

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
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MASTER PROGRAM BOOK
SUBMISSION

TRINIDAD



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3. PREPARING COUNTRY
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
 4. EASTERN CARIBBEAN

FORM ICA 10-89 A (5-58)
 NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

2. DATE PREPARED
 15 July 1958

3. COOPERATING COUNTRY
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
 EASTERN CARIBBEAN

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6B AUTHORIZED FOR SUBMISSION

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1. General Progress and Present Status of the USOM Program

On April 18, 1958, bilateral technical assistance agreements were signed between the United States and the government of the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados, and the government of Trinidad and Tobago. It is in accordance with these agreements that USOM/Trinidad will be established in late July 1958 in order to develop a cooperative technical assistance program for these areas, as well as to work with the Caribbean Commission on matters of mutual interest affecting the area. Training of participants in Puerto Rico from French Caribbean departments will also be the responsibility of this mission.

This is a preliminary program presentation for Trinidad, Tobago, and the Eastern Caribbean (including Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands), since USOM/Trinidad will not be formally opened until July 28, 1958.

Although exploratory discussions on the technical assistance program have been held with Trinidad, Eastern Caribbean, and West Indies (Federal) officials, it is anticipated that it will require until January, 1959, to work out a reasonably firm program plan for Trinidad and the Eastern Caribbean for FY 1960. There is expected to be an inter-change of USOM technicians in developing a well-balanced program throughout the Federation. Substantial resources are being made available to the area by U. K., Canada, and the U. S., and these resources will be reviewed by USOM/Eastern Caribbean in order to determine the resource gap which might be filled by U. S. technical cooperation.

2. Over-all Country Situation

The West Indies Federation and the constitution of the new government were established by decree on July 31, 1957. The interim provisions of the federal constitution went into operation with the arrival in Trinidad on January 3, 1958, of Lord Hailes, the new Governor-General. Federal elections were held by all ten constituent island governments on March 26, 1958, and the inaugural meeting of the federal legislature was held on April 22, 1958.

The Federation of the West Indies includes the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla, and Montserrat); the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent); Trinidad and Tobago; Barbados; and Jamaica. This covers a land area of about 8,000 square miles and a population of approximately 3,000,000 people, with about 370 persons per square mile.

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				Annual Introduction	
				2. Over-all Country Situation	

The problems of Trinidad and the Eastern Caribbean are many, and there is an urgent need for technical cooperation to assist their economic and social development plans. Population density in the area is high and rapidly increasing; unemployment and underemployment in agriculture are serious. Education facilities are limited, and there is a priority need for greatly increased vocational education. Technological skills of all types are seriously lacking. Although the per capita Gross Domestic Product of Trinidad and Tobago is approximately \$378 U. S., the per capita GNP of the Windward Islands is only about \$120, with \$110 for the Leeward, and average for the entire Federation of a per \$90.

The Windward and Leeward Islands, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana are almost completely dependent upon agriculture. Agricultural production throughout the Federation is concentrated upon sugar, which comprises almost 60% of all exports. Other agricultural products are cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, coffee, and spices. Basic foodstuffs, such as flour and rice, are imported.

Development planning in the Leeward and Windward Islands heavily emphasizes agricultural diversification and increase of production, and providing the basic facilities in education, communications, water, and electricity. Recently there has been an increasing awareness of the need for providing more adequate tourist facilities in order to develop tourism and related industries, with consequent increase in employment and stimulus to economic activity.

The need for increase and diversification of agricultural production is further emphasized by the need to increase inter-island and foreign exports. Much of the foreign exchange revenues derived from present exports is expended upon agricultural and livestock products which could be produced within the area, the savings from which should be expended upon high priority productive capital goods. In technical cooperation programming, top priority will be given initially and on a continuing basis to maximum utilization of land, increased crop production and diversification, and increased agricultural labor productivity, tying in closely with local development plans.

The Government of Trinidad, following the example of Jamaica, has recognized the need to accelerate industrial development of small and medium industry in order to increase GNP, increase employment and labor productivity. This will increase savings of foreign exchange which can be used for capital goods rather than consumer goods.

The smaller islands look towards greater agricultural and livestock production, with increased local processing, along with greater inter-island exchange of basic foodstuffs. The entire area seeks increased tourism.

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		FORM ICA 10-89 (5-58)	
2. Overall Country Situation		<p>At the present time the personnel and resources of the new government of the Federation are limited, and its relations with the government of the United Kingdom are expected to change slowly during the next few years, looking toward Commonwealth status in about five years. Therefore, the principal function of the Federation during this five-year period will lie in planning, coordination, and guidance. Technical assistance initially will be granted directly to the unit territories, coordinating with the Federal government. However, as the Federation government assumes greater responsibility, technical cooperation programming for the entire area may be channeled through the Federation to the extent needed.</p>	
		3. Statement and Explanation of Aid Levels Proposed	
		<p>For FY 1959 an amount of \$500,000 was included in the Latin American Regional Program for Technical Cooperation for the Eastern Caribbean. This is being made available for initial programs in Trinidad and the Eastern Islands as well as possible initial assistance to the Federation which may result from agreements still under discussion.</p>	
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OBJECTIVE SECTION		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY TRINIDAD & EASTERN CARIBBEAN		FORM ICA 10-89 B (538)		NON-MILITARY COUNTRY PROGRAM		2. DATE PREPARED 15 July 1958		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY TRINIDAD & EASTERN CARIBBEAN		OBJECTIVE SECTION		
5. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #1 Objective #2 Objective #3		OFFICIAL USE ONLY		OFFICIAL USE ONLY		OFFICIAL USE ONLY		6. OBJECTIVE NUMBERS Objective #1 Objective #2 Objective #3		PROBLEMS FACING OBJECTIVES- PROBLEM # PROBLEM TITLE		B		
6A OBJECTIVE LISTING -													6B	
<p>In order to achieve the three basic U. S. objectives, the technical cooperation program for Trinidad and the Eastern Caribbean requires a broad attack on all of the seven principal problems listed below. The seven problems relate directly or indirectly to the three principal U. S. objectives.</p>													<p>P-1: Inadequate agricultural production and lack of crop diversification.</p>	
<p><u>Objective #1:</u> Strengthen Economic and Political Stability of the West Indies. To assist the newly formed British West Indies Federation with technical cooperation in order to facilitate its transition to independent status in an orderly, progressive manner, increasing both political and economic stability in the area and providing the foundation for a rapid economic growth and social progress for the area, based upon free enterprise and democratic political systems. In this connection to more fully utilize the experience of Puerto Rico in Operation Bootstrap through wider use of Puerto Rican training and advisory facilities throughout the area.</p>													<p>P-2: Need for increased light and medium industry as well as improved and expanded handicraft industries.</p>	
<p><u>Objective #2:</u> Assist the Federation in its Transition to Independent Status. To assist the newly formed British West Indies Federation with technical cooperation in order to facilitate its transition to independent status in an orderly, progressive manner, increasing both political and economic stability in the area and providing the foundation for a rapid economic growth and social progress for the area, based upon free enterprise and democratic political systems. In this connection to more fully utilize the experience of Puerto Rico in Operation Bootstrap through wider use of Puerto Rican training and advisory facilities throughout the area.</p>													<p>P-3: General unemployment and underemployment in agriculture.</p>	
<p><u>Objective #3:</u> Gain the Friendship and Support of the Federation. To gain the friendship and support of the West Indies Federation, a newly forming nation, in order to achieve greater unity and support for the United States in the Western Hemisphere, and strengthen support of our world policies.</p>													<p>P-4: Inadequate facilities for vocational education and teacher training, and need for improvements in entire education system.</p>	
<p><u>Objective #3:</u> Gain the Friendship and Support of the Federation. To gain the friendship and support of the West Indies Federation, a newly forming nation, in order to achieve greater unity and support for the United States in the Western Hemisphere, and strengthen support of our world policies.</p>													<p>P-5: Inadequate housing conditions, constituting a health hazard and a bad morale factor.</p>	
<p><u>Objective #3:</u> Gain the Friendship and Support of the Federation. To gain the friendship and support of the West Indies Federation, a newly forming nation, in order to achieve greater unity and support for the United States in the Western Hemisphere, and strengthen support of our world policies.</p>													<p>P-6: Need to expand the tourist industry for increased revenue and increased economic activity.</p>	
<p><u>Objective #3:</u> Gain the Friendship and Support of the Federation. To gain the friendship and support of the West Indies Federation, a newly forming nation, in order to achieve greater unity and support for the United States in the Western Hemisphere, and strengthen support of our world policies.</p>													<p>P-7: Need for improved public administration, particularly in public works and port administration.</p>	

4. PROBLEM NO. P-1 to 7		3. COOPERATING COUNTRY TRINIDAD & EASTERN CARIBBEAN		4. PROBLEM NO. P-1 to 7	
D		INADEQUATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS		INADEQUATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS	
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6A. U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FACED BY PROBLEM		6C. INADEQUATE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MOST OF THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN ISLANDS IS CAUSED BY INADEQUATE UTILIZATION OF THE ARABLE LAND AREA AND BY INEFFICIENT FARMING METHODS, ALTHOUGH ISLANDS SUCH AS BARBADOS AND ST. KITTS HAVE HIGHLY DEVELOPED PLANTATION SUGAR PRODUCTION. THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR DIVERSIFICATION OF FOOD CROPS IN ORDER TO MEET LOCAL CONSUMPTION NEEDS FOR FOODSTUFFS, WHICH ARE PRESENTLY BEING IMPORTED, AND TO INCREASE INTER-ISLAND TRADE AS WELL AS FOREIGN EXPORTS. THERE MUST ALSO BE GREAT IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF STORAGE FACILITIES AND MARKETING METHODS FOR BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION MUST BE EXPANDED CONSIDERABLY TO MEET LOCAL CONSUMPTION NEEDS AND SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PURPOSES.			
(1) NUMBER	TITLE	P-1: Trinidad has favorable factors and resources with which development of small and medium industry can be accomplished, representing a major potential for economic growth and increased employment and productivity. Handicraft industries could be improved and expanded in the small territories. Both private and public capital must be attracted and mobilized to develop the economic potential of the area.			
O-1	Strengthen Economic and Political Stability of the Federation	P-2: General unemployment and widespread underemployment in agriculture are basic problems. Although unemployment data are unreliable and difficult to obtain, it is estimated that unemployment varies from 8 to 20% of the available labor force, varying from island to island. The amount of disguised unemployment in agriculture is substantial but difficult to determine accurately. It is clear that expansion in handicrafts, service businesses, and small manufactures, as well as tourism, will be needed to absorb the growing idle labor force.			
O-2	Assist the Federation in its Transition to Independent Status	P-3: There is a great lack of technological skills throughout the area which seriously retards the service industries, as well as impedes agricultural and industrial development. The educational level of the area is low, and educational facilities are limited.			
O-3	Gain the Friendship and Support of the Federation	P-4: Housing conditions throughout the area for the lower income levels are substandard, create a health hazard, and are bad for morale. There is a need for numerous aided self-help housing projects to help to provide more healthy social environment for villagers and farm laborers.			
6B. ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING THIS PROBLEM		P-5: There is an urgent need to expand the relatively undeveloped tourist industry in order to decrease unemployment, increase foreign exchange revenues, and increase economic activity.			
(1) NUMBER	TITLE	P-6: There is a great need for improved public administration in order to increase the effectiveness of the Federation and the individual island governments. There is a special need for improved organization and administration in public works and port operations.			
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