

# UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/5080/Add.1  
26 March 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventeenth session

## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

#### CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES

#### Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Preface . . . . .	3
The West Indies:	
Antigua . . . . .	4
Barbados . . . . .	13
Jamaica . . . . .	28
St. Vincent . . . . .	46
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	56

NOTE

The following symbols are used:

Three dots	(...)	data not available
Dash	( - )	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash	1959/1960	crop or financial year
Hyphen	1959-1960	annual average

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO . . . . .	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO . . . . .	International Labour Organisation
UNESCO . . . . .	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF . . . . .	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO . . . . .	World Health Organization

## CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES

### Preface

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly, at its seventeenth session,<sup>1/</sup> full summaries of information for the year 1960 on the Non-Self-Governing Territories listed below.

The summaries are based on information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The last volume of full summaries was incorporated in the ten-year Progress Report (1947-1957).<sup>2/</sup>

Information for the year 1960<sup>3/</sup> was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations on the following dates:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of transmission</u>
The West Indies:	
Antigua . . . . .	31 August 1961
Barbados . . . . .	28 July 1961
Jamaica . . . . .	10 August 1961
St. Vincent . . . . .	21 December 1961
Trinidad and Tobago. . . . .	14 September 1961

---

<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, this information is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations: Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.1, vol. 5).

<sup>3/</sup> Supplementary statistical information for the years 1958 and 1959 was issued as follows: 1958: A/4365; 1959: A/4756 and Add.1.

## ANTIGUA

### AREA AND POPULATION

The area is 170.5 square miles (442 square kilometres).

The population at 31 December 1960 was estimated at 62,559, compared with 58,839 at the end of 1959 and 57,777 at the end of 1958.

### Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth rate per thousand population . . . .	32.1	31.4	30.8
Infant mortality per thousand			
live births . . . . .	82.0	66.6	68.7
Death-rate per thousand population . . . .	9.7	8.9	8.8

### E C O N O M I C   C O N D I T I O N S

The standard of living improved in spite of a rise in the cost of living. This was indicated by a rapid expansion in residential and commercial construction and an increase in imports of durable goods such as motor vehicles and refrigerators. Although the Territory's main source of income is sugar and to a lesser degree cotton, the tourist trade is gradually becoming more important, as are secondary industries. Additional income is derived from remittances from migrant labour. Antigua was among the Territories which benefited from a grant of £50,000 given to the West Indies by the Metropolitan Government towards a programme to relieve the effects of a hurricane.

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Agricultural production is being advanced by the establishment of secondary industries as in the case of cornmeal which is now manufactured locally.

Principal crops  
(production)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar (tons) . . . . .	187,754	245,393	182,631
Cotton (thousand pounds) . . . . .	1,231	...	2,940

Live-stock slaughtered

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cattle . . . . .	1,167	6,350	1,541
Sheep . . . . .	753	865	974
Goats . . . . .	468	501	416
Pigs . . . . .	829	1,176	1,309

## FISHERIES

Financial assistance to fishermen in the form of loans was continued and a total of \$WI 43,072<sup>4/</sup> was issued to 306 fishermen. Plastic floats have been imported to replace exhausted local timber and have proved to be effective. Mechanization of the fishing fleet continued. Total catches for the year amounted to 1,366,727 pounds against 1,563,614 pounds in 1959 and 1,746,008 pounds in 1958. Exports of lobster totalled 160,990 pounds with an approximate value of \$WI 164,396, in contrast to 106,111 pounds in 1959 with an estimated value of \$WI 151,535.

## INDUSTRY

Tourism made important progress. Visitors to the Territory numbered 25,380 in 1960. There are now 10 tourist hotels.

The development of secondary industries is being promoted and has led in recent years to the establishment of cornmeal and arrowroot factories.

<sup>4/</sup> The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI) which is equal to 4s.2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Work was started on a new deep water harbour.

### Shipping

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Ship arrivals (including sailing vessels) . . . . .	524	618	605
Tonnage (thousands) . . . . .	753	909	1,362

### Air transport

Five regular airlines are in operation. Construction of a new airport is well advanced.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Aircraft arrivals . . . . .	3,350	4,005	5,648
Passenger arrivals . . . . .	13,886	21,015	25,648

### Road transport

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Tractors . . . . .	164	183	191
Motor cars . . . . .	1,006	1,101	1,355
Pickups . . . . .	108	126	135
Wagons . . . . .	85	118	132
Omnibuses . . . . .	24	47	56
Trucks . . . . .	132	169	182

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The Local Revenue was estimated to yield \$WI 7,426,515. The grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Treasury towards the normal administrative services amounted to \$WI 1,536,000 and expenditure on economic and social development projects under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts amounted to \$WI 657,388 (against \$WI 1,135,000 and \$WI 624,858 in 1959 and \$WI 1,051,202 and \$WI 900,000 in 1958). Local revenue dropped from an estimated sum of \$WI 9.0 in 1959 to \$WI 7.4 during 1960.

/...

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Revenue (including grant-in-aid) . . . . .	9,754	10,227	9,620
Expenditure (including development and welfare schemes) . . . . .	9,754	10,227	9,620

Main heads of revenue  
(West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Customs . . . . .	1,727,500	2,208,000	2,221,000
Internal revenue . . . . .	1,052,140	1,172,900	1,254,900
Post Office and Telegraph. . . . .	749,415	728,885	802,080

Main heads of expenditure  
(West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Public works . . . . .	1,015,000	1,177,180	1,487,730
Development and welfare schemes. . . . .	839,791	624,858	657,388

### BANKING AND CREDIT

There are two commercial banks, one government savings bank and a co-operative bank.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Sugar exports were 18,764 tons compared with 29,319 tons in 1959 and 17,086 tons in 1958. The visible trade deficit was reduced by tourist expenditures and remittances from migrant workers. Antigua participated in a new international agreement regulating its export quota of sugar and also reached an agreement with spinners in the United Kingdom relating to the sales of cotton.

There are no technical or vocational schools; pupils receive training in technical and vocational subjects at centres available for such training. The Leeward Islands Teacher Training College, located in Antigua, was opened in 1959.

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total expenditure . . . . .	531	541	570
Proportion of expenditure to total expenditure . . . . .	...	5.4	5.6

Schools

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Indep.</u>
Primary . . . . .	32	9	32	10	34	13
Secondary . . . . .	-	7	-	7	-	7
Teacher-training . .	-	1	1	-	-	1

Pupils

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	6,376	6,037	6,474	6,092	6,641	6,386
Secondary . . . . .	851	1,066	865	1,113	713	1,215
Teacher-training . .	8	23	8	27	5	9
Number of children of school age <u>a/</u> . .	13,000		13,000		14,000	

a/ Independent schools only.

Teachers

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary . . . . .	111	228	114	249	84	288
Secondary . . . . .	33	46	25	58	21	63
Teacher-training . .	...	<u>2<sup>a/</sup></u>	...	<u>2<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>2<sup>a/</sup> b/</u>

a/ Independent schools only.

b/ Plus part-time.



Imports and exports  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	12,232	14,937	15,200
Exports . . . . .	5,550	5,197	5,000

	<u>Quantity</u> (thousands)			<u>Value</u> (thousand West Indian dollars)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1960<sup>a/</sup></u>
Principal imports:						
Grains (pounds) . . .	9,948	1,180	12,200	1,059	1,047	1,543
Oils, non-edible (gallons) . . . . .	...	3,562	3,840	...	978	1,020
Principal exports:						
Sugar (tons) . . . .	17	29	19	3,148	4,127	3,132
Cotton (pounds) . . .	1,231	352	379	1,489	370	321

<sup>a/</sup> Provisional.

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture remained the chief source of income. Six hundred and eleven workers migrated, most of them for seasonal labour, compared with 417 in 1959 and 260 in 1958. The number of returning emigrants was 363 in 1960, compared with 327 in 1959 and 315 in 1958.

There were three labour organizations with a total membership of 15,758. The same organizations had a membership of 16,359 in 1959 and of 15,179 in 1958.

Wage-earners  
(estimates)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar and cotton . . . . .	6,488	4,084	4,500
Construction industry . . . . .	302	422	600
Stevedoring . . . . .	293	278	300
Government . . . . .	1,322	945	1,450
Services and minor industries . . . . .	1,095	1,055	1,369

/...

Wages  
(West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar, unskilled (per day) . . . .	2.06	2.06	2.06
Carpenters (per day) . . . . .	3.19-4.12	3.29-4.24	3.29-4.24
Stevedores, sugar (per hour) . . .	.90	.90	.90
Government, unskilled, grade A (per hour) . . . . .	.0341	.0341	...

## STANDARD OF LIVING

The cost of living is high; tourist expenditure and financial assistance from migrant workers contributed to the improved standard of living.

Taking August 1939 as the base year, the cost of living index for December 1960 was 333.1, compared with 322.3 in December 1959 and 310.5 in December 1958.

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The sum of \$WI 48,000, which represents part of a loan of \$WI 144,000 raised on the London market, was employed to construct new houses through the Aided Self-Help Scheme; two new projects were begun. Fifty-three persons received loans of various amounts up to a maximum of \$WI 200 under the housing improvement plan.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Paid as well as voluntary workers are trained abroad with financial support provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare funds; some local in-service training is provided by various Government departments.

Three public health centres are available for the care of children and expectant mothers.

# PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

## Juvenile delinquency

There were 79 juvenile cases before the courts in 1960 as against 95 in 1959 and 130 in 1958. An average role of 19.79 was recorded for the (Reform) Training School for boys. Of the 51 convictions in 1960, 3 were institutionalized.

## Crime

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of true cases . . . . .	2,118	2,407	2,348

## Sentences

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	2	-	1 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-
Imprisonment . . . . .	61	-	71	-	78	-
Corporal punishment . . . . .	-	23	-	11	-	13
Fines . . . . .	963	3	807	2	658	10
Reprimanded . . . . .	487	44	683	44	583	49

<sup>a/</sup> Commuted to life imprisonment.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

The natural annual rise in population is more than 2 per cent per year as a result of a very high birth-rate compared to a low crude death rate, which is lower than that of the metropolitan country.

The UNICEF milk programme was continued. WHO assisted the anti aedis programme, the index of which remained at zero during 1959 and 1960.

Cardiovascular lesions and gastro-enteritis are still the two main causes of death. Gastro-enteritis closely associated with broncho-pneumonia is the chief cause of death among infants. The Territory is still faced with a severe venereal diseases problem. The tuberculosis mortality rate continued to fall.

Efforts were being made to improve the low protein intake, the principal nutritional problem, by increasing the catch and consumption of fish. A pipe water system is being further extended; sewage disposal remained primitive.

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure by Health and Medical Departments . . . . .	1,067	1,035	1,114
Capital expenditure by Public Works Department . . . . .	12	21	42
Financial assistance from Metropolitan Government . . . . .	197	25	187
Proportion of expenditure to total expenditure . . . . .	12	...	13

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	14	2	14	2	14	1
Nurses . . . . .	2	-	2	-	4	-
Midwives . . . . .	45	18	45	18	42	12
Sanitary inspectors . . . . .	20	-	20	-	20	-
Technicians . . . . .	4	-	4	-	3	-
Pharmacists . . . . .	9	7	9	7	5	7

Institutions

There is one general hospital with 180 beds, one cottage hospital with 150 beds and 16 dispensaries.

## E D U C A T I O N A L   C O N D I T I O N S

Schooling is compulsory for children 5 to 13 years of age, except in areas where facilities are inadequate. Only two areas suffered the lack of enforced education because of overcrowding.

Post-secondary education is provided at the University College of The West Indies in Jamaica and at its Extra-Mural Department located in the Territory.

/...

# BARBADOS

## AREA AND POPULATION

The island extends over 166 square miles (431 square kilometres).

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u> (estimates)	<u>1960</u>
Population . . . . .	237,730	240,799	242,274
Density per square mile . . . . .	1,427	1,451	1,459

## Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth rate per thousand population . . . . .	30.3	29.8	32.2
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	82.4	71.2	60.4
Death rate per thousand population . . . . .	9.8	8.7	8.8

GOVERNMENT

Public Service

The number of Overseas and Local Officers in service was as follows:

<u>Type of appointment</u>	<u>Overseas officers</u>	<u>Local and other officers</u>
Administration . . . . .	3	10
Agriculture . . . . .	2	4
Audit . . . . .	-	2
Customs . . . . .	-	2
Education . . . . .	5	5
Public works, drainage and irrigation, water development and related activities . . . . .	7	12
Forests . . . . .	-	-
Geological survey . . . . .	-	-
Income tax . . . . .	-	2
Judiciary magistrates . . . . .	-	5
Labour . . . . .	-	1
Legal . . . . .	1	4
Medical and dental . . . . .	11	14
Nursing . . . . .	1	9
Police . . . . .	4	4
Posts and telegraphs . . . . .	-	1
Prisons . . . . .	-	1
Survey . . . . .	-	-
Veterinary . . . . .	-	2
Others . . . . .	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	37	90

The number of local officers in 1960 was 4,861.

E C O N O M I C   C O N D I T I O N S

Although the sugar industry is still the mainstay of the economy, the tourist industry has continued to expand. There was an increase in the adverse balance of trade which was partially offset by tourist expenditure and by remittances from abroad.

National income

	<u>1957</u> (thousand West Indian dollars) <sup>a/</sup>	<u>1958</u> (thousand West Indian dollars) <sup>a/</sup>
Gross national income . . . . .	105,000	107,600
Value of exports, domestic produce . . . . .	46,000	40,000
Value of manufactures for local consumption . . . . .	15,000	15,100
Value of foodstuffs for local consumption . . . . .	71,000	76,000
Net domestic product . . . . .	89,000	...
Net factor income from abroad . . . . .	1,000	2,000
Net national income . . . . .	91,000	94,600

<sup>a/</sup> The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI), which is equal to 4s. 2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833.

The net national income for 1959 is estimated at \$WI 100 million.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Sugar production declined by approximately 30,000 tons, mainly because of drought conditions. On the plantations, about 12 per cent of the arable acreage was planted in cereals and green vegetables; some cotton was grown by a few small-holders. Assistance provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme enabled small land-holders to improve the cultivation of their plots.

Agricultural credit

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Peasants Loan Bank:			
Number of borrowers . . . . .	2,352	2,412	2,095
Amount (WI dollars) . . . . .	232,200	256,729	231,685
Aggregate capital (WI dollars) . . . . .	492,312	547,581	561,012

Principal crops

A total of 47,091 acres was planted in sugar cane in 1960, compared with 46,960 acres in 1959 and 47,240 acres in 1958. The crop yield was 154,000 long tons in 1960, compared with 184,000 long tons in 1959 and 153,000 long tons in 1958.

POWER

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Capacity (kw) . . . . .	9,544	9,544	11,804
Production (thousand kwh) . . . . .	28,504	32,694	37,852
Number of consumers . . . . .	14,015	16,597	119,055

INDUSTRY

Industry continued to receive help and encouragement by means of customs and income tax concessions, and through loans provided by the Development Board. The Board also operates an industrial estate and is developing a 50-acre area at the new deep water harbour for the establishment of export industries. The Labour Commissioner who attended a course in training within industry in the United Kingdom during the preceding year conducted three courses for supervisors in job relations. Thirty-nine representatives from thirteen commercial firms attended these courses.

Tourist industry

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of tourists . . . . .	24,945	30,249	35,535
Gross currency earnings (\$WI million) . . . . .	5.8	7.5	8.8

MINING

Two wells supply natural gas for commercial and residential use.



Natural gas

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of consumers . . . . .	855	1,000	1,201
Sales in 1,000 cubic feet . . . . .	52,127.9	58,439.4	66,590.6
Net income (\$WI) . . . . .	149,894	172,697	198,123
Fixed assets (\$WI) . . . . .	668,333	873,682	1,016,471

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Number of vehicles

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Private motor cars . . . . .	5,928	6,477	8,025
Commercial motor vehicles . . . . .	2,787	2,959	2,224
Motorcycles . . . . .	725	836	1,001

The 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic was extended to the Territory in 1960.

Air transport

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Flights . . . . .	6,216	6,911	8,615
Passengers arriving . . . . .	29,439	36,992	43,054
Passengers departing . . . . .	29,800	39,239	45,856

Shipping

The deep-water harbour, which was started in 1957 and has cost over £5 million, was opened in May 1961.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Merchant ships entering . . . . .	1,056	1,190	1,259
Tonnage (thousand tons) . . . . .	2,024	2,185	2,354
Vessels entering carenage . . . . .	537	596	625
Tonnage (thousand tons) . . . . .	124	124	145
Passengers arriving . . . . .	6,196	6,518	6,965
Passengers departing . . . . .	6,067	7,820	8,394

Communications

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Telephones:			
Exchange lines . . . . .	6,014	6,440	6,942
Exchange stations . . . . .	8,110	8,699	9,620
Wire mileage (miles) . . . . .	33,000	36,000	40,000

Radio:

The number of subscribers to the wire broadcasting system rose from 20,219 to 20,794.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Revenue . . . . .	23,762	21,708	22,183
Expenditure . . . . .	20,723	21,163	22,961
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise . . . . .	9,667	10,483	11,825
Taxation . . . . .	10,740	8,867	9,282
Main heads of expenditure: <sup>b/</sup>			
Education . . . . .	3,255	3,558	3,798
Public health . . . . .	2,407	2,533	2,666
Highways and transport . . . . .	1,427	1,626	1,584

a/ The financial year ends 31 March.

b/ Excluding capital expenditure.

Development finance  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Deep-water harbour . . . . .	6,593	6,800	6,083
Housing . . . . .	403	417	350
Development Board . . . . .	155	750	750
Water supplies . . . . .	381	356	345
Medical services . . . . .	47	496	632
Education . . . . .	440	346	350
Agriculture . . . . .	284	301	335
Communications . . . . .	800	634	827
Road transport . . . . .	174	88	167

A development plan for 1960-1965 was proposed which included the completion of the deep-water harbour, the construction of a new general hospital, a £1.5 million housing programme, educational development, the provision of additional water supplies, soil conservation and other agricultural, industrial and social schemes. Work has proceeded on several of these schemes, including the hospital.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> (estimate)
Total imports (c.i.f.) . . . . .	73,374	74,862	83,252
Total exports (f.o.b.) . . . . .	40,079	46,735	40,916
Principal imports:			
Machinery . . . . .	5,514	4,784	7,450
Lumber . . . . .	2,106	2,214	2,341
Rice . . . . .	2,449	1,931	1,991
Flour . . . . .	1,748	1,894	1,684
Animal feeds . . . . .	2,332	2,936	2,509
Motor cars, trucks . . . . .	3,143	2,736	3,120
Metal manufactures . . . . .	2,534	2,663	3,316
Principal exports:			
Sugar . . . . .	26,532	31,043	26,833
Molasses . . . . .	4,857	4,228	3,161
Rum . . . . .	2,249	2,150	2,415

Direction of trade  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Origin of imports:		
United Kingdom . . . . .	28,523	29,882
Canada . . . . .	9,054	8,814
Other Commonwealth countries . . . . .	12,825	14,004
United States . . . . .	8,420	8,595

S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

The most important social problem is population pressure. Population density in Bridgetown was 8,900 and in the rural areas between 550 and 1,000 per square mile. Both emigration and education in family planning are being supported by the Government. The Government gives interest-free loans to emigrants with assured employment and sponsors a Family Planning Organization. The population is a youthful one as more than 50 per cent of the inhabitants are under 25 years of age. There are 19,459 more women than men, with the unfavourable balance rising in the higher age group.

L A B O U R   A N D   E M P L O Y M E N T

Employment situation

The problem of man-power surplus has not been solved despite increased emigration to the United Kingdom and migration on short-term contracts to the United States, Canada and neighbouring Caribbean islands. The problem is particularly acute during the slack season in the sugar industry which lasts from June until the following January.

Migration of workers

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
To:			
United Kingdom <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	359	464	1,011
Canada . . . . .	40	43	42
United States . . . . .	755	1,128	1,275
Other islands of the Caribbean. . .	-	18	232

a/ Number of workers placed in employment through the Territorial Labour Department. In 1959, 2,353 others found employment in the United Kingdom without the help of the Department of Labour.

Emigration loans scheme

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of loans . . . . .	552	591	1,259
Total amount of loans (\$WI). . . . .	177,543	186,393	426,138

Between 1954 and 1960, 5,462 persons received loans totalling \$WI 1,757,195.

Wages  
(West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar cane cutters (hourly) . . . . .	0.23 to 0.34	0.34	0.32
Porters (daily) . . . . .	4.58	4.88	4.88
Stevedores (daily) . . . . .	5.88	6.16	6.16

Minimum wage regulations for shop assistants were enacted which established a range of \$WI 10 and \$WI 16 a week, compared with 1953 when the minimum weekly wages ranged from \$WI 5.77 to \$WI 11.54.<sup>5/</sup>

<sup>5/</sup> Calculated on the basis of 4 1/3 weeks for the monthly wages given at that time.

### Workers' and employers' organizations

There are three workers' organizations. The largest is the Barbados Workers' Union with a membership of 11,829 representing port and agricultural workers. The others are the Association of Assistant Teachers in secondary schools and the Transport and General Workers Union, with a membership of 87 and 700, respectively.

### Vocational training

Vocational training is provided mainly by four agencies, the Apprenticeship Board, the handicraft classes in elementary schools, the housecraft centre and the Evening Institute. Apart from the training of apprentices at the Technical Institute and the limited amount done by the Board of Industrial Training, apprenticeship is still largely unorganized. There is no system of registration or control of entry into trade. A few industrial establishments, such as the larger foundries, have apprenticeship training schemes for their own requirements.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There were 39 co-operative societies in 1960, an increase of 4 over 1958. Membership in the societies was 1,600 in 1960, compared with 1,500 in 1958.

### STANDARD OF LIVING

Taking 1953 as the base year (= 100), the index of retail prices stood at 105.4 at the end of 1957, 106.2 at the end of 1958 and 108.7 at the end of 1959.

### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

There is considerable overcrowding in Bridgetown. A large percentage of the houses of the lower income group are built of imported timber and, consequently, are subject to the ravages of termites and weather. Efforts are being made to encourage construction with local materials, such as coral, concrete and clay blocks.

The Housing Authority has powers to acquire land for building, lay out new housing estates, erect houses and ancillary buildings, clear slums and redevelop overcrowded areas, lend money for repairs or alterations and for the purchase or erection of houses, and let or lease land and buildings to persons of the working class. During 1960, 201 permanent houses were completed on estates of the Housing Authority, compared with 305 in 1959 and 345 in 1958. The number of houses under control of the Authority at the end of 1960 was 2,570. During the years 1956 to 1960, 5,044 applications were received for the rental or lease of houses; of these, 1,433 were accepted. During 1960 a Selection of Tenants Committee was formed to make recommendations to the Authority for the allocations of houses. Under the Aided-Self-Help Scheme 46 houses were nearing completion at the end of 1960. Housing loans to agricultural and sugar industry workers have been available since 1956. Since then, 11,583 requests have been granted, totalling \$WI 5,182,913. Housing loans for public officers have been available from the Authority since 1958. By the end of 1960, \$WI 2,356,910 had been advanced to 863 officers and the claims of 135 other officers had been approved, making an over-all total of \$WI 2,884,620.

The International Cooperation Administration of the United States has provided the Authority with a housing adviser.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The Workman's Compensation Act, which provides coverage against accidents to persons while at work, was supplemented in 1951 by the Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Act. Under the Old Age Pension Act, the maximum amount granted is \$WI 1.80 per week. The qualifying age for receiving an old age pension is 68 years or, in the case of a blind or a deaf person, 25 years.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Juvenile courts have jurisdiction over juvenile offenders between the ages of 7 and 16. Four hundred and fifty-seven children appeared before these courts in 1959, compared with 464 in 1958. Two schools provide rehabilitation treatment for

/...

juveniles up to the age of 16. In 1960, the daily average was 75 in the boys' school and 5 in the girls' school, compared with 82 and 13 respectively in 1959, and 83 and 15 in 1958. The Probation Service, with five full-time officers, serves both juvenile and regular courts.

Crime statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Non-adults:			
Charged . . . . .	464	384	289
Convicted for:			
Offences against property . . . . .	103	129	97
Offences against the person . . . . .	2	1	4
Other offences . . . . .	91	114	76
Adults:			
	Number of convictions		
Offences against the person . . . . .	34	21	22
Offences against property . . . . .	176	404	323
Other offences . . . . .	1,229	1,436	1,161

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Family Planning Association received a grant of \$WI 20,000 in 1960 and in 1959, compared with \$WI 12,000 in 1958. Eight clinics are held weekly at health centres and at the maternity hospital. A follow-up study by an expert of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was undertaken in March 1958 to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme which was started in 1955. The impact of the family planning service on the birth-rate is still modest. Means have not yet been found to extend this service to younger women with smaller families.

The state of health and nutrition is generally satisfactory. The Child Care Committee of the Barbados Council of Women, which receives government grants, operates 12 clinics and 6 mobile centres staffed by trained nurses, in addition to the 8 government health centres which conduct maternal and child welfare services. There is no organized school medical service. Free dental service was again given on a part-time basis by three dentists; 7,439 children were provided with dental care in 1960, compared with 7,242 children in 1959.

/...



With assistance from WHO and UNICEF, an environmental sanitation scheme was started in April 1959 with the objective of providing 10,000 homes with adequate sanitary accommodation.

Nurses and midwives are trained locally.

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	2,208	2,407	2,444
Capital . . . . .	81	47	491
Expenditure by other departments for sanitation . . . . .	575	702	651
Proportion of expenditure to total expenditure (percentage) <u>a/</u> . . . . .	11.6	9.7	13.3

a/ Recurrent plus capital.

In 1960 physicians numbered 24 employed full time by the Government and 39 in private practice (some of whom were employed by Government on a part time basis) comparable figures for 1958 and 1959 were 29 and 47 respectively. There is one general hospital, one mental hospital, one maternity hospital, one leprosarium and 11 cottage hospitals.

## E D U C A T I O N A L   C O N D I T I O N S

At present there is no compulsory education. The current policy aims at providing sufficient accommodation so that eventually compulsory education may be introduced by stages and by geographical areas for children between the ages of 5 and 14. Average attendance during the year was 80.7 per cent, compared with 80.5 per cent in 1959 and 77.6 per cent in 1958.

There are 116 primary schools and 4 secondary modern schools which are entirely maintained by government funds. In addition, there are 10 aided secondary grammar schools and the Erdiston Training College for Teachers, the Barbados Evening Institute, the Technical Institute and the Housecraft Centre, all of which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education.

/...

Primary education is free, but tuition is charged in the preparatory departments of aided secondary schools and in independent schools. No fees are charged in the secondary modern schools. Scholarships tenable at grant-aided secondary schools are provided for by the Central Government and from district council funds. Accommodation at both primary and secondary schools remains below the needs of the Territory. Eight scholarships are available annually for universities in the United Kingdom, Canada and the University College of the West Indies.

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	3,888	3,250	3,575
Capital . . . . .	381	491	433
Proportion of expenditure to total expenditure (percentage) . . . . .	19.9	15.7	19.3 <sup>a/</sup>

a/ Based on recurrent expenditure only.

Schools

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Indep.</u>
Primary . . . . .	116	-	116	-	116	-
Secondary . . . . .	4	10 <sup>a/</sup>	4	10 <sup>a/</sup>	4	10 <sup>a/</sup>
Vocational . . . . .	3	-	3	-	3	-
Teacher-training . . . . .	1	-	1	-	1	-
Higher education . . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	1

a/ Government-aided, controlled by governing bodies appointed by the Governor.

Pupils

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	18,329	17,434	18,947	18,049	19,424	18,695
Secondary . . . . .	2,374 <sup>a/</sup>	1,247 <sup>a/</sup>	...	...	3,973	2,896
Vocational . . . . .	...	...	476	...	463	...
Teacher-training . . .	28	33	47	48	50	48

<sup>a/</sup> Aided secondary schools only.

Teachers

	<u>Government</u>		<u>Grant-aided</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary schools . . . . .	302	534	-	-
Secondary (first grade) schools . . . . .	-	-	48	26
Secondary (second grade) schools . . . . .	-	-	61	44
Secondary (modern) schools . . . .	52	47	-	-
Vocational schools . . . . .	15	4	-	-
Teacher-training . . . . .	3	2	-	-

Training for public service

A total of 39 scholarships were awarded in 1960 for training for the Public Service: United Kingdom, 13; The West Indies, 25; and Canada, one.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are 6 newspapers: 2 published daily, one twice weekly and 3 weekly.  
There are eight cinemas.

## JAMAICA

## AREA AND POPULATION

The land area of Jamaica (including Pedro and Morant Cays) is 4,411 square miles (11,424 square kilometres).

The population at 31 December 1960 was estimated at 1,625,000, compared with 1,599,000 at the end of 1959 and 1,566,000 at the end of 1958. A census was held in 1960 and gave a population figure of 1,613,880.

Vital statistics<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total births . . . . .	62,077	64,806	69,192
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	38.1	38.8	42.7
Deaths under one year . . . . .	3,865	4,393	3,527
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	62.3	67.8	51.0
Total deaths . . . . .	14,320	16,702 <sup>b/</sup>	14,347 <sup>b/</sup>
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	8.8	10.0	8.9 <sup>b/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> Excluding the Turks, Caicos and Cayman Islands.

<sup>b/</sup> Provisional.

## GOVERNMENT

Public Service

Local training facilities during the period 1956-1960 assumed two rather well defined forms: centralized training and departmental in-service training. During the four-year period, 907 persons followed courses in, inter alia, stenography, financial administration and audit law, accountancy, and public as well as business administration courses. In-service training was given to 1,900 candidates by the Collector General, the Departments of Post and Telegraph, Public Works and Survey and other departments. Members of the Public Service abroad on post-selection and on study leave totalled 21 and 49 respectively.

/...

Composition of the public service at 31 December 1960

<u>Type of appointment</u>	<u>Overseas officers</u>	<u>Local and other officers</u>
Administration:		
Principal assistant secretaries upwards . . . . .	4	54
Agriculture:		
Agricultural economist, plant protection officers, agronomists, etc. . . . .	5	24
Education:		
Principal, College of Arts, Science and Technology . . . . .	1	-
Public Works:		
Drainage and irrigation, water development and related activities (quantity surveyors, architects, engineers, etc.) . . . . .	24	43
Forests . . . . .	2	3
Geological survey . . . . .	6	-
Income-tax training officer . . . . .	1	-
Legal:		
Attorney General, Chief Parliamentary Counsel . . . . .	2	-
Medical and dental:		
Senior medical officers and full-time medical and dental officers . . . . .	14	135
Nursing . . . . .	3	7
Police . . . . .	14	22
Prisons . . . . .	1	-
Survey . . . . .	5	14
Veterinary . . . . .	1	6
Others . . . . .	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	96 <u>a/</u>	309

a/ Includes 13 West Indians who are members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service.

## E C O N O M I C   C O N D I T I O N S

During 1960, Jamaica enjoyed a period of sustained economic growth. The gross domestic product at factor cost rose from £208 million<sup>6/</sup> in 1959 to £230 million in 1960, a little more than twice the rate of increase during 1958 and 1959. This increase came principally from mining (bauxite), wholesale and retail distribution, construction and manufacturing.

National income in 1960 rose to £206 million from £188 million in 1959, while per caput income was up to £128. Investment in housing construction recovered from a decline in 1958 and 1959. The demand for the Territory's bauxite in the United States declined. The production of alumina increased.

Foreign trade flourished. The net effect of external transactions was a reduction in the deficit in visible trade, which was largely offset by remittances from abroad totalling £5.6 million, and by £13.5 million contributed by the tourist industry.

The pace of economic development has contributed to the emergence of standards of living which tend to limit local savings and capital formation and to apply pressure on the balance of payments through the increase in imports of consumer goods. Although total investment has remained at a high level and capital from abroad is essential, the Government is of the opinion that the need to stimulate and mobilize local savings is an equally vital part of the development process. The Territory's financial institutions have therefore been strengthened by the establishment of the Bank of Jamaica which will administer the currency and foster the development of a money and capital market. The bank was scheduled to come into operation in May 1961 with an authorized capital of £1 million.

## A G R I C U L T U R E   A N D   L I V E - S T O C K

A record 418,000 long tons of sugar were produced, exceeding the 1959 output by 40,000 tons. This latter figure also includes the quantity which Jamaica sold

<sup>6/</sup> The local currency is the Jamaican pound which is equal to the pound sterling or \$US2.80.

JAMAICA

to the United States at £46 per ton (\$US128.80) under a quote assigned to The West Indies. In the face of a need for higher production to improve the Territory's position in the world market, mechanization of certain phases of sugar cane handling was introduced by one of the larger sugar estates. Consequently, a reduction in the number of workers ensued. Output of citrus, cocoa, coco-nut and certain root crops such as sweet potatoes and yams increased. Conversely, that of banana, coffee, ginger and pimento experienced a decline. The income of banana growers fell as export prices tumbled below the 1959 levels.

A new agricultural development programme was put into effect, which provides incentive financial assistance to farmers and places special emphasis on agricultural credit.

Principal crops  
(thousands)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Value<sup>a/</sup></u> <u>(pounds)</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar (tons) . . . .	333	378	418	10,400	11,700	12,600
Copra (tons) . . . .	11	12	...	...	...	...
Coffee (pounds) . . .	2,760	a/ 2,953	a/ 2,092	445	397	309
Pimento (pounds) . .	5,158	a/ 3,785	a/ 4,038	1,124	857	913
Bananas (stems) . . .	13,200	15,200	14,500	4,997	4,944	4,700
Cocoa (pounds): a/						
Beans . . . . .	760	2,038	3,581	110	229	381
Butter, cake . . .	2,821	1,636	2,256	505	316	309

a/ Exports only.

Live-stock

Provision was made for the appointment of 7 additional veterinary surgeons to augment the 9 who serve the live-stock industry. Additional posts are to be filled by students in training on government scholarships. A marketing specialist from FAO was expected to arrive in Jamaica in December. He will advise on improving the marketing arrangements as well as cold storage and processing facilities.

## FORESTRY

Production  
(thousand cubic feet)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sawn timber . . . . .	53.5	55.8	25.1
Sleepers . . . . .	9.2	1.9	5.6
Shingles . . . . .	1.4	3.0	...
Roundwood . . . . .	37.0	57.0	87.9
Firewood . . . . .	5.8	.3	36.1

## FISHERIES

The mechanization of the fishing fleet progressed and led to an increase in the number of landings and the total catch. An experienced Gear Technologist Master Fisherman from FAO was assigned for two years to work closely with the Fishermen Division in implementing its development programme.

## INDUSTRY

For the first time the manufacturing and processing industries exceeded the contribution of the food, beverage and tobacco sectors to gross domestic product at factor cost. As a result, the contribution of these industries (£29.4 million) to the gross domestic product in 1960 was only slightly below that of agriculture. Substantial increases in output occurred in food processing, clothing, footwear and cement.

Among the 10 new industries which came into operation during 1960 under the industrial incentive laws were a tooth-paste factory and a plant to manufacture corrugated aluminum sheeting. Six industries were established for the production of goods for export only, including such items as woollen blankets, foundation garments and children's wear. The Industrial Development Corporation completed 7 factory buildings. The growth of the tourist industry during the summer augured well for the development of this sector of the economy on an annual basis. The number of visitors rose from 191,000 to almost 227,000 and their expenditure amounted to about £13.5 million, approximately £2 million more, than their expenditures in 1959. Hotel construction proceeded briskly; 3 new hotels were opened while 2 more were under construction. During 1960, incentive



legislation applicable to these sectors was passed providing that concessions in respect of tonnage tax and custom duties should also be made to resort cottages and apartment houses built in conjunction with established or new hotels.

Production of specified commodities

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar (thousand tons) . . . . .	333	378	418
Rum and alcohol (thousand proof gallons) . . . . .	4,093	3,858	2,638
Molasses (thousand gallons) . . . . .	7,522	12,318	17,845
Beer (thousand gallons) . . . . .	2,634	3,029	3,361
Aerated water (thousand gallons) <u>a/</u> . . . . .	4,701	5,642	5,750
Cigarettes (millions) . . . . .	783	761	694
Cigars:			
Exported (millions) . . . . .	6.7	6.4	7.5
Excised (millions) . . . . .	17.7	16.6	9.5
Copra (tons) <u>b/</u> . . . . .	10,925	12,178	14,757
Edible oils (tons) . . . . .	7,066	7,229	7,312
Edible fats (tons) <u>c/</u> . . . . .	2,889	3,064	3,143
Soap (tons) . . . . .	7,036	7,551	7,485
Milk:			
Condensed (thousand cases) . . . . .	538	633	672
Evaporated (thousand cases) . . . . .	37.7	42	45.9
Cornmeal (thousand pounds) . . . . .	19,495	17,929	15,197
Textiles:			
Cloth (thousand yards) . . . . .	7,105	7,358	6,997
Yarn (thousand pounds) . . . . .	387	390	46
Boots and shoes (thousand pairs) . . . . .	996	1,212	1,522
Cement (thousand tons) . . . . .	176	194	209

a/ Excised.

b/ Purchases by Coconut Industry Board.

c/ Margarine, butterine and lard.

MINING

The mining industry recovered in 1960 from the decline of the year before. Producing a record of 5,745,000 tons of bauxite, the Territory remained the largest producer in the world; exports of 4,148,000 tons were slightly below 1959 shipments. Alumina exports jumped to 665,000 tons, an increase of 67 per cent over the comparable figure for the previous year.

Principal mineral production  
(thousand long tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Bauxite <u>a/</u> . . . . .	5,722	5,126	5,745
Gypsum . . . . .	576	468	246
Alumina <u>b/</u> . . . . .	373	399	665

a/ Bauxite exported (after deduction of moisture) was 4,799 tons in 1958, 4,197 tons in 1959 and 4,148 tons in 1960.

b/ Export figures.

POWER

The consumption of electric power by industry increased by approximately 2 per cent, while commercial and household consumers increased their purchases some 20 and 26 per cent respectively. The increase in consumption by residential users reflected the fact that large-scale housing schemes had been completed and are occupied. Electricity sold by public utilities totalled 221 million kwh, while another 252 million kwh were produced by private companies for their own use.

Sale of electric power by Jamaica Public Service Company  
(million kwh)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Agriculture . . . . .	39.4	48.5	34.7
Industry . . . . .	42.3	48.2	49.2
Commerce . . . . .	42.2	51.9	61.2
Households . . . . .	37.4	44.9	56.5
Other sales <u>a/</u> . . . . .	12.1	14.4	13.1

a/ To the Government, to the military and for streetlighting.

The number of household users rose from 40,682 to 44,983.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A new 7,600-foot runway, capable of accommodating the largest jet aircraft now in service, was opened to traffic at the principal airport in August 1960.

Roads and railways

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Main roads (miles) . . . . .	2,658	2,658	2,658
Motor cars (licensed) . . . . .	29,315	31,248	32,970
Lorries (licensed) . . . . .	8,660	8,401	9,207
Railway:			
Number of passengers carried	1,254,041	1,084,588	1,045,934
Tonnage of goods carried . .	1,078,758	899,577	1,008,570

Telephone, telegraph and postal communications

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Telephone subscribers . . . . .	28,508	33,049
Telegraph offices . . . . .	56	57
Post offices . . . . .	310	310
Postal agencies . . . . .	212	232

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u> (revised estimate)	<u>1959/1960</u> (estimate)	<u>1960/1961</u> (estimate)
General revenue (including loan receipts) . . . . .	40,204 <u>a/</u>	34,571 <u>b/</u>	38,121
Expenditure . . . . .	27,653	27,301	27,232
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise . . . . .	14,113	14,501	17,282
Income tax . . . . .	9,784	9,890	10,000
Main heads of expenditure:			
Public works:			
Recurrent . . . . .	1,782	1,789	1,763
Extraordinary . . . . .	933	...	...
Education . . . . .	3,925	4,294	4,741
Health . . . . .	3,347	3,792	3,606

a/ Including a loan of £10,196,000.b/ Including a loan of £3,501,000.

### Development finance

The Government established a Development Finance Corporation which was allotted £1 million; 60 per cent of its funds is to be earmarked for the development of industry and tourism, 30 per cent for housing, and 10 per cent for other development.

The Colonial Development Corporation assisted development by providing loans for and direct investments in such projects as citrus production, cold storage facilities, housing and electric generating and distributing equipment.

### BANKING AND CREDIT

A law was passed to provide for the regulation of commercial banking. The first bank from the United States to be established in the Territory was opened, bringing to 6 the total number of commercial banks. A mortgage insurance law was enacted in 1960 with a view to facilitating mortgage investment and encouraging home ownership.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Territory's foreign trade rose to a new high in 1960. Imports valued at £77.4 million exceeded imports for the preceding year by £8.8 million. Exports of £56 million similarly exceeded the 1959 shipments by £10.5 million. The increase in imports ranged over almost all of the principal categories of goods, except food, fuels and lubricants which declined slightly. Alumina and sugar were the principal boosts to the export trade. The increase in exports was greater than the rise in imports and the deficit on trading transactions amounted to £20.8 million, compared with a deficit of £22.5 million in 1959. The United States increased its share of the Island's import market from £24.5 million to £28.6 million, accounting for almost one half of the £8.8 million rise in imports. Similarly, of the £10.5 million which marked the increase in exports, the United States took £4 million more of Jamaica's products in 1960 than it did in 1959.

Imports and exports  
(value in thousand pounds)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	64,647	68,646	77,430
Domestic exports . . . . .	46,756	45,268	55,713
Re-exports . . . . .	855	848	903
Balance of visible trade . . . . .	-17,035	-22,530	-20,813
Principal imports:			
Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	14,739	16,290	16,323
Machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	14,050	14,301	18,511
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products . . . . .	4,305	4,552	5,500
Principal exports:			
Sugar and sugar preparations . . . . .	10,383 <u>a/</u>	12,203	13,592
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	4,997 <u>b/</u>	6,495	7,135
Tea, cocoa, coffee, spices and manufactures thereof . . . . .	444 <u>c/</u>	1,994	2,065
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap . . . . .	...	20,496	27,694

- a/ Excluding sugar preparations.  
b/ Bananas only.  
c/ Coffee only.

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	38.6	35.2	34.3
United States . . . . .	20.9	21.0	24.4
Canada . . . . .	10.6	11.2	10.1
The West Indies . . . . .	3.4	4.2	4.7
Other countries and territories . . . . .	17.6	19.5	19.6
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	36.7	34.6	31.5
Canada . . . . .	19.6	25.0	24.4
United States . . . . .	31.6	28.4	26.4
The West Indies . . . . .	1.6	1.5	2.5
Other countries and territories . . . . .	9.5	8.9	14.2

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

A census of the population conducted in 1960 gave a preliminary count of 1,606,546 which represents a population increase of about 369,000, or 30 per cent, since the last census taken in 1943. During the same period, there was a pronounced movement of population to the urban area of Kingston-St. Andrew. With a sharp rise in the birth-rate and a considerable decline in mortality in 1960, the rate of natural increase in the population for the year was 34 per thousand. The growing pressure of population was offset to some extent by emigration to the United Kingdom. A sharp rise in this movement, which began in the second half of 1959, became more pronounced in 1960 when 32,000 persons migrated to that country. The implications of the population growth for the Territory's social services remained serious nevertheless.

### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Although the expanding economy provided increasing opportunities for gainful employment, unemployment and underemployment continued to be major problems. Unemployment is considerably higher among young workers and females. For example, in August 1957, 30 per cent of the labour force in the 15 to 19-year group and 26 per cent of those in the 20 to 29-year group were unemployed. In 1957, of the 518,500 employed persons, 84,700 or about 16 per cent of the labour force, worked for only three days or less per week.

#### Employment situation

The sugar industry accepted the recommendation of a commission of inquiry, established during 1959, to increase basic wage rates for the period 1959-1960 by 12.5 per cent. The increase in wages paid by the industry led to the introduction of mechanical handling of sugar cane by one of the larger producers and a consequent reduction in the employment roll. It was announced that mechanization would be gradually extended.

In an effort to combat the serious shortage of skilled workers, the Government is expanding local facilities for technical and vocational training and accelerating training schemes. Of the 250 places allocated to the West Indies

under the Canadian Household Help Scheme, Jamaica's quota was again 104. Since this source of employment became available, the number of women recruited thereunder totalled 583.

#### Labour disputes

Sixty-nine of the 176 labour disputes resulted in work stoppages or strikes. There were 11,921 workers involved in these strikes and 93,281 man-days were lost. New collective bargaining agreements totalled 47. Generally, they provided for increased wages, maternity and sick leave, pension schemes and severance pay.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The number of co-operative societies increased by 9 to 124, total membership by 8,672 to 69,503 and share capital by £183,569 to £1,072,279.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

The level of retail food prices was affected principally by de-control of the price of beef and an increase in the controlled price of sugar. The food index for the Kingston area rose from 115 to 122 between June and December, while the rent index rose from 118 to 133 between January and December.

The increases in the retail price of a number of important consumer goods and services are reflected in the indices shown below.

Indices of retail prices of consumer goods  
(December 1955 = 100)

	Weights <sup>b/</sup>	Kingston area a/				Weights <sup>b/</sup>	1957	Rural areas		
		1957	1958	1959	1960			1958	1959	1960
All items . . .	100.0	104	110	113	117	100.0	102	106	108	110
Food . . . . .	51.5	105	112	116	118	58.0	103	109	110	112
Rent, etc. . .	12.0	105	111	117	128	4.0	102	103	104	108
Clothing . . .	8.0	100	101	102	102	16.0	101	103	104	108
Fuel and cleaning . .	7.5	104	110	112	117	6.0	102	103	104	106
Other personal expenses . .	9.0	101	102	105	110	8.0	99	105	111	111
Other household expenses . .	12.0	104	108	110	114	8.0	103	104	104	104

a/ The indices show movements of prices of commodities entering into budgets of "working class" households.

b/ Percentage of expenditure of average household devoted to each category of goods and services in 1960.

TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The growing demand for housing together with a continued shortage of accommodation was reflected in the rise in the rent index. This demand stemmed principally from the growth of population, the rural-urban movement and the conversion of some residential areas to commercial and industrial use. Landlords exploited this situation by evicting residential tenants to make room for commercial tenants. There was intense activity in the housing market both in the private as well as the public sector. Its contribution to the gross domestic product rose to £26 million. Capital investment in private housing reached £8.6 million. Eleven schemes for the construction of housing for persons of low incomes were approved, and progress was made on two of these. Subsidized projects such as the Farm House and Owner-Occupier Schemes supplied 1,955 units to applicants. The Government also experimented with construction techniques in an effort to quicken the tempo of building.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

The non-contributory system of old age pensions for sugar workers was supplemented by a contributory scheme which was put into effect in 1960. Employers



are authorized to deduct the workers' contribution and are required to contribute a sum equal to that of the workers.

### Industrial employment and accidents

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Registered factories . . . . .	829	836
Total employment . . . . .	29,780	29,800
Industrial accidents . . . . .	432	562

### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Simple larceny was again the principal offence committed by juveniles. Boys between the ages of 15 and 17 constituted the largest single group of juvenile offenders (the school-leaving age is 15 years). The number of youngsters brought before the Court declined by 80 to 1,263. At the end of 1960 there were 701 children on orders of 9 approved schools, 6 for boys and 3 for girls. For the previous year the total was 679.

### Crime statistics

	<u>Number of persons convicted<sup>a/</sup></u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Offences against the person . . . .	3,120	3,414	3,784
Offences against the property . . .	7,648	6,597	4,982
Other serious offences . . . . .	547	482	...

a/ Including non-adults.

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	14	-	7	-	12	-
Imprisonment . . . . .	4,874	1,261	4,818	657	5,151	373
Corporal punishment . . . . .	65	-	74	-	81	-
Fines . . . . .	14,756	2,227	17,981	2,670	11,164	587

### Juveniles placed on probation

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Males . . . . .	615	381
Females . . . . .	165	177

/...

PUBLIC HEALTH

With the assistance of two sanitary engineer-consultants assigned by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) a survey was undertaken for the development of an island-wide water supply system. The rise in hepatitis continued; 635 cases were notified in 1960, compared with 436 for 1959. A mild outbreak of diphtheria led to an intensified immunization programme. The malaria eradication programme which was started in 1958 with the assistance of WHO, UNICEF and ICA made good progress. Control of gonorrhoea remained a major problem; 18,437 cases were reported in 1960. One hundred and thirty-two candidates entered training as maternity nurses while 220 nominees were in general nurse training at the end of the year.

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Priv.</u>
Registered physicians . . . .	166	176	147	226	186 <u>a/</u>	381
Nurses of senior training and certified <u>b/</u> . . . . .	933	1,257 <u>c/</u>	1,026 <u>c/</u>	...	1,185	...
Midwives of senior training and certified . . . . .	276	1,924 <u>d/</u>	276 <u>d/</u>	2,000 <u>d/</u>	2,553	...
Laboratory and X-ray technicians . . . . .	149	...	124	...	148	...
Pharmacists . . . . .	87	520	74	426	84	...

a/ Including 22 part-time officers.

b/ Including partially trained.

c/ Including midwives.

d/ Including nurses of senior training.

Expenditure a/  
(thousand pounds)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	2,480	3,312	3,516
Capital expenditure . . . . .	309	393	574
Proportion of expenditure to total expenditure (percentage) <u>b/</u> . . .	9.7	...	...

a/ Approximate figures, excluding expenditure by local governments

b/ Based on capital and recurrent expenditure by the Ministry of Health for the entire Territory.

/...

	<u>Institutions</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospitals . . . . .	26	26	27
Cottage hospitals . . . . .	17	19	22
Dispensaries . . . . .	136	134	146
Maternity and child welfare centres a/ . . . . .	224	257	225
Specialized units a/ . . . . .	23	25	14
Mobile units . . . . .	7	7	27

a/ Including units in general hospitals.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Progress was made towards the educational goals set forth in the Ten-Year Development Plan, 1957-1967. Of the 17,030 new places provided in primary schools, 14,020 represented new construction; the remaining 3,010 were in open-air classrooms. Pupils in secondary schools numbered 16,250 in 1960; the enrolment target for 1967 is 26,000 pupils. As in 1959, the number of new places in primary schools exceeded the objective of a minimum annual increase of 16,000 which looks to the attainment of universal primary education for children between the ages of 7 and 11 inclusive.

The decision reached in 1957 that entry to secondary schools should be by way of a common entrance examination resulted in the award of 1,803 free places compared with 1,915 in 1959. Approximately £155,000 in subventions were provided to the parents of some 40 per cent of the free-place holders who, without such assistance, would have been unable to accept awards.

In 1959 a comprehensive scheme for technical education was prepared. As a result, facilities for technical and teacher-training were expanded. New physical facilities were provided at the Jamaica School of Agriculture and additional accommodation and equipment were installed at the Kingston Technical School. Since 1959 three more technical high schools have been opened, with a total enrolment of 180 students. A common entrance examination was held for the first time for students wishing to attend these schools. Of 12,058 candidates

/...

taking the examination, 208 were awarded free places. Work continued on the science and pharmacy blocks of the Jamaica College of Arts, Sciences and Technology. The cost of this project is expected to reach £271,000. A grant of £100,000 was received from ICA, and a private firm provided £13,000 for a heat and hydraulic laboratory. There were 143 full-time and 126 part-time students at the College in 1960.

The problem of teacher training was being attacked in five teacher-training colleges which had a total enrolment of 814 during 1960 and offering three-year courses leading to the Teachers' Certificate. A significant expansion in enrolment of teaching candidates followed the launching of an emergency training scheme by the Ministry of Education. The Montego Bay Technical Institute was completed, and more than 100 students were scheduled for enrolment in January 1961. Courses at the Institute were to include commercial practice, joinery and motor mechanics.

In August the former Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad merged with the University College of The West Indies to become the Faculty of Agriculture. Courses in engineering were scheduled to begin at the Trinidad centre of the University College in October 1961. The expansion programme of the University College received assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards the capital costs of the programme, as well as grants from the United Nations Special Fund and a United States foundation towards the capital costs of the engineering facilities.

	<u>Expenditure</u> <sup>a/</sup> (thousand pounds sterling)		
	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	2,477	4,271	4,272
Capital . . . . .	366	650	1,041
Financial assistance from the United Kingdom . . . . .	336	634	...
Proportion of expenditure to total expenditure (percentage) . . . . .	12	15	12.2

<sup>a/</sup> Estimate; excluding expenditure by local governments.

	<u>Schools<sup>a/</sup></u>			<u>1959</u> <u>Boys and Girls</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Boys and Girls</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>Girls</u>	<u>Mixed</u>		
Primary . . . . .	3	3	701	712 <sup>b/</sup>	718
Secondary . . . . .	9	11	16	39	...
Vocational . . . . .	4	1	1	...	...
Teacher-training . . . .	-	3	2	...	...
Higher education . . . .	-	-	1	1	...

<sup>a/</sup> Including government and assisted schools.

<sup>b/</sup> Assisted schools only.

	<u>Pupils</u>		<u>1959</u> <u>Boys and Girls</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Boys and Girls</u>
	<u>1958</u> <u>Boys and Girls</u>			
Primary . . . . .	246,865		285,325	258,000
Secondary . . . . .	13,200 <sup>a/</sup>		15,086	16,258
Vocational . . . . .	...		...	...
Teacher-training . . . . .	600		...	...
Higher education:				
In the Territory . . . .	288		...	695
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,000 <sup>b/</sup>		...	...
Canada . . . . .	300		...	...
United States . . . . .	750		...	...

<sup>a/</sup> Excluding independent aided schools.

<sup>b/</sup> Including student nurses.

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The Jamaica School of Arts and Crafts continued its classes in fine and applied arts and decided to offer a diploma in painting and sculpture after five years of prescribed work; an intermediate certificate is offered for two years' work. There were 90 students enrolled at the school in 1960.

## ST. VINCENT

### AREA AND POPULATION

The land area is 150 square miles (388 square kilometres). A census was held on 7 April 1960; the total population was 79,948, compared with estimates of 82,600 at mid-1959 and 81,290 at mid-1958.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth rate per thousand population . . . .	48.3	49.0	49.8
Infant mortality per thousand			
live births . . . . .	154.2	138.0	132.0
Death rate per thousand population . . . .	15.0	13.8	15.1

## GOVERNMENT

### Public Service

Local training facilities for St. Vincent comprise courses for clerks, to enhance their eligibility for promotion, for student nurses and for primary school teachers. Clerical staff courses include subjects such as English and outline in government machinery; teacher-training courses are held for pupil teachers, for probationary student teachers to prepare them for the local teacher certificate examination, and for student-teachers who will sit for the Cambridge School Certificate examination.

Three-year courses are also conducted locally for student nurses, and a 12 to 18 month course is given for student midwives. The syllabus includes lectures by government physicians. Examination papers are corrected by a hospital board approved by the General Nursing Council.

Officers of the Public Service on post selection or study leave during 1960 totalled 58; 31 of these were in police training at the Regional Police Training Centre in Barbados. Major fields of study among the remaining 27 officers included the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees at the University College of the West Indies.

/...

Composition of the Public Service  
(31 December 1960)

<u>Type of appointment</u>	<u>Overseas officers</u>	<u>Local and other officers</u>
Administration . . . . .	1	102
Agriculture . . . . .	-	39
Audit . . . . .	-	8
Customs . . . . .	-	28
Education . . . . .	1 <sup>a/</sup>	656 <sup>b/</sup>
Public works . . . . .	1 <sup>a/</sup>	61
Forests . . . . .	-	15
Income tax . . . . .	1 <sup>a/</sup>	15
Judiciary magistrates . . . . .	1 <sup>a/</sup>	22
Labour . . . . .	-	5
Legal . . . . .	-	4
Medical . . . . .	3 <sup>a/</sup>	191
Nursing . . . . .	-	86
Police . . . . .	-	172 <sup>c/</sup>
Post and telegraph . . . . .	-	47
Prisons . . . . .	-	28
Surveys . . . . .	-	12
Veterinary . . . . .	-	3
Others . . . . .	-	88
Total	8	1,582

<sup>a/</sup> On contract terms.<sup>b/</sup> Includes 616 primary school teachers.<sup>c/</sup> Includes 169 below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

## E C O N O M I C   C O N D I T I O N S

Since 1957 little has changed in the economic position of St. Vincent and much has yet to be done to make it self-supporting.

## A G R I C U L T U R E   A N D   L I V E - S T O C K

Further attempts were made to diversify agriculture. Cocoa is now being planted and the total acreage under this crop was about 400 acres in 1960.

Principal crops

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Acreage</u> (acres)	<u>Production</u> (long tons)	<u>Acreage</u> (acres)	<u>Production</u> (long tons)	<u>Acreage</u> (acres)	<u>Production</u> (long tons)
Arrowroot . . . .	3,800	3,716	3,400	3,640	...	3,129
Bananas . . . .	7,500	1,402 <sup>b/</sup>	7,000	2,106 <sup>b/</sup>	...	1,997 <sup>b/</sup>
Copra . . . .	5,000	2,024	5,200	2,394	...	2,678
Sugar . . . .	1,650	4,281	1,300	4,122	...	3,619
Cotton . . . .	2,100	90	736	106	...	37
Peanuts . . . .	180	171	250	88	...	129
Root crops . . .	...	8,929	12,000	10,267	...	11,697

<sup>a/</sup> Estimate.

<sup>b/</sup> Thousand stems.

FISHERIES

A fisheries officer was appointed in 1960 and a Fisheries Scheme has been submitted for approval under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Construction of a fish storage plant was started in 1960 as part of the scheme.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A sum of \$WI 335,465<sup>7/</sup> was spent on road maintenance and special road services compared with \$WI 318,337 in 1959 and \$WI 297,500 in 1958. Three bridges were built.

Work on the Arnos Vale airfield was completed in 1960 and regular services are now in operation by two airlines. Construction work was started on an air terminal.

<sup>7/</sup> The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI) which equals 4s. 2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833.



## PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total revenue . . . . .	5,943	6,118	5,907
Total expenditure . . . . .	5,698	5,894	5,869
Main heads of revenue:			
Customs and excise . . . . .	1,935	1,726	2,404
Taxes . . . . .	528	682	745
Colonial Development and			
Welfare grants . . . . .	1,631	1,375	797
United Kingdom grant-in-aid . . . . .	1,213	1,364	1,238
Main heads of expenditure:			
Colonial Development and			
Welfare schemes . . . . .	1,753	1,369	1,234
Public works . . . . .	760	644	898
Education . . . . .	660	714	773
Medical . . . . .	584	677	719

The expenditures for 1960 in respect of the Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes included \$WI 21,366 for an experimental station; \$WI 7,500 for soil conservation; \$WI 22,991 for cocoa and coffee propagation; and \$WI 48,932 for fisheries development.

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE

## Imports and exports (thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total imports . . . . .	10,693	10,506	12,973
Total exports . . . . .	5,479	6,466	5,771
Principal imports:			
Chemicals . . . . .	1,679	1,290	1,376
Manufactured goods . . . . .	2,259	2,419	2,809
Machinery, including cars and lorries . . . . .	1,471	1,470	1,760
Miscellaneous manufactured articles . . . . .	1,137	1,076	1,802
Principal exports:			
Food . . . . .	4,689	5,572	4,778
Crude materials, inedible oils, excluding fuels . . . . .	752	829	960

## Direction of trade (thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	3,877	4,080	4,870
Commonwealth . . . . .	3,380	3,411	4,165
Other countries . . . . .	3,436	3,015	3,938
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	3,268	3,999	3,169
Commonwealth . . . . .	1,251	1,379	1,700
Other countries . . . . .	960	1,097	902

# S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

As the population is increasing at a rate of 2 per cent per annum, the working group is constantly replenished by young entrants at a rate of 1,200 per year. There is a preponderance of females over males in the group from 15 to 45 years of age.

/...

The majority of agricultural and industrial workers are under-employed during the slack period from June to November. In 1960, 209 workers were recruited for work in the United States, as compared with 94 in 1959 and 75 in 1958. Returning workers numbered 69 in 1960, compared with 70 in 1959 and 76 in 1958. In addition about 15 women are recruited annually for domestic service in Canada.

Four trade unions and two employers' associations are registered. The total membership of the trade unions in 1959 was 2,719, compared with 2,261 in 1958.

#### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Housing for the working classes in St. Vincent is still a major problem; in general, families earn so little that they are unable to provide a home. A Central Housing and Planning Authority functions under the Slum Clearance and Housing Ordinance. Its limited programme of work is financed by local government funds, Colonial Development and Welfare grants and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Committee. Though progress has been made, little had been done by the end of 1960 to clear slum areas in Kingstown; 25 families were resettled from the worst parts to semi-detached cottages. In the rural areas, many villages had been relocated by the end of 1960 with the assistance of the Central Housing and Planning Authority; the houses being built are provided with a water supply and sanitary conveniences.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

In 1960, 1,481 persons received public assistance, compared with 1,407 in 1959 and 1,240 in 1958.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

In 1960 a total of 117 juveniles (93 boys and 24 girls) were dealt with, compared with 280 (227 boys and 53 girls) in 1959 and 216 (192 boys and 24 girls) in 1958. In 1960, 44 of the boys received corporal punishment. In 1959, the juvenile offenders were dealt with in the following manner: 5 boys and 1 girl

were placed on probation, 106 boys received corporal punishment and 4 were sent to the approved school; in 1958, 6 boys and 1 girl were placed on probation, 106 boys received corporal punishment and 8 were sent to the approved school.

### Crime statistics

#### Number of persons convicted

	<u>1958</u>				<u>1959</u>				<u>1960</u>			
	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults</u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults</u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults</u>	
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Against the person . . . .	303	50	23	2	324	66	19	-	446	125	38	3
Against property. . . .	324	81	68	1	286	60	46	1	382	102	78	8
Other crimes. . . .	9	2	1	1	87	10	3	-	78	7	11	-
Petty assaults and breaches of the peace. . . .	871	302	28	-	794	109	44	-	880	414	49	6
Against local statutes and traffic ordinances. . . .	230	2	2	-	593	2	4	-	1,000	9	5	-

#### Sentences

	<u>1958</u>				<u>1959</u>				<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults</u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>Non-adults</u>		<u>Adults and non-adults</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	a/	
Imprisonment. . . .	106	5	4	-	140	16			143	
Fines. . . . .	1,157	312	11	-	1,470	226	4		2,506	
Corporal punishment. . . .	5	-	83	-	-	-	103	-	111	
Reprimand. . . . .	464	121	24	4	474	5	9	1	889	

a/ Break-down not available.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Infants' diseases headed the list of principal causes of death (363 deaths in 1958, 352 in 1959 and 296 in 1960); death from avitaminosis and other deficiency diseases followed (270 deaths in 1958, 293 in 1959 and 236 in 1960); gastro-enteritis and colitis were next in importance (257 deaths in 1958, 138 in 1959 and 153 in 1960).

An environmental sanitation programme was conducted with the assistance of WHO. UNICEF again supplied dried milk for mothers and children. In addition, advisers from UNICEF, FAO and WHO discussed future nutrition programmes, including the possibility of providing a local substitute for the milk supplied by UNICEF.

The scheme for the eradication of the aedes aegypti mosquito was continued, as was the scheme for yaws eradication and that for the control of venereal diseases. The pertussis prevention programme was intensified.

Two public health inspectors, a laboratory technician and two nurses were given post-graduate training in Trinidad, Jamaica and in the United Kingdom.

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	584	677	719
Proportion of expenditure to total expenditure (percentage) . . . . .	14.8	14.9	15
Metropolitan grants . . . . .	73	41	23

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	11	13	12
Nurses of senior training . . . . .	9	11	13
Certificated nurses . . . . .	76	79	82
Partially trained nurses . . . . .	49	45	45
Midwives of senior training . . . . .	9	11	11
Certificated midwives . . . . .	112	114	118
Partially trained midwives . . . . .	46	46	46
Sanitary inspectors . . . . .	11	11	11
Laboratory and X-ray technicians . . . . .	4	4	4
Pharmacists . . . . .	27	27	28

Institutions

	<u>1958</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Beds</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	186	186	210
Cottage hospitals . . . . .	3	3	3	16	16	20
Mental hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	100	...	...
Leprosaria . . . . .	1	1	1	...	...	...
Infectious disease hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	48	48	50
Dispensaries without beds . . . . .	20	21	22	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres . . . . .	23	24	25	-	-	-

E D U C A T I O N A L    C O N D I T I O N S

Primary education is free but not compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 15 years. Secondary education is provided for children from 11 to 19 years in government as well as private schools; all secondary schools ask fees. Annually two primary teachers are sent to Erdiston Teacher Training College in Barbados for a two-year course. Those sent in 1960 attended a one-year course. Four teacher-training centres conduct classes on Saturdays.

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	638	643	756
Proportion of expenditure based on total expenditure (percentage) . . . . .	11.4	14.8	...
Metropolitan grants <u>a/</u> . . . . .	11	2	17
Local authorities . . . . .	1	1	1
Religious and philanthropic organizations . . . . .	2	3	3

a/ Not including building grants.

Four primary schools were built.

/...

Schools

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Govt. and Govt. assisted</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt. and Govt. assisted</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt. and Govt. assisted</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary . . . . .	50	...	50	...	54	...
Secondary . . . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2

Pupils

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	10,061	9,590	10,381	9,914	10,689	10,248
Secondary . . . . .	231	239	237	241	220	245

Teachers

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary . . . . .	262	339	271	339	296	416
Secondary . . . . .	19	17	18	18	20	19

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

There is one public library with headquarters in Kingstown and 10 branches in the rural areas, one of which opened in 1960. The total number of books circulated in 1960 was 33,862.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Trinidad is 1,864 square miles (4,828 square kilometres) and that of Tobago 116 square miles (300 square kilometres). A census was held on 7 April 1960 and gave a total population figure of 827,957, compared with an estimate of 817,000 at mid-1959 and 788,600 at mid-1958.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	37.6	37.4	38.9
Infant mortality per thousand			
live births . . . . .	62.7	62.2	45.4
Death-rate per thousand population	9.2	9.1	7.8

### GOVERNMENT

#### Public Service

Administrative staff in the ministries is all of local origin and technical staff is largely so. The Economic Planning Division and the Town and Country Planning Division of the Premier's office are manned completely by local staff as is the Agricultural Credit Bank and the Industrial Development Corporation, with the exception of its general manager.

#### Training facilities

The Social Assistance Department in addition to in-service training of field staff selected four officers to attend a residential training course in social studies held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Three other officers have completed training courses in the United Kingdom; one in social welfare, one in psychiatric social work and one in social science; in addition, one officer attended a six-month course in social work in the United States under the Caribbean Vocational Scheme. In the Probation Service, the majority of officers have received training in the United Kingdom; two have completed the two-year Social Science Diploma course at Liverpool University;



all officers receive in-training through monthly conferences and lectures, discussions and workshops. Courses in social welfare are conducted during the summer by the Government in co-operation with the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies.

Composition of the Public Service<sup>a/</sup>

<u>Type of appointment</u>	<u>Overseas officers</u>	<u>Local and other officers</u>
Agriculture . . . . .	9	17
Audit . . . . .	1	-
Education . . . . .	19	48
Public works, drainage and irrigation, water development and related activities	9	57
Forests . . . . .	5	2
Income tax . . . . .	1	-
Legal . . . . .	1	3
Medical and dental . . . . .	18	166
Nursing . . . . .	3	1
Police . . . . .	17	34
Prisons . . . . .	1	-
Veterinary . . . . .	4	2
Others . . . . .	<u>9</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	97	360

a/ The total number of local and other officers, excluding daily paid staff is 9,712.

## E C O N O M I C   C O N D I T I O N S

During 1960, a National Economic Advisory Council was established to advise the Government on economic policy and development.

The progress of the economy is reflected in the 20 per cent increase in domestic product from 1958 to 1960.

Domestic products  
(provisional)

	<u>Market prices</u>		
	<u>1958</u> (thousand West	<u>1959</u> Indian dollars)	<u>1960</u> a/
Oil and asphalt . . . . .	227.3	257.9	267.6
Sugar and rum . . . . .	25.1	23.8	29.1
Agriculture . . . . .	103.9	100.8	117.2
Building and construction . . .	21.6	37.4	42.5
Public utilities . . . . .	15.3	16.9	22.8
Public authorities . . . . .	59.0	62.0	72.0
Other industries and services .	257.5	278.0	304.6
Households . . . . .	<u>44.1</u>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>50.8</u>
Total	752.8	824.0	956.6
Less:			
Indirect taxes . . . . .	53.0	54.7	57.5
Plus:			
Subsidies . . . . .	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6.5</u>
Total at factor cost	705.8	775.4	855.6

a/ The local currency is the West Indian dollar (\$WI) which is equal to 4s. 2d. (sterling) or \$US0.5833.

In 1960, the local Loan Ordinance was amended to provide for local investment of sinking funds.

In 1960, expenditure on the Depressed Area Programme was \$WI 653,259.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

There was an over-all increase in the production of foodstuffs in the period between 1956 and 1960, with the exception of rootcrops and tomatoes.

The production of export crops has shown an increase in citrus fruit, bananas and sugar. The production of cocoa decreased again and, after a sharp increase in 1959, the production of coffee fell below the 1958 level.

A subsidy of \$WI 10 per acre for the mechanical ploughing of cane lands amounted to \$WI 44,460 in 1960 and \$W 14,057 was paid to live-stock farmers under the pangola-grass subsidy scheme.

Exports of principal cash crops  
(long tons)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cocoa beans . . . . .	8,111	7,120	7,078
Coffee . . . . .	1,897	2,362	1,808
Citrus:			
Grapefruit . . . . .	9,427	5,119	9,231
Oranges . . . . .	11,983	4,843	2,280
Canned juices (thousand gallons)	2,472	1,657	2,572
Bananas . . . . .	4,411	3,701	4,174
Sugar . . . . .	183,000	181,000	187,564
Margarine . . . . .	1,345	1,381	1,645

Live-stock products

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Animals slaughtered (tons):			
Cattle . . . . .	1,387	1,400	897 <sup>a/</sup>
Calves . . . . .	111	99	85 <sup>a/</sup>
Pigs . . . . .	809	875	837 <sup>a/</sup>
Sheep and goats . . . . .	42.5	40	33 <sup>a/</sup>
Milk (thousand gallons) . . . . .	281	251 <sup>a/</sup>	286

a/ First nine months of calendar year.

## FORESTRY

The forest reserves now cover 331,686 acres or 27 per cent of the country, compared with 328,328 acres in 1959. The final acreage of the forest estate will be about 350,000 acres. Of this total, 64,000 acres have been allocated for conversion to teak plantations; at the end of the year 13,091 acres were under teak. In recent years, the annual increase in the acreage under pitch pine jumped from 57 to 300 acres per annum.

## FISHERIES

At the end of 1960, 1,498 boats were registered and 982 outboard and 94 inboard gasoline engines, as compared with 1,544 boats, 893 outboard motors, 74 inboard and 53 Diesel motors at the end of 1959. The total number of fishermen is estimated to be 4,500. Prawn trawling in the Gulf of Paria

developed greatly. Cold storage facilities have been expanded; FAO provided a naval architect for three months to help in the development of a more efficient fishing craft. Construction of a thirty-five-foot prototype design was started in October.

Fish handled in wholesale markets

	<u>Quantity</u> (long tons)			<u>Value</u> (thousand West Indian dollars)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Port of Spain	1,764	1,952	2,432	900	775	1,528
San Fernando	600	995		231	424	

INDUSTRY

The Industrial Development Corporation, established in 1959, is specifically charged with the promotion of new industries. Fifteen new pioneer manufacturing processes and 31 pioneer manufacturers were approved, compared with 11 and 24 respectively in 1959. Construction began on a third paint factory, a fish cannery and factories for motor cars, bricks and steel structures. By far the greatest number of industrial plants are locally owned. The Board of Industrial Training conducted 40 different trade courses attended by apprentices and others. These courses lead to the final examination of the City and Guilds of the London Institute. An expert of the ILO from November 1959 to March 1960 helped to initiate courses on job instruction, job methods, job relations and job safety.

MINING

An average of 30 oil-drilling rigs are in continuous operation, of which 7 are on exploration work. Production increased to 115,730 barrels a day in 1960, compared with 100,000 barrels a day during 1958 and 1959. Exploration in the offshore areas was intensified and marine production rose to about 18 per cent of all production. The refinery at Pointe-à-Pierre was expanded, and its capacity was raised to 235,000 barrels a day. The production at the Shell Trinidad Refinery remained at 50,000 barrels a day. Additional crude oil

is imported to meet refinery demands. Seventy-eight per cent of the refined petroleum products are exported; 18 per cent are disposed of through bunker sales and 4 per cent are locally consumed. Exploration rights were granted to three United States companies for 2 million acres of sea-bed off the eastern and southeastern coasts.

	<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Crude oil (thousand tons) . . .	5,207	5,767	6,051 <sup>a/</sup>
Lake asphalt (thousand tons) . .	133	145	112 <sup>a/</sup>
Natural gas (million cubic feet) . . . . .	79,191	98,477	72,116 <sup>a/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> First nine months only.

	<u>POWER</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Output (thousand kwh):			
Public utilities . . . . .	181,415	218,891	190,549 <sup>a/</sup>
Private plants . . . . .	196,845	207,735	156,582 <sup>a/</sup>
Consumers:			
Domestic . . . . .	63,857	71,541	75,472 <sup>b/</sup>
Commercial . . . . .	5,068	6,054	6,421 <sup>b/</sup>
Industrial . . . . .	775	776	820 <sup>b/</sup>

<sup>a/</sup> First nine months.

<sup>b/</sup> At end of September 1960.

Electricity sales rose from 157.2 million kwh in 1958 to 189.4 million in 1959 and to 222.9 million kwh in 1960.

#### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The main runway at Piarco airport is being extended from 7,800 ft. to 9,500 ft. and the new terminal building is nearing completion.

Motor vehicles

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u> <sup>a/</sup>
Private . . . . .	20,309	23,937	25,085
Hired and rented . . . . .	4,839	5,031	5,800
Omnibuses . . . . .	241	245	234

a/ Registered at the end of the third quarter.

Railways

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Mileage . . . . .	109	109	109
Goods hauled (tons) . . . . .	406,768	356,122	350,688
Receipts from freight (\$WI) . .	683,030	640,546	605,534
Receipts from passengers (\$WI)	313,801	332,408	345,194

Air traffic

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Scheduled commercial flights . .	10,945	11,117	12,508
Passengers arriving (thousands)	60.9	71	119
Passengers departing (thousands)	61.5	71.2	118
Cargo (thousand pounds):			
Landed . . . . .	1,955	2,411	2,691
Loaded . . . . .	1,754	2,064	2,332

Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Ships entering . . . . .	5,880	6,545	3,271 <sup>a/</sup>
Total net tonnage (thousand tons)	17,405	21,515	10,937 <sup>a/</sup>
Passengers arriving . . . . .	21,680	24,479	15,019 <sup>b/</sup>
Passengers departing . . . . .	17,522	19,302	15,801 <sup>b/</sup>

a/ First six months.

b/ First nine months.

CommunicationsTelephones

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Private . . . . .	12,533	12,405	30,000
Commercial . . . . .	17,798	18,364	

The Government purchased the telephone industry in November.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure  
 (thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	130,032	137,060	162,387
Expenditure . . . . .	128,419	168,542	156,434

Railways

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Main heads of revenue:			
Income tax . . . . .	57,433	52,978	56,645
Customs and excise . . . . .	36,258	38,174	43,301
Licenses and other internal revenue . . . . .	7,255	8,494	10,114
Forests, land and petroleum	16,472	17,625	18,555
Main heads of expenditure:			
Education . . . . .	11,936	14,718	17,161
Health . . . . .	12,117	14,182	16,764
Public works . . . . .	9,967	9,212	9,694
Contribution to the development programme . .	31,000	21,563	36,328

Development finance

The sum of \$WI 45.187 million of the Development Fund (\$WI 191.3 million) was allocated for 1960, compared with \$WI 50.5 million for 1959 and \$WI 30.4 million for 1958. Of the 1960 allocation, \$WI 750,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and \$WI 44.3 million from local resources.

Development expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958-1962</u> (proposed)	<u>1958</u> (estimated)	<u>1959</u> (estimated)
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries . . . . .	9,500	600	2,300
Industries and tourism . . . . .	18,300	700	4,200
Roads and bridges . . . . .	32,000	5,600	7,000
Harbours and ports . . . . .	7,200	600	400
Coastal steamers . . . . .	3,600	-	2,100
Aviation . . . . .	2,900	-	2,000
Electricity . . . . .	26,100	5,500	5,300
Drainage and reclamation . . . . .	2,300	700	600
Public buildings and amenities . . . . .	13,000	2,000	2,500
Education . . . . .	12,700	900	4,800
Health . . . . .	8,600	800	3,500
Water . . . . .	21,600	7,500	9,100
Housing . . . . .	12,200	2,900	2,800
Local government . . . . .	19,100	1,900	3,400
Labour and social services . . . . .	2,200	500	500

BANKING AND CREDIT

The seven banks operating in the Territory provide facilities for credit, deposits, savings and, with the exception of one, foreign exchange.

Deposit liabilities increased from \$WI 121 million in 1956 to \$WI 192 million in 1960. Demand and time deposits were \$WI 68 million in 1956 and \$WI 107 million in 1960. Savings deposits rose from \$WI 52 million in 1956 to \$WI 85 million in 1960. Loans and advances increased from \$WI 40 million in 1956 to \$WI 81 million in 1960.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Export (domestic) . . . . .	412,742	434,895	475,006
Exports (foreign) . . . . .	12,199	14,168	17,145
Total exports . . . . .	424,944	449,062	492,145
Total imports . . . . .	411,977	448,111	500,946
Principal imports:			
Food . . . . .	62,851	66,207	70,460
Mineral fuel, lubricants and similar materials . . . . .	126,924	144,416	171,126
Manufactured goods . . . . .	83,596	83,752	89,818
Machinery and transport equipment . . . .	73,248	80,817	87,223
Principal exports:			
Crude petroleum and petroleum products . . . . .	339,945	364,127	371,300
Asphalt, natural . . . . .	2,559	2,127	...
Sugar . . . . .	30,786	30,919	36,295
Cocoa beans . . . . .	12,746	10,077	8,717
Rum . . . . .	1,738	1,911	1,878
Coffee . . . . .	2,509	2,363	1,258
Citrus fruits . . . . .	...	2,500	3,900

Direction of trade  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	134,947	146,251	148,039
Venezuela . . . . .	79,247	93,132	111,533
United States . . . . .	57,357	58,467	68,990
Other . . . . .	115,775	123,257	146,639
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	110,528	143,278	153,100
Sterling area other than United Kingdom . . . . .	40,300	42,389	49,600
Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Surinam . . . . .	40,325	40,670	32,900
United States . . . . .	83,474	67,559	96,000
Other . . . . .	134,936	148,549	160,500

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

A survey of the labour force carried out in 1960 put this force at 293,000, of whom 235,000 were employed (compared with 226,400 employed in 1959). Of those employed, 9,700 worked less than 16 hours a week, 22,700 worked between 16 to 32 hours and 202,600 (or 86 per cent) worked 33 hours or more per week. The comparative figures for 1959 were 5,700 working under 16 hours weekly, 27,800 working between 16 to 32 per week and 192,200 working 33 hours or more per week. In 1960, 20 per cent of the labour force were without jobs and available for work. Of those normally employed in agriculture, 8 per cent were unemployed; in mining and quarrying 9 per cent; in manufacturing 15 per cent; in construction, electricity, etc., 18 per cent; in commerce 11 per cent; in transport etc., 9 per cent and in services 17 per cent. Under-employment was heaviest in agriculture where approximately one-fourth of the persons with jobs were working less than 33 hours a week; in manufacturing 16 per cent worked under 33 hours a week; in transport etc 13 per cent; in construction 13 per cent; in services 12 per cent and in commerce 11 per cent; in mining and quarrying 9 per cent respectively.

Employment in large establishments<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
<b>Sugar:</b>			
Factories . . . . .	4,892	4,898	4,994
Estates . . . . .	12,488	12,903	12,500
Oil, asphalt . . . . .	17,843	16,663	16,426
Services (including commerce) . . . . .	17,251	18,585	18,333
Government services . . . . .	29,075	33,345	34,957
Transport . . . . .	12,114	12,166	11,657
Building and construction . . . . .	4,545	5,664	4,936
Manufacturing industries . . . . .	<u>13,864</u>	<u>15,167</u>	<u>15,275</u>
	112,072	119,391	119,078

a/ Agricultural employment includes that on sugar estates only.

Index of wage rates  
(February 1956 = 100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Manufacture of sugar . . . . .	110.9	110.9	110.9
Mining and refining of oil and asphalt. . . .	109.2	109.2	109.2
Other manufacturing industries . . . . .	110.6	123.7	131.3
Services (including commerce) . . . . .	112.1	119.0	142.3
Government services . . . . .	105.5	108.9	121.4
All industries . . . . .	109.6	114.1	124.0

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Workers' organizations . . . . .	55	59	61
Employers' organizations . . . . .	14	14	11

Labour disputes

There were 31 disputes leading to stoppages of work involving some 21,000 workers and resulting in the loss of about 275,800 man-days.

During the year, a Board was set up to inquire into a trade dispute between the Sugar Manufacturers' Federation and the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union. The Board recommended a wage increase of 3 cents an hour with equivalent increases in task and piece-work rates and in weekly and fortnightly rates.

A strike in the telephone industry which began in July led to a complete breakdown of service. In November, with no prospect of an early settlement, the Government purchased the undertaking. There was a three-week strike in June in the oil industry.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Strikes . . . . .	7	69	31
Workers involved . . . . .	434	12,600	21,000
Man-days lost . . . . .	12,940	...	275,800

A report of an ILO expert containing proposals for the revision and consolidation of the existing labour legislation was submitted to the Government in 1959. In these proposals almost the entire range of legislation affecting labour and employment is consolidated in a Labour Code comprising seven ordinances.

/...

### Vocational training

Vocational training and apprenticeship are directed by the Board of Industrial Training. The Board, thus far, has confined itself to the establishment of evening classes at which training is provided for unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

A Government Technical Institute provides a three-year pre-vocational course for intending apprentices; most of the graduates are engaged by the oil companies as apprentices. During the year, 154 new apprentice agreements were approved, compared with 170 in 1959 and 77 in 1958. Additionally, 94 agreements were endorsed as having been completed, compared with 102 in 1959.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Department of Co-operative Development has been abolished and is to be absorbed into the new Department of Social Services and Community Development. An International Labour Organisation expert in marketing and co-operative education carried out a survey and held a seminar on co-operative education.

#### Co-operative societies

	<u>1958</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Agricultural credit societies . . . . .	430	454	455	16,297	16,377	16,395
Co-operative societies . . . . .	254	308	329	20,000	21,000	35,295
Credit unions . . . . .	276	281	285	30,000	23,401	24,025

The total assets of the credit unions increased from \$WI 2,350,000 in 1957 to \$WI 3,416,446 in 1960.

### STANDARD OF LIVING

In September 1960, the cost-of-living index (January 1952 = 100) was 128.1. In December 1959, it was 125.9 and in December 1958, 122.7.

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The entire expenditure on slum clearance and housing is borne by the Government, which has to date provided \$WI 12,378,000 for acquisition, demolition and reconstruction of slum areas, of which \$WI 543,000 were spent in 1960. Additional funds are provided for aided self-help projects, rental mortgages and development of sites. In addition, several oil companies have established aided self-help housing schemes. The Sugar Labour Welfare Committee continued to grant loans for the purpose of erecting, purchasing or repairing houses or paying off mortgages. Loans ranging from \$WI 250 to \$WI 1,750 were granted up to a total of \$WI 1,923,110 in 1960. Four hundred and fifty-two new houses were built and 8 were extended and repaired.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Neither an unemployment insurance scheme nor an insurance scheme, relating to industrial accidents and diseases, are in operation. A new workman's compensation ordinance became effective 15 November 1960. Under this ordinance, the employer is required to pay compensation only when the injury disables the workman for at least 3 days. Compensation is also payable for certain diseases arising from the nature of the work in which the worker is engaged. Persons who are not manual labourers, and whose remuneration exceeds \$WI 2,880 a year, are not eligible for compensation under this ordinance. Also excluded are persons whose employment is of a casual nature and outworkers. Old-age pensions are non-contributory and subject to a means test, and are payable to persons who are 65 years of age or 40 years of age if they are blind. During the year, a minimum pension of \$WI 5 per month was established for the first time. The maximum pension allowed to an applicant was increased from \$WI 13 to \$WI 15 per month.

Public assistance is granted to needy persons. The minimum rate payable to a single adult was increased to \$WI 5 per month and the maximum to \$WI 10 per month. The minimum rate for children was fixed at \$WI 3 a month and the maximum was increased from \$WI 3 to \$WI 5 a month. The maximum allowance payable to a family unit was fixed at \$WI 45 a month.

Old-age pensions and public assistance

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Old-age pensions:			
Number of pensioners . . . . .	22,996	24,086	25,306
Total expenditure (\$WI) . . . . .	2,439,232	2,493,737	2,610,004
Public assistance:			
Number of persons . . . . .	19,493	14,304	16,799
Total expenditure (\$WI) . . . . .	564,983	601,714	869,592

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

From funds allocated for community development programmes under the Five-Year Development Plan, groups undertaking development projects received \$WI 38,000 in 1960, compared with \$WI 55,313 in 1959 and \$WI 51,587 in 1958. A new community education centre was completed during 1960 at a cost of \$WI 250,000.

The consolidation of the village councils led to an increase in the number of community development projects sponsored by them. The Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Women's Institutes receives an annual government contribution of \$WI 12,000. Courses given by the Institute numbered 117 and had 2,630 participants.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The majority of juvenile offenders (children under the age of 16) are to be found in the urban areas of the western half of Trinidad. Forty-five per cent of these offenders are between the ages of 14 to 16 years. There were 1,183 children under parole supervision during 1960; 298 were placed under parole during the year and 200 completed their period of supervision. Of these, 80 per cent were satisfactory cases. Four institutions cater to the deprived child or the child in need of care and protection. Two are orphanages and two are industrial schools. The latter also serve as remand homes. A Youth Training Centre for boys between the ages of 16 and 21 provides accommodation for about 200 boys. During 1960, the daily average population at the industrial school for boys was 172 compared with 180 in 1959; in the girls' industrial school 50 girls received training and 35 were detained pending trial. At the Youth Training Centre, 83 boys were detained for training and 173 were on remand.

/...

One hundred and six persons were prosecuted for soliciting for prostitution, compared with 55 in 1959. Two thousand and seventy-nine men and 106 women were committed for penal imprisonment; of these, 512 men and 25 women were ordered peremptory imprisonment and the remainder were committed for non-payment of fines. Three welfare officers perform the after-care work of the Department.

### Crime statistics

	<u>Number of convictions</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Offences against the person . . . . .	3,784	4,510
Offences against property . . . . .	2,430	2,076
Other offences . . . . .	28,250	29,015

### Sentences

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Non-adults</u>
Death penalty . . . . .	-	-	-	-
Imprisonment . . . . .	1,215	211	930	111
Fines . . . . .	25,242	28	24,988	23
Corporal punishment . . . . .	-	5	-	6
Reprimanded, discharged, bonded . . . . .	7,666	97	9,401	349

### PUBLIC HEALTH

WHO and UNICEF assisted with a rural sanitation programme and with the venereal disease and yaws programme, both of which have been under way for a number of years. WHO also gave technical advice on a project to develop the public health nursing services. In addition, WHO provided a six-month fellowship for the study of cancerology in the United States. A WHO consultant assisted in completing the revision of health legislation and recommended several new codes and regulations.

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	11,727	14,207	14,538
Capital . . . . .	178	473	328
Expenditure by other departments . . . . .	440	1,423	...
Metropolitan assistance . . . . .	7	20	...

Medical and health staff

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	186	105	200	151
Nurses of senior training . . . . .	22	...	18	...
Certificated nurses . . . . .	1,183	...	627 <sup>a/</sup>	...
Midwives . . . . .	135	...	387 <sup>b/</sup>	...
Pharmacists . . . . .	80	192	81	135
Sanitary inspectors . . . . .	117	3	125	3

<sup>a/</sup> Nurses registered with the Nursing Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>b/</sup> One senior training and 23 are partially trained.

## E D U C A T I O N A L   C O N D I T I O N S

Compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 12, who live within two miles of a school, has been enforced since 1945. During 1960, the Government provided free secondary education (grammar, modern, comprehensive and technical) between the ages of 15 and 19. A trade school was started during the latter part of the year. Evening classes conducted at the Polytechnic Institute and three Evening Institutes provide further education for those who have left school. Evening courses leading to external degrees of the University of London are also provided by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies.



## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Expenditure  
(thousand West Indian dollars)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Recurrent . . . . .	11,831	15,308	16,987
Capital . . . . .	413	800	892

Schools

	<u>1958</u>			<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>		
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Primary . . . . .	68	347	162	70	252	160	76	356	164
Secondary . . . . .	3	18	23	3	19	24	3	19	24
Teacher training . . . . .	1	2	-	1	2	-	...	...	...
Higher . . . . .	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	...	-

Pupils

	<u>1958<sup>a/</sup></u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
<u>Schools</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	85,240	82,054	92,023	90,108	94,760	92,916
Secondary . . . . .	6,026	4,498	7,295	6,339	7,837	6,879
Teacher Training . . . . .	185	233	185	233	...	...
Higher . . . . .	85	1	1,040	...	...	...
Technical . . . . .					168	-

<sup>a/</sup> Government and assisted schools only.

Teachers<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary . . . . .	2,301	2,352	2,425	2,599	2,614	2,179
Secondary . . . . .	271	225	283	244	301	249
Teacher training . . . . .	11	9	...	...	...	...
Higher . . . . .	24	-	...	...	...	...

<sup>a/</sup> Government and assisted schools only.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The Central Library, with 3 service points, 11 branches and 75 book-van stops, comprised 232,621 volumes compared with 152,057 in 1957; it had 686,611 books in circulation compared with 472,956 in 1957. The Trinidad Public Library, with 3 branches, had 64,000 books in stock; its circulation was 296,664.

Two daily papers, a few weekly papers and several monthly periodicals were published.

Two commercial broadcasting stations operate each for a maximum of 17 hours daily. School broadcasting was introduced in November 1960, and two 15-minute programmes are transmitted to the schools three times weekly.

A concert hall was built in Port of Spain and another one was under construction in San Fernando.

-----