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

Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash ( - )	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1949-1949	annual average

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

Trinidad, the second largest and most southerly of the British West Indian islands, is situated off the north-east corner of Venezuela. Together with Tobago, smaller island, the combined area is 1,989 square miles (5,128 square kilometres). Port-of-Spain, the political and business capital, lies on a land-locked deep water harbour on the north-west coast. The Territory has a mean temperature between 70° and 88° F. and an abundant rainfall.

The 1946 census showed a population of 557,970 mainly composed as follows: Black, 261,485; East Indian, 195,747; Mixed or Coloured, 78,775; White, 15,282; and Chinese, 5,641.

### POPULATION

<u>30 June 1947</u>	<u>30 June 1953</u>	<u>30 June 1957</u>
582,900	678,300	764,900

### Vital statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population	38.3	37.7	37.7
Death rate per 1,000 population	13.4	10.7	9.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	81.5	69.9	56.5

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Territory ended its war-time role as an important military, naval and air base, with an economy distorted by inflation, and recovery in the immediate post-war period was slow. The normal economy had been disrupted by increased commodity prices, war-time expenditure, diversion of labour from agricultural to military purposes, governmental financial control and restrictions on imports and exports. Wage rates had risen steeply.

The Territory faced an economic crisis and a committee was appointed towards the end of 1947 to "review the whole broad field of finance, economics, production and development and to make recommendations". The Committee made recommendations for dealing with the problems which had arisen, with special emphasis on external trade, agriculture and industrial development. In general, these were accepted by the Government and steps were taken to implement them.

There followed a period of considerable economic change. During the years 1951-1954, almost all rationing was abolished, the majority of war-time price controls were discontinued, and many of the import controls were removed. In the early part of this period, large increases in prices occurred, partly as a result of the decontrol of prices, but mainly because of the Korean Military Operations. Measures were taken under legislation to assist "pioneer" industry, to encourage industrialization and accelerate the expansion of agriculture. Large public investments in electricity and water supplies were made under the five-year economic plan.

The growth of the economy during this period has been measured by estimates of the gross domestic product. At constant (1951) prices, the gross domestic product increased from BWI\$328.6 million in 1951 to BWI\$356.0 million in 1954, representing an increase of 8.4 per cent.<sup>2/</sup> During the same period, the total population increased from 648,000 to 697,550, i.e. by 7 1/2 per cent, and there was thus a slight increase in per capita output.

There were no large changes in the pattern of production during the four-year period (1951-1954). Petroleum and asphalt contributed the largest share (about 30 per cent) to the gross domestic product, followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (about 19.5 per cent) and manufacturing industries, including food processing and sugar manufacture (about 16 per cent). Increases in the output of oil and sugar were largely responsible for the growth of the gross domestic product but there were also smaller but steady increases in the output of agriculture generally. Other factors were the expansion of local services and local industries and large government expenditures on public works and services. Oil production increased from 20.8 million barrels in 1951 to 23.6 million in 1954, and sugar output from 141 thousand to 173 thousand tons.

<sup>2/</sup> The currency unit of Trinidad and Tobago is the British West Indies dollar (BWI\$) which is equal to 4s.2d. (sterling) or US\$0.5833.

Gross individual savings rose from BWI\$19.8 million in 1951 to BWI\$28.9 million in 1954. Much of these savings were used for financing capital expenditure of unincorporated businesses and farmers and for new dwelling houses, the latter rising in value from BWI\$8.0 million in 1951 to BWI\$12.4 million in 1954.

Estimates of the gross domestic product for the remainder of the period under review are not available but published statistics indicate that the economy continued to expand at a moderate rate. The volume and value of overseas trade continued to increase and the balance of trade also improved. Petroleum continued to be by far the most important of the exports of domestic produce, its value increasing to BWI\$314 million in 1957 (as compared with BWI\$125 million in 1950), and accounting for more than 80 per cent of the total value of exports in 1957. On the other hand, the value of exports of the main agricultural domestic produce declined, sugar falling slightly from BWI\$30.7 million in 1955 to BWI\$29.6 million in 1957, and cocoa more substantially from BWI\$11.6 million in 1951 to BWI\$8.5 million in 1957.

Industrial development also made some progress. Under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1950, a total of eighteen "pioneer" manufacturing processes and nineteen "pioneer" manufacturers were approved in 1955-1957. A number of new companies proposing to manufacture a variety of products was registered. Plans to establish a large chemical plant, a paper mill and a new shoe factory were also announced. A statutory Hotel Development Corporation was established to stimulate and, if necessary, to undertake the development of the hotel industry. Employment in large industries and services averaged 106,600 in 1956 and 114,800 in 1957, with some improvement in real wages.

The 1951-1955 capital development programme came to an end in December 1953 at a revised estimated cost of nearly BWI\$68 million. The emphasis of the original plan was on infrastructural development and improved health and education services. A new plan was approved at an estimated cost of BWI\$90.5 million but this, at the end of 1957, was replaced by a revised 1958-1962 development programme estimated to cost BWI\$191 million and again having considerable emphasis on infrastructural development.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The agricultural sector of the economy is the largest employer of labour although it produces only some 18 per cent of the national product. Increased agricultural productivity is consequently the goal of all plans for agricultural development. During the war and the years immediately following, a campaign to ensure maximum local food production met with some measure of success. However, the Territory is still largely dependent on imported food supplies.

With the exception of cocoa, most of the crops produced for export (sugar, coconuts, citrus and tonca beans) are predominantly plantation crops. By 1947, estate cultivation of sugar-cane was being mechanized. This trend has developed further in the decade under review and mechanization has also been adopted by some peasant farmers. On the other hand, the livestock industry, with few exceptions (mainly dairy farms), is a peasant industry. Existing land settlement in 1957 occupied 7,950 acres, comprising 2,329 holdings. Development work on land settlement schemes was started in 1953 with a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of \$500,000. During subsequent years, road construction, drainage improvements, installation of water supplies, and the establishment of recreation fields, housing sites and central farms have been undertaken.

### Principal crops

		Area (thousand acres)			Production		
		<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sugar-cane	(thousand tons)	82	90	69	1,059	1,499	168 <sup>a/</sup>
Cocoa	( " lbs.)	100	120	122	9,010	21,616	15,946 <sup>b/</sup>
Citrus	( " tons)	12	13	11	...	19	117 <sup>b/</sup>
Coconuts	( " lbs.)	40	40	42	40,033	48,000	...
Coffee	( " lbs.)	...	8	4	...	46 <sup>c/</sup>	...
Bananas	( " stems)	...	10	7	1,266	...	3,999

<sup>a/</sup> Sugar.

<sup>b/</sup> Thousand crates of grapefruit exported.

<sup>c/</sup> Shipments.

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### Livestock

The estimated livestock population at the end of 1954 was as follows: 38,300 cattle, 3,300 water buffaloes, 32,500 goats, 4,500 sheep, 38,000 swine, 2,400 horses, 3,000 mules, 6,000 donkeys and 1,500,000 poultry. Since then, increases have occurred with respect to the swine and poultry population. In that year a total of 20,012 animals were vaccinated. The estimated production of livestock products for 1953 was as follows: 1,250 tons of beef and veal, 700 tons of pork, 4,200 tons of poultry of all kinds, 15 million fresh eggs, 1.6 million gallons of whole milk and 91,250 lbs. of hides. To improve the breeds of livestock, the Agriculture Department maintains two stock farms and several breeding units are dispersed throughout the countryside. In 1955, the stock farms distributed thirty-four heifers to approved peasant farmers and some animals were sold at auction.

### FORESTRY

The forests of the Territory are among its most valuable assets. Forty-five per cent of all land is covered by forests, of which 552,060 acres are Crown lands and 26,000 acres are privately owned. Apart from the protective functions of soil conservation, forests supply about two-thirds of the timber used locally. All plans for forest development have aimed at intensive exploitation and regeneration. The most used trees are mora, a hardy construction timber available in large quantities, and crappo, which is popular for furniture. The chief woods are cypre, cedar, mahogany and pink poui which are grown in large quantities on both Crown lands and private lands. In addition, a programme of teak plantations has been in operation for some time. By 1947, 5,628 acres of teak had been planted, and in 1949 there was a yield of 40,000 cubic feet of teak timber. Since the commencement of the programme, the teak forest has been expanding at the rate of a square mile a year. Saw milling, which is done by small private firms, has had to keep pace with forest development and the old circular saws have been largely replaced by bank saws.

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Wood cut from Crown forests (thousand cubic feet)			
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Timber	2,473	3,199	3,164
Firewood	) 2,583	1,763	1,497
Other splitwood		645	681
Total	<u>5,056</u>	<u>5,607</u>	<u>5,342</u>

### FISHERIES

A Fisheries Divisions of the Department of Agriculture was established in 1947 and staffed by three officers. The use of improved types of gear was demonstrated and other extension work was conducted among the fishermen. Even at that time, an appreciable increase in the use of power-driven units was noticeable, as well as a general improvement in the design of fishing craft and gear. Legislation was introduced in 1952 for the encouragement of fishing co-operatives and made provision for loans. By 1953, there were an estimated 2,631 fishermen and 1,809 fishing craft. The industry is financed almost entirely by private enterprise. There are cases in which as many as fifteen boats, with gear, are owned by small traders and fish dealers who employ fishermen, mostly on a share basis. Few fishermen owned their boats in 1953. By 1957, the number owning their own boats was increasing. By that year, the industry had progressed to the stage where fisheries were put under a separate Department with its head responsible directly to the Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries. Investigation and demonstration work has continued and funds have been provided for beach improvements. The advice of an expert from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has been sought in this connexion. There is still a lack of technical knowledge among fishermen generally and capital is lacking to introduce new equipment. Pond culture of fish and fresh water fisheries has developed within the latter years of the period under review. Gratifying yields of Tilapia have been obtained in dams, in rice fields and in large ponds dug in the oil fields. There is as yet no commercial fish culture but one dam reservoir of 265 acres, on which pond fertilization and mono-sex culture had been carried out, yielded 6,000 lbs. of Tilapia during 1957.

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Fish deliveries to principal markets  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Municipality of Port-of-Spain	2,376	3,636	5,074
Municipality of San Fernando	1,458	1,196	1,033
Town of Saugre Grande	...	247	...

MINING

Lake asphalt and crude petroleum are the only minerals produced on a commercial scale in the Territory. The oil industry accounts for 80 per cent of the Territory's exports and contributes to government revenue by way of royalties, income tax and other duties. In 1947, contributions from the oil industry amounted to over 10 per cent of government revenues. The proposed 1958 budget aims at increasing the tax on the profits of oil companies, beginning 1 January 1959. Exploration licences are issued, mining leases granted and royalties are assessed under government regulation. During the period under review, more especially since 1951, the exploration and exploitation of oil have been intensified. Operations have been expanded to include offshore submarine drilling. Between 1951 and 1956 the production of crude oil increased by over 8 million barrels, or approximately 40 per cent. In 1953 there were 2,597 producing wells and the footage drilled was 917,894, whereas in 1957 there were 3,112 producing wells and 1,321,354 feet drilled.

Production

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Crude oil (thousand tons)	20,520 <sup>a/</sup>	2,319	2,575
Lake asphalt (thousand tons)	87	143	136
Natural gas (million cu.ft.)	...	34,596	65,418

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<sup>a/</sup> Thousand barrels.

## POWER

By 1957, about 46 per cent of the total electricity generating capacity in the Territory was publicly owned and operated by the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, the remaining 54 per cent being generated by private plants and utilized mainly in the oil refineries and sugar factories. Thirty-one per cent of the energy produced by the Commission is sold in bulk to the two municipal distributors. Of the total electricity sold, 29 per cent is for domestic use, 14 per cent for commercial purposes and 57 per cent for industrial use. These figures reveal a growing demand for electrical power especially in the industrial sector, in which the number of consumers has more than doubled and the use of power has increased almost six times during the years 1947-1957. During the period under review, there has been an expansion of capacity and production of electrical power as part of a plan to provide electric lighting and power for social amenities, not only to urban areas but throughout the whole Territory. As a result, auxiliary power stations have been erected in various rural areas bringing the maximum installed generating capacity of the public utilities to about 42,000 kw., that of private plants being estimated at 48,000 kw.

### Electricity generated and distributed (thousand kilowatt hours)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Output:			
Public utilities	35,337	85,723	151,732
Private plants	...	...	198,004
Consumers:			
Domestic	17,738	39,715	57,174
Commercial	1,494	2,480	4,478
Industrial	304	450	687

## INDUSTRY

The basic industries of the Territory are concerned mainly with extraction and processing. It has long been felt that if the Territory is to realize its full potential for economic development, the establishment of a variety of manufacturing

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industries should be encouraged. During the period 1947-1957, the promotion and development of industries has been intensified. Efforts have been made to draw on existing resources such as oil and natural gas, the availability of building materials, - cement and timber - the existence of a good road network, a good supply of water and the Territory's traditions of industrial training and enterprise. The Government, through the enactment of "pioneer" legislation in 1950 provided incentives for the establishment of new industries which would provide increased employment opportunities and accelerate the rise in productivity. However, the incentives programme has not produced all the expected results. Up to 1957, there was no agency charged specifically with promoting the establishment of industries; consequently, legislation has been introduced to establish in 1958 an Industrial Development Corporation to develop and publicize the industrial potentials of the Territory and to assist industrialists generally.

Since the passage in 1950 of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, which provides, among other things, for relief from payment of income tax for a period of five years and allows for depreciation to commence in the first year following the tax holiday, seventy-seven industrial activities and 135 factories have been approved for pioneer status under the law. In addition to these incentives, the Government offers the grant of duty-free import of materials, supplies and components for manufacturing processes and allows new industries to procure their machinery, equipment and raw materials from whatever source suits them best. By far the greatest number of industrial plants are locally owned but many of the important recent industrial establishments have been financed from abroad.

The Territory has many advantages, such as climate, ethnic and cultural characteristics, which combine to provide a sound basis for a profitable tourist industry. Following the recent enactment of the Hotels (Development Encouragement) Ordinance, the Hotel Development Corporation Ordinance established in 1956 a Corporation to encourage the development of the hotel and tourist industries in the Territory. Work began in 1958 on the construction of a luxury hotel costing BWI\$9.5 million, of which the Government will provide the first BWI\$5 million.

A survey of industrial establishments conducted in 1953 revealed the existence of 537 establishments engaging five persons or more, and providing employment

directly for 44,489 persons. The average number of persons engaged per establishment was eighty-three. However, more than 28 per cent of the establishments engaged less than ten persons and only 25 per cent engaged over fifty. It was also found that, on the average, there were eighteen clerical workers for every 100 operatives and other workers.

Net output of industrial establishments in 1953  
(thousand British West Indian dollars)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Net output</u>	<u>Wages and salaries</u>	<u>Number of workers engaged</u>
Mining of oil and asphalt) Refining of petroleum )	139,437	30,246	16,243
Manufacture of citrus products	396	198	179
Manufacture of bread, cakes and biscuits	1,191	732	973
Manufacture of sugar and molasses	9,089	3,138	3,252
Manufacture of rum and tobacco	3,470	1,193	744
Manufacture of wine, beer and stout	937	242	214
Manufacture of aerated beverages	1,006	426	390
Manufacture of leather and leather products	142	77	141
Manufacture of shirts and pyjamas	844	343	662
Sawmilling	549	373	593
Manufacture of clay and concrete products	704	356	317
Building and construction	9,767	8,003	10,284
Other industries	18,925	10,645	10,497
Total	186,457	55,972	44,489

Principal excisable and other commodities of domestic production

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Rum (thousand gal.)	1,392	1,365
Beer (thousand standard gal.)	587	657
Edible oil (thousand gal.)	1,630	2,011
Margarine (thousand lb.)	1,195	2,625
Lard substitute (thousand lb.)	1,559	2,235
Laundry soap (thousand lb.)	10,399	8,716
Cigarettes (thousand lb.)	1,425 <sup>a/</sup>	1,728
Cement (thousand tons)	121 <sup>a/</sup>	111

<sup>a/</sup> Figures for 1955, the year in which production started.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Transport

The Territory is relatively well-supplied with roads, most of which are surfaced with local asphalt. In recent years, congestion on the main roads between the two population centres of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando has constituted a serious problem. Between 1949 and 1957, the number of registered taxis increased from 2,148 to 6,280, and the number of private cars from 9,466 to 21,185. In keeping with plans for economic development, an adequate network of roads is being provided to ensure access to the main centres of population and potentially productive areas. Scenic roads are also being constructed, especially on the north coast, as part of the development of tourism.

	<u>Road mileage</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
For wheeled traffic	1,785	2,665	2,783
Bridle roads	575	1,148	1,187
Total	2,360	3,813	3,970

The steady rise in the number of registered vehicles during the post-war years has led to serious competition between road and rail transport. Railway revenue from passenger fares has fallen considerably, while the cost of operation has continued to rise. There has been an increase in the revenue from freight charges. On the whole, there is a large operation deficit. There has been a cut of about fifty miles in the total railway mileage during the period 1947-1957. In 1955 the railway telegraph system was discontinued for commercial purposes.

	<u>Railway traffic</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Mileage	160	148	109
Goods hauled (tons)	409,080	365,775	357,275
Receipts from freight (BWI\$)	675,617	606,768	543,580
Receipts from passengers (BWI\$)	528,519	364,758	287,431

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There are two principal airports in the Territory, Piarco, an international customs airport situated about sixteen miles from the city, and Crown Point Airport on the island of Tobago. The volume of traffic at both airports has grown considerably during the past fifteen years; for example, 1,280 planes used Piarco Airport in 1951 and 9,557 in 1955. The decrease in the number of planes in 1955 has not affected the number of passengers because of the increased size of planes which can be accommodated at the airport. Passenger figures have shown steady increases from 1943 to 1955, the number of passengers being 59,000 and 139,000, respectively. It has been found necessary to provide, from time to time, temporary extensions to terminal buildings and runways in order to meet the need for a greater diversity of services and to avoid the hazard to the larger aircraft resulting from close proximity of terminal buildings to the runway. These make-shift arrangements have proved inadequate to meet the demands of the growing air transport service. The closer association of the various West Indian Territories, culminating in Federation, has intensified air travel, with increased use of the Piarco Airport, since the decision in 1957 to make Trinidad the site of the Federal capital. The five-year development programme (1958-1962) includes a provision for BWI\$2 million for a new modern terminal building. In 1957, work on night-landing facilities was already in progress. British West Indian Airways Ltd., a local company with head offices in Trinidad, supplies the only internal air service in the Territory. During the years it has progressively expanded its service and has more than doubled its fleet of planes.

	<u>Air traffic</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Commercial scheduled flights	8,960	7,720	7,200
Passengers arriving	33,575	66,419	66,336
Passengers departing	35,500	66,485	65,135

The main harbour at Port-of-Spain has deep water wharfage facilities. King's wharf, having six berths for ocean-going ships, is well equipped mechanically. The statistics show that the number of ships clearing the harbour steadily increased from 3,106 in 1947 to 6,377 in 1957. The increase in cargo

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tonnage (for example, 629,000 tons in 1954 and 726,000 in 1955) and in passengers have resulted in traffic jams and delays which have given rise to complaints. The Government has had to secure expert opinion concerning these delays.

Ships, cargo and passengers

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of ships entering harbours	3,106	4,940	6,377
Total net registered tonnage (thousand tons)	10,308	13,486	...
Number of ships clearing harbours	...	4,913	...
Total net registered tonnage (thousand tons)	...	13,453	...
Number of passengers arriving	...	...	...
Number of passengers departing	...	...	...
Tonnage of cargo loaded (thousand tons)	3,229	7,264	5,299
Total tonnage of cargo unloaded (thousand tons)	3,250	6,321	3,657

Communications

There has been improvement in the equipment of the four government wireless stations and general improvement in the services. Two external cables terminate at Trinidad, both connecting with Barbados, one via Grenada. This cable system, which is operated by a private company, connects into a world-wide telegraph network.

The telephone service is operated by a private company. At the end of 1947, there were 3,621 private and 7,395 commercial telephones in the Territory and at the end of 1957, 11,364 private and 16,206 commercial telephones, reflecting increasing activity in the commercial field and higher living standards. The most significant developments in the telephonic communications have been the replacement in Port-of-Spain and several other centres of the old manual system by a modern automatic dial system, and the introduction of a radio telephone service in association with a private company which links the Territory to most of the other West Indian islands and to other centres in North and South America, the United Kingdom and Europe.

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Radio broadcasting in the Territory is a post-war development. In 1947, the first commercial broadcasting station was established. Hitherto only an extensive system of wired broadcasting (rediffusion) had been in operation. In 1957 another station, owned and operated by a leading daily newspaper in the Territory, was put into service. With the appointment of a government broadcasting officer in 1950, the time utilized by government broadcasting rose from forty-five minutes per week to 300 minutes per week in 1951. The number of licensed receiving sets has risen from 9,227 in 1947 to 38,000 in 1957. Subscribers to rediffusion, which include residents in rural as well as urban areas, numbered 21,000 in 1957 compared with 4,000 in 1947.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE

Criticism has been expressed against the failure to differentiate adequately between current expenditures and capital transactions. The estimates for 1958 which were presented to the Legislative Council in 1957 take this criticism into account. They were presented in conjunction with a five-year development programme for the years 1958-1962 involving an expenditure of BWI\$191 million. On the whole, an attempt has been made to bring the estimates into conformity with standard practice. The Government proposes to raise the funds for its development mainly from increased taxation, especially on incomes and the oil industry. In 1957 the income tax ordinance was amended to provide for the introduction of the pay-as-you-earn system. It is anticipated that this system of handling assessment will do much to reduce the tendency to evade payment of personal income tax. The financial year ends 31 December.



Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand British West Indian dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Revenue	37,325	68,101	88,900
Expenditure	37,417	66,610	89,380

Main heads of revenue:

Customs and exise	18,053	21,280	28,392
Income tax	9,349	26,923	35,000
Licences and other revenue	2,904	3,345	6,196
Forest lands and mines	2,102	7,426	11,567

Main heads of expenditure:

Administration and service	4,502	27,678	30,074
Public works (recurrent)	3,397	5,621	7,103
Subventions	1,977	5,776	8,221
Public debt charges	1,146	3,247	5,949

Development finance

In May 1946 a ten-year development scheme was proposed calling for an expenditure of BWI\$65.5 million of which BWI\$5 million were to come from Development and Welfare funds, about BWI\$12 million from revenue and surplus balances and the rest from loans.

The 1950-1955 development programme, which represented a continuation of the earlier programme, called for an expenditure of \$39 million. The largest single item was a water development programme estimated to cost \$15.7 million. Of this sum BWI\$9.5 million was spent up to the end of December 1955. Electricity also figured largely in the programme, the total appropriation amounting to BWI\$16.5 million of an original estimate of BWI\$18.25 million. The programme called for an expenditure of some BWI\$9.5 million on roads; of this sum BWI\$2.5 million were spent up to the end of December 1955.

In May 1956, the Legislative Council approved a new five-year economic programme for the period 1956 to 1960, estimated to cost BWI\$90.5 million, of which BWI\$63.5 million was to come from loan funds; BWI\$20 million from revenue and

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surplus balances, and BWI\$0.5 million from Development and Welfare funds, the remaining BWI\$5.8 million being funds brought forward from the earlier programme. Provision was made for the continuation of works approved in the previous programme which were not completed at the end of 1955.

#### BANKING AND CREDIT

There were seven commercial banks operating in the Territory in 1957. This compares with five in 1947 and six in 1953. The total assets of the commercial banks amounted to BWI\$101 million in 1953 and BWI\$134 million in 1955. Total deposits for the same period were BWI\$44 million and BWI\$112 million respectively. In addition, there are the government post office savings bank and the Agricultural Credit Bank. In August 1951, currency notes issued by Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad were withdrawn from circulation and British Caribbean Currency notes were issued in exchange by the British Caribbean Currency Board. These notes became legal tender in the eastern group of the British Caribbean Territories. In 1957, the United Kingdom coins in circulation were replaced by coins of new denominations.

#### Government Post Office Savings Bank (thousand British West Indian dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Depositors	...	117,971	129,403
Total deposits	9,530	13,307	13,417

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Figures on trade reveal that there has been an impressive growth in the Territory's international trade. The re-export of foreign goods also shows a steady increase. But perhaps the most significant development is the rise in exports to other West Indies Territories.

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Imports and exports  
(thousand British West Indian dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Exports of domestic produce	82,262	251,263	379,011
Exports of foreign produce	4,853	5,195	12,322
Total exports	87,115	256,458	391,333
Total imports	<u>118,783</u>	<u>236,032</u>	<u>355,312</u>
Balance of visible trade	- 31,668	+ 20,426	+ 36,021

## Principal imports:

Food	29,412	41,978	56,840
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	17,378	71,032	79,684
Manufactured goods	30,856	52,663	73,238
Machinery and transport equipment	16,177	33,176	69,466
Miscellaneous manufactures	10,243	15,795	23,794

## Principal exports:

Crude petroleum and petroleum products	61,897	186,817	314,019
Asphalt (natural)	2,925	4,103	1,655
Sugar	8,111	25,486	30,688
Cocoa	3,205	11,721	8,614
Rum	1,846	1,786	1,663

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23.1	37.8	36.2
Venezuela	...	27.7	21.6
Canada	29.6	8.1	7.0
United States of America	22.7	8.1	14.1
Netherlands and possessions	...	4.1	3.4
All other countries	...	17.2	17.7

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Direction of trade (continued)  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom of			
Great Britain and Northern			
Ireland	39.2	39.9	32.8
British West Indies (including			
British Guiana)	4.4	5.7	6.2
Netherlands and possessions	...	5.1	8.2
United States of America	3.5	4.8	7.3
Canada	6.4	5.4	3.0
Brazil	...	8.3	4.4
All other countries	...	15.6	21.1
Ships stores and bunkers	...	15.2	17.0

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population is mixed. Interracial marriages are common and there is little friction on racial grounds. In 1950 the Minister of Education and Social Welfare assumed the responsibility for social policy, under an Order in Council. During the period under review, continuing efforts have been made towards solving the various social problems of the Territory.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

One of the objectives of the various development programmes has been the provision of more jobs. The labour policy implemented has been designed to protect working people and assist them to attain the best possible standard of living and working conditions as well as labour efficiency. The Government has insisted on the recognition of trade unions and the conduct of collective bargaining. The peaceful settlement of labour disputes by methods of conciliation has been encouraged, and machinery for voluntary arbitration has been provided in cases where a solution has not been achieved by direct negotiations. Holidays with full pay ranging from one week to four weeks has become an established practice in several industries, including sugar.

### Employment situation

Apart from the central government departments, the sugar industry continued to be the largest single employer during the years 1954-1957 despite the attraction of a large number of its workers to the construction of the United States defence bases. In 1947, a number of minor industries was providing employment for some 10,000 workers, another 7,000 were engaged in the distributive trades and 10,000 in various forms of domestic service. A labour force survey in 1956 revealed that, out of an estimated working population of 267,100, there were 180,700 paid employees. There were 17,000 or 6.4 per cent seeking jobs, of whom 5,900 were women. Of the unemployed population, approximately one-third were between the ages of fifteen and nineteen and one-third between the ages of twenty-five and forty-four. In agriculture, seasonal employment is very common though available statistics relate only to the sugar industry. During the 1956 crop season, there were 20,148 sugar workers employed fortnightly and 16,480 during the out-of-crop season.

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Wages have risen consistently during the period under review but so also has the cost of living. In addition to the basic wage rates on one sugar estate, an incentive bonus is paid ranging from 32 cents to 45 cents per day for attendance from ten to fourteen days per fortnight. The following rates have been the result of collective bargaining.

Wages<sup>a/</sup>  
(British West Indian dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sugar:			
Field workers, Skilled	1.04-1.82	2.44-2.78	2.43-5.40
Unskilled (per day)	1.10	1.35 <sup>a/</sup>	1.55-2.48
Factory workers, Skilled	1.44-3.57	...	.33- .75
Unskilled	1.04-1.82	...	.20- .35
Cocoa, coconut, citrus and coffee:			
Men (per day)	1.00-1.35	2.00	1.80-2.40
Women (per day)	.80-1.20	1.20	1.10-1.60
Oil industry:			
Skilled worker (per hour)	.36- .50	.51- .65	.58- .77
Unskilled worker (per hour)	.29- .34	.44- .49	.52- .58
Dockers: (per day)	2.75	4.64	5.04
Public works:			
Grade I skilled workers (per day)	2.20-3.38	2.73-3.95	4.19-4.53
Grade II semi-skilled workers (per day)	1.77-2.12	1.82-3.11	3.77-4.11

<sup>a/</sup> Usually a week's work comprises forty-four hours, except in the oil industry where it is forty-five hours.

The trade union movement has grown in scope and strength during the period under review. Between 1946-1947 there were five major strikes involving widespread disturbances. Chiefly affected were oil-field workers, dock workers, sugar workers and public works employees. In view of these strikes and disturbances the Government appointed a British trade unionist to hold informal discussions with the parties concerned regarding trade union organization and the state of industrial relations generally. At that time, the investigator noted that there was still much poorly paid labour and that wages, save in exceptional cases, had not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living. Of the trade union movement it was said that it showed many signs of youthfulness. The basic causes of the trouble were the overlapping and competition for membership among the unions, and the serious limitations in the existing trade union ordinance. A further inquiry was

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carried out in 1954 by the same investigator with a view to assessing progress and reappraising objectives in trade union organization and industrial relations in the Territory. He found that some of the basic causes of trouble in 1947 had been removed. Efforts towards a united movement amongst the unorganized trades, industries and services, culminated in the establishment of the Trinidad and Tobago National Trade Union Congress, including the Federation of Trade Unions and the Trade Union Congress, early in 1958. The National Trades Union Congress is affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

An increasing number of industrial disputes has been settled through mediation, conciliation or arbitration. In addition, a number of disputes has been the subject of commissions of inquiry set up by the Government. The findings of these commissions have invariably formed the basis for settlement. Five statutory wages councils have been established between 1950 and 1957, but one has since ceased to function, having been replaced by collective bargaining machinery.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of trade unions	9	7 <sup>a/</sup>	67
Membership	...	21,291 <sup>a/</sup>	44,500
Employers' organizations	3	4	4
Membership	31	69	107
Number of strikes	4	3	7
Number of workers involved	3,148	2,600	800
Man-days lost	21,862	...	2,300

a/ Incomplete.

Vocational training

At the beginning of the period, technical and commercial training were provided by a Board of Industrial Training, a statutory body in receipt of government grants, through its operation of a junior technical school providing a two-year course of study for boys twelve years of age wishing to enter industry as apprentices. In addition to evening classes in preparation for the City and Guilds examination, there were 423 apprentices in twenty-one different trades registered with the Board in 1947. Both the quality and extent of vocational and technical training have developed during recent years. For example, there were

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127 apprenticeship agreements approved in 1953 and 254 in 1957. In the oil industry by 1955, at least three companies had instituted schemes for training supervisory staff. With the establishment in 1954 of the Technical Institute in San Fernando, the main town in the oil-fields area, a greater impetus was given to technical education. In 1957, plans were on foot for the establishment in the City of Port-of-Spain of a Polytechnic Institute.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Credit Union Ordinance was enacted in 1946 to provide safeguarding legislation for the growing credit co-operative movement and a Registrar of Credit Unions was appointed. By the end of 1946, there were thirty registered credit unions comprising some 5,000 members with funds totalling over BWI\$30,000. The movement was promoted largely by voluntary workers including members of the clergy, and was conducted in accordance with the Rochdale principles stressing thrift and study as prerequisites for a successful co-operative movement. Other types of co-operative societies were in time established. By Ordinance in 1952, the Department of Co-operatives was redesignated the Department of Co-operative Development, and the Registrar of Co-operative was changed to Commissioner for Co-operative Development. A year later, the staff was increased and a Deputy Commissioner for Co-operative Development appointed. The Ordinance provided for the establishment of a wider variety of types of co-operative societies. Because of the rapid strides in the development of the agricultural credit society movement, it was found necessary in 1954 to replace the old Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance by a new Ordinance to meet the growing needs of agriculturists, especially the small farmers, regarding credit facilities for equipment, fertilizer and other supplies. In 1955, a Junior Co-operative Movement was started in the schools with accent on thrift. A Credit Union Bank was established in January 1957 and seventy credit unions have purchased shares in the bank amounting to BWI\$14,600.



Statistics of co-operative societies

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Credit unions:			
Number	39	183	265
Membership	3,523	17,728	25,000
Paid up share capital (thousand BWI\$)	33	653	...
Total assets (thousand BWI\$)	...	796	...
Agricultural credit societies:			
Number	...	331	438
Membership	...	12,877	...
Total amount of loans (thousand BWI\$)	...	1,127	1,324
Agricultural co-operative societies:			
Number	...	10	...
Membership	...	1,627	...
Reserve fund (thousand BWI\$)	...	565	...
Other co-operative societies:			
Number	39	41	192 <sup>a/</sup>
Membership	1,457	4,561	...
Credit balance (thousand BWI\$)	12	530	...

a/ Including 113 junior co-operative societies with a membership of 15,000.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Following the Second World War, the cost of living continued to rise despite price controls and food subsidies. This was due largely to the return to imported commodities which could not be had during the war. At the end of 1947, the cost-of-living index stood at 226 as compared with 216 at the end of the previous year. Many of the strikes and disturbances in 1946-1947 were partly due to the poor purchasing power of the workers take-home pay. Trade union leaders complained that the cost of living was actually higher than the Government's 1935 cost-of-living index showed and urged that a new index be established. A study was undertaken and, as of 1 January 1952, the movements of the old cost-of-living index were replaced by a new index of retail prices, more in keeping with the realities of the situation. Between January 1952 and November 1957, the index of retail prices went up 17.2 points. The most marked rise was in the case of food, with 29.2 points. Fuel and light also showed a steep rise of 23.1 points. This increase in price was not confined to imported products and was quite marked in the case of local produce. A sample survey of family budgets was in

process in 1957. The field work covering a representative sample of households in the Territory is expected to be concluded towards the end of 1958.

Cost-of-living index (August 1935 = 100)	Index of retail prices (January 1952 = 100)	
December 1947	December 1953	December 1957
226	107	117.8

#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

In 1947, the activities of the Planning and Housing Commission, a statutory body, were confined to the clearance of slum areas in the city of Port-of-Spain and the town of San Fernando. During the year 120 flats of one, two and three bedrooms were erected in the city and twenty-four flats of three-bedroom design in San Fernando. By the end of 1947, the total number of flats constructed in urban areas was 300 and in all six housing settlements throughout the Territory, 1,409. By 31 October 1953, 616 flats of one, two and three bedrooms were completed in urban centres and 1,439 in semi-urban and rural areas. In addition, repairs were effected to 1,193 flats at a total expenditure of BWI\$2,569,927. In spite of the construction of houses by the Rural and Planning and Housing Commission there was still an acute shortage in the Territory in 1957. Many existing houses had also fallen into a state of disrepair. These disabilities have been made for overcrowding in urban and semi-urban areas. The problem of house shortage in rural areas is being met by aided self-help projects on Crown lands or private land purchased for the purpose. Besides slum clearance, which continues in the urban areas, there has been instituted another government rental mortgage project where houses are built on sites owned and developed by the Government and sold to owner-occupiers. All these projects are carried out by the Planning and Housing Commission, which had completed by the end of 1957 some 763 flats and 1,493 cottages for rent and fifteen aided self-help houses, housing a total of 2,271 families. A further eighteen flats for rent, 138 aided self-help houses, and 103 houses for rental mortgage were under construction at the end of 1957. The entire expenditure on slum clearance and housing borne by the Government as at 31 December 1957 was approximately BWI\$11,000,000.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

There is no national health or unemployment insurance in the Territory. However, in a number of oil-fields, sugar estates, and other industrial concerns, employees enjoy certain of these benefits. Mutual aid and Friendly Societies also provide certain financial assistance to sick members as well as supply them with the services of a doctor and medicines in accordance with rules and regulations governing such societies. There is a workmen's compensation scheme, which has been amended from time to time. Despite the changes introduced, the workmen's compensation provisions leave many injured workmen unprotected or inadequately protected. A bill to give effect to the Workmen's Compensation Revision Committee was, in 1957, still under consideration. Advice has been sought from the International Labour Organisation with a view to determining which, if any, social security schemes would be feasible for the Territory, and an expert from the ILO is expected to visit the Territory in that connexion.

In earlier years, providing for the poor and destitute was the sole responsibility of voluntary church and lay organizations. In recent years the Government has assumed an increasing role in providing for the welfare of the aged, the poor and destitute and the handicapped. Accordingly, a Central Public Assistance Board has been established under the Public Assistance Ordinance which is responsible for the administration of public assistance and old-age pensions services. Under the Old Age Pension Ordinance, the basic rate of pensions (non-contributory) has been increased during the period under review. Starting with BWI\$1.00 per month in 1942, it stood at BWI\$9.00 per month in 1957. The minimum grant of public assistance to an adult is fixed at BWI\$3.00 per month, and the maximum for a child is BWI\$3.00 per month. There exists in the public assistance administration an Emergency Case Fund from which tools and equipment are provided to enable workmen in needy circumstances, as in the case of long illness, to resume their occupation.

Public assistance

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Old age pensions:			
Number of pensioners	16,105 <sup>a/</sup>	19,053	22,069
Amount per month (BWI\$)	5.00	7.00	9.00
Total amount of pensions paid (000 BWI\$)	941	1,529	2,156
Public assistance:			
Number of adults receiving assistance)	7,555	7,677	9,569
Number of dependent children			
Total amount paid (000 BWI\$)	223	419	555

a/ The maximum pension was BWI\$3.00 plus BWI\$2.00 war bonus.

Community development

At the beginning of 1946, the Government granted BWI\$11,400 towards assisting several local communities in building community centres in rural areas. These grants were made on the basis of efforts already made and on the condition of self-help with respect to labour. Many of these initial community centres have formed the hub around which the community development movement has expanded during the subsequent years. At that time, promoting of community life was the responsibility of the Social Welfare Department and a voluntary organization, Trinidad and Tobago Welfare Limited, fashioned after a similar organization in Jamaica. However, by 1943, the Social Welfare Department as such, was abolished and the work of promoting community development entrusted to an Education Extension Department under the direction of the Director of Education. The main educational work of the Department deals with handicrafts and cottage industries, home economics for women, mobile cinema shows, youth work, including leadership training, advisory village councils and programmes of community centres. As the statistics show, there has been a considerable increase in interest and group participation. There has been a steady rise in the number of community centres as well as in the membership and the spread of activities.

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Groups registered, membership and attendance

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Youth groups	493	853
Membership	16,453	21,420
Women's groups	79	172
Membership	1,804	3,440
Village Councils	91	220
Membership	4,576	22,000
Handicraft Courses	-	91
Attendance	300	1,726
Home Economics Courses	...	57
Attendance	...	1,547
Number of Community Centres	29	56
Persons attending	...	...
Leadership Training Courses	...	250
Trainees	1,062	5,096

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

At the end of the Second World War the Territory seemed to be experiencing a "crime wave". There was need to bring the police force up to strength and to enact the Corporal Punishment Ordinance of 1946 for two years. However, in 1948, the police reported that, on balance, there was little ground for the assumption by press and public that the Territory was then in the midst of a "crime wave". However, by 1950, serious crime was again on the increase as well as a growing tendency to violence necessitating the introduction of preventative measures such as the mobile patrol car system and radio communications. House breaking and burglaries were the most prevalent of crimes. It was also noted that by the beginning of 1951 praedial larceny was on the increase and the police had to intensify their efforts to stop these offences. During the period a serious increase in the number of traffic accidents was also reported partly resulting from the continued rise in the number of private cars and taxis. Generally, there has been a steady decline from 1952-1956 in the number of serious crimes. No undue increase in juvenile delinquency during the period under review was noticeable. The importance of the Probation Service, since its organization in

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In relation to the problem of crime is now generally recognized. The value of the probation treatment is reflected in the tendency of the courts to make greater use of it for adults. During the years 1945-1957 a well organized and effective Probation Department with full-time professionals has been developed.

#### Crime statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Offences against the person:			
Murder	22	49	49
Attempted murder	22	23	14
Felony wounding	86	118	33
Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	74	68	48
Offences against property with violence:			
Breakings	750	900	642
Robbery	72	50	72
Offences against property without violence:			
Larceny	303	319	370
Larceny in dwelling house	167	439	350
Arson	97	50	21
Malicious damage	36	23	26
Forgery	67	67	65
Total number of traffic accidents	3,733	6,585	6,591
Number of fatal traffic accidents	...	88	86

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

According to the projects included in the various development plans there has been, during the period under review, a considerable growth of capital expenditure for the provision of new hospitals and the reconditioning and expansion of old ones. There was, however, some difficulty in recruiting sufficient medical personnel to staff these hospitals.

The incidence of infectious diseases has notably fallen; for example, over the past ten years the incidence of yaws has diminished considerably although a number of outbreaks still occur in rural endemic areas. A yaws eradication programme with the assistance of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund was started late in 1957 with a view to complete eradication of this disease from the Territory. Tuberculosis also appears to be on the wane and the downward

trend of new cases, as well as of the number of deaths due to this cause, was maintained through 1957. In this respect, the mass BCG campaign which began in 1952 with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO made a valuable contribution. Most notable is the almost complete eradication of malaria. For example, the years 1954 to 1956 record a steep decline from 5,515 to 329 cases. In 1956, malaria was proclaimed a notifiable disease. Despite an outbreak of yellow fever in 1954 and of poliomyelitis in 1954 and 1957 (274 cases) and a number of outbreaks of influenza (6,948 in 1957) the general level of health of the population continues to be good.

The UNICEF milk feeding programme has continued since its inception in 1955, and in 1957 a total of 256,543 lbs. of dried skimmed milk was distributed to 360 schools and sixty-three clinics benefiting 4,480 children and expectant and nursing mothers. In addition, several measures have been taken to reduce infant mortality and to preserve maternal health. The Health Education Unit has directed its efforts to disseminating useful and practical information on health matters through various recognized media, including radio broadcasts and film shows. There is a dental division which, in 1953, was operating in twenty-eight centres in urban and rural areas with full-time and part-time dentists. Primary school children took full advantage of the facilities offered during vacation periods for dental inspection and treatment.

Expenditure  
(thousand British West Indian dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Capital expenditure	...	...	221
Medical Department	511	7,026	10,812

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	76	72	125	104	149	114
Licensed physicians						
Dentists	-	45	18	57	-	...
Nurses of senior training )						
Partially trained nurses )	249	-	1,314	6	1,116	...
			336	-	...	-
Midwives of senior training )						
Partially trained midwives )	105	-	14	610	135	...
					...	...
Sanitary inspectors	70	-	80	34	117	...

### Institutions

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1957</u>			
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Beds</u>		
General hospital	3	932	4	1,235		
District hospitals	8	235	7	249		
Health centres and dispensaries	90	-	97	-		
Specialized units:						
	<u>H.</u>	<u>D.</u>	<u>S.</u>	<u>H.</u>	<u>D.</u>	<u>S.</u>
Maternity and child welfare centres	...	...	...	2	2	158
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	1	2	2
Leprosaria	-	-	1	-	10	1
Venereal diseases	-	-	1	1	13	1
Mental institution	-	-	1	-	1	1
Others	1	-	-	-	-	2

(Note: H. D. S. = in hospital, in dispensary and separate, respectively.)

### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

In 1950, the ministerial system was introduced in the Territory which made the Minister of Education and Social Services responsible for education policy. Since 1945, all children between the age of six and twelve years, if resident within two miles of a school, are required to attend. However, the shortage of schools or accommodation in schools as well as the shortage of trained teachers have made the enforcement of compulsory education impracticable. The main problem, therefore, which has been confronting the Government is the provision of adequate school buildings and equipment and trained teachers. Government and denominational boards of management, Christian and non-Christian, collaborate in a system of "dual control" in the construction and management of primary schools for pupils of five to fifteen years of age.

In 1947, the distribution of pupils among primary schools by religions was as follows: 37 per cent Roman Catholics, 25 per cent Hindus, 23 per cent Church of England, 7 per cent Moslems, 4 per cent Presbyterians, 2 per cent Methodists, 2 per cent Moravians, and 3 per cent all others. In 1947 there were no assisted schools maintained by other than Christian bodies. By 1957, in addition to the eight Christian Churches, there were three Hindu and three Moslem School Boards concerned with the provision of schools. One of the conditions of government assistance is that the school must be open to all children without distinction

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of religion, nationality, or language. An indication of the number of new places provided in all-age primary schools is given in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Government schools</u>	<u>Denominational schools</u>	<u>Total</u>
1949	1,550	2,259	3,809
1950	295	1,710	2,005
1951	1,292	2,912	4,204
1952	532	3,348	3,880
1953	<u>877</u>	<u>5,035</u>	<u>5,912</u>
Total	4,546	15,264	19,810

A statement of educational policy laid before the Legislative Council in May 1946 declared that: (a) free education should be provided for all children between the ages of five and twelve at primary schools and for those from twelve to fifteen years at central senior schools or post-primary classes for primary schools; (b) equality of opportunity should be achieved by scholarships to secondary, technical or agricultural schools; (c) government aid should be given to nursery schools and schools for the physically handicapped; (d) a shift in the curriculum should provide greater emphasis on home-making and women's crafts; and (e) all teachers should undergo a course of training. The above recommendations have in most part been implemented during the period under review.

Secondary education, which has been mainly of the grammar school type, has been expanded to include the modern secondary school with emphasis on commercial and technical subjects. The Government opened its first secondary school in a rural area in 1953, as a modern co-educational institution. The only full-time vocational school in the Territory is the Technical Institute, which has replaced the Junior Technical School established in South Trinidad in 1954. The Institute provides a three-year course in the crafts for boys between the age of twelve to fifteen years. The report of the working party, appointed in 1954 "to consider educational practice and the development of educational policy, including the training of teachers with due reference to the cost of education and its relationship to the Colony's finances" has been accepted in principle by the Government and a number of its recommendations are already being implemented. Among these are those relating to the provision of school buildings, scholarships to secondary schools, teacher training and adult education.

Expenditure  
(thousand British West Indian dollars)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Capital	...	849	1,187
Current	<u>2,349</u>	<u>7,446</u>	<u>11,120</u>
	2,349	8,295	12,307

Schools

	<u>1947</u>			<u>1953</u>			<u>1957</u>		
	Independent			Independent			Independent		
	Public	Aided	Non-aided	Public	Aided	Non-aided	Public	Aided	Non-aided
Primary )									
Intermediate )	49	264	-	64	294	154	66	338	...
				2	5	-	2	6	-
Secondary	1	9	18	2	12	16	2	...	...
Vocational	-	-	-	-	-	44	1	-	...
Teacher training	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	2	-

Pupils

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	94,925 )		70,412		153,379	
Intermediate	4,600 )		66,619			
Secondary	4,326		5,871	5,013	784 <sup>a/</sup>	
Vocational	...		85	-	222 <sup>a/</sup>	
Teacher training	...		114	99		
Higher education:						
In Territory	...		81	-	...	
Elsewhere	...		524		...	

<sup>a/</sup> Incomplete, government schools only.

Teachers

	<u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary schools)						
Intermediate )	2,764		1,930	1,934	2,136	2,410
Secondary	...		208	204	314	261
Vocational	...		4	-	8	-
Teacher training	...		9	13	10	9

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## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

In 1957, there were three libraries operating in the Territory, each of which received a government grant. The Central Library operates from Port-of-Spain through ten branch libraries throughout the Territory and book-vans in rural areas. The membership, which stood at 34,182 in 1957, and the 152,057 volumes in stock, together with the 472,965 books in circulation, show an increasing demand for this service.

The public has been served during the period under review by two daily morning and one evening newspaper. There has been a slight increase in the number of weekly newspapers. The press is free from restrictions and is published in English. There is a press association.

Private radio broadcasting stations have increased from one to two. Time is given to government notices and other programmes sponsored by the Government.

With the aid of fifty-six community centres and ten mobile cinema units and approximately sixty film-strip projectors, much work has been accomplished in awakening the rural areas and stimulating community action. There were some 1,300 groups and village councils in 1957 with a total membership of 48,360.

In January 1957, the Department of Culture was established to be solely concerned with cultural activities; it has given encouragement to those interested in drama, dance, visual aids, art and folklore. The Department expects that these cultural pursuits will, as a medium of adult education, lead to a fuller life throughout the Territory and also establish close relationships among the peoples of the West Indies.

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