee-keeping, for minor anti-erosion works, for public buildings, for slaughter-houses, for meat shops, for the supply of electricity, etc.

This expenditure aims at improving living conditions in rural areas which have been neglected in the past. It is hoped that with the completion of the five-year development programme rural areas will acquire all basic facilities which are indispensable to the progress and welfare of the population in general.

With regard to the immediate future the intention of the Ministry is to proceed with due caution with the grant of greater autonomy to the rural areas by the creation of another 12 improvement Areas for larger villages which have expressed a strong desire to establish Improvement Boards. At present there are 52 such areas. If, as it is hoped, more staff is appointed to the District Administration, there are very good prospects for the creation of another 32 Improvement Areas. Thus their total number will rise to 96.

At the same time, preliminary work has started in the Ministry for the introduction of legislation providing for the election of village authorities instead of the existing system of appointments.

POLICE.

The year 1961 was the first full year of the functioning of the Cyprus Police Force in its new set up after Independence.

The Cyprus Police Force was responsible for the areas enclosed within the municipal limits of Famagusta and Varosha, Ktima (including Kato Paphos) and Kyrenia, and for the municipal areas and certain additional areas of Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca.

The efforts of the Police during the year were directed towards four main objectives : the first of these objectives was to hammer unity and cohesion within the ranks of the Force in its new set up ; the second objective was to lay the basis for close co-operation and assistance between the Police and the Gendarmerie in the pursuit of their common aim and common ideals ; the third was to improve co-operation between the Police and the public ; and the fourth was to exert every effort to restore law and order in the aftermath of the Liberation Struggle.

The first objective presented no major obstacle and the unity of purpose became more and more evident as the year went by. The second objective was achieved in the main issues, but certain important aspects still remain to be determined. As regards the third objective, the relationship between the Police and the public has

improved and there were several instances of assistance being rendered to the Police spontaneously and unconditionally. Every effort was made to improve this relationship still further. This effort took a variety of forms and included regular press releases by the Police, frequent press conferences and short campaigns to educate and enlighten the public on the best way of combating crime and vice and on the reduction of traffic accidents, the restoration of courtesy on the roads and obedience to the law enforcing agencies. The fourth objective presented many difficulties, the main one being the acute manpower shortage. The boundaries of some of the town areas have been extended, the built-up areas and the marketing centres within these boundaries expand rapidly, delinquency is taking proportions and prostitution and other social evils call for close attention by the Police, while the multiple extra new commitments of the Police (i.e. the guards for the President, the Vice President, the House of Representatives, the Constitutional Court, etc.), the official ceremonies and functions and the increasing traffic problem have added to the manpower shortage.

There was a decrease by 18.2% of serious crime and an increase by 6.7% of detections of serious crime compared with 1960. However, the problem of facing up to the trend for disrespect of Law and order and the state of crime of violence, including vendetta killings, which followed Independence, was still serious and would require considerable effort by the Police to bring the situation back to normal.

On the purely administrative side, up-to-date Police legislation has yet to be prepared. The proposals for the resumption of the Police building programme are under consideration and action for the reorganisation and extension of the Police welfare facilities was taken and these facilities have been placed on a sound foundation, except for the Police associations which owing to certain legal and administrative difficulties are not yet functioning.

The Constitution provides for a combined establishment of 2,000 all ranks for the Security Forces of the Republic. The establishment of the Police Force was fixed at 1,158 all ranks (excluding the Fire Service). The effective strength of the Police on 31st December, 1961, was 1,133 ; of these, 732 were Greeks and 401 were Turks.

The bulk of the recruitment of new candidates for the Security Forces, which commenced in 1959, was concluded in 1960. The comparatively few vacancies which existed at the end of 1960 and those created in 1961 were filled during the year. A total of 63 candidates were thus enlisted. At the end of 1961 a total of 858 candidates were on the waiting list for enlistment.

The Fire Service is a common service under Police administrative responsibility. The strength of the Fire Service on 31st December, 1961, was 174 all ranks, including 42 auxiliary firemen. Of these,

120 were Greeks and 54 were Turks. The Fire Service turned out to 914 fire calls during the year and its emergency ambulance service turned out on 295 occasions. In addition the Service answered 241 calls for assistance under the special services scheme, e.g. floods, rescue of persons, etc. The Fire prevention branch of the Service gave advice and drew reports on 272 cases.

GENDARMERIE.

The Gendarmerie Force was established by virtue of Article 130 of the Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus and started functioning as such on 16th August, 1960. The role of the Gendarmerie is the same as that of its sister Force but their responsibilities are divided on a territorial basis.

The Gendarmerie Force is responsible for all areas not allocated to the Police, excluding the Sovereign Base Areas. Notwithstanding the allocation of responsibilities on a territorial basis to each of the two Forces, their officers have the same powers exercisable in all parts of the Republic.

The Gendarmerie Force is also responsible for the following services at H.Q. and Divisions which are common to both Gendarmerie and Police Forces ; each Force contributing personnel proportionate to its strength :

- (a) Quartermaster Stores ;
- (b) Force M/T Workshops ;
- (c) Communications ; and
- (d) Dogs Section.

In addition to the above, the personnel of the following other services known as "the Common User" was combined to serve both Forces, each Force contributing personnel proportionate to its strength :

- (a) Control Rooms ;
- (b) Central Firearms Registry ;
- (c) Prosecutions Branches in Divisions ;
- (d) HQ. Staff duties ;
- (e) Traffic :
 - (i) Accident Statistics ;
 - (ii) Map Room ; and
 - (iii) Previous Convictions Section.

The above services have functioned efficiently throughout the period under review.

The effective strength of the Force on 31st December, 1961, was 838 all ranks consisting of 62.77% Greeks and 37.23% Turks.

Recruitment has been temporarily suspended and no more applications for enlistment into the Force have been accepted during the year owing to the unprecedented abundance of good candidates on the waiting list.

Of the 2,000 combined establishment for the Gendarmerie and the Police authorised by the Constitution, 842 all ranks have been allocated to the former Force which is responsible for the whole rural area consisting of 802 villages, monasteries, chiftliks and localities. It is a centralised Force controlled by the Force Headquarters; there are seven divisions at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Lefka, Larnaca and Kyrenia, which are divided into sub-divisions and 84 stations.

Of 84 stations 61 are equipped with static wireless sets. In remote villages where electricity supplies are not possible, the Force provides its own low-power generating equipment for the operation of wireless sets. Also, a considerable number of portable and walkie-talkie equipment pack sets are used in field operations.

Teleprinter facilities are also available, connecting all Divisional Headquarters through wireless to Force Headquarters at Athalassa.

Upon the establishment of the Gendarmerie, 170 motor vehicles of various types, including 81 motor cycles, were allocated to the Force for the performance of their duties. With the allocation of another 16 vehicles during the year under review, the Force had 267 vehicles of various types of which 69 are equipped with Radio-Telephone sets.

During 1961 the state of serious crime was 12.31% below that of 1960 and the percentage of detections increased by 4.73%. The Gendarmerie Force, apart from crime prevention and detection, had to deal with many traffic problems, organise parties consisting of civilians for the extinction of forest fires and also embark upon widespread and protracted campaigns against unscrupulous hunters.

The Gendarmerie, in conjunction with the Police, have restored peace and order in Limassol district and have been instrumental in purging the division from a gang of assassins and criminals which had been scouring the district for the last 20 years.

The confidence of the public towards the Gendarmerie is steadily improving. The increase in the percentage of detections is due in no small measure to the fact that, generally speaking, the public are now behind the Security Forces in their work and are doing all they can to assist them.

FIRE SERVICE.

During the year the Fire Service did a remarkable job of work by helping in extinguishing fires and offering assistance to people in danger. During 1961 improvements were effected to Fire Stations in Nicosia and Famagusta at a cost of £5,000 and two new stations were erected in Larnaca and Limassol at a cost of £29,500. From the point of view of equipment, the Fire Service compares favourably with any European Fire Service. With a view to affording the public a still better service, the Ministry has in mind plans for the erection of stations in rural areas so that Cyprus as a whole may become safe from the fire danger. In this connection, legislation has been suggested to the Council of Ministers under which a sufficient number of firemen will be recruited on a voluntary basis and against remuneration. The object of this system is, on the one hand, to decentralise the Fire Service and, on the other, to economise.

PLANNING AND HOUSING.

The Ministry has secured the services of a United Nations expert who will study local conditions and submit a report on the introduction of suitable town planning legislation.

In the meantime, the Department of Planning and Housing is proceeding with plans of town planning development for which an amount of £75,000 is provided in the 1962 Development Estimates. Work has also been put in hand for the erection of houses under the rent-purchase system for use by people in the low-income bracket.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE.

During the year under review the Public Information Office issued close on 2,000 press releases which were published by all local newspapers and broadcast by the Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation. The office also continued to prepare a Digest in English of editorials in the local press.

Statistical and informative material about Cyprus was given to a great number of influential organisations, such as the *Encyclopedia Americana*, the *International Year Book*, the *Statesman Who's Who* etc., universities, publishers and other personalities abroad. More than a hundred journalists and other personalities from abroad called at the office and were briefed on Cyprus matters.

The office continued to be responsible for the publication in three languages of the *Countryman*, the bi-monthly organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. At the same time the office published thousands of leaflets and booklets on behalf of various Ministries. Thus leaflets were produced for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which were distributed at the Salonika and Izmir Fairs, brochures for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance (Productivity Seminar). Let it be noted that all the above leaflets were printed by the Department's small lithographic unit at a very low cost. The office was also responsible for publicity in connection with the Government Lottery as well as for translations of important documents from various Ministries running to hundreds of pages.

At the same time the P.I.O. Cinema Mobile Unit gave 300 film shows for Greek and Turkish schools and village audiences throughout the island. Seven hundred films were also censored in the P.I.O. cinema hall. Finally, the Photographic Section of the Department covered all official functions and co-operated with the Tourist Section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry very closely by taking touristic photographs which were given extensive publicity abroad.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation has made considerable progress which has certainly been appreciated by the public. New plans for expanding the television system are now being considered. Two new sub-stations will be erected on Troodos and Halefka respectively so that the whole island may be covered.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

In the field of Inland Transportation the Ministry of Interior, in collaboration with other competent services, has completed legislation covering all inland transportation services, i.e. taxis, buses, lorries, etc. This legislation will be placed before the Council of Ministers in due course. The object of these legislative measures is the improvement of the means of transport through the fixing of routes, the installation of taximetres, the fixing of fares, etc. with a view both to the improvement of the service to the public and the protection of the motorists' profession. A Transport Board is to be set up for the better application of the legislation and the organisation of transport communications. A United Nations Expert is expected to arrive in the island to advise Government on the transport problem.

MIGRATION AND PASSPORTS.

During the year under review this Department carried out a great volume of work, i.e. re-issue of passports in replacement of British passports, issue of Certificates of Cyprus nationality to Cypriots residing abroad, issue of various other travel documents, etc. Thus during 1961 the following were issued :

Passports of Cyprus Republic.	Certificates of Nationality.	Other Travel Documents.
31,395	3,950	601

During the year 13,489 persons emigrated abroad, 12,337 of whom went to the United Kingdom. Of these 79.52% were Greeks, 18.85% Turks and 1.63% other nationalities. During the same period 70,780 persons arrived in Cyprus and 78,096 departed.

INTERCOMMUNAL EDUCATION

The Council of Ministers has delegated to the Ministry of Interior the responsibility for the control and operation of both elementary and secondary schools in which pupils of various communities attend. In this connection an 8-member Board has been set up under the chairmanship of the Minister of Interior in order to deal with all matters relating to the smooth operation of these schools which number 17. The Blind School and the Deaf and Dumb School are included in this category of intercommunal schools.

With a view to the smooth operation of these schools the Government has approved an expenditure of £58,500 for the Blind School for the erection of an up-to-date school and boarding house and an expenditure of £15,500 for the Deaf and Dumb School for extensions to the boarding house and for the erection of adequately equipped workshops.

Ministry of Health

In spite of the state of emergency during the last few years the state of the health of the country remained satisfactory. No case of quarantinable disease, such as smallpox, cholera, plague, louse-borne typhus or relapsing fever, or yellow fever, has occurred ; nor has any case of primary indigenous malaria been reported since the successful conclusion of the malaria eradication campaign in 1950. A maintenance anti-malaria service is, however, in operation to ensure that no breeding of anopheles takes place and that no vector is brought from abroad ; to this end constant watch is made in all air and sea ports. It is to be regretted that, in spite of the termination of the state of emergency, the reporting of vital statistics is still unsatisfactory, as many village authorities continue to abstain from reporting births and deaths. In the circumstances the Statistical Department found it necessary to resort to the " estimation method " which is based on the trends of the three-year period immediately before the emergency. These show that the death rate is one of the lowest in the world, and the infant mortality to be lower than in most of the neighbouring countries.

Notifiable Diseases

A table showing the incidence of notifiable diseases over the past five years is included as Appendix L.

Brief comments are made on some of these diseases.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Chickenpox

They are seasonal in incidence ; they are so mild that parents do not go to the trouble and expense to seek medical advice ; for this reason the figures given for their prevalence should be treated with caution.

Diphtheria

This disease showed an unusual rise in 1958 which continued until last year with a declining curve. An extensive Diphtheria prophylactic inoculations campaign was carried out as a result of which only 88 cases were reported in 1961 as against 225 in the previous year.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery

These enteric infectious diseases, which were very prevalent until a few years ago, showed a marked decline. 32 cases of typhoid and 47 of dysentery were reported. The decline may be attributed, partly at least, to the improvement in the environmental sanitation in the rural areas.

Tuberculosis, all forms

The incidence of this disease remained unchanged during the last years. 119 cases were reported against 209 last year. Thanks to the new drugs the period of treatment of patients was shortened, with the result that there are at present several empty beds in the Sanatorium of Kyperounda ; that of Athalassa was closed down. The B.C.G. vaccination campaign continued as previously ; vulnerable groups, such as contacts with tuberculous persons, nurses, school leaving children, emigrants were given priority. For technical reasons the Miniature Radiography Apparatus was not used during the year.

Poliomyelitis

11 cases were reported in 1961 as against 34 in 1960. The prophylactic inoculations were continued, though not at the same level as in the previous years.

Malaria

Not a single case of primary indigenous malaria was reported since the successful eradication of the vectors in 1950.

Curative Services

General Hospitals are maintained by Government in all main towns ; the Nicosia General Hospital serves also as a teaching hospital for newly graduated doctors who spent a year as "house physicians" before their final registration.

In addition to the general hospitals there is a Sanatorium at Kyperounda ; because of the decrease in the number of tuberculous patients and the more effective anti-T.B. drugs which make the length of the hospitalization period much shorter, the Athalassa Sanatorium has been closed down. A new Mental Hospital for 700 beds, and a Psychiatric Unit for 100 patients are under construction at Athalassa. A psychiatric wing with 30 beds is also under construction at the Nicosia General Hospital.

There are also 73 private clinics with approximately 1,000 beds. 41 of them have less than 10 beds. 18 have between 11 and 20 beds, 6 have between 21 and 30 beds, 7 have between 31 and 40 and one has over 50 beds.

There are two very large military hospitals, one at Dhekelia and one at Akrotiri, but these admit only servicemen and their families.

There are 9 rural hospitals and 7 rural health centres.

Medical Officers in the Government service are responsible for both curative and preventive work. A team, consisting of a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, a Health Inspector and a Community Health Visitor or Midwife, operates in each Rural Health Centre. From the Health Centre the team pays regular visits at fixed week days to sub-centres and surrounding villages. The aim of the health centres is to bring those services to the homes of the people even in the most remote village.

Co-operation of the medical authorities with educational, agricultural, administrative and communal authorities is maintained at a satisfactory level.

There are 86 doctors in the Government service and 312 in private practice. This gives a "doctor to population ratio" of 1 in 1,414 which is considered satisfactory.

A list of Government hospitals with the number of beds appears in Appendix M.

Preventive Services

All Government Medical Officers, particularly those working in the rural areas, are responsible for the cure of the sick and the prevention of disease. Health education and preventive inoculations are carried out in all Rural Health Centres, Child Welfare Clinics and Ante-natal clinics.

Health Inspectors (Sanitary Inspectors) in urban and rural areas are exclusively engaged in preventive activities, such as immunizations, health education, control of foodstuffs and water supplies, control of insect vectors of disease, disposal of sewage and refuse, abatement of nuisance, construction of buildings and in general all aspects of environmental sanitation.

In pursuance of the Quarantine Regulations a strict control of movements in the air and sea ports is exercised, not only to keep Cyprus free from the quarantinable epidemic diseases, but also to prevent the introduction of insect vectors of diseases, particularly malaria.

Ante-natal and Child Welfare Centres, organised by Government or municipalities or voluntary organisations, are doing excellent work in urban and rural areas. The increasing demand for women employment, coupled with the rising cost of living, has resulted in more and more mothers engaged in outdoor work. This has necessitated the creation of Day Nurseries and indeed several of these have been organised by municipal authorities or voluntary organisations ; they are doing magnificent work.

Existing Health Centres are steadily improving and new ones are being established in the rural areas. The staff of each health centre consists of a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, a Health Inspector, a Midwife or a Community Health Visitor. From the Health Centres curative and preventive services are extended to all surrounding villages.

Dental Clinics are operating in all hospitals and in some rural centres. In addition a mobile dental unit is in operation in each District and this pays visits to all villages mainly for school dental work. The training of personnel continued on the same lines as previously ; the new school for Nurses was completed and put in operation this year. Courses are run for Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors, Pharmacists and Health Inspectors. Courses for Laboratory Technicians in the Pathological Laboratory and for Radiographers in the X-Ray Department are also available.

Undergraduate and post-graduate training abroad for selected candidates is also available, mainly for medicine and nursing.

THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT.

The Supreme Constitutional Court of the Republic of Cyprus consists of three Judges (The President, who is a neutral, a Greek and a Turk). It has both Constitutional Law Jurisdiction and Administrative Law Jurisdiction.

Under its Constitutional Law Jurisdiction the Court is entrusted in many ways with the guardianship of the Constitution. It, *inter alia*, adjudicates finally upon conflicts or contests of competence or power arising between organs of, or authorities in, the Republic; is vested exclusively with the function of interpreting ambiguities in the Constitution; it decides upon references by other courts of questions of alleged unconstitutionality of laws; decides whether any law or decision of the House of Representatives, including the Budget, is discriminatory; decides whether any law or decision of the House of Representatives or of either Communal Chamber, the Greek or the Turkish, is repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution.

Under its Administrative Law Jurisdiction the Court performs the function of a Council of State and Administrative Court. It adjudicates on complaints that decisions, acts or omissions of organs, authorities or persons exercising executive or administrative authority are contrary to any provision of the Constitution or of any law or made in excess or abuse of powers.

In 1961 171 Cases were filed with the Court, 31 Cases under its Constitutional Law Jurisdiction (including 28 references of questions of unconstitutionality made by other courts) and 140 cases under its Administrative Law Jurisdiction. Of the said 171 cases, 126 originated with members of the Greek Community and 45 with members of the Turkish Community. During the year 73 cases were disposed of.

More than half of the 1961 cases were directly related to the provisions of the Constitution safeguarding Fundamental Rights and Liberties. In most of such cases the Court was called upon to decide on the question of alleged unconstitutionality of laws existing before the coming into operation of the Constitution and continuing in force thereafter.

Ministry of Justice

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AND SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Under the provisions of Part X of the Constitution of the Republic the judicial power (other than that exercised by the Supreme Constitutional Court and the courts provided by a communal Law) is exercised by the High Court of Justice and the subordinate courts established under the Courts of Justice Law, 1960, namely, the Assize Courts and the District Courts.

The High Court of Justice is the highest appellate court in the Republic (the right of appeal to the Privy Council having been abolished), and has jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from any court other than the Supreme Constitutional Court. In addition to its appellate jurisdiction the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction to issue orders in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*; and it also possesses original jurisdiction as a Court of Admiralty and in matrimonial causes other than those cognizable by a tribunal of a Church, or by a court established by a communal law under the Constitution.

The High Court is composed of two Greek Judges, one Turkish Judge and a neutral Judge, who is the President of the court and has two votes. In the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction the High Court is composed of all its members. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction it consists of such judge or judges, as the High Court may determine; but an appeal lies to the Full Court from such decision.

The High Court has exclusive competence to determine the composition of the Assize Courts and District Courts and the composition of the courts which have to try a civil case where the plaintiff and the defendant belong to different communities, or a criminal case in which the accused and the injured party belong to different communities. Such courts are composed of judges belonging to both the Greek and the Turkish communities.

The High Court is also the Supreme Council of Judicature with exclusive competence in relation to the appointment, promotion, transfer, termination of appointment, dismissal and disciplinary matters of judicial officers.

Finally, the High Court is empowered to regulate by Rules of Court the practice and procedure and the sittings of all courts exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and to prescribe and regulate the composition of court registries and the powers and duties of court officers.

There are six Assize Courts and six District Courts, one for each district. Subject to what is stated below the Assize Courts have unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £800. These courts are composed of a President of a District Court who presides, and two District Judges nominated by the High Court ; but the High Court may in any case, other than a case involving capital punishment, direct that an Assize Court may be composed of three District Judges to be presided over by one of them designated by the High Court. Cases of treason and other offences against the security of the Republic, and offences against the Constitution and the constitutional order, are tried by a court composed of such judges belonging to both communities as the High Court may determine, presided over by the President of the High Court.

The six District Courts consist of one or more Presidents and such District Judges as the High Court may direct. At present the District Courts are composed of four Presidents (three Greeks and one Turk) and twenty-three District Judges (16 Greeks and 7 Turks) as follows :—

- (a) *Presidents* : Two in Nicosia and Kyrenia, one in Limassol and Paphos, and one in Famagusta and Larnaca.
- (b) *District Judges* : Ten in Nicosia, one in Kyrenia, four in Limassol, two in Paphos, three in Famagusta and three in Larnaca.

The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which varies with the composition of the Bench. In civil matters (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice) a District Court composed of not less than two and not more than three judges has unlimited jurisdiction. A President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £500, and is also empowered to deal with any action for the recovery of possession of any immovable property, and certain other specified matters connected therewith, when the title to such property is not in dispute, irrespective of the value of the property involved.

In criminal matters the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly and is of a summary character. A President or a District Judge sitting alone has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years, or with a fine up to £500, or with both, and may order compensation up to £500.

Under the provisions of Article 159 of the Constitution, a court exercising civil jurisdiction in a case where the plaintiff and the defendant belong to the same community is composed solely of a judge or judges belonging to that community. A court exercising criminal jurisdiction in a case where the accused and the person injured belong to the same community, or where there is no person injured, is composed of a judge or judges belonging to that com-

munity ; and where in a civil case the plaintiff and the defendant belong to different communities, or where in a criminal case the accused and the person injured belong to different communities, the court is composed of such judges belonging to both communities as the High Court of Justice may determine.

Every court in the exercise of its civil or criminal jurisdiction applies the Constitution and laws of the Republic, including the relevant communal laws where applicable, the laws in force on the day of the establishment of the Republic (subject to the modifications provided in the Constitution), the common law and the doctrines of equity save in so far as other provision has been made under the Constitution or by any law, the laws and principles of Vakf, and the Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom which were applicable to Cyprus immediately before Independence Day, unless modified by a law of the Republic, and in so far as they are not inconsistent with or contrary to the Constitution.

The High Court of Justice in the exercise of its Admiralty and matrimonial jurisdictions applies the law which was applied by the High Court of Justice in England in the exercise of its Admiralty and matrimonial jurisdictions on the day preceding Independence Day, subject to any modification that may be made by any law of the Republic.

COMMUNAL COURTS.

The family laws of the Greek and Turkish communities and of the religious groups defined in the Constitution are expressly safeguarded. Under the provisions of Article 160 of the Constitution a communal law made by the Communal Chamber concerned shall provide for the establishment, composition and jurisdiction of courts to deal with civil disputes relating to personal status and to religious matters which are reserved for the competence of the Communal Chambers under the Constitution. Such law shall also provide for the establishment of appellate courts which may be composed of a judge or judges of the High Court of Justice either sitting alone or with one or more judges in the judicial service of the Republic.

The enactment of a communal law by the Greek Communal Chamber providing for the establishment of such courts is under consideration. There is a Greek Orthodox Church tribunal having exclusive jurisdiction in divorce and other family relations other than legitimation by order of the court or adoption of members of the Greek-Orthodox Church. There is a right of appeal from the decision of the tribunal of first instance to the appellate tribunal of the Greek Orthodox Church.

A communal law has been enacted by the Turkish Communal Chamber providing for the establishment of two Turkish communal courts of first instance : one at Nicosia for the districts of Nicosia, Famagusta and Kyrenia, and one at Limassol for the districts of

Limassol, Paphos and Larnaca. A communal appellate court has also been established, consisting of the Turkish Judge of the High Court of Justice as President and two other Turkish judges in the judicial service of the Republic, to which appeals may be made from decisions of the courts of first instance.

Cases before the Courts

High Court of Justice : The number of criminal appeals from Assize Courts and District Courts filed with the High Court of Justice increased from 31 in 1960 to 171 in 1961, that is, there was an increase of 450 per cent. This was mainly due to the enactment of the new Courts of Justice Law in December, 1960, which gave wider rights of appeal in criminal cases.

The High Court heard and disposed of 156 criminal appeals and 31 civil appeals during 1961, compared with 32 criminal appeals and 25 civil appeals in 1960.

In addition to its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction had to hear matrimonial causes, Admiralty cases and other matters. The total number of appzals and such other cases filed with the High Court during 1961 was 258, of which 230 were disposed of in the same year.

Criminal Cases : The total number of criminal cases filed in all District Courts in 1961 was 53,988, of which 43,979 were Greek cases, 9,164 were Turkish cases and 845 mixed cases, compared with a total of 48,343 cases filed in 1960. Of the cases filed, 10,194 (7,480 Greek, 2,410 Turkish, 304 mixed) were police cases, 23,683 (20,363 Greek, 3,090 Turkish, 230 mixed) were traffic cases, and 20,111 (16,136 Greek, 3,664 Turkish, 311 mixed) were "other" cases. "Other" cases included prosecutions instituted by the Municipalities, District Administration, Government Departments and private individuals.

Police cases represented 18.9 per cent of the total cases filed, traffic cases 43.9 per cent and "other" cases 37.2 per cent. There was an increase of 5,645 in the number of criminal cases filed in 1961 over the previous year, but, although the number of such cases has been increasing annually since 1958 (when the number of cases filed was 35,067), it is still below the peak which was reached in 1952, viz. 62,330 cases. The increase in the cases filed in 1961 was in all Districts except Larnaca in which there was a slight drop.

24,286 cases were pleas of guilty, of which 19,492 (5,065 police, 11,265 traffic, 3,162 "other") were Greek cases, 4,287 (1,510 police, 1,924 traffic, 853 "other") were Turkish cases, and 507 (229 police, 130 traffic, 148 "other") were mixed cases. 9,956 were trials (including cases heard in the absence of the accused), of which 7,997 (1,234 police, 4,266 traffic, 2,497 "other") were Greek cases, 1,815 (478 police, 611 traffic, 726 "other") were Turkish cases, and 144 (68 police, 42 traffic, 34 "other") were mixed cases. In 1960 there were 23,267 pleas of guilty and 10,022 trials (including cases heard in the absence of the accused).

14,859 cases were withdrawn, of which 12,080 (866 police, 828 traffic and 10,386 "other") were Greek, 2,610 (401 police, 148 traffic, 2,061 "other") were Turkish, and 169 (15 police, 10 traffic and 144 "other") were mixed cases. In the previous year 14,132 cases were withdrawn. The total number of cases determined was 49,101 of which 39,569 (7,165 police, 16,359 traffic, 16,045 "other") were Greek, 8,712 (2,389 police, 2,683 traffic, 3,640 "other") were Turkish and 820 (312 police, 182 traffic, 326 "other") were mixed compared with a total of 47,421 cases determined in 1960.

The number of cases dealt with by the Assize Courts in 1961 was 134 (88 Greek, 41 Turkish, 5 mixed) of which 70 (48 Greek, 18 Turkish, 4 mixed) were pleas of guilty, and 64 trials (40 Greek, 23 Turkish, 1 mixed). The Assizes held sittings on 290 days : for Greek cases on 202 days, for Turkish cases on 66 days and for mixed cases on 22 days. The number of days of sittings of the Assizes in 1960 was 142 and the number of cases dealt with was 89 (38 pleas of guilty and 51 trials).

Civil Actions : The number of actions instituted in the District Courts in 1961 was 16,214, of which 12,850 were Greek cases, 1,971 Turkish cases and 1,393 mixed cases, compared with a total of 17,683 in 1960. The total number of cases determined was 16,159 compared with 15,649 in 1960. Of the cases determined 12,719 were Greek, 2,056 Turkish and 1,384 mixed cases. Of the 16,214 actions instituted in 1961, 12,113 actions were in respect of claims up to £100, 2,861 actions between £100 and £500, and 1,240 actions over £500 (Full District Court jurisdiction). Of the total number of actions determined (16,159), in 12,191 the claim was up to £100, in 2,800 the claim was between £100 and £500, and in 1,168 the claim exceeded £500 (Full District Court).

There was a decrease of 1,469 in the number of civil actions filed (16,214) in 1961 compared with the previous year, but it should be observed that in 1960 civil actions reached the peak of 17,683 which is the highest figure on record since 1924 when the corresponding figure was 17,438. The decrease in the number of actions filed in 1961 was in all Districts except Paphos in which there was an increase of 182.

The marked increase in the number of civil cases since 1959 is mainly due to the improvement in the political situation and the return to normal conditions. Between the years 1956 and 1959 people were on the whole reluctant to resort to litigation, preferring to settle their disputes amicably or postponing taking any action in the Courts.

Since the enactment of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Law, Cap. 333, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1957, there has been a steady increase in the number of actions for damages for negligent driving, mainly in the Full District Court jurisdiction.

PRISONS.

The headquarters of the Cyprus Prison Service are at the Central Prison, Nicosia, which is under the direct charge of the Senior Superintendent of Prisons, and under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.

The Central Prison can accommodate up to 600 prisoners. Although the buildings are old, they are large and airy and give the impression of space. The Prison is situated in healthy surroundings on the outskirts of the town. There are electric lights in each cell, adequate cell ventilation and flush lavatories.

There were 134 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year and 179 at the end of the year. The number of long-term prisoners (i.e. those sentenced to imprisonment for two years and over) and the number of short-term prisoners (i.e. those sentenced to imprisonment for less than two years) compare as under :

	1.1.61	31.12.61
Long-term prisoners ..	47	90
Sentenced to death ..	2	4
Short-term prisoners ..	85	85
	<u>134</u>	<u>179</u>

A further classification of the above-mentioned prisoners is given below :

(a) Over 21 years of age :

	As at 1.1.61			As at 31.12.61		
	Greeks	Turks	Total	Greeks	Turks	Total
Males ..	76	28	104	105	40	145
Females	—	3	3	2	1	3
	<u>76</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>148</u>

(b) Under 21 years of age :

Males ..	18	9	27	24	7	31
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>94</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>179</u>

The daily average of convicted prisoners during 1961 was 188.53.

The number of prisoners awaiting trial was 13 at the beginning of the year and 4 at the end of the year ; their daily average was 8.35. Thus the total daily average of the prison population was 196.88.

Discipline among the prisoners was satisfactory. The general health of the prisoners was good, and there were no epidemics or deaths during the year. Minor cases were treated in the Prison Hospital, at which medical care is now available on a more extensive scale than before, while surgical and specialist treatment was provided at the Nicosia General Hospital.

The new Prison Administration concentrated its efforts during the year on the general improvement of the Prison Service, particularly on matters concerning good order and discipline, the improvement of the living conditions of prisoners, their reformation and welfare, the development of prison industries and the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

The Prison Board, which under the abnormal conditions of the last few years existed only in name, was revived during the year, on a wide basis of official and non-official representation, and did valuable work in matters affecting the reformation, employment and welfare of inmates of the Prison.

A new system of classification of prisoners was adopted during the year with the object of avoiding the bad influence of habitual criminals on the other inmates and to this end certain structural alterations were carried out. New methods of treatment of prisoners were also applied, including regular visits by Welfare Officers. The After-Care Committee was reorganized to enable more effective assistance to be given to discharged prisoners for their social and vocational rehabilitation.

The living conditions of prisoners were considerably ameliorated by the creation of well-equipped libraries and recreation rooms, the introduction of a greater variety in their diet and by making their bedding and cells more comfortable.

The prison workshops were repaired and improved, while the numbers of trades on which prisoners are engaged was considerably increased (they now include carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, plumbing and welding, book-binding, broom-making, mat-making).

The Prison Farm, on the other hand, was developed and provided useful employment for prisoners in farming and animal husbandry. As in previous years, a wage-earning scheme continued to be operated ; it allows good-conduct prisoners to earn up to 102 mils a week. Out of their earnings prisoners are allowed to buy up to 20 cigarettes a week, and the balance is credited to assist them on release. A new and more generous scheme is now under consideration.

Young prisoners, under the age of 21, who are housed in separate buildings away from corruptive influences, are under the supervision and guidance of experienced prison officers and school-teachers. Their accommodation and living conditions were considerably improved during the year by improvements to their sleeping quarters, the provision of a recreation room and library

and increased opportunities for activities such as theatrical performances and sports. Their educational and vocational training programme has also been widened.

Female prisoners, who are accommodated in a special block, were given facilities for engaging in knitting, sewing, weaving and gardening, while their living conditions were improved.

Under the Prison Regulations prisoners can earn by good conduct and industry a remission of sentence, the amount of which depends on the prisoner's length of sentence.

The space where nine executed and four fallen EOKA fighters were buried by the British, now known as "the imprisoned graves", was visited during the year by thousands of Greek Cypriots and also by many distinguished visitors from Greece and several other countries, while thousands of wreaths were laid on the graves.

Reform School.

The Reform School at Lapithos, which was founded in 1943 and which is now under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, is an institution run, under a Headmaster, as a boarding-school for male juvenile delinquents and children in need of care or protection sent to the School by order of the Courts.

The boys, whose ages range between 8 and 18 years, are separated into three "houses", according to age. They receive elementary school education and practical training in various trades (carpentry, masonry, shoemaking, pottery, handicraft, bookbinding, cookery) and also in agriculture and animal-husbandry. The boys are thus given the means to earn their living. Full opportunities are also afforded to them for cultural activities, recreation, sports and physical training and the boys are encouraged to accept responsibility and display initiative.

The boys' character and behaviour are under the careful and constant observation of the masters of the School, who are specially qualified, and of social welfare officers, with a view to reformation and rehabilitation of the boys. Boys discharged from the School are, for some time, under the supervision of welfare officers, who report on their progress. Before a boy is discharged from the School, suitable employment is found for him. After-care is also provided in hostels in the main towns, where boys on discharge may live until they can find suitable accommodation of their own. The aim of the School is to instil into these youths a feeling of self-respect and self-confidence so that they can become useful members of society.

The maximum number of boys which the School can accommodate is 72. Practically throughout the year the school was full to capacity. There were 34 releases during the year and 34 admissions, the most common offence being stealing. The general standard of discipline amongst the boys was very good while the work of the School generally during the year was very satisfactory.

Laws of the Republic, 1961

The following Laws were enacted by the House of Representatives in 1961 :—

1. The Intoxicating Liquor (Manufacture) (Amendment) Law, 1961.
2. The Tobacco (Amendment) Law, 1961.
3. The Stamps (Amendment) Law, 1961.
4. The Supreme Constitutional Court (Conditions of Service of Officers) Law, 1961.
5. The Rural Constables (Amendment) Law, 1961.
6. The Special Financial Provisions Law, 1961.
7. The Development Fund and Appropriation Law, 1961.
8. The Republican Army (Establishment and Enrolment) Law, 1961.
9. The Appropriation Law, 1961.
10. The Municipal Corporations Law (Continuation) Law, 1961.
11. The Citizenship of the Republic (Specimens, Expenses and Offences) Law, 1961.
12. The Judgment Debtors (Suspension and Limitation of the Sale of certain Movable Properties) Law, 1961.
13. The Pensions (Increase) Law, 1961.
14. The Supreme Constitutional Court (Remuneration and other Conditions of Service of the Greek and Turkish Judge), Law, 1961.
15. The Municipal Corporations Law (Continuation) (Amendment) Law, 1961.
16. The Lease Goat Grazing Tax (Abolition) Law, 1961.
17. The Rent Control (Business Premises) Law, 1961.
18. The Supplementary Budget (No. 1) Law, 1961.
19. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 1) Law, 1961.
20. The Village Authorities (Continuation and Validity) Law, 1961.
21. The Development Areas (Continuation and Validity of Committee) Law, 1961.
22. The Foreshore Protection (Amendment) Law, 1961.

23. The Social Insurance (Amendment) Law, 1961.
24. The House of Representatives Offices and Staff Law, 1961.
25. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Additional Duties) Law, 1961.
26. The Customs Management (Amendment) Law, 1961.
27. The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1961.
28. The Port Regulation (Amendment) Law, 1961.
29. The Municipal Corporations Law (Continuation) (Amendment) No. 2) Law, 1961.
30. The Medical Registration (Amendment) Law, 1961.
31. The Boundary Commission Law, 1961.
32. The Customs Tariff Law, 1961.
33. The Tax Laws (New Acceptance No. 1) Law, 1961.
34. The Supplementary Budget (No. 2) Law, 1961.
35. The Supplementary Budget (No. 3) Law, 1961.
36. The Municipal Corporations Law (Continuation) (Amendment No. 3) Law, 1961.
37. The Municipal Corporations (Continuation) (Amendment No. 4) Law, 1961.
38. The Debtors (Suspension and Limitation of the Sale of Immoveable Property) (Amendment) Law, 1961.
39. The Rent Control (Business Premises) (Amendment) Law, 1961.
40. The Supplementary Budget (No. 5) Law, 1961.
41. The Domestic Servants (Amendment) Law, 1961.
42. The Advocates (Amendment) Law, 1961.
43. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 3) Law, 1961.
44. The Fisheries (Amendment) Law, 1961.
45. The Supplementary Budget (No. 7) Law, 1961.
46. The Villages (Administration and Improvement) (Amendment) Law, 1961.
47. The Wells (Amendment) Law, 1961.
48. The Public Servants (Return to Previous Duties) Law, 1961.
49. The Supplementary Budget (No. 6) Law, 1961.
50. The Supplementary Budget (No. 8) Law, 1961.
51. The Supplementary Budget (No. 9) Law, 1961.
52. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 4) Law, 1961.
53. The Medical Registration (Amendment) Law, 1961.
54. The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1961.

55. The Municipal Corporations (Continuation) (Amendment No. 5) Law, 1961.
56. The Supplementary Budget (No. 11) Law, 1961.
57. The Documents (Special Duty) Law, 1961.
58. The Income Tax (Foreign Persons) Law, 1961.
59. The Debtors (Restriction on Compulsory Sales of Immovable Property) Law, 1961.
60. The Supplementary Budget (No. 4) Law, 1961.
61. The Supplementary Budget (No. 10) Law, 1961.
62. The Supplementary Budget (No. 12) Law, 1961.
63. The Supplementary Budget (No. 13) Law, 1961.
64. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 1) Law, 1961.
65. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 5) Law, 1961.
66. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 6) Law, 1961.
67. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 7) Law, 1961.
68. The Development Fund and Supplementary Budget (No. 8) Law, 1961.
69. The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation (Amendment) No. 3) Law, 1961.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs came formally into existence on the 16th August, 1960, the day of the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus and for the first time in its history Cyprus took responsibility for the conduct of her own Foreign Affairs. In November of the same year the Foreign Service of the Republic Law, 1960, was published providing for the establishment and organisation of the Foreign Service but it was not until the middle of May, 1961, that the Ministry's diplomatic staff was engaged.

2. The Republic of Cyprus has established the following Embassies abroad. The dates shown in brackets are the dates on which Ambassadors have presented their credentials:

Washington (31.10.61), Athens (2.11.60), Ankara (14.11.60), Bonn (25.1.61), Cairo (28.3.61).

A Diplomatic Representative of Cyprus to the United Kingdom was also appointed on the 9th November, 1960, who, on Cyprus becoming a member of the Commonwealth, was styled "High Commissioner".

In addition to the consular services provided at each Embassy a Consul-General was appointed and took up his duties in Alexandria, United Arab Republic, on the 7th December, 1961.

United Nations.

3. The Republic of Cyprus became a member of the United Nations Organisation, on the 17th September, 1960, and the Ambassador of the Republic in Washington was designated as Head of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to this Organisation. Cyprus joined also as a full member the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations and other international bodies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The Commonwealth.

4. Following the admission of the Republic of Cyprus as a member of the Commonwealth it joined the following organisations in the United Kingdom concerned with various aspects of Commonwealth relations :

- (a) Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, a central unit dealing with the Commonwealth Educational (scholarships and fellowships) Plan. Under this plan Cyprus is

- offered every year a number of scholarships from Commonwealth countries. In return Cyprus offered three scholarships tenable at the Forestry College at Prodromos ;
- (b) Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council ;
 - (c) Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry.

Council of Europe.

5. The Republic of Cyprus became the 16th member of the Council of Europe on the 24th May 1961.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs took part for the first time since Cyprus admission to the Council in the 29th Session of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe which was held in Paris on the 16th December, 1961.

On that date the Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed in Paris for and on behalf of the Government of the Republic the following International Agreements concluded between the Members of the Council of Europe :

- (a) Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ;
- (b) Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ;
- (c) The second Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe ;
- (d) Fourth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe.

Since its admission to the Council of Europe the Republic has been several times represented at the Meetings of the Committees of Government Experts of this Organisation by Government Officials from the competent Ministries. Cyprus Parliamentary Delegations headed by the President of the House of Representatives attended meetings of the Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Tripartite Alliance.

6. In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance concluded between the Republic of Cyprus, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey, a Tripartite Headquarters was established on the 16th August, 1960.

On the 19th December, 1960 the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey met in Paris, for the first time in their capacity as members of the Committee of Ministers of the Tripartite Alliance and they decided, *inter alia*, to establish a Committee of Alternates consisting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, or his Representative and the Ambassadors of Greece and Turkey in Cyprus. The seat of this Committee is the capital

of Cyprus, Nicosia. During the year 1961 the Committee of Alternates held 11 meetings under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Committee of Ministers of the Tripartite Alliance held its second meeting on the 18th December 1961, in Paris, under the Chairmanship of the Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs.

International Agreements.

7. During the period under review the Government of the Republic has concluded the following agreements with foreign Governments :—

(1) *United States of America* :—

The first Agreement for Economic Assistance was signed on 8th December 1960 and provided for the grant of 40,000 metric tons of wheat and 10,000 metric tons of barley. A General Agreement for Technical Co-operation was signed on 29th June, 1961 ;

(2) *Federal Republic of Germany* :—

The Cyprus Government concluded on the 30th October, 1961, three Agreements; a Trade Agreement, an Economic Agreement and an Agreement on Technical Assistance ;

(3) *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* :—

A Trade and Payments Agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Cyprus was signed on 22nd December, 1961 ;

(4) *Greece* :—

An Air Services Agreement was signed with Greece on 22nd December, 1961.

Visits abroad.

8. The Minister of Foreign Affairs accompanied the President of the Republic on His visits to the following countries :

Egypt from 3rd to 10th June 1961 on official visit ;

Yugoslavia (Belgrade) from 30th August to 7th September, 1961, for the Conference of non-aligned countries.

Foreign Delegations in Cyprus.

9. The Republic of Cyprus has established diplomatic relations with quite a number of countries. Until the end of 1961 twenty five countries were represented in Cyprus, fifteen of them by resident and ten by non-resident representatives. Various countries have already appointed Honorary Consuls ; at the end of 1961 there were 16 such Honorary Consuls.

Ministry of Defence.

1. INTRODUCTION.

When Cyprus attained its Independence on the 16th August, 1960, and became an Independent and Sovereign Republic, the Republican Government shouldered the responsibility of the country's defence. And with the introduction of the ministerial system of Government, under the Constitution of the Republic, the Ministry of Defence, which was formally constituted on the Independence Day, took over this responsibility.

The Ministry of Defence is now situated at Wolseley Barracks and, with its small staff, is doing its best to cope with the great volume of work (which varies from the setting up of proper stores for clothing, equipment, office furniture and the provision of training facilities, to pay matters and the preparation of the various Regulations and Instructions), connected with the establishment of the Cyprus Army.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the establishment, maintenance and the functioning of the Army of the Republic.

2. TRIPARTITE HEADQUARTERS.

The Treaty of Alliance signed at Nicosia on the 16th August, 1960, between the Republic of Cyprus, the Kingdom of Greece and the Republic of Turkey provides for the establishment of a Tripartite Headquarters on the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, in which Greece and Turkey shall participate.

In accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, an Advance Party of Greek and Turkish Officers arrived in Cyprus on the 12.1.60 and, in co-operation with the Ministry of Defence, made all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation, etc., of the Greek and of the Turkish Contingents, and for the establishment of the Tripartite Headquarters which was set up officially on the 16th August, 1960.

The Tripartite Headquarters which is now situated at Wolseley Barracks in Nicosia, is, among other things, also responsible for the training of the Army of the Republic.

3. CYPRUS ARMY.

General : Under Article 129 of the Constitution, the Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom sixty per centum shall be Greeks and forty per centum shall be Turks.

Service in the Army is voluntary unless the President and the Vice-President of the Republic by common agreement decide to impose compulsory military service.

At present there is no compulsory military service in Cyprus.

A Law providing for the Constitution of, and Enlistment in, the Army of the Republic was enacted early in 1961. This Law provides for the preparatory stages of the setting up of the Army and specially those relating to enlistment.

Recruiting Regulations were also made and published during the year, under Section 10 of the Army Law.

The Table of Organization and Equipment for the Cyprus Army has been prepared in consultation with the Tripartite Headquarters.

The Table of Organization envisages 5 Infantry Battalions, including a Heavy Weapons Company and a number of auxiliary Units such as Supply, Transportation, Signals and Maintenance Platoons.

Preparations and arrangements have been made on the initiative of this Ministry for the supply of arms and equipment for the Cyprus Army from Greece and Turkey in the form of military assistance.

The Commander and the Deputy Commander of the Cyprus Army were appointed soon after Independence Day, and in 1961, 10 Commissioned Officers (6 Greek and 4 Turkish) with previous military experience were appointed, on contract, to take over key posts at the Cyprus Army Headquarters and at the General Training Centre of the Cyprus Army.

The Headquarters of the Cyprus Army and a number of auxiliary Units have been established at Wolseley Barracks, Nicosia.

Recruitment : The first batch of recruits (numbering 84 in all) for the Cyprus Army were sworn in on the 2nd of May, 1961.

A total of 1,514 applications for enlistment in the Cyprus Army were received during the period under review. Of these, 376 candidates who were selected by the Recruiting Board, as constituted under the Recruiting Regulations, 1961, were enlisted in the Army by the end of the year.

Enlistment in the Cyprus Army will be carried out in echelons.

Training : A General Training Centre for the Cyprus Army has been established at the ex-British Military Hospital, at Pallouriotissa, in consultation with the Tripartite Headquarters.

All arrangements with regard to the clothing, equipment, accommodation and feeding of the recruits for the first phase of the enlistments were made by the Ministry, in consultation with the Cyprus Army Headquarters, and the General Training Centre started functioning as from the 1st of August, 1961.

The necessary arrangements as regards training equipment, training areas, lecture rooms, etc., were also made by the Ministry in consultation with the Tripartite Headquarters and, the training programmes, etc., having been prepared by the latter, the actual training of the first batch of recruits commenced on the 11th September, 1961.

In accordance with the approved Curriculum, first priority was given to the Concise Training, which included a training course for 69 Candidate Officers, 86 Candidate NCOs and 84 Enlisted Men. The Concise Training was completed in November, 1961.

The first Normal Training course for Candidate Officers also commenced on the 11th September, 1961.

The training of the Cyprus Army is being carried out by Greek and Turkish military personnel, in accordance with Article IV of the Treaty of Alliance. For this purpose 125 Officers and other Ranks composed of Greek and Turkish military personnel, who have been detached from their respective Contingents in Cyprus, have formed themselves into a Training Group, which provides the cadre of Instructors.

The Greek and Turkish Contingents stationed in Cyprus have also been co-operative in providing, on loan, the arms and ammunition required for the training of the existing members of the Cyprus Army, although this is not within their responsibilities.

Manpower : 64 Candidate Officers who had successfully completed their Officers' Training Course (Concise) were appointed as Acting Second Lieutenants as from the 1st December, 1961, and 81 Candidate Non-Commissioned Officers who had successfully completed their NCOs' Course (Concise) were appointed as Acting Corporals as from the 1st December, 1961.

The strength of the Army as at 31st December, 1961, was as follows :—

- *76 Commissioned Officers.
- 60 Candidate Officers.
- 80 Non-Commissioned Officers.
- **144 Enlisted Men.

Notes :—

- *Includes 2 Generals and 10 Contract Officers.
- **Includes 60 Enlisted Men who have received no training as yet.

Ministry of Communications and Works

The functions of the Ministry of Communications and Works are :

1. Planning of Communication works.
2. Study, execution and exploitation of communication works.
3. Organisation of communications.
4. Planning, construction, maintenance and management of public buildings.
5. Study and execution of public works planned by other Ministries.
6. Antiquities.
7. Postal Services.
8. Telecommunications.

The Ministry exercises its powers through the following Departments and the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority :

Public Works Department.
Ports Department.
Civil Aviation Department.
Antiquities Department, and
Postal Department.

In 1961 the main functions of the Ministry were briefly as follows :

(a) *Road Construction Works* : The Five-Year Economic Development Programme announced by H.B. the President of the Republic provides for an expenditure of £5,460,000 to help complete the work already in progress on the island's main highways, improve existing roads and construct new ones in big production centres. Improvement or reconstruction work was continued or started on practically all roads connecting the island's towns, as well as on many tourist and village roads against a total expenditure of £732,869.

In addition to this amount a sum of £184,915 was spent on road maintenance during the year under review.

Efforts were made and improvement was effected in methods of planning and construction such as the use of air-topography, the wider use of the premix system etc. The following table shows the main road construction works carried out in 1961 :

ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORKS EXECUTED IN 1961.

Road	Amount spent
	£
Nicosia—Limassol	140,058
Nicosia—Larnaca	19,503
Limassol—Ktima	47,057
Nicosia—Kyrenia	20,117
Ktima—Polis	18,368
Nicosia—Famagusta	185,494
Limassol—Agros	78,279
Larnaca—Kofinou	40,793
Lithrangomi—Galinoporni	12,000
Ardhana—Kantara	14,995
Polis—Aphrodite Baths	9,994
Kyrenia—Bellapais	24,510
Polemi—Panayia—Timi	46,056
Stroumbi—Kathikas—Khrysokhou	9,850
Kyrenia—Lapithos	3,025
Various Minor Works	670,099
	62,770
	£732,869

During 1961, 2,633 regular and casual workers were employed. The expenditure in terms of wages for these workers amounted to £868,694.

The following table shows the length of roads in miles the maintenance of which is the responsibility of the Public Works Department.

ROADS THE MAINTENANCE OF WHICH IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Type of Road	Miles	Amount spent in 1961	Cost per mile	Carriage-way width
Asphalted ..	897	£ 172,779	£ 190	10'–30'
Non-asphalted ..	156	12,136	73	10'–22'

Above figures include 30 miles of municipal roads maintained by the Public Works Department.

(b) *Public Buildings* : New building works to the value of £247,721 were planned and put in hand in 1961. The most important of these are shown in the table below :

BUILDING WORKS CARRIED OUT IN 1961.

Description of work	Amount spent
	£
Nicosia General Hospital Laundry and Offices ..	9,475
Nurses Training Centre	1,342
Prisons—various works	4,869
Central Stores	1,763
Cyprus Museum—Extensions to	1,800
Kyrenia Post Office—New Building	4,701
Larnaca Court Building—Extensions and Alterations to	5,502
Police Buildings—Alterations to	1,324
New Fire Station at Larnaca	3,721
New Fire Station at Limassol	11,797
Nicosia Fire Service—Extensions to	3,577
Psychiatric Unit	83,068
New Mental Hospital	50,763
Rural Health Centres at :	
Agros	7,922
Galatia	6,348
Evrykhou	6,176
Athienou	7,964
Lyssos	5,987
Polystypos	1,358
Marathovouno	6,499
Phiti	5,944
Lefka	3,361
St. Charalambos House for the Disabled ..	999
Reform School—Erection of Buildings	1,240
Tourist Pavilions	5,186
Various Minor Works	4,985
Total	£247,721

907 regular and casual workers were employed on these works.

(c) *Port Works* : The Ministry dealt with this all important problem right from the start. In October, 1960, Greek port expert Mr. D. Pippas, Professor at the National Metsovion Polytechnic of Athens, was invited to Cyprus and after a detailed survey submitted, in June, 1961, his proposals on port development in the

island. On the basis of these proposals and following a decision by the Council of Ministers Mr. Pippas was later asked to prepare final plans for port development at Limassol and Larnaca.

After international tender a contract was signed last November between the Government and Polservice, a Polish contracting firm, for port expansion at Famagusta. The contract was in the sum of £1,202,000 and provided for the construction of new moles, new quays 600 metres long and a large basin 10 metres deep. The plans for the works in question were made by the British firm Coode and Partners who will also supervise the work. Meanwhile, preliminary work was started on plans to erect the necessary building installations for the new port and to provide them with the necessary mechanical equipment.

Besides the above, protection and improvement work was started at Kyrenia harbour last summer. This work, which is on the lines of the Pippas proposals, provides, at the present stage, for the blocking of the north entrance of the harbour and the building of a new entrance to the east, as well as the building of quay walls and the carrying out of dredging, all at a cost of £80,000. Half this work has already been completed, the remainder being expected to be completed by the summer of 1963.

It will be recalled that the Five-Year Economic Development Programme provides for £11,100,000 to be spent on port works at Famagusta, Limassol, Larnaca, Paphos and Xeros.

During 1961 dredging continued at existing ports against a total expenditure of £17,312.

(d) *Sea Communications* : Thanks mainly to the initiative of individual shipping agents, the island has been linked with many countries by regular and casual sea lines which help promote the island's external trade and tourism to a considerable degree. The total number of vessels which put in at Cyprus ports during 1961 was 4,771 of a total capacity of 8,029,205 tons as against 4,549 ships of a total capacity of 7,631,923 tons in 1960. The following table shows the most important lines which made regular and casual voyages to and from Cyprus in 1961.

SHIPPING LINES WHICH MADE REGULAR OR CASUAL
VOYAGES TO AND FROM CYPRUS IN 1961.

- The Fred-Olsen Line (Norwegian).
- Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab Aktieselskab (Danish).
- The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Dutch).
- The Aktiebolaget Transmarin (Swedish).
- The Svenska Oriente Line (Swedish).
- The Deutsch Levant Line (German).
- The Atlas Line (German).
- The Argo Levant Line (German).

Den Norske Mediterranean Line (Norwegian).
 The Zim Israel Navigation Company (Israeli).
 The Shoham Sherutey Hayam Limited (Israeli).
 The Hellenic Mediterranean Lines (Greek).
 The Adriatica Societa Anonima di Navigazione (Italian).
 The Olympic Cruisers (Greek).
 The Jugoslavenska Linijska Plovidba, the Jadranska Slobodna.
 Plovidba and the Kvarnerska Plovidba (Yugoslavian).
 The Turkish Maritime Lines (Turkish).
 The Nomicos Lines (Greek).
 Epirotiki Steamship Navigation Company (Greek).
 Typaldos Brothers Steamship Company (Greek).
 Black State Steamship Company (U.S.S.R.).
 Kavounides Lines (Greek).

The table shows the volume of imports and exports effected through the ports of the Republic in the last three years as well as the number of passengers who arrived in or departed from the island by sea.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CYPRUS PORTS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

	1959		1960		1961	
	Im-ports in tons	Ex-ports in tons	Im-ports in tons	Ex-ports in tons	Im-ports in tons	Ex-ports in tons
Famagusta ..	297,263	167,062	287,942	182,290	326,164	189,197
Larnaca ..	319,472	5,823	300,718	5,852	313,950	6,283
Limassol ..	94,157	74,794	102,574	59,269	148,307	56,724
Paphos ..	14,379	96,479	17,646	88,465	15,630	25,524
Kyrenia ..	46	1	57	4	26	—
Karavostassi	9,657	828,700	10,289	839,247	12,999	840,590
Zygi-Vassiliko ..	—	241,881	—	373,510	—	236,701
Nicosia Air-port ..	735	172	869	322	839	449
	735,709	1,414,912	720,095	1,548,959	817,915	1,355,468

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA WERE :

	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>
1959	18,903	21,362
1960	16,967	25,086
1961	20,771	26,041

These figures do not include passengers disembarking for one day only.

(e) *Shipping* : The Ministry, fully appreciating the importance the establishment and development of shipping would have on economic development and employment in the island, went ahead with the drafting of modern shipping legislation which, it is believed, will form the foundation for Cyprus shipping.

For shipping development there is need for capital investment on the one hand and training of crews on the other. Regarding the former ample interest is being shown by capital holders willing to invest in shipping enterprises. Regarding the latter, several companies whose vessels call at Cyprus, as well as Cypriot ship-owners, have taken on 12 Cypriot seamen and cadet officers. While the engagement of trainees continues, the Greek Government has offered nine scholarships-for studies at the Aspropyrgchos School of Commercial Naval Officers and Ship Mechanics and has made it possible for 100 Cypriots to be trained on Greek boats for one year.

(f) *Civil Aviation* : The Ministry, aiming on the one hand at maintaining and improving air communications in the Island and on the other at making use of the Island's right as an independent country to exchange traffic rights with other countries and have full control of the Nicosia International Airport, has right from the start acted as follows :

- (i) it worked out a plan for overall improvements to building installations and technical equipment at Nicosia International Airport and for the construction of a larger parking apron and a new tarmac, as well as other smaller works at a total estimated expenditure of £1,000,000. The new tarmac has already been constructed at a cost of £45,000. The drawing of plans for the terminal buildings has been entrusted to German architects Dozsch-Gehrman, while in regard to technical equipment the Ministry has entered into negotiations with the Cyprus Telecommunications Authority with a view to installing a new telecommunications system which would bring Cyprus in contact with neighbouring countries. An up-to-date teletype radio telephone system has already been installed linking Nicosia with Athens.
- (ii) it has entered into negotiations with other countries with a view to exchanging traffic rights and concluding air agreements with those countries with which Cyprus wishes to establish air communications. A bilateral air agreement has already been signed with Greece.
- (iii) it has organised the training of Cypriots to take over Air Control Services at Nicosia Airport to replace British staff now serving in the control tower and the Flight Information Centre. Already 10 Cypriots have taken over from an equal number of British officers and eight more, who have had their training in the United Kingdom,

are soon expected to take up their duties as Air Traffic Controllers. Another 21 Cypriots will start training in Air Control during 1962.

The following table shows air traffic in Cyprus during 1961 as against 1960, the number of passengers and the volume of freight and mail flown in, out or through Cyprus during 1960 and 1961, as well as the number of air companies, which operated regular air services in Cyprus during the year under review.

AIR TRAFFIC AT NICOSIA AIRPORT IN 1961 AS AGAINST 1960.

	1960		1961	
	In-wards	Out-wards	In-wards	Out-wards
Scheduled Services	2,554	2,553	2,300	2,300
Non-Scheduled Services	755	753	913	914
Local Flights	22	22	55	55
Total	3,331	3,328	3,268	3,269

	Embarked			Disembarked		
	1960	1961	%	1960	1961	%
Passengers	65,757	76,466	+16,28	66,447	78,897	+14,22
Freight (kilos)	304,336	437,579	+43,78	895,931	900,798	+ 0,54
Mail (kilos)	59,983	40,572	-32,36	113,226	106,009	- 6,37

	On transit		%
	1960	1961	
Passengers	19,212	15,638	-18,60
Freight (kilos)	213,576	181,778	-14,88
Mail (kilos)	21,874	13,030	-40,43

Air Services were operated by the following eight scheduled airlines : Cyprus Airways in association with B.E.A., Olympic Airways, Turk Hava Yollari, Middle East Airlines, Air Liban, El Al Israel Airlines, United Arab Airlines and Air Jordan.

(g) *Antiquities* : The Ministry, appreciating the importance of antiquities to tourist development and the historic projection of the Island, has, through the competent Department, prepared a five-year development programme in respect of the island's antiquities. Expenditure involved is estimated at £550,000. The programme provides for the erection of a Byzantine and Mediaeval Museum, a gallery and district museums, for extensive excavations at various archaeological sites, the publication of studies and archaeological surveys, the acquisition of private land for archaeological purposes, the restoration and repair of ancient monuments, the repair and cleaning of wall paintings, additions to the Cyprus Museum Library, the training of archaeologists and the construction and repair of roads leading to archaeological sites.

During the year under review work was carried out in the following fields :

(1) **Excavations and Discoveries.**—The French Expedition to Enkomi under Professor Claude F. A. Schaeffer resumed excavations in the central part of the Late Bronze Age town where they uncovered two areas one in the north with evidence of copper smelting and another in the South with evidence tending to show that the buildings were used for religious purposes. These buildings belong to the various stages of the Late Cypriote (Bronze) Age. The finds include terracotta figurines, stone stamp-seals, cylinder seals, terracotta masks and other finds.

An Australian Expedition under Professor James R. Stewart of Sydney excavated at two sites near the village of Karmi on the north slopes of the Kyrenia mountains. Several chamber tombs of the Early and Middle Cypriote (Bronze) Age were cleared. One of them showed a human figure in relief against the side of the dromos by the tomb doorway. In another tomb the expedition brought to light a polychrome Kamares cup evidently imported from Crete.

At Salamis the Department of Antiquities continued the clearing of the Roman Theatre and uncovered practically the whole of the scene building. Towards the end of the season a beginning was made in the excavation of the structures against which the auditorium was built. On the *frons scenae* several large statues of roman Emperors and an inscription in honour of Hadrian were brought to light. Another inscription mentions a certain Pankleus gymnasiarch *in aeternum*. More evidence tends to show that the theatre was erected at the time of Augustus, that it was re-arranged in the course of the later imperial times and that it was destroyed by the earthquakes of the fourth century A.D. following which it was partially repaired. Restoration work was also put in hand in the auditorium where the two ends were rebuilt and three new rows of seats reconstructed along the upper part.

At Kition the Department of Antiquities cleared a tomb in which an attic lekythos of the end of the fifth century was discovered.

(2) **Museums.** At the Cyprus Museum new metal and glass cases were made for exhibition of finds and coins while other show-cases were constructed for the new store rooms. New acquisitions include a number of funerary terracotta figures of cypro-greek art of the fourth century B.C. from Marion and several hoards of byzantine and Lusignan coins.

The repairs and alterations to the School building of Ayia Zoni, Varosha, which has been converted into a District Museum, have been completed and the exhibition of finds has been put in hand. The construction of the new Paphos District Museum continued at Ktima (stage A).

In the Episkopi (Curium) Museum new metal and glass show-cases have been made.

In the Kouklia (Paphos) Manor which is used as a local Museum the reconstruction of the east mediaeval wing made considerable progress.

(3) **Ancient Monuments.**—Among Government-owned monuments the following were repaired or reconstructed :

- (i) the Ashlar tomb of Amathus.
- (ii) Part of the East Stoa of the Gymnasium at Salamis.
- (iii) Part of the auditorium of the Curium Theatre which was ready in September and was used for performances of ancient tragedies by the National Theatre of Greece.
- (iv) The prehistoric cemetery at site Palialona at Karmi village. Many mediaeval buildings under Government care have also been repaired in Nicosia, Kyrenia, St. Hilarion, Bellapais, Buffavento, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos.

The Cyprus Church Authorities contributed substantial sums towards repairs to monasteries and churches. In many cases the Department of Antiquities contributed part of the expenditure but all the repairs were carried out by the technical staff of the Department.

At Ayios Panteleimon Monastery, Myrtou, the north and western wings were thoroughly reconditioned with funds provided by the Kyrenia See. At Ayia Napa, Famagusta District, the Venetian building of the Monastery was repaired with funds provided by the Archbishopric and partly by the Department of Antiquities. The early byzantine mosaic at Kanakaria church, Famagusta District was cleaned and consolidated by experts of the Byzantine Institute of America with funds provided by the

Archbishopric and the Department of Antiquities. Similarly the Panayia tis Kyras mosaic at Livadhia, Famagusta District was repaired by the same Institute. The floor of the Armenian Church Nicosia (Notre-Dame-de-Tyr) was replaced by a new one on a pattern provided by the Department. Several mediaeval tomb-slabs extracted from the old floor were presented to the Cyprus Museum by the Church Authorities of the said church.

At Paphos the interior walls of the Fort were grouted and painted where necessary and a large part of the east wing of the Kouklia Manor was reconstructed in the original mediaeval style.

(h) *Postal Services*: The posts Department has prepared a five-year plan for the improvement of postal services in the island. The expenditure involved is estimated at £120,000.

This programme aims at better service to the urban and rural population of the island by increasing the number of post offices and post boxes in towns, by extending the house-to-house delivery of mail to the suburbs, by setting up post offices in large rural centres and by improving transport methods in rural areas as a whole. Within the framework of this programme a new post office building was erected at Kyrenia during 1961 at a cost of £8,000.

The Ministry believes that by pursuing a proper stamp policy, Cyprus can realise profits running to many thousands of pounds annually from the sale of stamps to philatelists. Already a full series of permanent stamps is being printed and in 1962 extraordinary issues will be put on sale.

The following table shows the volume of postal traffic handled in 1961 as against 1960.

MAIL TRAFFIC IN 1961.

	1960	1961
Letters	22,218,000	23,578,000
Post cards	121,000	150,000
Printed material and samples ..	11,527,000	11,055,000
Registered letters and other articles	815,000	825,000
Parcels	132,500	128,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,813,500	35,736,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of wireless receiving licences issued or renewed was 65,119 (including those issued free of charge); 2,300 Television licences (including 843 renewal licences); 450 Wireless Dealers licences and 40 Amateurs Wireless licences were issued.

(i) *Telecommunications* : The Cyprus Inland Telecommunications Authority has prepared a five-year development programme providing for improvements to the internal and external system of telecommunications at an estimated cost of £1,400,000. The programme was put in hand during the year under review when 98 villages were linked to the telephone system of the island. Another 87 villages are expected to be supplied with telephone in 1962.

The five-year plan provides for the installation of telephones in all villages and a new system of automatic trunk-calls.

In 1961 the Telecommunications Authority purchased all equipment, installations and rights belonging to Cable and Wireless, at a cost of £130,000, and thus took over external telecommunications. Radio-telephone communication with the outside world was extended to five new countries.

(j) *Government Telephones* : During 1961 a sum of £68,488 was spent on Government telephone installations.

(k) *Inland Transport* : Inland transport in Cyprus is as yet unorganised and, according to the U.N. Thorpe Report, in a chaotic condition. To face this problem the Ministry has invited an expert through the United Nations who is due in the island shortly.

(l) *Works planned by other Ministries* : In 1961 the Ministry designed and executed various projects. These were planned by the Ministry itself or other Ministries and are referred to earlier in this chapter. These works were : the Psychiatric Unit and Mental Hospital at Athalassa, nine Health Centres in various villages, extensions to the Nicosia General Hospital new buildings for the Fire Service at Limassol and Larnaca, extensions and alterations to the Court Building at Larnaca and various other secondary works. Moreover, a sum of £73,050 was spent on maintenance of public buildings.

(m) *International Organisations* : For better reciprocal service on the international plane, the Republic became a member of the following world organisations connected with the functions of the Ministry :

- (i) International Civil Aviation Organisation.
- (ii) World Telecommunications Union.
- (iii) World Postal Union.
- (iv) International Lighthouse Organisation.

(n) *Services* : The contribution of the officers of the Ministry and the Departments under it to the above achievements was considerable. In spite of the serious reduction in staff, especially the technical, due to the withdrawal of British officers, the Cypriot officers and employees, being fully aware of their increased responsibilities after independence, are making every effort to help the Ministry succeed in its mission.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Appointments and promotions in the public service are entrusted to the Public Service Commission which is a body established and appointed under the Constitution. The Commission consists of a chairman and nine members appointed jointly by the President and Vice-President for a period of six years. Seven Members of the Commission are Greeks and three members are Turks.

The duties of the Commission are to make the allocation of public offices between the two Communities and to appoint, confirm, emplace on the permanent or pensionable establishment, promote, transfer, retire and exercise disciplinary control over public officers.

APPENDICES

*Appendix A: Number of Persons in Industrial Employment, September, 1955.**

Industry	Number of establishments	Total number of persons employed
Mining and Quarrying	353	6,510
Food, Drinks and Tobacco ..	1,882	5,714
Miscellaneous Light Industries ..	9,851	20,742
Construction and Allied Industries	728	20,808
Total	12,814	53,774

*No subsequent survey was made at a later date.

Appendix B: Actual average weekly earnings and actual hours worked in certain industries

Note : 1,000 mils = £1.

(Typical week selected 15.10.61 to 21.10.61)

Industry	Average number of hours worked						Average weekly earnings				
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (Under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (Under 18)	All wage earners	Men (18 & over)	Boys (Under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (Under 18)	All wage earners	
1. Agriculture	43		44		43	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	
2. Mining	41		42		41	5.900	3,095	4,170		4,170	
3. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	38		44		38	7.110	4,290	7,045		7,045	
4. Chemical and allied trades	51		45		49	5.515	3.615	5.410		5.410	
5. Engineering	45	43			44	6.955	3.150	5.490		5.490	
6. Vehicles	41	45			43	7.465	1.990	5.125		5.125	
7. Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	44	41			43	5.945	1.435	3.025		3.025	
8. Textiles			46	50	47	5.990	3.280	3.295	3.370	3.295	
9. Leather, leather goods (excluding boots and shoes)	44		43	41	43	7.345	4.015	5.240	2.280	5.240	
10. Clothing (including boots and shoes)	46	42	47	44	46	7.290	3.635	5.790		5.790	
11. Food manufacture and packing	51	48	62	44	57	9.475	8.025	8.405	2.495	8.405	
12. Drink manufacture	45		44	44	45	7.265	3.530	6.180		6.180	
13. Tobacco manufacture	44		42	44	43	7.720	3.260	4.245	3.360	4.245	
14. Wood working	44		44		44	6.675	2.270	4.910		4.910	
15. Paper and printing	46	44	44		46	7.955	2.715	6.315		6.315	
16. Other manufacturing industries	45		55		52	6.290	3.385	4.130		4.130	
17. Building and contracting	42	40	43		41	6.905	4.610	6.190		6.190	
18. Electricity and water supply	44		44		44	7.115	2.975	7.115		7.115	
19. Transport and communication	48	44			47	7.285	1.950	6.905		6.905	
20. Distributive trades*	201	201	207		203	32.300	14.000	25.350		25.350	
21. Public administration, public works, etc.	43	42	42		43	5.900	3.575	5.585		5.585	
22. Miscellaneous services, various	46	47	45		46	7.090	3.140	6.300		6.300	

* Figures refer to October, 1961.

Appendix C: Statistics of predominant wage-rates and normal hours of work

The data refer to the week ended the 21st October, 1961.

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. AGRICULTURE :								
(a) Agricultural workers	1.000		530		44		44	
(b) Shepherds	1.000				50			
2. MINING :								
I.—Cupreous Ore Mining & Quar- rying :								
(i) Underground :								
(a) Miners	1.530							
(b) Operatives and labourers	1.320				40			
(c) Tractor drivers	1.400				40			
(d) Brakemen	1.400				44			
(e) Pipe fitters	1.505				40			
(f) Pumpmen	n.a.				40			
(g) Timbermen	1.505				40			
(h) Trackmen	1.505				40			
(i) Blasters	1.505				40			

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
(ii) Surface :			820				44	
(a) Operatives and labourers ..	1,135				44			
(b) Tractor drivers ..	1,365				44			
(c) Brakemen ..	1,370				40			
(d) Pipe fitters ..	1,445				40			
(e) Blacksmiths ..	1,575				40			
(f) Mechanics and repairmen ..	1,480				40			
(g) Electricians ..	1,490				40			
(h) Drillers ..	1,295				44			
(i) Driller assistants ..	n.a.							
(j) Hoistmen ..	1,600				40			
(k) Moulders ..	1,545				40			
(l) Masons ..	1,510				40			
(m) Carpenters ..	1,540				40			
(n) Painters ..	1,400				40			
(o) Watchmen ..	1,250				40			
II.—Other Ore Mining & Quarrying :								
(i) Underground :								
(a) Drillers ..	1,410							
(b) Driller assistants ..	1,285							
(c) Operatives and labourers ..	1,200							
(d) Timbermen ..	1,485							

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
4. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES :								
(i) Pharmaceutical preparations :								
(a) Dispensers	1.925							
(b) Dispenser apprentices	900				44			
(c) Messengers and office boys	825							
(ii) Soap manufacture :								
(a) Operatives, skilled	1.295		485		44			44
(b) Operatives, unskilled	985							
(iii) Oil mills :								
Operatives & labourers	935							
5. ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKS :								
(a) Blacksmiths	1.375							
(b) Blacksmith assistants	705							
(c) Fitters	1.295							
(d) Plumbers	1.355							
(e) Moulders	1.290				44			
(f) Turners	1.185							
(g) Electro-welders	1.345							
(h) Coppersmiths	n.a.							
(i) Coppersmith assistants	n.a.							
(j) Tinsmiths	n.a.							
(k) Apprentices, metal working trades		300				44		

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
6. VEHICLES :								
(i) Motor repairs & garages :								
(a) Mechanics & repairmen (Auto-mobile)	1,300	245			44	44		
(b) Apprentices Auto-mechanics	585				44			
(ii) Bicycle repairs :								
(a) Repairers	1,000	150			44	44		
(b) Apprentices								
7. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC.:								
Jewellery and Plates :								
(a) Goldsmiths	1,050	245			44	44		
(b) Apprentices								
8. TEXTILES :								
(i) Cotton spinning :								
(a) Spinners, textile			550					
(b) Operatives and skilled labourers,			860					
(c) Operatives and unskilled labourers,			530	510				
(d) Apprentices			410				44	

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
9. LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS (excluding footwear) :								
(i) Leather (tanning and dressing) :								
(a) Craftsmen and Kindred workers	1.300				44			
(b) Operatives and labourers	1.090				44			
(ii) Leather goods, incl. saddlery :								
(a) Craftsmen	1,100*		635		44			
(b) Machinists			615	430				
(c) Operatives and labourers								
10. CLOTHING (incl. footwear) :								
(i) Tailoring :								
(a) Coat-makers	1,170							
(b) Trouser-makers	945							
(c) Assistants	690				44			
(d) Apprentices		205				44		
(ii) Dress-making :								
Dressmakers and seamstresses			575				44	
(iii) Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes :								
(a) Shoemakers	1.175							
(b) Shoemakers assistants	845							
(c) Machinists	1.275		590		44			
(d) Repairers	1.150*							
(e) Apprentices		495						44

Industry	Predominant wage-rates			Normal hours of work per week				
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
11. Food :								
(i) Grain milling :								
(a) Millers	2,480				44			
(b) Operatives and labourers	935		620		44	44		
(ii) Bread :								
(a) Kneaders	1,190				44			
(b) Ovenmen	1,265				44			
(c) Salesmen	1,150*				44			
(d) Operatives and labourers	1,000				44			
(iii) Flour confectionery :								
(a) Confectioners	1,485				44			
(b) Waiters	945				44			
(c) Apprentices, confectioners		665				44		
(d) Operatives and labourers								
(iv) Macaroni :								
Operatives and labourers	850				44		44	
(v) Sugar confectionery :								
(a) Confectioners	1,300				44			
(b) Operatives and labourers	910			370	44		44	44
(iv) Carob kibbling :								
(a) Craftsmen	1,600				44			
(b) Operatives and labourers	1,100				44		44	
(vii) Citrus grading, packing and by-products :								
(a) Carpenters	1,630				44			
(b) Porters	1,635				44			
(c) Wrappers			990					
(d) Packers			990					
(viii) Food and fodder industries, n.e.s. :								
Operatives and labourers	1,080		485		44		44	44

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
17. BUILDING AND CONTRACTING :								
(a) Stone masons and brick layers	1.375							
(b) Stone masons and brick layers apprentices		595				44		
(c) Carpenters and joiners	1.355							
(d) Carpenters and joiners apprentices		485			44	44		
(e) Operatives and labourers	930		780				44	
(f) Painters	1.275							
(g) Electric fitters	1.115	290				44		
(h) Electric fitters apprentices								
18. ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY :								
(i) Electricity :								
(a) Fitters	1.530							
(b) Fitters assistants	n.a.							
(c) Engine drivers	1.575							
(d) Motor transport drivers	1.215				44			
(e) Electricians	1.040							
(f) Wiremen	1.415							
(g) Linesmen	1.030							
(h) Operatives and labourers	840							

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & Over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
(ii) Water Supply :								
(a) Mechanics and repairmen ..	n.a.							
(b) Plumbers and pipe fitters, skilled ..	1.290				44			
(c) Plumbers and pipe fitters, s/skilled ..	1.020							
(d) Oilers, skilled ..	1.590							
(e) Oilers, s/skilled ..	1.120							
(f) Operatives and labourers ..	830							
19. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION :								
(i) Road passenger and goods transport :								
(a) Bus and lorry drivers ..	1.230							
(b) Taxi drivers ..	1.225							
(c) Porters ..	1.010				44			
(d) Mechanics and repairmen ..	1.365							
(e) Mechanics and repairmen apprentices ..		355				44		
20. DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES :								
(a) Salesmen ..	32.500*	15.500*	19.500*		208†	208†	208†	
(b) Saleswomen ..					44			
(c) Porters ..	1.150							

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
21. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS, ETC. :								
(i) Central Government Services :								
(a) Fitters	1.225							
(b) Machine and tools operators	1.395							
(c) Plumbers	1.130							
(d) Blacksmiths	1.140							
(e) Electric welders	1.520							
(f) Oxygen welders	1.285							
(g) Coppermiths	1.330							
(h) Moulders	1.395							
(i) Pattern makers	1.545							
(j) Motor transport fitters	1.070							
(k) Electric fitters	1.230							
(l) Operatives and labourers	815	630	630		44	44	44	
(m) Motor transport drivers	1.195							
(n) Roller and engine drivers	1.600							
(o) Sailors	1.415							
(p) Watchmen	860							
(q) Water carriers	950							
(r) Masons	1.130							
(s) Carpenters	1.320							
(t) Cabinet makers	1.340							
(u) Painters	1.310							
(v) Foremen	1.760							
(w) Asphalt sprayers	1.115							
(x) Packers	1.125							
(y) Seamstresses			1.025					44
(z) Wardmaids			730					44

Industry	Predominant wage-rates				Normal hours of work per week			
	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)	Men (18 & over)	Boys (under 18)	Women (18 & over)	Girls (under 18)
	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
(ii) Local Government Service :								
(a) Masons	1.425							
(b) Carpenters	1.280							
(c) Motor transport drivers	1.465				44			
(d) Roller drivers	1.260							
(e) Gardeners	930							
(f) Operatives and labourers	1.055							
(g) Scavengers	1.130							
22. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :								
(i) Hotels, coffee-shops and restaurants :								
(a) Cooks	39.250*							
(b) Waiters	25.800*				208†			
(c) Barmen	33.250*						208†	
(d) Chamber maids			17.250*				208†	
(e) Laundress			24.000*					
(ii) Dry cleaning :								
Operatives	1.415		685		44		44	
(iii) Hair-dressing and manicure :								
(a) Barbers and manicurists	1.130	200	745			44		
(b) Barbers apprentices						44		

n.a. = Not available. * = Estimate.

† = Per month, including the estimated value of payments in kind. † = Per month.

Appendix D : Mid-year and end-year values of the official general Retail Price Index for the years 1957-1961

Year	All Items	Food	Liquor	Tobacco	Fuel and Light	Clothing and Footwear	Household and Personal Appliances and Durable Goods	Rent
June 1957	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.6	101.1	100.5
Dec. 1957	104.1	105.4	100.0	100.0	92.0	102.0	102.4	106.4
June 1958	105.0	104.1	110.2	116.8	92.0	102.3	103.7	108.3
Dec. 1958	105.4	101.3	119.6	116.8	92.0	103.4	106.4	113.9
June 1959	106.4	101.7	119.7	116.8	93.8	103.6	107.7	116.3
Dec. 1959	107.9	104.7	119.7	116.8	93.2	104.3	108.0	116.5
June 1960	108.1	106.1	119.7	116.8	93.2	104.2	107.4	114.7
Dec. 1960	108.5	106.9	119.7	116.8	92.1	103.9	108.0	114.9
June 1961	106.3	102.2	117.7	116.8	92.1	103.5	108.0	115.1
Dec. 1961	107.1	102.3	117.4	129.1	92.0	105.0	107.8	116.0

Note : The budget for the official general Retail Price Index is based upon the market basket of a representative family consisting of a man, wife and two children living in a rented house and incurring a monthly expenditure of £25,000 mils at the base date, 14th March, 1957.

Appendix E: Mid-year and end-year price movements for the past five years of some principal foodstuffs included in the Index

Prices are given in mils

£1 = 1,000 mils

1 oke = 2.4/5 lb.

Year	Bread (ex-oven) kilo	Fresh pork oke	Fresh beef oke	Sheep's meat oke	Local olive oil oke	Local cheese (Halloumi) oke	Eggs dozen	Sugar oke	Broad beans oke	Potatoes oke	Olives oke
June 1957	0.033	0.690	0.665	0.695	0.540	0.730	0.197	0.123	0.100	0.026	0.335
Dec. 1957	0.033	0.780	0.770	0.815	0.536	0.785	0.332	0.105	0.104	0.057	0.335
June 1958	0.033	0.720	0.785	0.730	0.509	0.635	0.245	0.084	0.145	0.060	0.335
Dec. 1958	0.033	0.685	0.770	0.840	0.509	0.730	0.290	0.087	0.137	0.046	0.335
June 1959	0.041	0.710	0.760	0.730	0.520	0.700	0.195	0.079	0.142	0.031	0.330
Dec. 1959	0.041	0.820	0.780	0.975	0.531	0.835	0.293	0.078	0.122	0.031	0.325
June 1960	0.033	0.760	0.760	0.750	0.538	0.760	0.228	0.077	0.141	0.040	0.325
Dec. 1960	0.033	0.780	0.770	0.920	0.588	0.790	0.283	0.076	0.138	0.039	0.305
June 1961	0.033	0.800	0.800	0.790	0.571	0.695	0.170	0.076	0.134	0.045	0.310
Dec. 1961	0.033	0.785	0.790	0.900	0.514	0.790	0.308	0.076	0.138	0.040	0.305

Appendix F: External Trade (£'000)

Year	Civil Imports	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1958	36,648	16,086	1,506	17,592
1959	41,104	16,859	2,143	19,002
1960	39,130	16,743	2,489	19,232
1961	40,416	15,786	1,994	17,780

Appendix G: Civil Imports

Section	Value			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£	£	£	£
0. Food	5,633,702	5,989,338	7,170,951	7,359,104
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,387,191	1,752,265	1,579,615	1,178,217
2. Crude materials, in- edible, except fuels ..	1,235,442	1,319,816	1,178,058	875,464
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,087,607	3,833,210	3,747,930	3,515,160
4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	650,910	682,158	862,336	1,048,077
5. Chemicals	2,948,203	3,277,570	3,264,271	3,476,314
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	8,358,414	10,241,744	8,779,717	10,231,443
7. Machinery and trans- port equipment	7,269,913	7,846,427	6,988,872	7,547,865
8. Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles	4,597,952	5,600,798	4,661,989	4,427,890
9. Miscellaneous transac- tions and commodi- ties, n.e.s.	478,366	560,185	896,724	756,774
Total	36,647,700	41,103,511	39,130,463	40,416,308

Appendix H: Principal Domestic Exports and Re-Exports

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1961	
		Quantity	Value £
<i>Exports :</i>			
Cupreous concentrates ..	Ton	101,585	3,735,930
Iron pyrites	"	822,263	2,362,776
Cupreous pyrites	"	138,477	907,213
Asbestos	"	15,805	924,754
Copper cement	"	1,759	204,551
Kibbled carobs	"	19,406	409,872
Carob seed	"	1,861	116,214
Potatoes, including seed potatoes	cwt.	1,072,736	1,290,530
Carrots	"	173,997	247,409
Yellow leaf tobacco	"	12,745	212,830
Wine (except commandaria)	Gallon	1,960,437	488,585
Oranges	No.	192,486,764	1,675,954
Grapefruit	"	23,034,753	274,249
Grape must	Gallon	837,189	239,686
Lemons	No.	33,776,118	221,190
Almonds in shell	cwt.	10,652	48,946
Almonds, shelled	"	3,407	73,112
Grapes	"	91,818	250,703
Raisins (excluding sultana)	"	176,687	467,473
Sheep and lambs wool	"	7,581	110,425
<i>Re-exports :</i>			
Motor cars	No.	1,708	942,430
Aircraft engines	—	—	29,453
Metal containers	—	—	28,660
Iron and steel scrap	Ton	4,934	64,185
Non-ferrous metal, scrap	"	723	72,876
Cinematograph films (developed)	Yard	2,584,534	73,014

*Appendix I: Main Sources of Imports and
Destinations of Exports*

IMPORTS

Country	1961 £000
United Kingdom	14,516
Italy	3,542
Federal German Republic	3,531
United States of America	2,412
France	2,382
Netherlands	1,320
Israel	982
Belgium	981
Greece	927
Denmark	658
Sweden	652
Austria	611
U.S.S.R.	595
Portugal	509
Lebanon	431
India	381
Hong Kong	331
Australia	324
Czechoslovakia	280

EXPORTS (incl. Re-export)

Country	1961 £000
United Kingdom	6,444
Federal German Republic	3,365
Italy	1,132
Netherlands	934
France	548
U.S.S.R.	512
United States of America	420
Sweden	307
Austria	274
Denmark	275
Lebanon	189
Czechoslovakia	157
Israel	153
Belgium	142
Roumania	101
Libya	100

Appendix J: Mineral Exports, 1961

Mineral	Quantity	Value
	(long tons)	£
Iron pyrites	822,263	2,362,776
Cupreous pyrites	138,477	907,213
Cupreous concentrates	101,585	3,735,930
Cement copper	1,759	204,551
Asbestos	15,805	924,754
Chromium ore and concentrates	18,820	191,300
Gypsum (raw)	24,437	24,625
Gypsum (calcinated)	1,830	5,914
Umber	4,252	53,532
Ochre	298	6,179
Other	4	552
Total	1,129,530	8,417,326

Appendix K : Examples of the tax liability on various incomes at the rate of tax in force in 1961.

Income after allowing Earned Income Relief, any relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums and contributions to approved funds	Single Man or Spinster	Married Man			With wife and one child over 16 but under 27 educated outside Cyprus (Maximum allowance £350)
		With wife but no children ranking for relief (Wife's allowance £50)	With wife and one child under 16 not attending a secondary school in Cyprus (Total Allowance £100)	With wife and one child attending secondary school in Cyprus (Total Allowance £125)	
£	£ mil	£ mil	£ mil	£ mil	£ mil
300	—	—	—	—	—
500	16.500	10.000	—	—	—
1,000	76.500	58.750	53.750	51.250	28.750
2,500	659.625	443.750	423.750	413.750	323.750
5,000	2,538.750	2,003.750	1,968.750	1,951.250	1,793.750
6,000	3,288.750	2,751.250	2,713.750	2,695.000	2,526.250

Appendix L : Notifiable Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of the common notifiable diseases which were reported over the last five years :

Disease	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Measles	1,131	19	304	15	200
Scarlet Fever ..	15	14	8	11	2
Chickenpox ..	229	122	139	124	138
Diphtheria	483	49	154	225	88
Whooping Cough ..	82	619	14	25	29
Poliomyelitis.. ..	2	150	8	34	11
Enteric Fever ..	54	42	62	76	32
Tuberculosis, all forms	217	243	236	209	119
C. S. Meningitis ..	4	4	6	6	1
Influenza	7,661	166	34	82	23
Leprosy	9	4	8	13	10
Trachoma	43	134	31	9	4
Dysentery	202	200	154	135	47

Appendix M : Government Hospitals

Hospital	Number and Category of Beds				
	General	Obste- trics	In- fectious	T.B.	Mental
Nicosia General Hospital ..	318	32	28	—	—
Limassol Hospital ..	100	14	6	—	—
Famagusta Hospital ..	86	14	6	—	—
Larnaca Hospital ..	53	7	4	—	—
Paphos Hospital ..	42	10	2	—	—
Kyrenia Hospital ..	35	4	—	—	—
Kyperounda Hospital ..	—	—	—	115	—
Mental Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	589
St. Haralambos Home ..	—	—	12	—	—
Morphou Health Clinic ..	6	—	—	—	—
Lefka Health Clinic ..	8	4	—	—	—
Pedhoulas Health Clinic ..	8	4	—	—	—
Klirou Health Clinic ..	4	—	—	—	—
Palekhorri Health Clinic ..	2	2	—	—	—
Evdhimou Health Clinic ..	2	2	—	—	—
Platres Health Clinic ..	8	2	—	—	—
Agros Health Clinic ..	2	2	—	—	—
Lyssi Health Clinic ..	8	—	—	—	—
Lefkoniko Health Clinic ..	8	—	—	—	—
Yialousa Health Clinic ..	2	2	—	—	—
Athienou Health Clinic ..	4	—	—	—	—
Lefkara Health Clinic ..	6	1	—	—	—
Kophinou Health Clinic ..	2	2	—	—	—
Polis Health Clinic ..	12	2	—	—	—
Panayia Health Clinic ..	2	2	—	—	—
Kokkinotrimithia Isolation Hospital ..	—	—	33	—	—
<i>(This Isolation Hos- pital is reserved for emergency purposes only, such as quaranti- nable infectious di- seases).</i>					
Total ..	718	106	91	115	589

