

PART I
MEMBER COUNTRIES

1. Responsible Authority
Ministry of Education & Culture
2. Public or private bodies involved
Salvation Army (School for the Blind)
British Red Cross Society, Bahamas Branch, P.O.Box 91,
Nassau N.P., Bahamas.
(Deaf Centre as special centenary project, 1965).
Bahamas Association for Retarded Children, Box 4270, Nassau.
Sec. Mrs. Gwen McDeigan.
Association for Mental Retardation.
Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation,
Representative: Dr. H. Podlewski, Box F.H.323, Nassau.
4. Schools and institutions
School for the Blind, P.O.Box 205, Nassau, N.P.
(Salvation Army)
1969: 3 Salvation Army Officers, 1 Government School teacher
10 partially sighted children in school
(average age 8 years)
No hostel facilities.
Red Cross Centre for Deaf Children, Nassau
1968 - 43 pupils. 1971: 3 trained teachers.
Stapledon School for Retarded Children, Nassau (78 children in
1971)
Sandilands Rehabilitation Centre (60 retarded).
6. Training facilities and arrangements
1967-68 Commonwealth Bursary in teaching of the deaf
(awarded by Britain).
1968 Commonwealth Bursary in teaching of the physically
handicapped (awarded by Britain).
1971 2 teachers sponsored by the government to 1971
summer school of Caribbean Association on Mental
Retardation.
1971-72 Commonwealth Bursary in teaching of handicapped
children (Britain)
1971 1 teacher of the deaf on one -year course at UWI.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Bursaries (see para 5 above)

1969: Rotary Club of Nassau provided new buildings
for the blind school and workshop, \$43,000 (£17,000)

1969: Lions Club of Nassau donated bus to blind schools
Red Cross.

8. Finance

1969: Government grant to Salvation Army school for the
blind and workshop B. \$4,714.

Government pays teachers of the retarded.

10. Incidence of handicap

N.B. Rubella epidemic 1961 resulting in number of children
born deaf or partially-sighted.

99% of children in deaf school of same age-group.

Much of the mental retardation from three outer islands,
probably the result of inter-marriage.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

24 adult blind in workshop attached to School for the Blind
(see section 4)

12. Other information

See also CARIBBEAN REGION, p. 131

1. Responsible authority

Directorate of Social Welfare under the Ministry
of Labour and Social Welfare.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Bangladesh National Society for the Blind,
Orphanage Road, Dacca.

Bangladesh Deaf and Dumb Association,
33 Topkana Road, Dacca 2.

Bangladesh National Council of Child
Welfare.

3. Publications and reports

Report of the RCSB, by Dr. Vyas, RCSB representative in
South Asia, and Captain H. Desai (Honorary Secretary,
Indian National Association for the Blind). 1972

Survey report on the causes of blindness in Bangladesh.
Published by the College of Social Welfare and Research
Centre. Dacca. (Sample Survey)

4. Schools and institutions

1970: 5 schools for the Blind, 6 schools for the deaf.

School for the Blind, Dacca
School for the Blind, Chittagong
School for the Blind, Rajshai
School for the Blind, Khulna
School for the Blind, Barisal

School for the Deaf, Dacca
School for the Deaf, Chittagong
School for the Deaf, Rajshai
School for the Deaf, Khulna
School for the Deaf, Chandpur
School for the Deaf, Faridpur

5. Staffing

a) Government Schools for the Blind

1. Dacca Government School
for the Blind

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-4-
Hostel Superintendent	-1-
M.L.S.S.	-1-
Cook	-1-

(continued)

Darwan	-1-
Male Attendant	-1-
Driver	-1-

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2. Khulna Govt. School
for the Blind

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-4-
Clerk-cum-Typist	-1-
M.L.S.S.	-1-
Matron	-1-
Female Attendant	-1-
Superintendent	-1-
Male Attendant	-1-
Cook	-1-
Darwan	-1-

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3. Govt. Blind School,
Barisal

Headmaster	-1-
House Parent	-2-
Teacher	-1-
Asst. Craft Teacher (Blind)	-1-
Craft Teacher	-3-
Cook	-1-
Asst. Cook	-1-
Peon	-2-
Typist	-1-
Jamader	-2-
Chowkider	-2-
Driver	-1-

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4. Rajshahi Govt. School
for the Blind

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-4-
Clerk-cum-Typist	-1-
M.L.S.S.	-1-
Matron	-1-
Female Attendant	-1-
Superintendent	-1-
Male Attendant	-1-
Cook	-1-
Darwan	-1-

13.

5. Chittagong Govt. School
for the Blind

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-4-
Clerk-cum-Typist	-1-
M.L.S.S.	-1-
Matron	-1-
Female Attendant	-1-
Superintendent	-1-
Male Attendant	-1-
Cook	-1-
Darwan	-1-

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b) Government Schools
for the Deaf

1. Deaf & Dumb School, Dacca

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-4-
Clerk-cum-Typist	-1-
M.L.S.S.	-1-
Matron	-1-
Female Attendant	-1-
Superintendent	-1-
Male Attendant	-1-
Cook	-1-
Darwan	-1-

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2. Deaf & Dumb School, Khulna

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-2-
M.L.S.S.	-1-
Driver	-1-

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3. Deaf & Dumb School, Rajshahi

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-2-
M.L.S.S.	-1-
Driver	-1-

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4. Deaf & Dumb School, Chittagong

Headmaster	-1-
Asst. Teacher	-2-
Male Attendant	-1-
Drive	-1-
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5. For each of the Deaf schools,
Chandpur and Faridpur

Headmaster	-1-
House Parents	-2-
Teachers	-2-
Craft Teachers	-2-
Cook	-1-
Male Attendant	-1-
Peon	-2-
Typist	-1-
Jamader	-1-
Chowkider	-2-
Driver	-1-
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6. Teacher training facilities and arrangements

Social Welfare In-Service Training Centre imparts training to the teachers of the Physically Handicapped Centres.

8. Finance

Government and Voluntary Agencies through public donations and subscriptions etc.

10. Incidence of handicap

Estimated 1,000,000 blind, 300,000 for want of cataract surgery (1,300 per 100,000) 50,000 are children, mainly blind through vitamin deficiency. (RCSB report, 1972).

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Each Physically Handicapped Centre has a Vocational wing to impart vocational training to the physically handicapped children so that they may be economically rehabilitated.

12. Other information

Report (see section 3) recommends, after programme of emergency action, a 3 year plan for the blind including programme of education, rehabilitation, training and employment. Immediate recommendations are a small pilot scheme near an agricultural university and at least one vocational training institute.

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education,
Bridgetown,
Barbados.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Barbados Association for the Blind and Deaf,
Mrs. A. Forde (honorary secretary),
"The Shrubbery",
Lower Collymore Rock,
St. Michael, Barbados

Barbados Association for Retarded Children,
Canefield House,
St. Thomas, Barbados

Barbados Mental Health Association,
Mental Hospital, Barbados.

Representative, Caribbean Association on
Mental Retardation:
Mr. Cecil de Caires,
304/208 Plantations Building,
Lower Broad Street,
Bridgetown.
Dr. A.C. Graham,
M39 Prior Park,
St. James.

3. Publications and reports

The Barbados Association for Mentally Retarded
Children issues a yearly report to members.
See section 11.

4. Schools and institutions

School for the Deaf (founded 1968)
26 pupils and 3 staff in 1968
57 pupils and 5 staff in 1970

The Challenor School for the mentally retarded
(Barbados Association for retarded children)
64 pupils, aged 6-30 years, including
13 boarders. Waiting list of over 150.

5. Staffing

Total of 16 staff in 1966
Challenor School - 8 (including 2 Peace Corps
Volunteers) 1970.

6. Training facilities/arrangements

1967 Commonwealth Bursary in teaching of the Handicapped.
(Britain)

1968 Commonwealth Bursary in teaching of the
deaf (Britain)

1971-72 3 Commonwealth Bursaries in teaching
of the deaf, handicapped children and sub-normal
children (Britain)

1971 2 teachers, sponsored by the Ministry of
Education, to 1971 summer school of Caribbean
Association on Mental Retardation.

7. Aid

RCSB talking book service: 25 readers in 1968,
continued through 1972, in collaboration with the
Barbados Association for the Blind and Deaf.

Lions Club assistance to School for the Deaf,
provision of buildings.

Commonwealth Society for the Deaf (provision of
equipment)

The Barbados Association for Mentally Retarded
Children receives \$5,000 a year from the Barbados
Government.

9. Legislation

1970 The University of the West Indies Institute of
Education Conference on Teacher Education noted
that a new Education Bill was to be presented to
include improvements in special education, including
nursery education. School for deaf proposed.
Need for specialist staff emphasised.

10. Incidence of handicap

Survey revealed 1523 school children aged 5-11 years
with hearing impairment. (i.e. 640 per 100,000).

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Report Technical Memorandum to the Government of
Barbados on the development of vocational rehabilitation
facilities for the disabled. (Ref. RH1 191). ILO 1971.

Advisers ILO regional expert: short survey mission in 1971
Pan-African Health Organisation advisers visited
Barbados for 2 weeks to investigate the problem of
the inactive patients and inmates of the 5 district
hospitals on the island.

PAHO subsequently sponsored a 6-week course to train existing hospital staff (nurses and nurses' aides) to be able to act as activities supervisors.

Workshop workshop for the blind, Bridgetown.

12. Other information

See also CARIBBEAN REGION, p.131

BOTSWANA
Pop 625,900

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, Gaborone.

3. Publications

Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in Accra. CSD, 1973.

4. Schools and institutions

Resource Centre, Mochudi under the supervision of Kgatleng District Council.

Open education scheme for blind started 1968.

Open Education Resource Centre, Mochudi (using old Craft Centre).

Hostel for blind children, teacher's house and special classroom attached to primary school at Linchwe.

5. Staffing

One Specialist Teacher, trained in Malawi.

7. Aid

RCSB providing capital and equipment for Open Education Scheme.

Wolfson Foundation grant in 1963 to RCSB for a survey of the incidence of blindness.

10. Incidence

Number of deaf estimated at 600 minimum on basis of assumed worldwide incidence of 1 per 1,000 (CSD seminar report).

12. Other information

No formal education for the handicapped other than the blind, but provision is anticipated for the deaf (CSD seminar report.)

1. Responsible Authority

Ministry of Education, Nicosia.

Ministry of Interior, Education Service, Nicosia.

2. Other Public or Private Bodies involved

Cyprus Society for the Blind, P.O. Box 3511, Nicosia.

3. Publications & Reports

Annual Reports of the School for the Blind.

Annual Reports of the School for the Deaf.

Annual Reports of the Schools for Trainable Children.

Annual Reports of the Ministry of Education.

4. Schools & Institutions

"Cyprus Bulletin" 25 October 1969 records:

6 special schools. 3 for trainable physically and mentally handicapped(78) 1 each for blind (53) and deaf (90), 1 reform school for emotionally disturbed and socially maladjusted. Total enrolment 278. 4th school for mentally handicapped opened 1970. 2 more schools planned.

St. Barnabas School for the Blind, Nicosia. 1969-70: 32 boys, 23 girls, total 55. Age range 5-18. Primary, secondary, professional.

Blind school ex-students: 1971: one graduating from the School of Law, University of Salonika, Greece, one in second year of Athens University School of Philosophy

The School for the Deaf, Yerolakkis. 1967 enrolment 46 boys, 29 girls (in 1969-70 46 girls, 48 boys, age 6-18). New school building opened 30 October 1971.

Co-operative of the Deaf, with hostel, established by ex-students.

Special classes for mentally retarded children in 8 elementary schools. 91 pupils.

Age range of mentally handicapped children in school is 6-12 years. Plans exist to extend this to 16 years in order to provide vocational training and for a new school outside Nicosia. This will be extended to a boarding school to cover all trained children in the district. Similar plans will be followed in all districts.

Schools for trainable children, Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnaca.

Theotokos Home for Retarded Children (A.S. Christofides, Esq.,)
P.O. Box 1016, Limassol (overseas subscriber to National
Children's Bureau).

5. Staffing

Staff training is the most urgent need. 1968/9: 43 staff
(15 female) 1971: 2 blind teachers from Greece (mathematician
and philologist).

6. Training Facilities and Arrangements

Expert in the teaching of mentally retarded children (Mrs. Irene
Corbet) ran a course for teachers 1969-British Council
and Ministry of Education.

1969-70 Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries:
1 teacher of deaf. London.
1 teacher of mentally retarded. London.

1970-71 1 teacher of mentally retarded.

1971-72 Commonwealth Bursary for teacher of handicapped
children, Eastbourne.

7. Aid

ILO expert (see 11 below).

Commonwealth Bursaries (see 6 above)

Grant to Society to the Blind from RCSB: assistance to
St. Barnabas School and Training Centre.

Aid in the form of scholarships for staff training is urgently
needed.

8. Finance

£70,000 in the First Five Year Development Plan for the Blind
School erection and equipment of new modern school
buildings comprising classrooms, theatre, physical training
rooms, swimming pool, school chapel and boarding house.

10. Incidence of Handicap

Maximum number of blind children estimated at 60, (ie. 10 per
100,000) ILO 1969.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

i) Organisations involved:-

Central Advisory Board for the Rehabilitation of the
Disabled, Pancyprian Organisation for Disabled Persons,

29 Poulou, Nicosia (Founded 1966, some 800 members, branches in Limassol and Famagusta). I.S.R.D. associate.

Ministry of Labour (Training Centre)

ii) Adviser:-

ILO expert in vocational rehabilitation 1967-9.

ILO Report to the Government of Cyprus on the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled, 1969.

iii) Training and work:-

Centre for Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

Rehabilitation Scheme expanded, employing 36 graduates of the deaf school at normal market wages.

UN interregional adviser in technical orthopaedics advised on facilities available at the International Training Centre for technical orthopaedics in Tehran, Iran. Oct. 1971.

12. Other Information

Boarding house, hostel for blind graduates;

Cooperative society and hostel established by graduates of the deaf school.

FIJI
Pop. 524,500

1. Responsible authority

Department of Education,
Suva.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Medical and Social Welfare Departments

Fiji Blind Society
P.O. Box 96, Suva.

Fiji Crippled Children Society
(physically handicapped from birth to 21 years)

Suva Crippled Children's School,
C/O C.W.M. Hospital, SUVA, Fiji.

branches in Lautoka, Suva, Ba, Nadi, Sigatoka.

Fiji Society for the Intellectually Handicapped,
P.O. Box 38, Nadi.

Parents Association of the School for Crippled Children

Rotary Clubs

Lions Club of Suva

Apex Clubs

Hibiscus Charity Chest

3. Publications and reports

Reports of Society for Blind, School for Crippled Children,
Fiji Crippled Children Society, Suva Branch of Fiji
Crippled Children Society

Report of the CSD Regional Seminar on Deafness,
held April 1971 in Hong Kong. CSD, 1972.

4. Schools and institutions

School for Crippled Children, Suva.

1970: 96 children (18 in class for the deaf)

1971: 100 children (26 in class for the deaf, aged 4-13 yrs).

4 blind children attend, pending opening of blind school.

Sheltered workshop.

Day Care Centre, Lautoka

Lautoka Hostel used as transit centre for children going to and returning from Australia for treatment. Capacity 15 children.

7 children in Raiwaqa Hostel, Suva, capacity 9 children
Makogai School for leper children

All schools multi-racial and making no charge on parents.

Proposed developments

Suva - permanent hostel for 20 children to replace present temporary accommodation.
- expansion of sheltered workshop facilities.
- construction of school for the blind near Suva, when enough of the building cost (£15,000) is raised. The land has been acquired already.

Lautoka - extended hostel and new school.

Sigatoka)
Ba) - small schools proposed.
Labasa)
Nadi)

5. Staffing

Suva School 7 teachers
Hostels: Lautoka, matron, 2 staff nurses, 1 teacher (Peace Corps) Suva - 3 Catholic Sisters.

6. Training facilities and arrangements

In service training at the Suva School.

1967 C.C.E. Training award for teacher of the physically handicapped (tenable in Australia)

1968 Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary for teacher of the handicapped (tenable in Britain)

1969-70 Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary for teacher of the deaf (Manchester, England)

Further training of teacher of the deaf (8 week special course) in New Zealand, financed by McKenzie Foundation.

Training for teacher of the mentally handicapped to be arranged in New Zealand.

Training for teacher of blind arranged at Homai College, New Zealand.

7. Aid

1967-68 Australian aid in the supply of a headmaster for the Crippled Children's School, Suva (for 2 years) and \$1,000 equipment.

Free specialist treatment in Australia for treatment not available in Fiji (under auspices of N.S.W. Crippled Children Society).

Awards as in paragraph 6 above.

New Zealand V.S.A. and Peace Corps physiotherapists and teacher.

ISR D: 2 experts on rehabilitation, 1969.

RCSB: grants to Fiji Society for the Blind 1971 and 1972

Commonwealth Society for the Deaf.

Some financial assistance to Lautoka Branch from Holland.

New Zealand Foundation for the Blind.

Calipers from N.S.W. Society and Spastic Centre Australia.

Apex Clubs in Australia.

Hospital Schools in New South Wales.

McKenzie Foundation.

8. Finance

Government grant of \$3,500 annually to Suva School.

Free medical treatment provided.

Salaries of 7 teachers paid and operation and maintenance of one of the two school buses.

Societies registered as Charitable Trusts and dependent largely on donations. \$37,500 has been raised for the new Suva School buildings. Annual running costs of Suva School approximately \$3,000 (including bus but excluding salaries): of Suva Hostel \$3,000 including salaries, of Lautoka Hostel \$4,000.

9. Incidence of handicap

Survey of deaf 1966, showed that deafness in Fiji was severe. (i.e. 200 + per 100,000).

Medical Department district surveys indicate between 1,000 and 1,200 blind in Fiji, the majority being older people. It is unlikely that more than 200 of the blind are under the age of 21.

Surveys in branch areas and some outer islands indicate that the incidence of physically handicapped, cerebral palsied and deaf is higher than in more developed countries.

THE GAMBIA
Pop. 320,000

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Banjul.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Health and Labour.
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.
Gambia Society for the Blind.

3. Publications and Reports

Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in Accra. CSD, 1973.
See under section 11.

4. Schools and institutions

Yoroberikunda Rural Training Centre, Georgetown,
classroom for blind children

7. Aid

- (a) Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind:
1970: £500 to Yoroberikunda to assist
resettlement of blind farmers.
1971: grant to newly formed Gambia Society
for the blind.
- (b) Freedom from Hunger

8. Finance

Gambia Government's annual contribution - £900 for
1970/71.

10. Incidence of handicap

RCSB estimates 3,000 - 3,500 blind. (i.e. about
900 per 100,000).

Number of deaf estimated at 370 minimum (1970) on
basis of assumed worldwide incidence of 1 per 1,000
(CSD seminar report).

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

ILO Report to participating Governments on the ILO Regional Seminar and Training Course in Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Denmark 1969. Geneva, ILO.

Yoroberikunda Rural Training Centre, Georgetown :
Up to 20 trainees; 6 staff (1 warden, 2 field workers, 1 craft instructor, 1 cook, 1 assistant cook).
Training lasts 9 months in various rural skills.
Classroom for blind children planned.

RCSB 1970: grant to above, £500.

Training facilities /arrangements

The centre can accommodate up to 20 blind men who will receive training on farming, poultry farming, crafts making etc. for a period of 9 months. The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind has made the sum of £500 available for 1970 to be distributed in small grants to blind individuals. Some of the equipment and materials required to train them will be bought from their individual grants and, on completion of the course, each blind man will go out with everything that belonged to him. In the aftercare process, the warden visits them regularly whilst on holidays to ensure that they are making good use of the training they received.

12. Other information

Formation of Gambia Society for the Blind assisted by the head of Milton Margai School, Freetown.

School for the blind hoped for.

GHANA
Pop. 8,500,000

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education,
Accra.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (rehabilitation)

Ministry of Health

Ghana Society for the Blind, P.O.Box 3065, Accra
(Secretary: Mrs. C.M. Simango, MBE)

Ghana Society for the Deaf,
P.O.Box 7853, Accra - North, Accra.
Sec. Mr. Yeboah.

Ghana Society of Teachers of the Deaf.

Ghana Cripples Aid Society, P.O.Box 2476, Accra.

Society of Friends of Mentally Retarded Children,
P.O.Box 640, Accra.

3. Publications and reports

Report on the First Seminar on Deafness to be held in Africa
from 8 July - 12 July 1968. CSD 1969.

G.W. Redgate report on education of the deaf, 1969.
Unpublished.

Reports of the CSD regional seminar on education and welfare
of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in Accra.
CSD, 1973.

4. Schools and institutions

1967: 6 schools. 482 pupils (169 girls); 61 teachers (9 female)

1970 report: 9 schools for the blind at primary level. A few
leavers accepted into secondary education e.g. Wenchi
Methodist Secondary School has about 10 blind pupils.

1972: 8 schools for the deaf, serving 7 out of the 9 regions.

Blind

Akropong School for the Blind, P.O.Box 29, Akropong-Akwapim.

The School for the Blind, P.O.Box 58, Wa, Upper Region.

Deaf (details CSD seminar report, 1973)

School for the Deaf, Mampong-Akwapim (1957). 110 children aged 3-17 yrs. Boarding.

Demonstration School for the Deaf, Mampong-Akwapim (1967)
(60 pupils in 1969)

Osu School for the Deaf, Accra (70 pupils)

Ghana School for the Deaf, Wa (U.R.). founded 1968: 17 children.
1972: 34 children and not all places are taken up. Catchment
area Upper and Northern Regions, Pop. 2½ million.
Language: English.

Schools for the Deaf, Bechem, Brong Ahafo (1969)
(45 pupils 1970)

Volta School for the Deaf, Hohoe (V.R.)

School for the Deaf, Cape Coast.

Other handicaps

St. Joseph's Hospital School, Koforidua

Mentally handicapped

School for mentally retarded children planned, with Government
aid.

5. Staffing

1967: 61 teachers (9 female)

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Deaf Education Specialist Teacher Training College, P.O.Box 33,
Mampong-Akwapim (1965) 2-year course. 21 students in 1972.
(Could offer places for primary teachers from neighbouring
countries).

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries (all to Britain):

1965-66 2 Bursaries for teachers of the deaf

1967 1 Bursary for special primary education

1 Bursary for teacher of the Blind

1968 1 Bursary for teacher of the Blind

1969-70 2 Bursaries for teacher of the deaf

1971-72 1 Bursary for teacher of the blind

1970-1-2 1 Bursary for Advanced Study in Education of the
Deaf.

Unesco fellowship in the education of the deaf (tenable in Britain)
1972.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries (see 6 above)

Leverhulme Trust and CSD - bursaries for 3 teachers 1959-69

Unesco

CSD grants

Ministry of Overseas Development assistance to
Deaf Specialist Teacher Training College.

RCSB

Unesco Gift Coupon Scheme for Akropong School for
the Blind. (target \$10,000) and the School for the Deaf.

World Rehabilitation Fund: books to school for deaf 1969

8. Finance

From 1962 - 1972 the government has spent $\frac{1}{2}$ million cedis
in the field of education for the deaf (CSD seminar report)

10. Incidence of handicap

Blindness.

RCSB estimate minimum of 75,000 blind (ie about 900 per
100,000)

Deafness (CSD seminar report)

8,500 minimum estimated on basis of assumed worldwide
incidence of 1 per 1,000.

Registered deaf at 1972:

	Men	Women	Total
Overall	40%	60%	5,028
aged 6-15 yrs.	1,373	818	2,191

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

5 vocational training centres at Dwanase, Ashanti,
Bolgatanga Upper Region, Tamale - Northern Region,
Ho - Volta Region, Somanya - Eastern Region. Training
for 18 months - 2 years.

Industrial rehabilitation centre.

Supplementary training scheme run by Ghana Society for the Deaf.

Women's home teaching for the blind.

12. Other information

The deaf and the partially hearing are at the moment taught together. It is hoped that this situation will change and their different needs be met separately. (CSD seminar report).

GUYANA
Pop.714,000

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, P.O.Box 63, Georgetown.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Guyana Red Cross Society. P.O.Box 351, Georgetown, Guyana.

Guyana Society for the Blind, P.O.Box 450, St.Phillip's Green,
Georgetown, Demerara.

Ministry of Health.

Polio Rehabilitation Trust Fund Committee.

Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation:

Representative: Dr. Frank Williams, Medical Arts Centre,
Thomas Street, Georgetown.

Guyana Association for Retarded Children (in course of formation).

3. Publications and reports

Ministry of Education policy statement 1968.

Reports of Guyana Society for Blind.

Reports of Guyana Red Cross Society.

4. Schools and institutions

David Rose School for the Handicapped, Georgetown, formerly
Thomas Lands School for the Handicapped. (Red Cross Society)
1970: 82 deaf, 1 blind, 63 mentally retarded; 22 staff (15
teachers of whom 5 trained overseas, 6 V.A.D. nurses, 1
nursing welfare assistant (qualified nurse)).

Guyana Society for the Blind arranges braille and vocational
training at David Rose.

Red Cross Convalescent School, Georgetown. 17 pupils 1 teacher

Polio School - Polio Rehabilitation Centre, Georgetown.

Variable numbers: 38 beds plus 6 day children(1970). 4 teachers
of whom 1 trained overseas.

Hospitals: facilities for education exist at Public Hospital,
Georgetown; Public Hospital, New Amsterdam; Best Hospital
(T.B.), and are planned for Mahaica Hospital's planned hostel
for spastics.

5. Staffing

1970: 22 teachers including 6 with specific training overseas
in Education of Handicapped.

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries:

- 1963-64 Education of Handicapped (slow learner)
- 1967-68 Education of Deaf
- 1968-69 Education of Handicapped (Physically Handicapped)
- 1970-71 Education of Handicapped (Mentally Retarded)

Other (also in United Kingdom):

- Education of Blind
- Education of Maladjusted

UWI: One teacher of the deaf on one year course, 1971.

August 1969: Teacher of deaf attended conference in U.S.A.
August 1970: Chairman of management committee, David Rose school, attended First Caribbean Conference on Mental Retardation.

1971: 2 teachers, sponsored by A.I.D. and the Commonwealth Foundation, to 1971 summer school of the Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation.

1972: 1 head teacher, sponsored by the government, to Programme Planning Seminar of the Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation.

7. Aid

RCSB to Guyana Society for the Blind for administrative costs

International Red Cross - \$5,000 to the sheltered workshop

Various local sources: convents, business organisations, women's clubs, Lions, P.T.A.'s.

8. Finance

Ministry of Education pays all teachers' salaries and makes equipment grants. (David Rose has annual grant of \$17,000, sheltered workshop has been granted \$10,000 for equipment.)

9. Legislation

None

10. Incidence of handicap

Normal except for blindness where there would appear to be very few.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Sheltered workshop at David Rose as unemployment among deaf school leavers is high. (Red Cross and CSD)

12. Other information

See also CARIBBEAN REGION, p.

1. Responsible Authority

Ministry of Social Welfare working through State Directors of
Social Welfare
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Council for the Education of the Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded,
and Orthopaedically Handicapped.

Blind

National Association for the Blind, Jehangir Wadia Building,
51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

RCSB South Asia Reg. Rep., Dr. Rajendra T. Vyar,
81A Jaldarsham, L. Jagmohandas Marg., Bombay 6.

Mysore State Society for the Prevention of Blindness,
Hubli, Dharwar, Mysore, India.

Deaf

Dr. N. Rathna, Professor & Director, All India Institute of Speech
& Hearing, Manasaganhethri, Mysore, 6.

Assam Deaf & Dumb Assoc., Shillong 1, Assam, India. Principal,
Mr. A.K. Bhattacharjee.

All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi.

Association of Otolaryngologists of India, New Delhi.

Indian National Society for the Deaf, Bombay.

Central Society for the Education of the Deaf, 2-3 Central Court,
18 Motlibai Street, Byculla, Bombay.

E.A.R. Society, 67 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

Kanyakumari District Deaf Mutes Welfare Association,
Yesudian Street, Nagercoil, S. India.

Mentally handicapped

Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded.

All India Association on Mental Retardation c/o K.G. Agrawal,
C-30 NDSE, New Delhi

Association for the Mentally Handicapped, 8 Ali Asker Road,
Bangalore 1, Mysore, India.

Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children,
College of Nursing, 12 Jaswant Singh Road, New Delhi, India.

Calcutta Association for Mental Health.

Indian Psychiatric Association, Delhi.

Other handicaps

Balkan Ji Bari (Child Welfare Association of India), Juhu Road,
Santa Cruz West, Bombay 54, India.

India Council for Child Welfare, 4 Rouse Avenue, New Delhi 1,
India.

Society for Child Health & Community Welfare, Calcutta.

Social Educational Relief League, Tirunelveli District.

Share Your Toys Foundation, Prerna, K-29, Jangpura Extension,
New Delhi 4, India.

Cheshire Home Sundernagar, Jamshedpur, Nr. Tatanagar,
Bihar, India.

Various church and mission bodies.

3. Publications and reports

Bhatt U. The Physically handicapped in India, Bombay,
Usha Bhatt, 1963.

Taylor, W.W. and Taylor, I.W. Services for the Handicapped in
India, New York, Rehabilitation International, 1970.

Education and National Development: Report of the Education
Commission 1964-6

Herrick, H.M. and Kapur Y.P. Education of the Deaf in India,
Vellore, Deafness Research Project and hearing and speech centre,
Christian Medical College and Hospital 1968.

Reports of the All-India Workshops on Speech and Hearing Problems
in India, Vellore, 1966 and 1967

Fourth Development Plan, 1969-74

Unesco (1971) A Survey of the Present Situation of Special Education.

Report of the CSD REgional Seminar on Deafness, held April 1971,
in Hong Kong. CSD, 1972.

and see under 11.

4. School & Institutions

1965: 263 schools, 22,365 pupils (5,230 girls), 1,914 teachers
(647 women)

1966: Report of the Education Commission records about 115 schools for the blind with 5000 pupils, 70 schools for the deaf (4,000 pupils) 25 schools for the orthopaedically handicapped (1,000 pupils) and 27 schools for the mentally retarded (2,000 pupils).

1966: Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind notes 200 residential schools for the blind. UNICEF notes 6,000 blind children in special and ordinary schools.

1971: 71 Schools for the mentally retarded. Including model school in New Delhi, to which it is planned to add a school for trainable children, a sheltered workshop, a centre for training teachers. Similar centres to be set up for other handicaps. (ILO seminar report)

1971: about 60 schools for the deaf, of which one is a high school (In Maharashtra 18 schools. Estimated deaf population 20,000. Only 3 of the 13 schools in Bombay are fairly well equipped and have a trained teaching staff.) CSD seminar report.

5. Staffing

1965: 1,914 teachers (including 647 females).

6. Training Facilities and Arrangements

1966: Report of the Education Commission records 3 centres for training teachers of the blind sponsored by the Government of India with facilities for training 30/40 teachers annually, with two States running courses as needed; about 6 training centres for teachers of deaf, turning out 50/60 teachers annually; 2 centres for training teachers of mentally retarded children, producing about 201 teachers annually. It is not necessary to have specially trained teachers for orthopaedically handicapped.

1971: UNESCO reports 4 centres for teachers of the blind, 6 centres for teachers of the deaf and one centre for teachers of the mentally handicapped.

1971: Delhi Municipal Government demonstration integrated education project for the blind, with AFOB.

Audiology, Education & Research Centres in Bombay and Mysore train audiologists and teachers of the deaf

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries:
1967: 1 teacher of the handicapped
1969/70 1 teacher of the handicapped
1 teacher of the deaf

Courses for teachers of the blind organised by AFOB

Proposed national training centre for mobility instructors for the blind.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary (see para 6 above)

Commonwealth Foundation

RCSB Newsletter

September October 1971: scheme for children threatened with blindness and eye disease, National Rehabilitation Centre, Madwai.

CSD

World Council of Churches

AFOB mobility consultant assigned to the Ministry of Social Welfare

Voluntary Service Overseas

Oxfam

Christ Aid, £11,000 towards accommodation and rehabilitation facilities for leprosy patients at Vadala. Grant to care of deaf children being taught all normal school subjects at Kottaram.

Wolfson Foundation

Danish Red Barnet

Leverhulme Trust

Rotary Clubs, eg. Rotary Club of Jamshedpur assistance to deaf

Lions Clubs

Dunlop Rubber Company

Cheshire Homes Foundation

Church Missionary Society

8. Finance

Government aid: 1 crore rupees in 3rd Five Year Plan
 11 crore rupees in 4th Five Year Plan

Mainly devoted to blind and orthopaedically handicapped:
perhapes 1% for deaf

Unesco records as follows:

"Contributions from the different sources of financing are variable and are not governed by any fixed rules

"Contributions from private funds

Special education is largely financed out of voluntary donations

"Contributions from public funds

Certain projects are financed by the Central Government or by State Governments

"In addition, voluntary organisations may receive grants from the Central Government or from State Governments. Such grants are calculated on the basis of:

the cost of certain operations

provisional estimates of the organisations' expenditure (Central Government grants may represent up to 75% of the estimated expenditure)

operation costs (maintenance grants by State Governments are usually calculated on a per capita basis

"Families' contributions

education is practically free for blind children

small fees are charged in schools for the deaf

fees are considerably higher in special schools for physically and mentally handicapped children"

9. Planning & Legislation

4th Plan (1969-74) indicates provision for the expansion of the training centre for adult deaf (ages 16-25) in engineering and other occupations. Schools for partially deaf to be started. National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun to be expanded. Model school for the Mentally Retarded (ages 6-15 years) in Delhi to be expanded.

10. Incidence of handicap

The Report of the Education Commission (1966) suggests the following incidences for children of school age that year

Blind: 400,000

Deaf: 300,000

Orthopaedically handicapped: 400,000

Mentally Retarded: 1.4 million to 1.8 million

Blindness

3m.-6m. according to definition (RCSB). ie. about 550 - 1,100 per 100,000

4.2m. (Trachoma Control Bureau)

Indian Council of Medical Research is undertaking (1972) sample survey based on 7 centres into incidence of blindness. Initial results of one centre show incidence of blindness caused by cataract in both eyes and in one eye as 1.3 % and 0.97 % respectively. Over 61% of cataract cases are over 60

Deafness

1:2,000 births. Incidence may be 1:1,000.

15m school age children with hearing loss requiring attention and treatment.

Mentally handicapped

1971 estimate (based on projections from developed countries). 5 to 6m. children are so retarded as to need specialised education and vocational services. The 71 schools cater for 0.01%.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Report to the Government of India on the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Blind. ILO/OTA/India/R21. Geneva, ILO 1967.

ILO fellowship for participant at ILO seminar (1971).
Report on the ILO/Danish Interregional Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped, held October 1971, Copenhagen. ILO/TF/INT/R.24 - Geneva 1971

Society for the Rehabilitation of Crippled Children, Hazi Ali Park, Clerk Road, Mahaluxim, Bombay.

Indian Society for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, "The Amarind", 15th Road, Khar, Bombay.

12. Other information

There are 3 Braille printing presses in India - Dehra Dun, Bombay and Calcutta.

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education,
Kingston.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Development and Welfare, Kingston, Jamaica.

Jamaica Society for the Blind,
P.O. Box 459, Kingston, (21 Hope Road, Kingston 10).

Jamaica Association in Aid of the Deaf, (1938).
9 Marescaux Road, Kingston 5. Secretary, Mr. E.F.M. Davies

Jamaica Association for the Mentally Handicapped, and

Jamaica Association for Mentally Handicapped Children,
"The Centre", 6 Norman Road, Kingston 16.

Jamaica Association for Mental Health,
59 Waltham Park Road, Kingston 11.

Jamaica Save the Children Fund, 123 Duke Street,
Kingston (subscriber to the International Union
for Child Welfare).

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery and Tropical
Rehabilitation, University of the West Indies, Mona.

Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation:
Representatives; Dr. M.A.C. Beaubrun,
8 Melmac Avenue, Kingston 5;
Mr. Paul Levy, Livingston, Alexander & Levy,
20 Duke Street, Kingston;
Dr. M.J. Thornburn, 6 Courtney Drive, Kingston 10.

3. Publications

Annual Report)	
Survey: Facilities for the mentally)	Jamaica
handicapped in Jamaica)	Association for
Analysis of 40 children in)	Mentally Handi-
Mandeville School)	capped Children

4. Schools and institutions

1965: 3 schools, 253 pupils (119 girls), 23 teachers

Blind

Salvation Army School for the Blind, Slipe Pen Road, Kingston.

21 May, 1971, stone-laying ceremony of new Salvation Army School for Blind and Visually Handicapped Children, Kingston. 1st phase one year, three phases in all. Will be one of largest and most modern in developing countries of the Commonwealth.

Salvation Army Hostel and Workshops for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, 1 South Avenue, Kingston Gardens.

Salvation Army Williamsfield Training Centre, P.O. Box 108, Montego Bay.

Some blind children accepted in normal secondary schools.

Deaf

St. Christopher's School for the Deaf, Brownstown, St. Ann. (residential, 66 boarders of 6 to 15 years).

3 trained teachers of the deaf. Waiting list.

School for the Deaf, Kingston (60 pupils, including 20 boarders).

Class for the Deaf, St. Hugh's Preparatory School (8 pupils).

Christian Centre for the Deaf, Knockpatrick.
2 classes weekly for pre-school training for 8 pupils

Mentally Handicapped

The School of Hope, (Association for Mentally Handicapped Children. 132 children (45 boarders), aged 5-18 years, waiting list of over 150. 10 teachers, 2 fully trained in mental retardation, and as of September 1972, 6 teachers' aides who will have attended a summer school of training. Also 1 workshop supervisor. Small sheltered workshop for about 16 adult males on school premises. Unesco Gift Coupon Programme appealing for \$10,000.

Small school for severely retarded at the Eventide Home. (15 boarders, 2 day pupils) Ultimate capacity 40 children. Financed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation (Ministry of Local Government).

September 1971 St James branch of the Jamaica Association for the Mentally Handicapped opened a new school for 30 children in Montego Bay, staffed by 3 trained teachers, 2 of whom will have attended the summer school course of Caribbean Association on Mental health. July 1972: 22 children.

Similar school at Mandeville.

Proposed classroom at Wolmers Preparatory School for mentally retarded children.

Other handicaps

School for orthopaedically handicapped and cerebral palsied.

Salvation Army School for Multiple Handicaps.

5. Staffing

1965: 23 teachers. Supervisor of Schools for the Deaf appointed.

6. Training facilities/arrangements

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries (tenable in Britain);

1967 1 teacher of the handicapped
1968 1 teacher of the deaf
1969 1 teacher of the handicapped.

8 teachers to 1971 summer school of Caribbean Association for Mental Retardation.

St. Christopher's has training programme for teachers. Hope to arrange in-service training through UWI and Government.

2 teachers of deaf-blind to Perkins School for the Blind, U.S.A.

University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston:

Department for Education of the Handicapped, including one-year course for teachers of the deaf (from Sept. 1971). 5 teachers from Jamaica among first 12 students.

A scheme for training teachers of the mentally retarded now being considered by Institute Board of Education and Ministry of Education (1972). Scheme was prepared by sub-committee nominated by the Institute Board of Teacher Education in response to a paper presented by the Jamaica Association for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Church Teachers' College, Mandeville, course on backwardness in schools as part of ordinary course.

7. Aid

Canadian Save the Children Fund: salary of vocational training teacher at Caribbean Centre for the Deaf.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries (see 6 above).

RCSB.

CSD.

Oxfam assistance to Salvation Army Blind Workshops.

4 Peace Corps 1971 working with mentally handicapped. Hope ICIDA and 1 German Volunteer 1972.

Unesco Gift Coupon scheme for new school for mentally retarded children (target \$10,750)

Van Leer Foundation study group assessing 4-year olds.

8. Finance

Government pays the teachers and principal at the School of Hope, as it is a recognized special school.

Government has established a "Capital Fund for the H/C", a 2-year fund of Ja.\$ 300,000 to be collected by voluntary tax-free donations which will be divided equally amongst all 7 organisations for capital expenditure. If all the money is collected each organisation stands to get Ja.\$ 50,000. (Caribbean Association for Mental Retardation will use it to repay Government loan of Ja.\$ 30,000 towards school opened in September 1970).

10. Incidence of Handicap

1965 epidemic of rubella resulted in an estimated 300 children handicapped in varying degrees.

Assuming 3% incidence, 50-60,000 mentally retarded in Jamaica, 1800 born per year.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Ministry of Overseas Development (Britain) - adviser to Government on employment of the handicapped (1965).

ILO expert advised government on further development of vocational rehabilitation services for the disabled. 1971.

Jamaica Rehabilitation Society Ltd.

Mona Rehabilitation Centre, Kingston 7. (ISR D).

Mona Rehabilitation Centre (1 Voluntary Service Overseas posting).

Salvation Army Agricultural Training Centre, Westerham, near Kingston.

Workshop at School of Hope (see 4, Mentally handicapped)

Workshop for the mentally retarded being built for September 1972 to accommodate 50 adults. Cost \$8,000. Met by donations.

12. Other information

600 requests for assistance in the field of mental retardation. 220 on waiting list for services in Kingston, 200 more outside Kingston.

See also: CARIBBEAN REGION, p.131

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, Nairobi.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Home Affairs (Probation Services).

Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services.

Kenya Society for the Blind, P.O. Box 6656, Nairobi.

Kenya Society for Deaf Children, P.O. Box 2306, Nairobi.
Executive Officer, Mrs. J. Raw.

Association for the Physically Disabled in Kenya,
P.O. Box 6747, Nairobi.

National League of the Disabled of Kenya.

Kenya Child Welfare Society.

Kenya Society for Mentally Handicapped Children,
P.O. Box 7814, Nairobi.

Red Cross Society.

Round Table.

Rotary Club of Kisumu.

Kenya National Council of Social Service, P.O. Box 7628,
Nairobi.

H.H. The Aga Khan Provincial Education Board, P.O. Box 1440,
Nairobi.

The Salvation Army, P.O. Box 575, Nairobi.

Catholic Mission.

National Secretary (Mrs. G.V. Spencer), ISRD,
Children's Orthopaedic Clinic, Bohra Road, Nairobi.

3. Publications and reports

Annual Report, Ministry of Education.

1964: Report of the Kenya Education Commission (Chairman,
Professor Simeon H. Ominde, M.A., Ph.D., Dip.Ed.)
Part 1, paras 188 et seq., Government Printer, Nairobi.

- 1968: Elizabeth Anderson: The Education of Physically Handicapped, Blind and Deaf Children in East Africa, NFRCD, London 1968.
- 1971: Unesco: A Study of the Present Situation of Special Education.
- 1972: Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in Accra. CSD, 1973.

Unesco case study of special education in Kenya for publication 1973. (Survey and recommendations).

4. Schools and institutions

1969

<u>Type of handicap</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Other Staff</u>
Blind	7	54	472	210	682	63	78
Deaf	14	62	375	238	613	54	24
Physically handicapped	5	23	341	149	490	27	37
Mentally retarded	3	5	49	15	64	6	
TOTAL	<u>29</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>1,237</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>139</u>

1970

<u>Type of handicap</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Blind	7	55	487	225	712	70
Deaf	14	64	389	256	645	61
Physically handicapped	5	24	408	177	585	29
Mentally retarded	3	5	53	14	67	4
	<u>29</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>1,337</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>2,009</u>	<u>164</u>

1972: 22 units for the deaf (CSD seminar report)

Blind

Salvation Army School for the Blind, P.O. Box 477, Kisumu
(Kibos Schools for Blind Children).

Salvation Army School for the Blind, P.O. Box 6089, Likono,
Mombasa. (Likono School for the Blind)

Salvation Army School for the Blind, P.O. Box 704, Thika.
(Thika School for the Blind)

Salvation Army Secondary School for the Blind, Thika.

St. Oda School for the Blind, Alvor Catholic Mission, P.O. Box 26,
Maseno, Central Nyanza.

St. Lucy's School for the Blind, Consolata Catholic Mission,
Egoji, P.M.B. Meru.

Deaf

Kenya Society for the Deaf in conjunction with City Council of
Nairobi has established 3 nursery schools:-

Dagoretti Nursery School, Nairobi (language Kikuyu)
Ofafa Day Nursery School (language Swahili).

Central Day Nursery School (language English).

Aga Khan School for the Deaf, Mombasa.

Mumias School for the Deaf, Western Province.

PCEA Kambui School for the Deaf, Kiambu, founded 1964:
12 children. 1972: 5 classrooms, 55 children, waiting list
of 35. Boarding.

Fort Hall Deaf Unit.

H.H. Aga Khan Primary School Deaf Unit, Nairobi.

Meru-Embu Deaf Unit, Kaaga, P.O. Meru.

Nakuru Deaf Unit.

Racecourse Road Primary School Deaf Unit, Nairobi.

Tumu Tumu Deaf Unit, Tumu Tumu, P.O. Karatina.

Dagoretti Children's Centre Deaf Unit, Kikuyu.

Kapsabet School for the Deaf, Kapsabet.

Kitui School for the Deaf.

Kilifi Deaf Unit.

Nyangomo Technical School, Nyanza Province (secondary)
30-50 deaf boys.

Mumias Technical School, Kakamega (secondary) for deaf girls.

In most schools for the deaf the language taught first is the native language. Later, the second language (English, Swahili) is introduced.

Physically handicapped

Dagoretti Children's Centre, Kikuyu.

Bokra Road Orthopaedic Clinic Special School, Nairobi.

Nile Road Special Primary School for the physically disabled, Nairobi. Run by City Council, funds from Association for the Physically Handicapped of Kenya.

Joytown Home for Disabled Children, Thika.

Round Table Polio Clinic, Mombasa.

Coast School for the Physically Handicapped, Mombasa.

Tuuru Home for crippled Children, Meru.

John F. Kennedy Children's Home, Kisumu.

Fort Reits School for the Physically Handicapped.

Leprosy

Alupe Leprosarium School, P.O. Box 35, Busia.

Leprosy dealt with mainly on an out-patient basis.

Mentally handicapped

Jacaranda (St. Nicholas) Special School for Mentally Handicapped Children, Nairobi.

Nyeri Special School for the Mentally Retarded (+ 3 schools).

Classes at 2 Nairobi City Council schools.

5. Staffing

The figures below are taken from the 1970 and 1971 Annual Reports of the Ministry of Education, referring to the years 1969 and 1970.

1969

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Qualified teachers</u>	<u>Unqualified teachers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Blind	56	6	62
Deaf	49	6	55
Physically handicapped	20	4	24
Mentally retarded	8	1	9
TOTAL	<u>133</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>150</u>

1970

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Qualified teachers</u>	<u>Unqualified teachers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Blind	61	9	70
Deaf	52	9	61
Physically handicapped	28	1	29
Mentally handicapped	4		4
TOTAL	<u>145</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>164</u>

(Figures extracted from the 1970 and 1971 Annual Reports of the Ministry of Education)

1 inspector of special schools.

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Kenyatta College, Department of Education of the Deaf, 4 trainee teachers in 1969. Founded by 1-year course for future teachers of the deaf in 1964 (tutor from Britain).

Highridge Teachers' College - gives training to teachers of the mentally retarded.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary:

1969-70: 1 teacher of the handicapped to Britain.

1971-72: 3 teachers of the deaf to Britain.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary (see 6 above).

RCSB.

CSD.

Commonwealth Foundation.

Leverhulme Trust - grant for the training of teacher of the deaf,
salary grant for lecturer at Kenyatta College.

Wolfson Foundation - grant for tutor to establish course for
teachers of the deaf, Kenyatta College.

Gulbenkian Foundation - £6,000 to Coast School for the Physically
Handicapped, Mombasa, the cost of a classroom block.

Unesco.

Oxfam. Dormitory construction at Coast school for the physically
handicapped, Mombasa.

Rotary Club of Stepney, London (aid to Dagoretti Children's Centre).

Rotary Clubs of Kisumu and Mbale.

Round Tables of Thika, Nairobi.

Voluntary Service Overseas (volunteer at Joytown, Thika).

Norwegian assistance to Nile Road Special Primary School for
the physically disabled, 1971.

ILO.

ISR.D.

1968: League of Red Cross Societies: 3,000 Fr.S. to home for
handicapped children.

Comite Francais de Secours aux Enfants: grants and gifts to
paralysed children.

8. Finance

Government expenditure on special education over the last three
years follows (Ministry of Education Annual Report, 1971):

	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
1968/69	87,420	10,000
1969/70	92,823	10,000
1970/71	108,500	35,500

1971 Unesco reports:

A. Contribution from public funds

- In schools maintained by the State (6 for blind children, 1 for crippled children, 2 for the deaf, 1 training centre for blind adults and 1 leprosarium), the State is responsible for all recurrent costs (boarding costs, textbooks and teaching materials).
- In State-aided schools (2 for the deaf, 1 for the mentally handicapped), (2 for the deaf, 1 for the mentally handicapped), the State pays 80% of the staff salaries. Teachers of the deaf salaries have been raised.
- Other schools are maintained or aided by local authorities.

B. Contributions from private funds

The voluntary societies for aid to the handicapped, and denominational bodies, which hitherto shared most of the expenditure including development grants, continue to give aid for special education.

1970/1: recurrent exp. K£108,500
capital exp. K£35,500

C. Contributions from families

Schooling is free in State-maintained schools but not in State-aided schools.

9. Legislation

See under section 11.

10. Incidence of handicap

1968 Anderson estimated:

Blind: 7,000 to 10,000 children (high trachoma rate) (i.e. about 90-100 children per 100,000).

Deaf: 4,000 to 7,000 children.

Polio: at least 20,000 children (epidemics 1965-66).

Leprosy: 13,000 to 17,000 children (overall incidence 7.6 per 1000).

Physically handicapped: 30,000 to 40,000 children.

1969: 765 of 7,000 children examined placed on course of early treatment for trachoma (11%).

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Public bodies

Ministry of Cooperatives and Social Services,
P.O. Box 30276, Nairobi.

National Rehabilitation Advisory Council advises the Minister.

Adviser

ILO expert in vocational rehabilitation as consultant 1969-1972.

Rehabilitation service

National vocational rehabilitation service started 1970.

October 1971: 8 centres of all types
June 1972: 14 " " " "
and 1973: 24 " " " "

Breakdown of 1972 and 1973 figures:-

	vocational training centres	sheltered workshops	information and marketing centre
June 1972	7	6	1
and 1973	12	11	1

Adviser's Report

Report to the Government of Kenya on the Development of a National Programme of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled. ILO/OTA/Kenya/R.6. Geneva 1972.

Legislation

For rehabilitation centres for adult disabled people. This comes under the Ministry of Cooperatives and Social Services.

Other

ILO fellowship to participant at ILO seminar (1971).
Report on the ILO/Danish Interregional Seminar on vocational rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped, held October 1971, Copenhagen. ILO/TF/INT/R.24 Geneva 1971.

12. Other information

Braille printing press. Has reprinted the Safari English course in Braille.

Ministry of Education asked for and received report on deaf education and its future from the deaf education authorities. This report proposes:-

- i) expansion and modernisation of the primary schools.
- ii) catering predominantly for children in all provinces of Kenya.
- iii) integration of deaf child with the normal-hearing child.

iv) establishing of nursery schools.

v) extend primary education from Standards 1-7 so that it includes 'pre-vocational standard 8'.

Ministry has also approved expansion of one primary school to include boarding secondary school with 4-year courses.

Mass media have agreed to publicise systematically the work of the schools and the society for deaf children.

Feb 1973: Special Education week.

National registration of the disabled recommended for 1973 by ILO consultant now that vocational facilities are reasonably far advanced. See also section 11.

LESOTHO
Pop. 1,000,000

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 47, Maseru.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Catholic School Secretariat, P.O. Box 80, Maseru.

4. Schools and institutions

Catholic School for the Blind planned for 1971.

Catholic Boys' Shelter, Maseru.

Holy Rosary Sisters School for Abandoned Children, Villa Maria,
Quthing District.

'Open Education' for blind children started 1969.

Open Education Resource Centre for Blind teaching, Maseru, 1970.

No special facilities provided in Lesotho. By private arrangement
deaf pupils sent to Bartimea or the Dominican School for Deaf
Bantu Children, P.O. Box 33, Hammanskraal, South Africa.

The Ministry of Education is investigating possibilities of
establishing centre for the education of handicapped children.

7. Aid

Save the Children Fund - grants for cripples to obtain specialist
treatment (Mrs. W. Coaker, P.O. Box 286, Maseru).

RCSB grants

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, Private Bag 1, Limbe, Malawi

2. Other public or private bodies involved

RCSB Central African Regional Officer,
Mr. S.H. Lawrence, P.O. Box 818, Blantyre.

Malawi Young Pioneers will supervise blind farmers
settled in the Salima Lakeshore Scheme (RCSB 8/70)

3. Publications and reports.

Annual Report, Montfort College, 1st report, 1968
Drummond, Lieut-Gen. Sir Alexander: "Deafness in Malawi:
case-finding survey 1968", St. John Ambulance,
London 1968.

Salmon, L.F.W. Report to the Commonwealth Foundation,
1971, n.p.

Report of the CSD, regional seminar on education and
welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972
in Accra. CSD, 1973 and see section 11.

4. Schools and institutions

Blind Resource centres for open education of blind being
built at selected primary schools. 1 opened by 1971.
2 more planned for 1972 - places for 135 children.

Integrated education at secondary level for the blind.
Resource centre at Malanje Secondary School.

Community Development School for the Blind, P.O. Box 76,
Mlanje.

DRCM Blind School, Kasungu

Africa Evangelical Fellowship (Malawi)
Lulwe School for the Blind,
P.A Marka, P.O. Nasnje.

Deaf (from CSD seminar report)

School for the Deaf, Montfort College, Limbe.

Started 1968: 2 teachers (1 trained), 5 children.

1972: 40 children, 6 teachers, 6 hostel staff, 6 classrooms,
handicraft room, staff room: 4 new classrooms to be
added 1973.

New primary school for the deaf in Northern Province
planned for 1974 - 10 classrooms eventually.

New primary school for the deaf in Northern Province
planned for 1974 - 10 classrooms eventually.

Possibility of a third primary school in Central Province -
10 classrooms eventually.

5. Staffing

1967: 23 teachers (3 female) for 128 pupils (31 girls).

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Montfort College, P.O. Box 5452 Limbe.

Centre for teachers of the blind. Intake: 10 teachers.
Course: 18 months.

Audiology Testing Centre

Training Course for teachers of the deaf (CSD seminar report)
Linked to the school.

1968: 2 teachers (1 trained) 5 children)

later 1968: 2 trainee teachers selected.

Jan. 1969: second group of 4 teachers selected for training
(first group had moved on to practical work
under supervision).

1970: 5 tutors, 2 of whom are specialised in
education of the deaf.

7. Aid

RCSB)
Nchima Trust) assistance to
Beit Trust) the blind

Commonwealth Foundation project for deaf education.
Rotary Club of Blantyre.
ILO

8. Finance

Tuition fees for teachers of the deaf at Montfort
College paid by Ministry of Education.
Boarding fees paid for out of the teachers'
salaries.

10. Incidence of handicap

Number of deaf estimated at 4,500 minimum (1970)
on basis of assumed worldwide incidence of 1 per 1,000.
(CSD seminar report).

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

RCSB pilot scheme to train blind to weave proposed
for 1972

Mlanje Training Centre for the Blind, P.O. Box, Mlanje.
(training blind farmers)

Some successful secondary school blind children may
attend the Polytechnic for 2 or 3 year course in
audio typing. Employment already offered by
British High Commission and the Ministry of
Education.

ILO fellowship for participant at ILO seminar, 1971.
Report on the ILO/Danish interregional seminar on
vocational rehabilitation of the mentally
handicapped, held October 1971, at Copenhagen.
ILO/TF/INT/R-24 Geneva 1971

12. Other information

Braille book production plant at Montfort College.
Supplies all Malawi schools, and beyond if
necessary.

MALAYSIA
Pop 10,434,000

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education,
Federal House,
Kuala Lumpur, West Malaysia.
(Working through the State Education Offices)

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Welfare Services - (registration, case studies, after care service).

Ministry of Labour (placement).

Ministry of Health (referrals).

Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped (Welfare, Labour, Health, Education).

University Hospital (referrals).

Faculty of Education, University of Malaya.

Malayan Association for the Blind,
P.O. Box 687, Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysia Guild of Educators of the Blind,
c/o St. John's (Secondary) Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

Sarawak Society for the Blind, P.O. Box 515, Kuching.

Sabah Society for the Blind, P.O. Box 720, Kota Kinabalu.

RCSB South East Asia Reg. Rep., Mr. R.A. Babonau, MBE,
ADK, Mail Bag Service No. 3, Sandakan, Sabah.

National Society for the Deaf, Malaysia, 201,
Loke Yew Building, Jalan Belanda, Kuala Lumpur.
President Y.B. Tuan Haji Mohd Khir Johari.

Spastic Children's Association of Selangor,
14, Lorong Utara A, Petaling Jaya.

Spastic Children's Association of Penang,
425 Green Lane, Pulau Pinang.

Spastic Children's Association of Johore
7, Jalan Bukit Meldrum, Johore Bahru.

Selangor Association for Retarded Children,
c/o 197, Jalan Abdul Samad, Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysia Association for Retarded Children,
c/o IC, Belfield Street, Ipoh, Perak.

Malaysian Council for Child Welfare,
P.O. Box 318, Kuala Lumpur.

Rehabilitation Committees in all 11 States of West Malaysia,
Evangelical Lutheran Council

3. Publications and reports

Second Five-Year Plan 1971-75 (special hostel for blind pupils proposed for Kuala Lumpur).

Education in Malaysia, prepared by the Education Planning and Research Division, Ministry of Education, Malaysia.

Report of the official opening of the Federation School for the Deaf, Malaysia.

Malaysian Guild of Educators of the Blind - quarterly journal.

Berita Tulina - quarterly newsletter of the National Society for the Deaf, Malaysia.

Report of the CSD Regional Seminar on Deafness, held April 1971, in Hong Kong. CSD, 1972.

4. Schools and Institutions

1970: 5 residential special schools, 4 special day schools, listed below. 1322 pupils, 137 teachers, 98 domestic staff.

Integrated education for the blind and the deaf since 1962.

1970 (blind): 10 children in primary schools, 67 in secondary schools, 23 classes in 17 schools

1970 (deaf, using oral method): 51 classes in 35 schools (maximum 12 pupils per class)

Since 1967 pilot scheme in 6 primary schools of remedial teaching for mentally retarded.

Blind

St. Nicholas Home and School for the Blind, 4 Bagan Jermal Road, Penang (1926) West Malaysia. 1970: 80 pupils in kindergarten and primary school, also small group of blind children with additional handicaps. 9 teachers.

Princess Elizabeth School for the Blind, Lorong 5, Jalan Nong Chick, Johore Baru (1949), West Malaysia 1970: 90 pupils in primary school.

1970: School for the Blind being built in Sabah.

Gurney Evaluation, Assessment and Training Centre for the Blind, Marsh Road, Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur, (1953).

Deaf

Federation School for the Deaf, Penang (1954).

1971: 243 pupils aged 6 to 17 years, 19 qualified staff (oral method). Residential facilities for 300 children. Vocational and academic.

School for the Deaf, Kuching, Sarawak (under management of Kuching Municipal Council) 25 children, 11 girls. Estimated over 200 deaf children in Sarawak. Integration always possible with deaf children in same compound.

Further education classes for the deaf.

Mental handicap

Selangor Association for Retarded Children: 4 classes in and near Kuala Lumpur; Special School for Retarded Children, Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysian Child Welfare Council: Residential School for Mentally Retarded Children, Kampong. 50 children, aged 6 - 14 years.

Penang Association for Retarded Children: day centre for retarded children. 50 children, aged 6 - 12 years.

New centre for the mentally defective and severely handicapped planned for Johore Bahru. 300 children.

Physically handicapped

Spastic Children's Association, Selangor: day school Petaling Jaya, 80 children.

Spastic Children's Associations, Penang and Johore: 2 day schools.

Bethany Home, Hulan, Melintang, for epileptics. Capacity 24, mostly residential. 18 children 6 - 14, all subnormal in intelligence.

5. Staffing

1970: At Ministry of Education: 1 part-time Senior Education Officer.

1 full-time Education Officer.

137 teachers and 98 domestic staff.

1971: 663 deaf children in schools: 70 teachers of the deaf including not specially trained for this work. (Ministry of Education Statistics, cited in CSD seminar report).

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Specialist Teacher Training Institute, Cheroas Rd., Kuala Lumpur. Postgraduate courses for teachers of deaf and blind.

67 teachers of blind completed course by end 1969

58 teachers of deaf completed course by end 1969

Maximum of 12 teachers of deaf trained each year

In-service courses, conferences and seminars organised by Ministry of Education, AFOB, CSD.

One year full-time course for training of teachers of slow learners - 10 trained in Britain by end of 1969.

Commonwealth, Colombo Plan, Fulbright awards for training in Britain, Australia, New Zealand, United States.

15 teachers of the blind trained overseas by end of 1969.

26 teachers of the deaf trained overseas by end of 1969.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary Scheme
1971-72 one teacher of physically-handicapped children (Britain).

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries - (see 6 above).

Colombo Plan awards (see 6 above).

Commonwealth Foundation grants to societies for deaf and blind.

RCSB

CSD

AFOB - courses, scholarships, consultancy.

ILO

UNICEF "resource rooms".

Unesco gift coupon scheme for blind and deaf schools (target \$ 13,500).

Fulbright scholarship to Perkins School for the Blind.

Rotary Club of Birmingham provided Ophthalmic Unit for RCSB in East Coast States.

Rotary Club of Sibu and Sarawak Society for the Blind sponsored to secondary school a blind pupil who passed the Common Entrance examination set in Braille, 1969.

Lions Club of Malacca and Girl Guides proposed school for children patients of the Children's Orthopaedic Home, Tanjong Kling, 1971.

8. Finance

Integrated programmes fully supported by Government.
(M\$ 5,000 for one resource room for 6 students - blind;
M\$ 6,300 for special equipment for class of
12 deaf students).

£1 sterling = M\$7.3

Grants to non-Government special schools cover approximately 75% of actual costs.

Total grants: 1964 - M\$ 601,272
1969 - M\$ 806,082
(including integrated programme).

10. Incidence of handicap

Blindness

At least 18,000 blind in West Malaysia.
2,000 blind in Sabah (600 registered).
3,500 blind in Sarawak.

Incidence 2.5 per 1,000 of whom 50% children.

(Keratomalacia is cited as a cause of blindness in 59 out of 140 cases in Kelantan. Children aged 3-5 years found susceptible to this, caused by Vitamin A deficient diets lacking eggs and green vegetables).

Number of handicapped registered by Ministry of Welfare Services on voluntary basis:

1967: Blind	6,083
Deaf	1,444
Physically handicapped	3,008
Mentally retarded	577.

RCSB Newsletter May-June 1971: Survey in progress into extent and causes of blindness on the east coast of Western Malaysia - long history of child blindness associated with vitamin deficiency.

RCSB Newsletter Sept-Oct 1971: Dr. V.K. Soni completed survey in Tregganu. Xerosis and night blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency is common among pre-school and school children, mainly in the age groups of 7-12, 13-18 and 1-6 in that order of prevalence. Vitamin A deficiency, however, not the cause of total blindness in this area.

RCSB Newsletter Sept-Oct 1971: Sarawak:Recent study shows 8.4% - 27.3% of population could benefit from ophthalmic treatment.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

1964-66: ILO vocational training adviser. 2 courses organised

ILO fellowship for participant at seminar (1971)
Report on the ILO/Danish Interregional Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped, held October 1971, Copenhagen. ILO/TF/INT/R.24. Geneva 1971.

AFOB tuition scholarships for two attending course on vocational evaluation procedures at Kuala Lumpur 1971.

Facilities

Rehabilitation Centre for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kuala Lumpur.

Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped Persons, Cheras, Selangor.

Wallace Rural Training Centre, P.O. Box 3, Tuaran.

Taman Chahaya Rural Training Centre, Sandakan, Sabah.

Sarawak Society for the Blind Training Centre.

Taman Harapan Rural Training Centre for blind trainees, Temerloh, Pahang. 1972: 50 trainees of whom 10 are women.

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, Valetta (Special Education Officer, Education Office, 141 St. Christopher's Street, Valletta, Malta).

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Health.

Malta Society for the Blind, 1 Tigne Terrace, Sliema.

National Society for the Young Deaf,
Secretary: Miss M. Aquilina, "St. Anna",
Liedna, Fgura, Malta.

Malta Welfare Society for the Mentally Handicapped,
Kennedy Memorial Clinic, 17 Nursing Sisters Street,
St. Julians.

3. Publications and reports

Unesco (1971). A Study of the Present Situation of
Special Education

4. Schools and institutions

1966: 1 school, 281 pupils (88 girls), 31 teachers
(13 female).

1968: Centre for maladjusted children opened.

New Centre for handicapped children under construction.

1970: Special education unit being developed for
physically and mentally handicapped.

Slightly ESN in normal schools.

Remedial teaching being planned at primary and
secondary level

1971: Unesco report (combined with details from 1970
report)

A. Education at home by itinerant teachers is provided
for 26 physically handicapped pupils.

B. Integration into ordinary classes with complementary lessons is provided for 9 deaf children in primary schools and for 2 blind and 1 deaf in secondary schools.

C. Special Classes annexed to ordinary schools are provided as follows:-

blind children: special class (6 pupils) at Msida School

backward children: remedial classes (60 pupils) at Zabbar Boys School, Birkirkora Infants School and Rabat Boys School.

D. Special schools include:

1 unit for deaf and hard of hearing (Pieta) - 56 pupils

1 unit for educationally sub-normal (Msida School) 60 pupils

1 special school for severely sub-normal (combined Guardian Angel and Holy Inn Schools, Qormi Road) 30 pupils

1 non-residential school for emotionally maladjusted boys (Mater Dei School, Msida) 20 pupils

E. Hospital classes for physically handicapped at St. Luke's Hospital and St. Vincent de Paul's Hospital 40 pupils

Organization of Special Education

A. Pre-primary education

Handicapped children needing special education can be admitted from the age of 2 (mainly deaf and blind children, but also mentally handicapped children when this is desirable). The schools to which these children are admitted are under the same administrative authority as the other special schools and they have no direct link with the welfare service.

B. Primary education is provided for:

- blind children, by means of
 - a special class (duration 6 years) for 6 pupils
- deaf children, by means of
 - a special school (duration 8 years) for 56 pupils
 - complementary lessons (duration 8 years) for 9 pupils
- physically handicapped children, by means of
 - complementary lessons for 20 pupils
 - hospital classes for 40 pupils
- mentally handicapped children, by means of
 - special schools (duration 9 years) for 173 pupils
 - special classes (duration 9 years) for 60 pupils

- emotionally disturbed children, by means of
 - a special school (4 years on average) for 20 pupils

C. Secondary education is provided for:

- blind children (integrated in ordinary schools with complementary lessons) (duration 5 years) for 2 pupils
- deaf children (in the same way) (duration 5 years) for 1 pupil

Other handicapped children attended ordinary secondary schools; the aim of the special education provided for handicapped children and of the other forms of help they receive is precisely to facilitate their integration in the secondary schools.

D. Higher education is open to handicapped students who reach the accepted level; but apart from the help provided in certain individual cases, no special measures exist for the benefit of handicapped students.

E. Other services

Parent and child guidance and assessment for handicapped children at Head Office.

Home visiting/teaching service for blind adults.

5. Staffing

1966: 31 teachers (13 female)

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries:

1967: 2 teacher of the handicapped (to Britain)

1969: 1 teacher of the handicapped (to Britain)

"Ready placements in U.K. Institutes of Education".

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries (see 6 above)

RCSB - equipment

Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council 1971

£400 to Infantile Paralysis Rehabilitation Fund, Malta, for return visit by 5 young handicapped Maltese and 3 leaders to Lambeth.

8. Finance

Private agencies are only marginally involved, providing school books or special aids.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Vocational education and training of handicapped children are in their infancy, but a number of blind young people have been trained and placed as telephone operators (in 1968-1969).

The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act of 1969, which established a quota system for the employment of the handicapped will help those who have had training to find employment, but it has not yet been fully applied.

1 vocational training centre for blind adults.

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, Port Louis.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Welfare of the Blind and Prevention of Blindness Society,
Lois Lagesse Centre, Colonel Maingard Street,
Beau Bassin.

Mauritius Mental Health Association,
c/o the Secretary (Mrs. D.L.M. Simpson), Floreal.

Red Cross Society (Mauritius Branch),
Ste. Therese St., Curepipe.

Mauritius Society for the Welfare of the Deaf,
c/o Social Welfare Division, Ministry of Social
Security, 13/21 Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis,
Mauritius. Chairman, Mr. B. Jomadar.

Association of Parents of Mentally Handicapped
Children, (Mrs. Nancy Piat, Secretary,
10 rue du Couvent de Lorette, Curepipe Road).
Small pilot class.

3. Publications and reports

Annual Report, Ministry of Education.

Annual Report, Ministry of Social Security.

Annual Report, Society for the Welfare of the Deaf.

Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and
welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in
Accra. CSD, 1973.

4. Schools and institutions

Lois Lagesse Centre for the Rehabilitation of the
Blind and School for the Blind, Beau Bassin,
1970: 68 students and craft workers.
1971: 52 adults and children (16 residents) 9
children in the school, 3 post primary, 1 girl
at Loretto College, Quatre Bornes.

School for the Deaf, Beau Bassin, Residential.
1971: 20 partially deaf children aged 3 to 5 years,
1 trained teacher

Cheshire Home, Tamarin, (18 children).

Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre, Quatre Bornes,
1970: 192 children.

Hospice Pere Laval.
1970: 24 children.

Barkly Industrial School, Beau Bassin.

5. Staffing

1968: 10 teachers (8 female).

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Local facilities for the training of teachers for the
handicapped children are not available.

Overseas Development Administration Bursary for
training teacher of the deaf at University of
Manchester.

7. Aid

RCSB

CSD

British High Commission: 20 hearing aids presented 1969

French Embassy: scholarships for training specialist
teachers.

ODA Bursary (see 6)

American Embassy.

Peace Corps specialist teacher of the blind 1970

8. Finance

School for the Deaf:

Ministry of Education pays for teachers' salaries,
essential furniture, some equipment.

CSD pays for maintenance, support staff, food
and lodging.

Some parental contributions.

9. Legislation

Pensions for blind at 18 years, 1970.

10. Incidence of handicap

300 blind registered 1970 (i.e. 36 registered per 100,000)
1,100 deaf registered 1969 (i.e. 130 registered per 100,000)

Deaf are grouped as follows:-

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Number</u>
3-5	52
6-10	41
11-15	109
16-20	129
over 20	769
	<hr/>
	1100
	<hr/>

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Lois Lagesse Centre for the Rehabilitation of the
Blind and School for the Blind. See section 4.

NIGERIA
Pop. 60,000,000

1. Responsible authority

Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos.

12 State Ministries of Education.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Federal and State Ministries of Health, Labour and Social Welfare.

Nigeria National Advisory Council for the Blind,
P.O. Box 2145, 15 Martin Street, Lagos, Nigeria.

Federal Nigeria Society for the Blind,
P.P. Bag 2225, Lagos.

Open Education Scheme for the Blind,
P.O. Box 3462, Mapo Hill, Ibadan.

Northern Nigeria Society for the Blind,
P.P. Bag, Kaduna.

Society for the Care of the Deaf,
P.O. Box 449, Yaba, Lagos.
Chairman: Mr. S.A. Dawodu.

Society for the Care of the Deaf, Enugu.

Friends of the Deaf Society, Ibadan.

3. Publications and reports

RCSB: Nigeria's Blind Farmers.

Report of the First African Conference on Work for the Blind, Lagos, Nigeria National Advisory Council for the Blind. 1966.

Report of the CSD Regional Seminar on education and welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in Accra. CSD, 1973.

See under 11.

4. Schools and institutions

Blind

RCSB report 1968/9: 200 blind children in open education schemes operating in 100 + schools.
18 blind pupils in ordinary secondary schools.

4 schools for the blind, open education at all levels.

Pacelli School for the Blind, Surulere, Lagos.

Rehabilitation Centre Blind School, Oji River Settlement, East-Central State.

School for Blind Children, Gindiri, Benue-Plateau State.

Deaf (details from CSD seminar report)

1972: 5 primary schools and 1 nursery school: 500 + children.

Wesley School for the Deaf, Lagos.

Federal School for the Deaf, Surulere, Lagos.
135 pupils, 16 staff. Yoruba taught first, then English.

In the Federal School, the Nursery School for the Deaf. Run and financed by the Society for the Care of the Deaf. 2 classes of 15 children.

Home School for the Deaf, Ibadan.
founded 1963: 4 children
1964: 15 children
early 1972: 50 children
Can accommodate 150 children and 10 teachers.
Language - English.

Ibadan Mission School for the Deaf, Ibadan.
80 children, 6 staff. Day school.

Enugu School for the Deaf, Enugu, E-Central State.
founded 1964: 7 children. The rural deaf were uncatered for, as it was a day-school.
1972 (boarding school): 30 children. 45 on waiting list.

Oji River School for the Deaf, E-Central State.
founded 1963: 11 children
1964: 24 children
1972: 34 children (100 on waiting list),
5 teachers, 3 trained, 2 untrained.

Possibility of a new school at Kano, N. Nigeria.

Other handicaps

Cheshire Home, Mushin, Lagos, 8 children.

2 small homes for crippled children in Lagos.

CMS Atunde - Olu School for handicapped children, Lagos. 30 children.

Child Care and Treatment School, Akoka, Lagos.

Child Treatment and Placement Home School, Apapa.
Speech defectives, physically and emotionally
handicapped.

Classes at Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Lagos.

Oluyole Cheshire Home, P.O. Box 1425, Ibadan,
Western State (14 children).

Child Guidance Clinic, Lagos.

5. Staffing

In the schools for the deaf: 35 teachers, 15 of them
trained (1973).

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Overall, over 10 teachers of the deaf have been
trained under the Commonwealth scheme.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries:

1968: 1 teacher of the handicapped from
federal government.

1969-70: 1 teacher of the deaf and
1 teacher of the physically handicapped
(Lagos State)

1971-72: 1 teacher of handicapped children
(E - Central State)
1 teacher of the deaf
(Lagos State)
1 teacher of handicapped children
(Rivers State)
1 teacher of the deaf
(Western State)

All to Britain.

Diploma course in special education to be started
at the University of Ibadan.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries (see 6 above).

Gulbenkian Foundation grant to RCSB for education of
blind children.

Leverhulme Trust grants for training teachers of the deaf.

CSD awards to 5 audiologists and teachers 1959-69.
Grants to schools.

RCSB grants.

Oxfam.

Unesco.

10. Incidence of handicap

Number of deaf estimated at 66,000 (1970) on basis
of assumed worldwide incidence of 1 per 1,000.

11 Rehabilitation and vocational training

7 vocational training centres.

10 provincial workshops for the blind.

Vocational training centre, Oshodi, Lagos.

Rural training centre, Ikeja, Lagos.

Rural training centre, Ogbomosho, Western State.

Rural training centre, Maiduguri, Northern State.

Vocational training centre, Kaduna, N-Central State.

Vocational centre to be built in Lagos.

Wolfson Foundation grant for rehabilitation of the deaf.

ILO fellowship for participant at ILO seminar, 1971.

Report on the ILO/Danish Interregional Seminar on
vocational rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped,
held October 1971, Copenhagen.

ILO/TF/INT/R.24. Geneva 1971.

SIERRA LEONE
Pop.2,183,000

1. Responsible authority

Special education not yet within Ministry's terms of reference.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Sierra Leone National Association for the Handicapped,

Miss E.P.M. Stuart, Ministry of Education,
New England, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone Blind Welfare Society,
Secretary's Office c/o 69D Waterloo Road,
Kissy, Freetown.

Sierra Leone Society for the Deaf,
c/o Miss E.P.M. Stuart, Ministry of Education,
New England, Freetown.

The Cheshire Foundation for Homes for the Sick,
c/o The Diamond Corporation Ltd.,
Westmoreland Street, Freetown.

3. Publications and reports

Annual Report, Ministry of Education.

Report by G.W. Redgate on the deaf, 1969.

Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and welfare of
the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in Accra. CSD, 1973.

4. Schools and institutions

1964: 3 schools, 43 pupils (17 girls), 5 teachers (3 female).

1970: 3 primary schools, 52 pupils (16 girls), 6 teachers.

Blind

Sir Milton Margai School for the Blind, Freetown.

1970: 16 boys, 3 girls; 2 trained 4 untrained teachers.

1971: 35 pupils; 4 teachers.

Deaf

National School for the Deaf, Freetown. (1965).

1970: 12 boys, 8 girls.

1971: 30 pupils, aged 6-16 years; teachers, 5 voluntary helpers.

New Building, including 3 classrooms, completed 1972.
Residential accommodation planned to cater for children from
provinces. Language - English. It is hoped to change to
first language Krio, second language English.

Physically handicapped

Cheshire Home, Freetown.

23 polio children April 1970.
1970: 18 boys, 5 girls.

Cheshire Home, Bo.

1970: 2 children.

Handicapped children enrolled in normal classes

Blind 1970: 5 boys, 2 girls in secondary schools.
1971: 10 boys, 4 girls in secondary schools (3 in Vth Form)

Deaf: 1 boy in secondary school.

Physically handicapped: 2 classes in primary schools, 6 boys, 4 girls;
at secondary level, 4 boys, 1 girl.

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Available only overseas, Britain and Ghana.

Teacher of the deaf trained abroad, 1969.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary:

1971-72 one teacher of handicapped children (Britain).

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary Scheme (see para.6 above).

Rotary Club of Freetown - classroom and physiotherapy unit at
Cheshire Home, Freetown. Assistance also from the Rotary
Club of Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, England.

Voluntary help from many clubs and organisations through cash or
kind or parties, assisting all three schools (blind, deaf,
motor handicapped).

VSO assisting with the readjustment of blind pupils entering local
High Schools.

RCSB has paid grant to first blind undergraduate at the University
of Sierra Leone (Fourah Bay), is providing equipment for
Sir Milton Margai School for the Blind, and assisting Kenema
Centre (see 11.)

8. Finance

Sir Milton Margai Blind School financed by the government.

Cheshire Schools receive government teacher grants.

10. Incidence of handicap

Number of deaf estimated at 2,500 (1970) on basis of assumed world-wide incidence of 1 per 1,000. (CSD seminar report).

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Kenema Farm Training Centre began work 1971. 12 trainees in residence.

Habilitation centre planned by Sierra Leone National Society for the Handicapped to provide vocational training for all handicapped.

1. Responsible authority

Various voluntary welfare organisations for the handicapped with the assistance of teachers seconded from the Ministry of Education through the Ministry of Social Affairs.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Health
Singapore Council of Social Service,
(Committee of Education of Handicapped Children).

Singapore Association for the Blind
51 Toa Payoh Rise, Singapore 12. (Founded 1955)

Singapore Association for the Deaf (Founded 1955)
151 Orchard Road, Singapore. Sec. Mrs. Segeram.

Canossian Sisters Oral School for the Deaf,
100 Jalan Merbok, Jurong Park,
Singapore 21.

St. Andrew's Cathedral - Preparatory Classes for Deaf Children,
Coleman Street, Singapore 6.

Singapore Association for Retarded Children,
169, Sims Avenue, Singapore 14. (Founded 1962)

Singapore Paediatrics Society,
c/o Medical Alumni Centre, College Road,
Singapore 3.

The Spastic Children's Association of Singapore, (Founded 1957)
25 Gilstead Road, Singapore 11.

Society for Aid to the Paralysed,
Peng Nguan Street, Singapore 3. (Founded 1965)

Singapore Red Cross Society (Crippled Children's Home),
Tanah Merah Besar,
Changi, Singapore 17.

St. Andrew's Orthopaedic Hospital,
Tay Lian Teck Road, Singapore 16.

Trafalgar Home for Children with Hansen's Disease,
Yio Chu Kang Road, Singapore 19.

3. Publications and Reports

The Handicapped '70, The Handicapped '71, etc. (published by the Singapore Council of Social Service).

Singapore Association for Retarded Children:
Annual Report 1970-71.

Dr. F. Paul: Mental Subnormality in Singapore Children
(MD Thesis 1971)

Report of CSD Regional Seminar on Deafness, held April 1971
in Hong Kong. CSD, 1972.

4. Schools and Institutions

Blind

Singapore Association for the Blind
51 Toa Payoh Rise, Singapore 11.

This voluntary organisation runs the school for the blind for residential and day pupils. Total enrolment is 54 with children from 6-11 years attending primary school. In 1967 a scheme for open education programme was initiated. 1970 - There are now 28 blind students in 3 "normal" schools:

21 are in secondary school
1 is in pre-university class
6 pupils in Marymount Convent Primary Session.

Pre-school open education programme now started "Project Head Start" - blind children in kindergartens.

Deaf

Singapore Sign School for the Deaf, Singapore (Singapore Association for the Deaf). 220 children, aged 4-16 years in both "sign" and "oral" sections. Waiting list 500.

Canossa School for the Deaf. 42 children, of whom only 2 are day pupils.

St. Andrew's Preparatory School for the Deaf. About 30 children of pre-school age attend classes for 2 hours about 3 days per week.

Retarded

Singapore Association for Retarded Children
844 Margaret Drive, Singapore 11.

This voluntary organisation runs one Home and 5 day Centres for the Care, Education and Training of Retarded Children.

They are:

1. Tampines Home (51 children 1971, two-thirds requiring almost total care).
2. Lee Kong Chian Centre, 844 Margaret Drive (112 children 1971).

3. Jurong Centre, Juron Christian Church Civic Centre, Taman Juron (16 children 1971).
4. Pasir Panjang Centre, 201 Pasir Panjang Road (to be amalgamated with Lee Kong Chian Centre) (65 children 1971).
5. Geylang Centre, 169 Sims Avenue, Singapore 14. (65 children 1971).
6. Toa Payoh Centre, 158 Block 116, Lorong 2 Toa Payoh. (26 children 1971)

1971 - Total enrolment: 285 children (from 6-16 years), plus 51 at Tampines House and 31 at Recreational Activities Group, Toa Payoh.

Spastics - Spastic Children's Society of Singapore, 25 Gilstead Road, Singapore 11.

This voluntary organisation runs the Spastic Children's School for the education of children from 4 + - 16 years. Total enrolment in school 162.

Crippled Children

- (a) Red Cross Home for Crippled Children - founded Tanah Merah Besar, Changi, Singapore 17.

This voluntary organisation runs formal educational classes for its long term residents, aged 6-15 years.

- (b) St. Andrew's Orthopaedic Hospital, Tay Lian Teck Road, Singapore 16.

This Government Hospital for long-term patients, also runs a school for its residents from the age 6-15 years. The enrolment fluctuates around 70 depending on the number of residents of school-age. At present there are 97 residents. (Maximum capacity 120).

Patients of Hansen's Disease

Lorong Buang Kok Government School,
Lorong Buang Kok, Singapore 19.

This school is run in the Hospital grounds by the Ministry of Health for patients with Hansen's Disease.

1970 - Had enrolment of 38 students in classes from Primary 1 to Secondary 4.

5. Staffing

1967 36 staff (25 female)
1970 (see Table following).

STAFFING

	Student Enrolment	Untrained Teachers	Trained Teachers	Teachers specialised in the respective handicapped fields
Blind Centres	51	3 (2 ⁺ seconded from S.W.D.)	2*	3 (includes 2 seconded from Min. of Ed. through Min. of Social Affairs)
Retarded Centres	285	12 (Centre Assistants)	3*(Min.)	1*
St. Andrew's Orth. Hospital	70	3 (St. Hilda's Ext. School)	3*(Min.)	-
Singapore Asson. for the Deaf	220	11 (6 ⁺ seconded from S.W.D.)	7*	5 (includes 2 seconded from Min. of Education through Min. of Social Affairs)
Canossa Oral for the Deaf	42			4 (2 Min.)
St. Andrew's Prep.	30	Run by about 10 volunteer workers		
Spastics	162	4	7*(Min.)	2
Trafalgar Home	38	10	8 (includes 5** seconded from Min. of Education through Min. of Health)	
Total	898	43	32	15

- KEY·
- * Teachers seconded from the Ministry of Education through the Ministry of Social Affairs.
 - + Instructors seconded from the Social Welfare Department.
 - ** Teachers seconded from the Ministry of Education through Ministry of Health.

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Teacher of deaf-blind in training at Perkins School, U.S.
AFOB scholarship for teacher on mobility and
orientation course.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries:

1965 Teaching and Training of Retarded Children
Fellowship under auspices of Colombo Plan.

1967 1 teacher of the Blind - UK

1967 One month's study tour by 2 persons sponsored
by the Singapore Council of Social Service
to study aspects of education, training and
employment of handicapped persons in various
countries in Asia, Europe and America.

1968 1 teacher of the Deaf - UK

1971 1 teacher of the Blind - UK

1 teacher (AFOB Scholarship) on Mobility for the
Blind at Kuala Lumpur, West Malaysia.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Bursaries (see para 6)

Colombo Plan (" ")

ILO expert (" ")

Ministry of Social Affairs gives grant of 50 cents per day
to each child resident at the school for the Blind,
and each child resident at the Canossian Sisters
Oral School for the Deaf.

RSCB gift of tools for Blind School 1968

AFOB scholarship for teacher on mobility and orientation
courses in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia - commodity
assistance.

Wolfson Foundation - £3000 towards building of
school for Spastic children
1966.

Service Civil International - Teacher of Spastic Children
1970.

Voluntary Service Overseas - Volunteer at Cheshire Home

Local assistance from a wide range of voluntary associations,
service groups and individuals. Including playground
clearance and preparation at the school for the blind by the
Army, Corps of Engineers, and the Lions Club.

8. Finance

The voluntary organisations are run through public support and fund-raising activities. Only some 22 organisations are receiving supplementary Government grants.

9. Legislation

None concerning the training and employment of handicapped persons.

10. Incidence

R.C.S.B. estimates 4000 blind (ie. 190 per 100,000).

December, 1970: the number of blind persons on the Central Register for Handicapped persons maintained by the Social Welfare Dept. was 1,271 of whom 140 were under 19 years of age.

Preliminary 1970 Census report: incidence of deafness in those under 14 is 19 per 100,000, breakdown as follows:-

<u>Age-group</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Deaf Children</u>
0 - 4	235,456	53 (34.6%)
5 - 9	280,533	83 (54.3%)
10 -14	288,847	17 (11.1%)
Total	804,836	153 (100%)

1966: Singapore Association for Retarded Children estimates 10,000 retarded children in Singapore, 1000 of whom are on the Association's register, including 600 awaiting admission to centres.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Ministry of Labour

1953 - Scheme for the Rehabilitation and Retraining of Disabled Persons.

The Ministry of Labour works closely with medical authorities, training establishments and prospective employers. Training is normally fixed for a period of 6 months initially, with possible extensions from 1-3 months in exceptional cases.

Report (after expert survey)

Report to the Government of Singapore on the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of the Disabled. ILO, Geneva, 1966.

Study 1967: One month's world study tour. See "1967" in section 6.

1971: one attended AFOB vocational evaluation procedures course in Kuala Lumpur. AFOB scholarship.

1971-72 fellowship in rehabilitation of paraplegics and hemiplegics awarded by New Zealand under Colombo Plan.

Facilities

Vocational training for about 12 spastics aged 17 and over in basketry and carpentry under 1 workshop supervisor. (Spastic Children's Association).

Vocational institute for the deaf being planned (CSD seminar report).

Higher Schools Certificate Commercial Classes for the blind on the lines of the open education programme planned.

SRI LANKA (CEYLON)
Pop 12,747,800

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, Colombo.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Department of Social Services, P.O. Box 577, Colombo
(Superintendent of Vocational Training for the Deaf-Blind)

All Ceylon Co-ordinating Committee for Child and Youth Welfare,
3, Bagatelle Road, Colombo 3.

Crippled Children' Aid Association of Ceylon,
171 Sir James Peiris Mawatha, Colombo 2.

National Council for the the Deaf,
74 Church Street, Colombo 2.
Sec. Mrs. L.J. de S. Seneviratne.

National Association for the Prevention of Blindness,
26 Ward Place, Colombo 7.

Ceylon Association for the Mentally Retarded,
147 Vajara Road, Colombo 5.

3. Publications and reports

Kenmore, J.R. (1966) Survey Report on the Education of Blind
Children in Ceylon, A.F.O.B., New York.

Unesco (1971) A Study of the Present Situation of Special Education

Report of the CSD Regional Seminar on Deafness, held April 1971
in Hong Kong. CSD, 1972.

4. Schools and Institutions

1966: 8 schools, 909 pupils (264 girls) (I.B.E. Report)

1970: (Unesco Report):

8 schools for blind + special classes	- 429 pupils
8 schools for deaf	- 480 pupils
3 schools for physically handicapped	- 65 pupils
5 schools for mentally handicapped	- <u>350 pupils</u>

1,324 pupils

1972: between 750 and 850 deaf children attend 11 schools,
taught by 75 teachers of the deaf of whom 7 are qualified
(CSD seminar report)

Blind and Deaf

School for the Blind and Deaf, Mount Lavinia, Ratmalana (230 pupils)

Nuffield Deaf and Blind School, Kaitadi, Jaffria.

A number of small schools exist for the blind and/or deaf, including:

Siva Raja School for the Deaf and Blind,	Amuradapura
Yasodara " " " " " "	Balangoda
Senkadagala " " " " " "	Kandy
Sivi Raja " " " " " "	Mahawewa
Rohana " " " " " "	Matara
St. Joseph's " " " " " "	Ragama

A total of about 170 blind children attend these schools.

The Ministry of Education conducts a programme for integrating blind pupils into Government day schools - 37 children in the Colombo area were thus provided for in 1969, a further 40 being due in the 1970 school year, 100 each year planned.

Other handicaps

Prithipura Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Hendala.

Sir James and Lady Peiris Cheshire Home, Mount Lavinia
(13 children)

Cheshire Home, Wester Seaton Farm, Negombo.

5. Staffing

1966: 64 staff (30 female).

6. Training facilities and arrangements

1968: 2 short training programmes for teachers of the deaf sponsored by National Council for the Deaf and Blind, Department of Social Services, and "Project Hope".

1968: Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary. 1 teacher of the blind (Britain).

1969: First group graduated from special course for teachers of the blind at Vidyodaya University. Second group in training. These teachers will work in the integrated education programme with AFOB technical assistance.

1970: 2-year teacher training course to teach visually handicapped children started at the Specialist Teachers College, Maharagama. 15 admitted 1970.

Proposed training college for teachers of the deaf. Assistance requested from the British government.

Faculty member at University to US., preparation in special education.

Administrator for special education programme trained abroad.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Bursary (see 6 above).

Leverhulme Trust grant for training teacher of the deaf.

AFOB scholarships for workshops and conferences, and assistance to schools. Three-year consultative assistance programme 1968-71; follow-up visits 1972.

World Council of Churches assistance to school for deaf and blind 1969.

RCSB

CSD

CARE help in weaving training at Ratmalana School for the Deaf and equipment for Prithipura Home.

UNESCO project for 100 blind children to go to sighted schools each year.

Oxfam - for classroom at Ratmalana school for the deaf.

8. Finance

Unesco records as follows:

A. Principles governing the sharing of costs

The special schools were set up and financed by private charity, but are not State-aided.

B. Financial contribution

From public funds.

- the State pays wages and salaries (on the basis of 1 teacher for 10 pupils).

- it also pays a maintenance grant at the basic rate of 25 Rs. per child per month.

From funds granted by Unicef and the American Foundation for Overseas Blind which are helping to establish a programme for the integrated education of the visually handicapped.

From private funds

which, in addition to contributing to running costs, supply functional assistance (the Ceylon National Council for the Deaf and Blind provides textbooks and equipment).

From families

beyond expenditure on the children's clothing, the families have no financial charges to meet.

10. Incidence of handicap

RCSB (January 1970) estimates 40,000 blind, (ie. 314 per 100,000); 10,171 were identified during the 1963 census.

1963 Census gave 9,356 deaf and dumb (3,058 under 14) out of a total population of 10.6 million (ie. about 90 per 100,000).

1970 population was 12.5 million. Assuming proportional increase in numbers of deaf, there are now 11,200 (3,700 under 14).

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

RCSB assists craft training for 65 people at Kandy and Sidva, and a sheltered workshop at Marcola.

12. Other information

Ministry of Education considering lowering the age of admission to schools of the deaf from 4.9 years to around 3 years. (CSD seminar report.)

AFOB scheme involved making Braille books. No agreed system as yet of contractions for Tamil and Sinhalese.

SWAZILAND
Pop.420,000

1. Responsible authority
Ministry of Education,
P.O.Box 391, Mbabane.
2. Other public or private bodies involved
Committee for the Handicapped
(superseded by "The Swaziland Society for the
Handicapped" - Secretary: Capt. N.F. Soanes,
P.O.Box 54, Mbabane.)

St. Joseph's Committee for the Handicapped
Chairman: Father Ciccone, P.O.Box 159, Manzini.
3. Publications
Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and
welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972
Accra. CSD, 1973.
4. Schools and institutions
Resource Centre for blind education,
St. Joseph's School, Manzini. 2 staff.

Open education for blind children started 1968.
School for the Deaf planned (1972)
6. Training facilities and arrangements
2 teachers of the blind trained in Malawi.
7. Aid
RCSB - support for open education-training of teachers and
equipment for resource centre.
10. Incidence of handicap
Blind survey 1966-67

No results of surveys available - with the help of the
Ministry of Local Administration (Social Welfare Officer)
the Swaziland Society for the Handicapped is attempting to
get more information on the size of the problem.
11. Rehabilitation and vocational training
Rehabilitation unit, St. Joseph's Mission, Manzini,
under construction, end of 1971.

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of National Education,
P.O. Box 9121, Dar es Salaam.

Ministries of Health and Social Welfare (Vocational
Training of the blind)

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Tanzania Society for the Blind, P.O. Box
P.O. Box 2254, Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Society for the Deaf,
P.O. Box 1949, Dar es Salaam.
(Chairman: Mr. J.K. Chande)

Tanzania Council for Social Service.

Salvation Army.

Roman Catholic Church.

Church Army.

Lutheran Mission.

Mr. T.E.J. Mwangasi, Commissioner for Social Welfare,
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - member of
the Executive Council of the RCSB.

3. Publications and reports

Report on the First Seminar on Deafness to be held
in Africa, from 8-12 July, 1968. London, CSD, 1969.

Elizabeth Anderson: The education of Physically Handicapped,
Blind and Deaf Children in East Africa, NFRCD,
London, 1968

Unesco (1971). A Study of the Present Situation of Special
Education

Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and
welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972
in Accra. CSD, 1973, and see under 11. (Aid).

4. Schools and institutions

1965: 3 schools, 140 pupils, 10 teachers.

1968: 3 schools for the blind plus 'open' education scheme.

1 school for the deaf.

Unesco Gift coupon sheet lists for 1968 3 schools for the blind plus integrated schools - 203 pupils, 198 primary, 4 secondary, 1 vocational. Annexes in Dar es Salaam, and regions of Bukoba, Kasulu, Singida, Shinyanga, Masasi and Tanga.

1971: Unesco reports 135 blind pupils in special primary schools

113 blind pupils in integrated schools

72 deaf pupils in special schools but see under "Deaf" below

32 physically handicapped pupils in special schools

11 blind pupils integrated into secondary schools

2 blind students in teacher-training college

Blind

Shule ya Furaha (School for the Blind), P.O. Box 302, Tabora (1963) 26 pupils (13 boys, 13 girls).

Wilson Carlile School for the Blind, Buigiri, P.O. Kikombo, via Dodoma, Buigiri. (Church Army) 55 pupils, 1968.

Ireute Blind School, P.O. Box 63, Lushoto (girls) (1964), (Lutheran Church of Usambara Adigo).

7 'open' education annexes opened 1968-69.

Deaf (details from CSD 1972 seminar report)

i) School for the Deaf, Tabora (The Deaf-Mute Institute, c/o Catholic Church, P.O. Tabora.

1972: 91 children, 50 boys, 41 girls. 60 on waiting list. Full capacity 100, to be reached end 1973.

11 teachers, including one manager.

5 have trained overseas, the rest are trained at Tabora.

Pupils enrol at 5½-6 years. Primary schooling (7 standards) takes 10 years.

Language: Swahili.

ii) School for the Deaf planned for 100 children in Dar es Salaam. 16 is hoped to start with a pre-school unit.

Leprosy

Chazi Leprosarium School, P.O. Morogoro.

Hombolo	"	"	c/o R.E.O., P.O. Box 901, Dodoma.
Lambi	"	"	P.O. Singida.
Kidugalo	"	"	c/o R.E.O., P.O. Box 28, Tabora.
Kilandoto	"	"	c/o R.E.O., P.O. Box 192, Shinyanga.
Makete	"	"	c/o R.E.O., P.O. Box 256, Mbeya.
Ndanda	"	"	P.O. Ndanda via Lindi.

Shirati Leprosy Centre School, c/o R.E.O.,
P.O. Box 83, Musoma, Mara Region.

5. Training facilities and arrangements

Training for teachers of blind and deaf within the special schools.

2 Unesco Fellowships for teachers of the deaf (tenable in Ireland and the Netherlands) 1971.

6. Aid

Norwegian Redd Borna) leprosy campaign in West Lake Region.
Swedish Radda Bornen)

Swedish International Development Authority paid for construction of a Braille printing press and provided a technical officer for 2 years, who trained his successor.

Leverhulme Trust Award for training of teacher of the deaf.

British Government provided organiser and trainer for blind settlement, 1963.

RCSB

CSD

Co-ordinating Committee of Scandinavian Association of the Blind.

Catholic Overseas Missions

Unesco Gift Coupon scheme for blind education (target \$10,000)

7. Finance

Unesco (1971) reports:

A. Principles governing the sharing of costs

A large proportion of the expenditure on special education is borne by the State.

B. Financial contribution

- from public funds

The State, with aid from Unesco, has financed the purchase of equipment for schools for the blind and deaf. It pays the salaries of teachers in all registered schools and vocational training institutions except the school for blind girls at Irente, which is registered but not supported financially. (Thus the Deaf-Mute Institute at Tabora receives 835/- (T) a year per child, and all teachers' salaries are paid.) It also meets the total cost of secondary education and specialized teacher training for the handicapped.

- from private sources

The building of some schools has been financed by missions.

- from families

Education is free of charge for blind children, but costs 250 shillings per pupil per year for the deaf and 300 shillings for the physically handicapped.

8. Incidence of handicap

Anderson's estimate:

Blind:	73,000, including 7,000 to 9,000 children i.e. about 600 per 100,000.
Deaf:	6,000 to 9,000 children i.e. about 50-75 children per 100,000
Leprosy:	100,000, including 20,000 to 25,000 children i.e. about 10.2 per 1,000.
Polio:	20,000 to 30,000 children.

9. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Facilities

Blind

Mgulani Rehabilitation Centre School, Dar es Salaam.

Manoleo Training Centre for the Blind, Tabora.

Urambo Farm Settlement for the Blind, Urambo.

Masasi Rural Training Centre for the Blind, Masasi.

Usambara Training Centre for Blind Women and Girls, Lushoto.

Vocational Training Centre for 60 physically handicapped pupils was planned for 1971.

Deaf

2 Vocational Training Centres (1968)

Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled set up 1972. 1973: 100 rehabilitees.

Adviser

ILO expert did survey March/May 1971.

Report to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on the Development of Vocational Rehabilitation facilities for the Disabled. 102 pp. ILO/TAP/Tanzania/R.8. ILO 1971.

ILO expert assistance is expected to be provided 1972 and 1973.

Plan

10-year plan for development of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled has been drawn up by the government.

Aid

Voluntary Service Overseas (Britain) volunteer at Mgulani Rehabilitation Centre.

ILO fellowship for participant at 1971 seminar Report on the ILO/Danish Interregional Seminar on Vocational Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped, held October 1971, Copenhagen. ILO/TF/INT/R.24. Geneva 1971.

ILO training scholarships for vocational
rehabilitation.

10. Other information

1 Braille printing press (workshop, office, 2 composing rooms, storeroom, 330 square metres) Uhuru Primary School, Dar es Salaam.

Survey of Dar es Salaam's 46 primary schools to discover numbers of hearing-impaired pupils in preparation for the school for the deaf. Results from 7 schools gave an average of 6 deaf children, at each school, $8\frac{1}{2}$ school age relatives, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pre-school age relatives. Extrapolating there are in Dar es Salaam: 300 deaf children at the normal-hearing schools,
400 deaf children of school age who don't go,
250 deaf pre-school children.

Teachers welcomed the survey and the proposed school.

TONGA
Pop. 89,900

No special education provision at present available in Tonga for handicapped children.

"Report on Education in Tonga" - Report to the Premier by P.S. Tregear, 1969, makes no mention of special education.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Pop. 1,128,800

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education and Culture,
Alexandra Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Housing.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

Ministry of Social Welfare.

Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association,
118 Duke Street, Port of Spain

Trinidad Association in aid of the Deaf,
19 Cascade Road, Cascade, Port of Spain.

Trinidad and Tobago Association for Retarded Children,
Lady Ho-Choy Home, Cocorite, Trinidad.

Princess Elizabeth Home for Physically Handicapped Children
Association.

Regional Officer, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind,
resident in Trinidad.

Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation: Representatives:
Sister Gemma Camacho, Lady Ho-Choy Home, Cocorite,
Mrs. Nesta Patrick, 7 Fourth St., Mount Lambert, San Juan.

3. Publications and Reports

Annual reports of the Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare
Association.

4. Schools and institutions

1966: 6 schools, 459 pupils (132 girls), 81 teachers (22 female).

Santa Cruz School for the Blind, Trinidad. 1970: 46 pupils from
4-18 years (12 from other islands).

School for the Deaf, Gospel Lands, Marabella, Port of Spain.
(shift system. 80 children in 1970).(waiting list of 400 in 1972)

School for Mentally Handicapped, San Fernando (opened 1969).

School for Physically Handicapped, Port of Spain.
(Anglican Church and Ministry of Health), 2 pupils in secondary
schools.

St. Ann's Hospital School, Port of Spain.

Lady Ho Choy Home, Cocorite, Port of Spain (200 resident +100 day). Second centre in south of Trinidad for 60 day pupils.

6 blind in normal schools + long waiting list.

3 blind children in secondary schools.

5. Staffing

1966: 81 teachers (22 female).

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Grants for teacher training from CSD and the Leverhulme Trust.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Scheme Bursaries for teachers of blind children, and 1971-72 one teacher of physically handicapped children (to Britain).

One teacher of the deaf on one - year course at UWI, Jamaica, 1971.

One teacher to 1971 Summer school of Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation.

One head teacher to programme planning seminar of Caribbean Association on Mental Retardation.

2 - week in - service courses in special education for primary school teachers conducted by head of St. Ann's Hospital school.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Bursaries for teachers of blind children.

CSD

Commonwealth Foundation grant to teacher attending 1971 summer school.

Leverhulme Trust

\$40,000 to Marabella School for the Deaf from a London Insurance Company, also helped by Texaco, Rotary, Lions, and women's organisations.

St. Dunstan's, ISRD, AFOB - supply of publications.

1969 ISRD survey of leprosy programmes and projects.

Rotary Clubs of Port of Spain and Isleworth, England.

Lions Club of North Trinidad.

Jaycees and other voluntary societies and commercial firms.

8. Finance

All schools run by statutory boards with salaries reimbursed by Government.

Fund-raising activities by voluntary bodies.

10. Incidence of handicap

1961 Rubella epidemic: about 200 children born deaf.

Assuming similar incidence to Britain, 20,000 to 30,000 mentally retarded.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training

Trinidad and Tobago Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled,
Robert N. Guinness, Circular Drive,
San Fernando (ISR.D)

1969 ILO advisory mission in vocational rehabilitation.

1971 (September - October): ILO follow - up mission to advise government and voluntary bodies on the further development of vocational rehabilitation services for the disabled.

WHO/PAHO (Pan American Health Organisation) fellowship to study general aspects of rehabilitation in the U.S.A.

12. Other information

See also: CARIBBEAN REGION, p.131

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Culture and Community Development, Kampala.
Ministry of Education, Kampala.

2. Other public or private bodies involved

Uganda Foundation for the Blind, P.O. Box 1945, Kampala.
RCSB Representative, Mr. D.B. Douglas,
P.O. Box 1110, Jinja.

Uganda Society for the Deaf, P.O. Box 4347, Kampala.
(Chairman, Mr. M.K.L. Kabugo).

Organisation of Parents of the Deaf, Soroti, Uganda.

President's Polio Appeal, P.O. Box 3811, Kampala.
(ISRD Associate).

Uganda National Association for Mental Health.
President: Mr. A. Kyeyune, Dept. Social Work and
Administration, Makerere University, P.O. Box 7062,
Kampala.

Hon. Sec: Mr. D. Birney, Bishop Tucker College,
P.O. Box 4, Mukono.

Society for the Aid of the Mentally Handicapped.

Uganda Spastics Society.

Uganda Cheshire Homes Society.

Ministry of Health.

National Council of Social Service (Standing Conference
on the Care for the Physically Handicapped).

3. Publications and reports

Annual Education Statistics, Ministry of Education.

Elizabeth Anderson: The Education of the Physically
Handicapped, Blind and Deaf Children in East
Africa. NFRCD, 1968.

Report of the CSD regional seminar on education and
welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972
in Accra. CSD, 1973.
and see section 11.

4. Schools and institutions

Blind

St. Francis (Teso) Primary School for the Blind,
Madera, P.O. Box 55, Soroti. (Uganda Foundation
for the Blind). Teachers' salaries from Ministry of
Education. Caters for blind and partially-sighted.
1967: 63 children, 10 teachers.

10 districts have school annexes for open education, recurrent costs payable by district and central governments. They include:-

St. Joseph's Demonstration School, Nkozi)	
St. Helen's Girls School)	
Mbarara Boys Primary School)	
St. Bernadetta's Primary School)	in West
Gulu Primary School)	Mengo
Butaleja Primary School)	and
Magala Primary School)	Ankole
Wanyange Girls' School Annexe)	districts.
Buckley Girls' School Annexe)	

Deaf

Uganda School for the Deaf, Namirembe, Kampala. (Uganda Society for the Deaf, but government has agreed to take over). 69 pupils, 6 staff. Part boarding. Language - English.

Ngora Unit for the Deaf (at St. Theresa's Boarding School). 25 severely deaf from Eastern Region. Language - English.

Nursery school in Kampala for children aged 3-6 yrs. Residential centre in Kampala and further units planned for deaf.

School for the deaf planned at Ntinda, Kampala (1972).

Physically handicapped

2 hostels for polio children attached to 2 primary schools.

Kisubi Polio Unit.

Nsambya Polio Unit.

Namiryango Polio Unit.

Butiro Centre for disabled boys (polio).

Salvation Army hostel for cripples, Kampala.

Small school for spastic children at Namirembe, Kampala. Established by Uganda Spastic Society.

Leprosy

Alito Leper School.

Kumi-Ongino Leprosarium School, P.O. Box 3509, Kumi.

Morulem Leper Settlement, P.O. Box 1046, Moroto.

St. Francis Leprosarium, Buluba, P.O. Box 24, Jinja.

St. Francis Leprosarium, Nyenga, P.O. Box 24, Jinja.

Kasunga Nyanja Leprosy Centre, Toro District.

6. Training facilities and arrangements

Training College for teachers of the blind, P.O. Box 267, Iganga, producing 18 teachers annually.

RCSB Education Officer, D.B. Douglas, P.O. Box 1110, Jinja.

Uganda host to Orthopaedic Technicians Course 1970.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Scheme Bursaries:

1967: 1 teacher of deaf - U.K.

1968: 1 teacher of deaf - Australia

1969: 1 teacher of physically handicapped - U.K.

1971-72: 1 teacher of handicapped children - U.K.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Scheme Bursaries, see para. 6 above.

CSD.

RCSB.

Oxfam: £16,000 towards Karamoja Children's Relief Scheme.

Grant to RCSB to costs of training blind farmers at Salama School.

World Council of Churches - grant to pilot centre for deaf children at Ntinda.

The Pope: \$ 50,000 towards Iganga Teacher Training College.

Australia: Headmistress of School for Deaf 1967-69.

Leverhulme Trust: grant for training teacher of deaf, contributed to 14 annexes to primary schools for blind. 1 bursary (CSP) 1968-70 deaf.

Gulbenkian Foundation: grants to blind; £8750 through RCSB for 14 annexes to selected residential primary schools.

Dulverton Trust: grant with RCSB for training college for teachers of the blind.

Voluntary Service Overseas - volunteer at St. Francis School for Blind.

Rotary Club of Kampala - cerebral palsy clinic, Mengo hospital.

Round Table Polio Clinic.

9. Legislation/policy

National Rehabilitation Scheme began 1967, for young people over 15 years of age only.

National Service Scheme.

Law being formulated compelling some employment of handicapped (CSD Seminar Report).

5 sheltered workshops at Mulago, Masaka, Gulu, Mbale, and one other.

Disabled women mobile unit, Ankole District.

2 resettlement homes for disabled beggars.

Plans include establishment of a rehabilitation village and a vocational rehabilitation centre near Butabika mental hospital, and expansion of Kireka.

Other facilities

Uganda Foundation for the Blind: Salama Agricultural Training Centre, Kampala, for adult blind, but has women's and boys' wings. 1967: 50 enrolled.

Uganda Cheshire Homes Society: Hostel and workshop at Naguru, Kampala.

Butiru Vocational Rehabilitation centre for physically handicapped children.

Vocational training centre for disabled women and girls, Jinja.

Vocational training centre for leprosy patients under construction.

Mpumudde Vocational Training Centre for disabled school leavers.

Budaka Rehabilitation Centre for handicapped girls.

Aid

ILO

World Rehabilitation Fund fellowship to observe the organization and administration of rehabilitation services in the USA.

12. Other information

Uganda Society for the Deaf to draw up a 5-year development programme to assist the government's projected take-over of deaf education.

New schools for the deaf in the provinces hoped for with local languages as the medium of instruction.

Mass media campaign to be launched about deafness.

WESTERN SAMOA
Pop. 143,500

2. Public or private bodies involved

Association for the Blind; most blind are adults,
activities social rather than educational.

4. Schools and institutions

No formal and publicly financed institutions of learning
for handicapped children.

7. Aid

RCSB grant towards Association for the Blind 1971, 1972

1. Responsible authority

Ministry of Education, P.O. Box R.W.93, Ridgeway, Lusaka.

Ministry of Co-operatives, Youth and Social Development.

2. Other public or private bodies involved.

Zambia Council for the Blind and Handicapped.

Council for the Blind, P.O. Box R.W.73 Ridgeway, Lusaka.

(4 Area Boards, Ndola, Fort Roseberry, Lusaka, Livingstone).

Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Zambia Child Care and Adoption Society (overseas subscriber to
National Children's Bureau.

Zambia Mental Health Association, Hon Sec: Mrs. J. Norton,
P.O. Box 1902, Lusaka.

Roman Catholic Diocesan Authorities.

Council for Social Service.

Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

African Reformed Church Mission.

United Church of Zambia.

African Evangelical Mission.

Salvation Army Mission.

Christian Mission to Many Lands.

Anglican Church Mission (USPG).

Paris Mission Society.

Brothers of St. John of God.

3. Publications and Reports

Annual Report, Ministry of Education.

Educating the Handicapped (The Report of a Special Committee of
Enquiry into the Education and Training of the Handicapped
in Zambia), Government Printer, Lusaka, 1967.

Skamris, N.P. "Report to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of
Education, Lusaka, on a visit to Magwero School for the
Deaf (Chipata) (mimeo) September 1969.

Report of the CSD regional conference on education and welfare of the deaf in Africa, held September 1972 in Accra. CSD, 1973.

4. Schools and institutions

1965: 10 schools, 594 pupils (205 girls), 30 teachers (4 female).

Open education for the blind planned, units to be attached to secondary schools.

2 preschool classes, 3 day-school units attached to normal-hearing schools and 2 residential schools, for the deaf: 135 children, immediate waiting list 50.

Blind

Lwela School for the Blind, Luapula Province.
(1967: 47 pupils, 4 staff).

Johnston Falls School for the Blind, Luapula Province.
(1967: 50 pupils, 5 staff).

Chipili School for the Blind, Luapula Province.
(1967: 52 pupils, 4 staff).

St. Mary's School for the Blind, Kawambwa, Luapula Province.
(1967: 95 pupils, 11 staff).

Mporokoso School for the Blind, Northern Province.
(1967: 70 pupils, 4 staff).

Magwero School for the Blind, Eastern Province.
(1967: 52 pupils, 5 staff).

Safula School for the Blind, Barotse Province.
(1967: 22 pupils, 2 staff).

School of Further Education of the Blind, Western Province.
(1967: 12 students, 3 staff).

Additional school, built by Lions Club of Zambia, opening 1972.

Deaf

Magwero School for the Deaf, Eastern Province.
(1969: 78 pupils, 6 staff).

Valley View Primary School/Kitwe,
(10 deaf in school of 200, 2 professional staff).

School for the Deaf, Ndola, built by Roman Catholic Diocese, opening 1972.

Leprosy

- Liteta Leprosarium School, Central Province.
(1967: 6 pupils, 5 staff).
- Lukupa Leprosarium Patients School, Northern Province.
(1967: 65 pupils, 1 staff).
- Kabalenge Leprosy Patients School, Luapula Province.
(1967: 22 pupils).
- Mwami Leprosarium Patients School, Eastern Province.
(1967: 80 pupils, 3 staff).
- Nsadzu Leprosarium Patients School, Eastern Province.
(1967: 53 pupils, 2 staff).
- Hansen Leprosarium Patients School, Northern Province.
(1967: 45 pupils, 1 staff).
- Mulimanbango Leprosarium Patients School, Barotse Province.
(1967: 55 pupils, 1 staff).
- Kikonkomene Leprosy Patients School, North-Western Province.
(1967: 41 pupils, 2 staff).
- Chikankata Leprosy Patients School, Southern Province.
(1967: 69 pupils, 5 staff).

Physically handicapped

- Mbereshi Hospital, Homecraft Course for Physically Handicapped Women, Luapula Province.
- Kasama Branch of the Council for Social Service, Courses for Physically Handicapped Boys (1967: 25 pupils, 4 staff).
- Kitwe Central Hospital children's class (1967: 15 pupils, 1 staff).
- Da Gama Special School, Luanshya, Western Province.
(1967: 22 pupils, 2 staff).

Mentally handicapped

- Lusaka Boys School: ESN and remedial class.
(1967: 17 pupils, 1 staff).
- Lusaka Girls School: ESN and remedial class.
(1967: 9 pupils, 1 staff).
- Luanshya Primary School: ESN and remedial class.
(1967: 12 pupils, 1 staff).
- Frederick Knapp Primary School: ESN and remedial Class.
(1967: 16 pupils, 1 staff).
- Chainama Hills Hospital (1967: 21 pupils, 1 staff).

5. Staffing

1965: 30 teachers (4 female).

6. Training facilities and arrangements

9 teachers of the deaf have been educated at the University.

1969: Ministry of Education recruited 3 teachers of the deaf from overseas to train Zambian teachers of the deaf, improve the school for the deaf at Magwero and assist in the development of units for the deaf attached to ordinary schools. (Annual Report, 1969).

1970: Government approved facilities for teacher training, including a teaching aids unit. Course started for untrained teachers of the blind in building provided by Zambia Council for the Blind.

1971: Zambia Teacher Training College of the handicapped.
1972: 5 teachers of the deaf studying.

Commonwealth Teacher Training Scheme Bursaries:
1969-70: 1 teacher of the handicapped)
1971-72: 2 teachers of the blind) Britain

1971: Training course for teachers of the deaf, organised by Mr. Skamris from Denmark.

7. Aid

Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries (see 6 above).

1969-70 RCSB staff member seconded through British Overseas Development Administration.

CSD.

Beit Trust - contribution to establish a Braille Press 1967.

Lions Club of Zambia - school for the blind built.

Roman Catholic Diocese - school for the deaf built.

10. Incidence of handicap

Education officer appointed 1969 to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to assist in the training of the handicapped.

11. Rehabilitation and vocational training.

Blind

Kamboya Agricultural Training Centre, near Ndola.
(1967: 56 students, 3 staff).

Kangonga Workshops and Training Centre, near Ndola.
(1967: 72 students, 1 staff).