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Editorials

Workers Talking To TUC

GENTLEMEN, it has come to our knowledge that all is not well in the General Council of the TUC, that you passed a vote of no confidence in the Executive Council and called on them to resign and that they refused to do so. We, the workers and the peasants, hope that there is not much wrong with you, our leaders, that your trouble is a little passing problem, or as the English say — "merely a storm in a teacup."

We, whom you lead, hoped that with your recent rapprochement, when TAWU rejoined TUC and NUGE elected to enter the fold of Congress, that you had entered on a long and fruitful era of goodwill and co-operation to the benefit of the workers and the nation. If this does not prove true, our hopes at the individual, the union, and the national level are dashed and our future appears very bleak.

We depend on you, our leaders, to work together as a team since your tasks are identical; to pursue our material and social welfare with zeal and a sense of propriety. We hope that you will labour to preserve both our individual and our national dignity knowing that the worker and the nation are sharply reflected in all your actions.

The quality of national leadership reflects on the people and on the state. We, the nation's workers, therefore, cannot sit idly by and condone irresponsible, temperamental behaviour on the part of our labour leaders. We may be forced in such circumstances to suspect that you set yourselves your own ego, above our cause, hence above the nation, and the national well being.

We are supremely proud of the elevation of our trade union leaders to the nation's highest councils but we cannot be proud of broken ranks, self interest, self aggrandisement and childish pique. In any council of men, differences occur, but men calmly and rationally discuss their differences, find compromises and, as far as possible, iron out these differences, especially where larger issues are at stake.

In your case you have the dual issue of the workers' cause and the national welfare. The more then should you act like men. The industrial peace and progress of the nation is in your hands.

A National Agricultural Exhibition

THE TOBAGO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION opens tomorrow, Saturday. It is a biennial two-day affair to which estate owners, peasant proprietors, gardeners and those who garden as a hobby put their fruits, vegetables, livestock, and cottage industries on show in friendly rivalry for the smallest of prizes or only commendations from the judges.

This Exhibition meets our national agriculture at the cross roads — where lands are being widely distributed to peasants and demands are being made on estate owners, peasant proprietors and gardeners to break with the old colonial pattern and turn toward increased production for home consumption.

To help achieve this it may be desirable that such agricultural exhibitions be staged annually from county to county, that Government take a more intimate interest in them, providing advice and help with prizes and other incentives.

The county agricultural fair serves at least one basic useful purpose: it is an opportunity for farmers who are notably home-keeping, early-to-bed, early-rising men to meet the neighbours and see what they are doing. And it is time we considered the benefit of holding one great national agricultural show. Nothing could give a greater fillip to agriculture.

TUC rejects Honeyman Report

On Wednesday the Trade Union Congress "by unanimous vote rejected the Honeyman Report (into all aspects of labour relations in the sugar industry) in its entirety."

A TUC release points out that one reason for the rejection was that the Report sought to create a "class division" of workers in the industry (Paragraph 109). The TUC observed that that point was also embodied in the Hyatali Report and the Everard Report and which will inevitably militate against the working class people.

The release stated further, that the Report was "inconsistent with the aims, objects and desires of Congress which seeks to have one union in an industry. The TUC therefore rejects the recommendation of a Joint

Industrial Council on behalf of all hourly, daily, piece, and task workers in an industry where a substantial majority of workers belong to a trade union."

At the same meeting a committee of seven was elected to deal with the complaint of the Amalgamated Workers Union against the attitude of the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers Trade Union in relation to the Joint Industrial Council. The committee is to formulate proposals designed to assist both unions in resolving the problem of representation pending trade union unity in the Sugar Industry.

Equipment, Experts, Loans

Seventh Annual Convention — The Agenda

The Seventh Annual Convention of the PNM will be held on September 20, 21, and 22, 1963, at the Emergency Training College for Teachers, Wrightson Road.

The first session opens at 6.30 p.m. with the registration of delegates and observers; it will be followed by the report of the credentials committee.

The Political Leader's Annual Political Report will be heard at 7.30 p.m.; then there will be discussion and adoption of the Report.

Later on, the Acting General Secretary will present the Report of the General Council; and at 10.10 p.m. the Chairman will appoint a committee to consider that Report; and to consider resolutions submitted by units of the Movement.

Saturday's session begins at 1.30 p.m. with the registration of delegates and observers; then the credentials committee will report. Thereafter, the Report of the General Council will be discussed; and at 9.00 p.m. there will be discussion on the audited report of the finances of the Movement.

Sunday's session begins at 9.00 a.m. with the registration of delegates and observers; followed by the call to order and report of the credentials committee.

At 9.45 a.m., the exercise in respect of the election of officers of the Movement will begin. After which, lunch will be taken.

The Convention will deal after lunch, with resolutions proposed by units of the Movement; amendments to the constitution; appeals against decisions of the General Council on the suspension or expulsion of members of the Movement. There will also be a debate on matters relating to the principles, policy, and programme of the Movement.

Following the tea break, auditors will be appointed for the ensuing year, and discussion on resolutions will continue. At 7.30 p.m. the Convention will be wound up.

FOR BETTER VILLAGES

The Conference on the Better Village Programme agreed that the \$8.5m already deposited by Texaco towards the Better Village Programme, a maximum of \$2.5m should at this stage be made available to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago subject to terms and conditions to be worked out between Texaco and the Minister of Finance.

The sum of \$2.5 m would be available as circumstances require for the following:

- 13 Tractors including ancillary equipment (Disc plough, rotary hoe, mould board plough Banker & Barrow);
- 15 medical mobile clinics;
- 15 mobile dental clinics;
- 20 Home Canning sets;
- 20 Cooking ranges for Home Economics activities;
- 4 Book Mobile (2 large and 2 small);
- 8 Refrigerated Trucks for fish transport (6 large and 2 small);
- 1 Pilot Project for Co-operative Cocoa Fermentary;
- 2 Cocoa Fermentaries in Tobago (the two to be converted)
- 5 Electric Cocoa Dryers for Fermentaries;
- Truck and Jeeps for Marketing Board (number still to be determined);
- Mobile Postal Unit (number still to be determined).

The sum of \$2.5m will also allow for the removal of ten buildings from Chaguaramas donated by the United States Naval Station and the setting up of Community Centres in areas to be determined.

The Conference also agreed that Chase Manhattan Bank would make available, within a very short period, the services of two experts (one to work with the Minister of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce in the field of agricultural credit, the other to work with the Better Village Programme in an organisation of the villages for health services and Tractor pools).

Chase Manhattan Bank further expressed its willingness to make available bankable commercial loans in respect of any particular proposition related to the Better Village Programme that the Government of Trinidad & Tobago may bring to its attention.

Present at the Conference held at the Governor-General's House,



The Governor-General
Sir Solomon Hochoy,
host to the Conference

Tobago were His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, Mr. Augustus Long, Mr. David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, the Minister without portfolio in charge of the Better Village Programme and Mr. Donald Porter of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr. Long, who arrived yesterday with Mrs. Long, and Mr. Rockefeller, who arrived this morning are the guests of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The entire party will visit villages in the windward area of Tobago this morning stopping at Roxborough Cocoa Fermentary and inspecting the Roxborough end of the Tobago North Coast Road, thereafter proceeding to a picnic lunch at the Government Rest House at Charlotteville.

MAUSICA — SEPT 16

The Ministry of Education and Culture wishes to advise students who have been selected for the first two-year course at the Mausica Teachers' College, that they should present themselves at the College at 9.00 a.m. on September 16, instead of September 9, as previously announced.

Tour 7 begins Monday

The Prime Minister will begin his Meeting the People Tour of the Eastern districts of Port-of-Spain and Laventille at 10.00 a.m. on Monday morning. He will meet the Youth organisations of Morvant, Mon Repos, Misir Settlement and Upper Morvant. At 5.30 p.m., again at the Morvant Community Centre, he will meet the Village Councils and Women's Groups of Morvant, Upper Morvant, Mon Repos, Chinapoo, Misir Settlement, Upper

Ninth Avenue North, Second Caledonia and Laventille Extension Road.

On the other four days of the tour the meetings will take place in the afternoon as follows:

Tuesday, 5.30 p.m., Belmont Intermediate School

Village Councils, Women's Groups and Youth Groups of Upper Belmont Valley Road, Belmont Valley Road, Upper St. Francois Valley Road, Upper Belle Eau Road, Gonzales and St. Barbs Central.

Wednesday, 5.30 p.m., Laventille Youth Centre near Fatima Church

Village or Welfare Councils, Women's Groups and Youth Groups of Upper Laventille and Red Hill, Laventille and Mapp Land Development.

Thursday, 5.15 p.m., St. Paul Street Community Centre

Village Councils, Women's and Youth Groups, Credit Unions and Cultural Organisations of East Port-of-Spain.

Friday 5.30 p.m., Success Village Girl's Government School

Village Councils, Women's Youth and Cultural Groups of Success Village, Leaseholds, Upper Pashley Street, Trou Macaque and Lower Laventille.

Pioneer Industries Score Century

Last week-end was a busy one for the Industrial Development Co-operation engaged as it was in the opening of the 99th, 100th, 101st, and 102nd pioneer industries in this country. As a publicity measure, nine British, American, and Canadian journalists were brought down for the occasion as guest of the IDC.

IDC's General Manager, Mr. David Weintraub, has pointed out that estimated expenditure on the 101st plant, Texaco's Cyclohexane plant is about \$4.2m.

Cyclohexane is a petrochemical, one of the raw materials that goes into the making of synthetic fibres, such as nylon. The demand for this product by world industry has been increasing steadily as the demand for products — stockings, shirts and so on — that it helps to make, has skyrocketed.

BATTERIES AND DINETTE SETS

The 102nd plant, Associated Battery and Metal Industries, hopes to be producing by years end. When full production is reached, the capital employed will be \$825,200, representing a partnership of British, Danish and Local interests. The factory has been designed to produce 25,000 automotive batteries and 1,300 tons of metal per year. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co. Ltd., which produces Chloride, Exide, and Dagenite batteries, and Joseph Lucas Ltd., makers of Lucas batteries will provide expert knowledge in battery making.

In the initial stages employ-

Helen and Barbara in Britain

Miss Helen Chandleur, a draughtswoman with the Lands and Surveys Department, Port-of-Spain, is the only woman from overseas at present gaining experience of map making techniques at the Directorate of Overseas Surveys at Tolworth, in Surrey, England.

Miss Chandleur is taking a one year course in basic cartography with special emphasis on the interpretation of aerial photographs and their conversion into accurate maps. She said:

"The object of my course at Tolworth is to learn all the latest cartographic techniques which can be used in my department at home, where accurate maps are of growing importance in the establishment of crown land boundaries and the control of land utilisation.

"During the conference of Commonwealth survey officers held at Cambridge last month an exhibition of the work of the directorate was held and it gave me a very clear idea of the vital role played by accurate maps and surveys in developing countries", added Miss Chandleur.

Miss Chandleur's younger sister Barbara, was also in Britain in August — but for a rather different reason. She was a member of the Trinidad netball team in the international tournament held recently at Eastbourne. She spent a day at Tolworth recently to meet her sister and see something of the work of the directorate.

—(B.I.S.)

ment will be provided for 43 persons of whom only the General Manager will be ex-patriate.

The 100th plant, Samton Metal (Caribbean) Ltd., a Canadian enterprise, represents an investment of \$200,000, and employs 12 persons.

The capacity of the factory will be about 250 dinette sets per week. Local orders are pouring in and foreign orders have been received from the French West Indies, Curacao, Surinam, British Guiana and Nassau. Previously all these markets were served from Samton Metal, Montreal.

Issa Nicholas (Trinidad) Ltd., manufactures paper bags, employs 15 persons, and produces 400,000 bags per day. Eventually they hope to employ 40 persons.

4,200 EMPLOYED

The 100 pioneer industries provide direct employment for about 4,200 workers. It is estimated, Mr. Weintraub said, that for every direct job created one indirect job is also created — since these industries purchase locally all or part of their raw materials, supplies and fuel, and employ people in certain services as packaging and repairs.

In more highly industrialized

GO SLOW CALLED OFF

The Transport and Industrial Workers' Union had no need to stage its threatened 'go slow' against the Princes Town Bus Service scheduled for last Saturday morning. At 1.30 a.m. on the morning of August 31, the company decided to honour the terms of the agreement and to implement decisions taken by September 5, in most cases, and by the end of September in others.

A release from the union states:

"The Union went along with the undertakings given by the Company to implement the decisions on September 5, 1963. We have had similar promises made in the past, only to find that they were not honoured. We only hope that this will not be a repetition of the Company's infamous record, for it was in the interest of the travelling public and the nation's first anniversary that we compromised on the issues. Let us hope that the Company will demonstrate their interest in the travelling community and in the nation by keeping their word."

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MR. CYRIL MERRY, Chairman of the I.D.C.

countries, he went on, the ratio is about one to three — for every job created three more are created elsewhere. Unlike Trinidad however, those countries do not import such a high percentage of their raw materials.

On the basis of this calculation it is believed that in all 9,400 jobs have been created as a result of the establishment of the 100 industries.

Of the 100, some 56 plants were set up before the establishment of the IDC. Since IDC came on the scene in 1959, some 46 plants have been granted pioneer status.

British Loans For India

An agreement for a £10,000,000 (WI \$48,000,000) British loan to the Government of India was signed in New Delhi on 26th August.

The loan is part of an offer made by the British Government at recent meetings of the Aid for Indian Consortium in Paris and Washington of aid amounting to £30,000,000 (WI \$144,000,000) to be committed in 1963/64 towards the foreign exchange costs of economic development under India's third Five Year Plan.

The £10,000,000 (\$48,000,000) Development Bill, said that loan is for 25 years, but repayments of principal will not begin until after the seventh year. Interest that would otherwise be due during the first seven years of the loan will also be waived.

It will be used to pay for a wide range of goods manufactured in Britain and, as it will be disbursed within the next few months, will be of immediate benefit to India's balance of payments.

The signature of this agreement brings to £108,500,000 (WI \$520,800,000) the total of loan agreements signed since the beginning of the Indian third Five Year Plan period in April, 1961, out of a total of £125,000,000 (WI \$600,000,000) now committed. The British and Indian Governments are now discussing the allocation of the balance of £16,500,000. (WI \$79,200,000)

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. John Tilney, in the House of Commons debate recently on the Commonwealth

Britain's aid commitment to India prior to the £30,000,000 (WI \$144,000,000) recently agreed was nearly £179,000,000 (WI \$859,200,000).

With the recent commitment the grand total of British aid to India since her independence, given or committed, therefore, now amounts to £209,000,000. (WI \$1,003,200,000).

As regards Pakistan the equivalent figure for British aid given or committed is £56,000,000 (WI \$268,000,000).

—(B.I.S.)

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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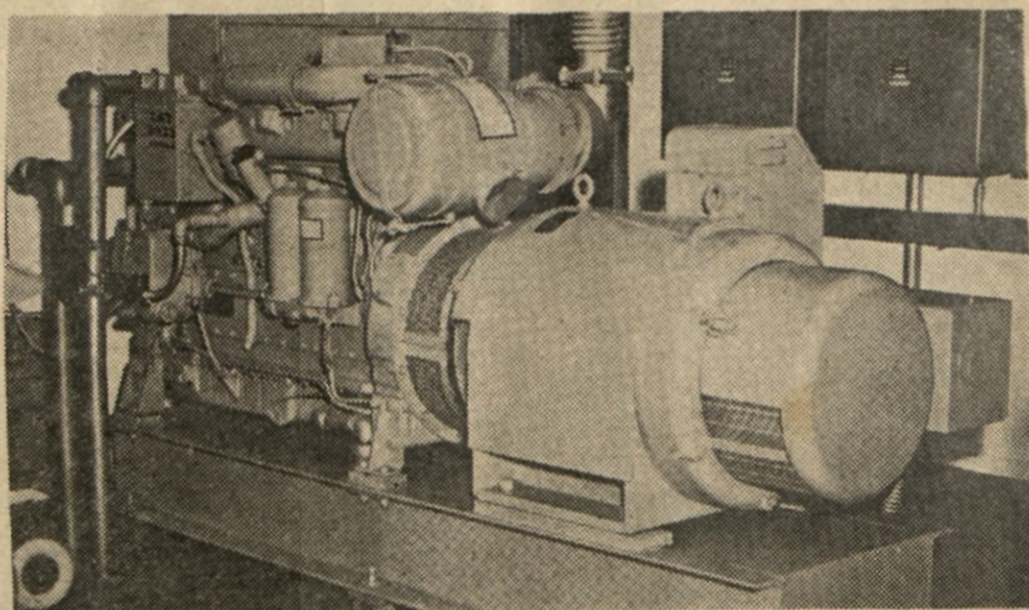
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Of Our Country And Ourselves

THE NATION, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1963 • Page 3

Looking back over the last year, the first year of their Independence, the people of Trinidad and Tobago will naturally see many things to gladden their minds and sadden their hearts. But to all conscious Trinidadians and Tobagonians, there can be no cause for regret or uncertainty. For self-determination which means the right of a people to govern themselves is the inalienable, natural right of all peoples. And the road of political independence was created by Providence, History, or call it what you will, for all men to walk the freedom way.

For freedom is the natural right of all men; a priceless possession which no human force or combination of human forces have the prerogative to give or to take away. For this priceless right, countless millions of men and women have given their lives from the dawn of history and millions more will be willing to die, if necessary, until all peoples everywhere are all truly free.

There can be no real peace in the world, if people anywhere are not free, and those peoples who are now enjoying freedom can safeguard their enjoyment of that inviolable right only by subscribing to the cause of freedom everywhere. So what happens anywhere in the world, on every continent and sub-continent, that disturbs or denies the freedom of any group of human beings, is equally the business of all other peoples, everywhere else on earth.

brothers all

The people of Trinidad and Tobago cannot be an exception to this rule of human life, nor should they dare to try to be exceptions. The world must be their parish, as it were, for all other peoples scattered across the globe are their neighbours.

All men and women everywhere, regardless of their race, colour, creed, are our friends, even if we have occasion to criticise their policies and their actions and take sanctions against them, at anytime or for any reason.

This is the Brotherhood of Man which entitles us to be regarded and treated as brothers and sisters by all other men and women in the wide world. If we respect ourselves, as human beings with a national identity, which political independence has assured us, other peoples will treat us with equal respect. If we treat one another with consideration and extend the hand of friendship and mean it, peoples across the sea will reciprocate with feelings and practical gestures of friendship.

banish insularity

We should banish from our minds, once and for all, that we are superior or inferior to any other people on earth. We are equal as a people to all other peoples and all other peoples are as equal as we are. That is, before the law — the law that governs the conduct of all civilised peoples toward one another. Even as no man can live unto himself, isolated, without friends, so no people, no nation, no government can or will be allowed to live unto themselves.

For, one thing, we should strive to banish the attitude of insularity and selfishness, which many of us display towards others in our own society. Trinidad and Tobago belongs to rich and poor alike, educated, half-educated and uneducated alike. All men and women of goodwill will understand that every man and every woman among us are entitled to our solicitude and selfless interest. For we are even more today, if that is at all possible, "our brother's keeper." So the strong has a duty to help the weak, those who are better off and better placed must regard it as a duty to help those who are

not as comfortably or well placed as they are. Thereby charity begins at home — in our homeland.

We must learn to welcome strangers within our gate, who are men and women of goodwill. We must not merely tolerate them or treat them with sufferance. It should be the same with visitors to our country, whose guests they are and whose hosts we are in a very real sense. The Government will have enough natural headaches which should not be increased by embarrassing situations unnecessarily created by their own people.

By



KEN HILL

Trinidad and Tobago is a small weak country, materially and militarily, and our people are few when compared to many other and more numerous peoples. But virtue is its own reward, and size is not necessarily an indication of true greatness or real goodness. It is a big and sometimes tragic mistake for us to confuse prosperity with genuine success or with virtue. All prosperous people are not necessarily successful by civilised or humane standards. But all people, regardless of the size of their pockets or how much they have in it, can be good and respected people.

The false standard of judging a man and a woman according to how much of the world's material goods or wealth they have must be discarded and consigned to the rubbish heap of our history. Equally, the thing which is and must be most worthy of re-

spect and admiration — by all men of all men — is good character. The character of a nation or a people is determined by the character of the majority of the individual men and women who comprise the society. It may not always be true that we are what other people think of us, but it is largely true; and indeed it is the image, which we create of ourselves, as a people, in other peoples' minds, that will ultimately qualify us for acceptance or rejection in the family of nations.

dissatisfaction

Life is not going to be a bed of roses for us individually or collectively, just because independence has been achieved. But, at least, our people for the first time in history do now enjoy the undisputed right to plan their national way of life collectively, and give their individual lives, as citizens or residents, purpose in a sense never permissible or achievable under colonial rule. Above all, we can determine or assist in determining, by active, intelligent participation in the affairs of the nation, what kind of society we would like the next generations, our children and their children too, to live in, as adult citizens.

Already, those of us who are responsible parents can observe that the youth in our midst are expressing dissatisfaction with the society into which they were born — without their consent. It is demonstrably clear that, despite their juvenile faults and inexperience as well as marked tendencies, on the part of many of them, to delinquency, they some how or other, almost intuitively, have a rather good case. For more and many more of us have long awakened to a sense of discontent concerning the kind of society we have been tolerating and the social injustice of which the majority of our own people have been victims.

young people

With wider, deeper education and better means of mass communication, such as the radio and TV, as well as increasing access to books, magazines and newspapers from abroad and growing opportunities to travel overseas to other countries, the knowledge of the world and the familiarity with the complex problems of modern life which our young people are gaining, day by day, will make our unequal society outmoded and unprogressive in their minds at a faster rate than we, their elders, can imagine.

With their high spirits, their natural talent for adventure and their instinctive disposition to investigate and analyse every area of life, including those areas which were unwisely forbidden us when we were their ages, our youth will present us with new, grave and disturbing problems,

unless we work voluntarily and collectively to bring about those social and economic changes which we know, in our consciences, are in the interest of the overwhelming majority of our fellow men and women in this country.

Resistance to favourable and deserved changes can and will only incite revolt among our young people, who will have a deeper understanding of the advantages which independence offers. Considering the high percentage of children in our population, we would be unwise — tragically unwise — to believe that they can be brought up and treated as colonials who arbitrarily accept whatever our masters taught us, without investigation or consideration of its merit or demerit.

We must come to realise, however painful or nostalgic the process, that although age comes before honour, the future belongs to the youth of a country, and its assets and the potential development of those assets are mortgaged to our young people.

Having elected a government, under the rules of our parlia-

mentary democracy, it becomes our duty, out of loyalty to our country and the things that ennoble it, out of respect for the views of the majority of our own people, our own brothers and sisters, as it were, to co-operate and implement those decisions which do not violate our consciences. We must make it our duty to invest our sweat and labours and ideas in the present, so as to lay solid, enduring foundations for the future of our own and our neighbours' children.

And all men and women are our neighbours in the highest sense, deserving of the same measure of charity and esteem which we expect for ourselves from all other men and women in the society, high and low, rich and poor, great and small — and, of course from the Government which we elect to serve the national interests and achieve, however gradually, the greatest good for the greatest number of our people.

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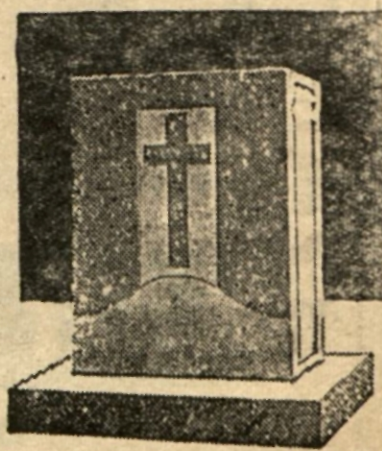
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INDEPENDENCE AND THE CANE FARMERS

(FOR INDEPENDENCE, the voice of the Cane Farmer is heard in The NATION. The writer, Mr. Norman Girwar is manager of the Cane Farmers' Association.)

On August 31st, we celebrate the first anniversary of our independence. We have in the course of the year just past established High Commissions in London, Washington, Ottawa, Caracas and Kingston. We fly our own flag, sing our own National Anthem and we have begun to establish our own defence force. But in so many other respects, independence has inevitably made little difference.

We still pay our bills with the old currency of colonialism, and our laws, educational system, and the habits of thought of our people have not undergone any fundamental change. We are still tied in so many ways to the former metropolitan country. So many of the trappings and modes of thought of the former metropolis still dominate our way of life.

Not the least of these colonial survivals in our midst is the fact that our principal means of production continue in foreign hands. Our two principal industries — oil and sugar are foreign owned. Foreigners own nearly a third of the best arable land. In the light of these facts, many thinking people are asking the question, do Trinidadians and Tobagonians own these two islands?

In the sugar industry, one vast octopoid concern dominates the scene. The plantation system, and its successor, the large and ever growing sugar estates, the most obvious outward visible sign of colonialism, are still very much with us — and they seem destined to be with us for a long time to come.

PROFIT MOTIVE

The profit motive energises the activities of these huge concerns and frequently transcends considerations of national interest.

The political progress we have made is not reflected in our economic advancement.

The sugar industry came to us in 1782 and continued as our principal export, right up to 1897. Cocoa, an indigenous product, took over the lead in 1898 and occupied this position right up to 1923, since which year oil has assumed the paramountcy

and towers like a colossus in our economy, accounting for some 85% of our total exports.

But sugar, as second in command, accounts for more than half of our agricultural exports and employs more labour than any other single industry in the country. The gross revenue from this industry this year is expected to cross \$60m. Despite the accentuated importance however, of sugar on the agricultural side of our economy, the volume of sugar production in Trinidad is decided unilaterally by the sugar manufacturers alone, and this in effect means by one sugar concern. But 18,000 sugar workers and 12,000 cane farmers and their relatives and dependents numbering nearly 100,000 souls or nearly one-eighth of our population are vitally affected by the volume of sugar production in our territory.

NO SAY IN SUGAR POLICY

Government is concerned in this matter because any curtailment of sugar production means increased unemployment and lower net income from taxes, two facts which no government can ignore.

Yet neither the Government nor the cane farmers producing 35% of the canes have any say in matters relating to the sugar policy of this country. It is for



Mr. Norman Girwar

this reason that the Trinidad Cane Farmers' Association has been for three years now agitating the question of the establishment of a Sugar Industry Control Board as the central policy making authority of the local sugar industry. This Board, when established, will end the long innings of one segment of the Industry which for over 150 years has unilaterally decided the fate of scores of thousands who depend on sugar for their means of sustenance.

Government has in its new draft Five-Year Development Programme laid emphasis on the importance of agriculture and the encouragement of efficient small scale farming. Nothing is said about the future of the sugar estates and their continuance in the production of canes.

This plan for the encouragement of small scale farming is being adumbrated at a time when the sugar estates are becoming larger. It is good for the country that sugar production should increase. Anything which promotes the production of wealth for the country is to be encouraged.

But the fundamental issue is— who should do this increased production — the estates or the cane farmers?

The time is now ripe when government agricultural policy

needs to be focussed on the relative advantages of estate and cane farmer production in the light of sociological considerations and the national interests, not merely on the basis of economic efficiency.

IN AUSTRALIA

Australia and Puerto Rico as well as the French sugar growing islands of the Caribbean have already recognized the principle that the production of sugar does not necessarily mean that cane growing and processing must be in the same hands. In Australia there is a rigid separation of the growing and milling processes. This is a principle which the Trinidad Cane Farmers' Association is promulgating for years now — but acceptance seems distant and remote.

But acceptance of this principle must come if the national interests is to take precedence over the interests of a privileged few, if the welfare of the participants in the sugar industry is better for the commonwealth than the enrichment of a few. Economic and social justice demands that this be done — and its implementation be accelerated.

This would mean the gradual supersession of estate production of canes by cane farmers, but the farms which must replace the estates must be economically viable units. The experts advise the establishment of 25 - 50 acre farms, cultivated by farmers under Government supervision as is done in the Sudan in the case of cotton. Wherever possible the co-operative principle in farming should be practised so that the change contemplated would not result in lower production.

The recurrent labour unrest on the cultivation side of the sugar estates would be reduced, the

participants in the industry would have a greater stake in this enterprise, the industry would be more broadly based, the wealth produced in the country will tend more and more to remain here and circulate here and so help stimulate local production and create greater employment opportunities and the national interests would be better served, and all this can be achieved without sacrificing efficiency.

We live in exciting times. We are privileged to help in the shaping of the destiny of our new nation and guide it along paths of our own choosing. What these paths are will determine what our future will be.

God grant us the wisdom to fashion economic institutions and to establish new forms of agricultural organisation more consistent with our national interests so that we can achieve our goal of having a happy and contented farming population.

S. NORMAN GIRWAR.

DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1964/1968

The Draft of the Second Five-Year Plan, 1964-1968 is now published for public comment.

The Government invites public comment on the Draft Plan copies of which may be obtained (price 50 cents) at the Government Printing Office, 2, Victoria Avenue, Port-of-Spain, Warden's Offices, Municipal Offices, Post Offices and book stores.

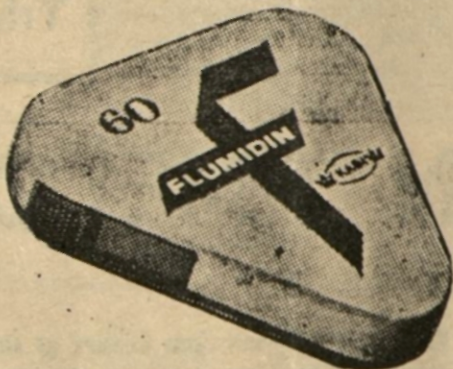
Any comments or objections with respect to this Draft Plan made by or on behalf of any person must be in writing and state:—

- (a) the specific grounds of objections; and
- (b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for; and must be addressed to the Head of the Economic Planning Division of the Prime Minister's Office, Whitehall, Port-of-Spain, in an envelope clearly marked "Draft Second Five-Year Plan, 1964-1968."

All such comments or objections must reach the Head of the Economic Planning Division on or before 14th September, 1963, which is the last date for receipt of memoranda and not 15th August as stated in invitations sent to many organizations.

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AGRICULTURE— II

a broadcast talk

by Frank Barsotti

As indicated in the previous talk on the Chapter on Agriculture, the second section entitled "Prospects for Individual Crops" sets out for the reader the present problems and production possibilities of all the major crops in the agricultural sector as well as the position in respect of livestock production and food processing.

The purpose of this is to enable the reader to obtain a comprehensive picture of the sector, so that the nature of the agricultural problem, and the rationale of the programmes and policy measures will be better understood.

As mentioned in previous talks the problem is a two fold one for while great emphasis must surely be put on raising productivity on the land, attention will also have to be devoted to maintaining existing arrangements for the marketing of certain of our export crops. So that to some extent market limitations may in the final analysis affect the production decisions in agriculture.

SUGAR

For instance while it is quite possible that the production of sugar could be increased, the marketing aspect serves as an inhibiting factor; for after our obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement are fulfilled, any surpluses will have to be sold on the free world market at prices which are normally unremunerative to local producers unless as happened this year international conditions lead to a situation where very high prices prevail.

COFFEE AND CITRUS

Both coffee and citrus growers are confronted by marketing problems as well. In the case of the former crop negotiations are now underway which it is hoped will result in a larger quota allocation for this country. With regard to citrus, vital discussions are soon to begin on the future of certain preferential arrangements, which we have in our principal market — the United Kingdom.

COCOA

It would be wrong to say that cocoa producers are not affected by market conditions, but the case of cocoa is somewhat different. While there are fluctuations in prices which of course affect the profit margins of producers, the unique flavour quality of Trinidad and Tobago cocoa means that for the best grade plantation or estate cocoa premium prices can be obtained in our principal markets.

This means that if local growers can increase their production, and maintain sufficiently high standards there would be no problem as such of disposing of the crop, for there are relatively few cocoa producing countries which compete with this country in the market for flavour cocoa.

BANANA AND COPRA

The problems confronting Banana and Copra producers are outlined, and the reader should be able to understand fully why agricultural research will have to

our overseas earnings, measures will be taken to increase the supply of locally produced foods and livestock products in order to prevent further increases in our food import bill and if possible bring about a reduction within the next decade.

Furthermore, it is both socially and economically desirable that farming and work on the land should be thought of as low status occupations offering no rewards or satisfactions. Agriculture will always be extremely important in this economy, for it can provide a substantial number of the rural population with interesting and rewarding employment, and make an important contribution to our food supply.

Productivity and capital investment in agriculture outside of sugar has been very low in the past, and the incomes of farmers have tended to lag far behind those of people in other sectors of the economy. Thus there has been a tendency for people to leave the land and move into the urban areas in search of higher paying jobs. This means that whatever skills these people

THE NATION, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1963 • Page 5

have may be lost to the country forever, and in addition the result of this urban drift is increased congestion in the cities with all the concomitant social evils.

It is obvious, therefore, that the measures outlined in the Draft Plan must be introduced to increase food production, prevent further movement off the land, and reduce the disparity between incomes in agriculture and incomes in other faster developing sectors of the economy.

IMPROVING FARMERS EARNINGS

Skills and expertise must be improved so that there can be development in food crop production, meat and milk production, and fruit production which rival or surpass the astonishing development in recent years of the poultry industry. Food processing which establishes a vital link between agriculture and industry can also contribute both to the

creation of new jobs, and the improvement of farmers' earnings.

The reader will realise that a great deal has to be done, and that it is quite possible that there will be no dramatic results in the early years; for change especially in agriculture where there are so many factors which can militate against success will come about slowly. The section on Targets specifically states that "the aim has been to establish national production goals which are attainable given the economic, social and institutional environment, as well as the expenditure proposals outlined in the Plan" but also warns that "agricultural projections are liable to sudden error because of weather and the incidence of disease."

Diversification of the economy means that much more attention has to be devoted to what has been described as our lagging sector. The measures outlined in the Plan are designed to provide the required impetus and incentives.

be stepped up if greater productivity in agriculture is to be achieved.

Both crops have been ravaged by diseases for which there are as yet no really effective control measures, although work is being done by the Government research officers, as well as by private organisations.

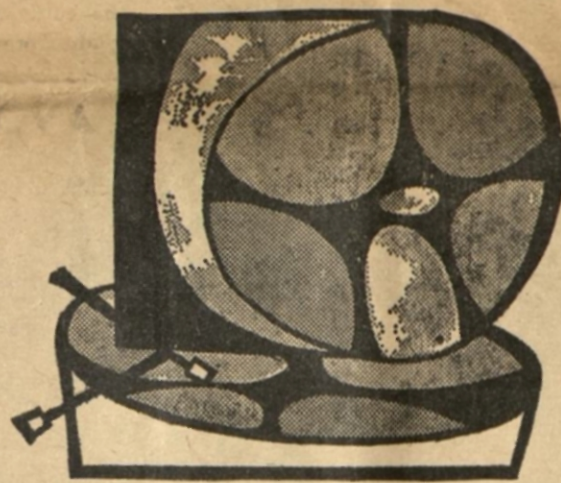
The fact is that because of declining production this country has been unable to fulfil its obligations for the supply of bananas to the United Kingdom, and with regard to copra has in some years had to import supplies for processing locally as there has been a progressive decline in output due to the effects of Red Ring Disease.

REDUCING OUR FOOD IMPORT BILL

It is specifically stated that the intention is to redress the balance between export and domestic agriculture. While, therefore, every effort will be made to increase productivity in the export sector in order to increase



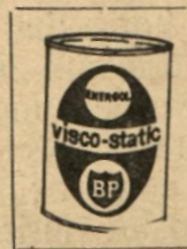
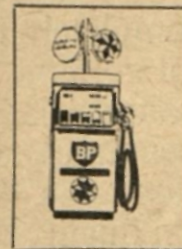
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INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

Outstanding features of the Tobago Independence Anniversary Celebrations were a Variety Show, a March Past and a Tableau put on by school children, at Shaw Park. A PNM dinner was held at the Crown Point Hotel and honours paid to the island by a visiting French warship. The Parliamentary Secretary, Tobago Affairs, Mr. Basil Pitt read the Prime Minister's Message at the children's rally.

Last Thursday evening Mr. Pitt began the celebrations by officially opening the Variety Show at Shaw Park. More than 100 artistes from both islands — calypsonians, creole and Indian dancers, singers and comedians — provided varied entertainment. Mr. Harry Sealey was compere.

On Saturday morning, more than 1,000 children from all the island's schools paraded at Shaw Park. They staged a march past at which Mr. Pitt, deputising for

the Prime Minister, took the salute.

The rally included a tableau in which the children composed formations spelling out the words Independence, Trinidad and Tobago, Discipline, Production, and Tolerance, drawing prolonged applause from the spectators.

After the tableau Mr. Pitt read the Prime Minister's Message and the children were treated to



MR. BASIL PITT

light refreshments at the Secondary School nearby.

On Saturday night Shaw Park was also the scene of a fireworks display when more than 150 pieces were shot off and seen for miles around.

Meanwhile at the Crown Point Hotel the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson, Senator Terrence Shears, Mr. Basil Pitt and County Council Chairman, Mr. Lionel Bonnett were among the 100 persons invited to the Anniversary Dinner by the PNM Legislative Group.

On Sunday morning representatives of all uniformed voluntary organisations assembled at the Car Park, Scarborough before marching off to divine service at various churches. After the services, the groups paraded jointly through the town.

To heighten the festivities, the

French minesweeper "Croix de Sud" commanded by Lieut. Jean Richard arrived in Tobago during the festivities on Saturday morning and berthed alongside the Scarborough pier. Capt. Richard was host to a number of prominent Tobagonians at a reception held on board on Sunday evening. Among his guests were Mr. Pitt, Dr. and Mrs. Jack Armstrong and Capt. and Mrs. Mayo Short. The ship left Tobago on Monday morning.

PARTY FORUM

The PNM Scarborough Party Group conducted a forum last Monday at party headquarters. The theme for discussion, "Eat and Buy Local" produced an interesting and lively debate. The panel comprised Messrs Walter Mendes, Anthony Bishop, Leslie Grey, John Daly and Randolph MacFarlane — all prominent agriculturists and businessmen. Mr. Carl Sardinha was panel chairman. The group will next discuss the Draft Second Five-Year Development Programme.

Congratulations

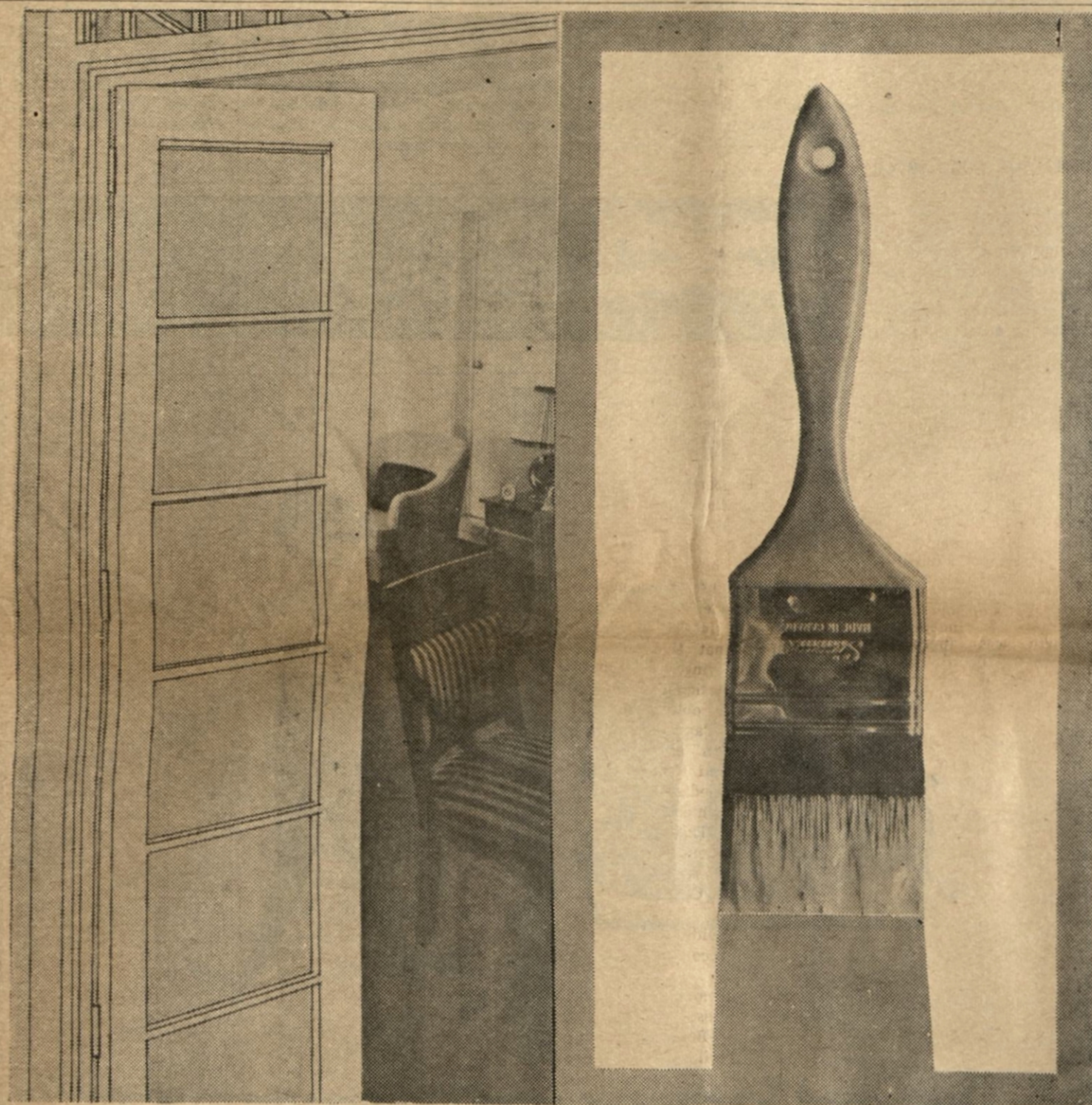
Congratulatory messages poured in last week-end from countries near and far to both the Governor-General and the Prime Minister on the occasion of our anniversary Independence Celebrations.

Notes came from President Kennedy of the USA, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, the President of India, Dr. S. Radha Krishnan, President Joao Goulart of Brazil, President Makarios of Cyprus, President Betancourt of Venezuela, and President Henrich Leubke of the Federal German Republic.

Premiers and Prime Ministers also sent congratulations. Among them were Messrs. Khrushchev, Nehru, Jagan, Castro, Lester Pearson of Canada, Chen Cheng of the Republic of China, and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Adenauer.

The Netherlands Government sent a gift of books as a "cultural birthday present". The books are written by Dutch experts on matters of tropical agriculture and arts for the faculties of the University of the West Indies.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister sent a congratulatory message to the Prime Minister of Malaya on the anniversary of the Independence of the Federation of Malaya.



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PARTY INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

The Trinidad Hilton was the venue of the main Party Celebration to mark the occasion of the First Anniversary of Independence.

The Anniversary Dance held there on Saturday 31st August was attended by approximately two thousand Party members.

The success of this massive Party celebration was due mainly to the work of the San Juan Constituency who were the sponsors and in particular to the work of Mr. Orman Holder the Constituency Chairman.

The Dance was under the patronage of the Chairman of the Party, Dr. Ibbit Mosaheb, who with his charming wife remained throughout the night and enjoyed the dancing.

P.O.S. SOUTH CHILDREN'S CINEMA

The South Port-of-Spain Constituency turned their attention to Youth and organised a Cinema Show at the Odeon for one thousand Children on the morning of Friday, August 30. The programme was carried through by Councillor Zuelika Bansfield, Mr. Ernest V. Whiskey and Mr. Jack Lewsey. After the show the children were assembled at Columbus Square for a bumper treat. Mr. Joseph Le Blanc, Manager of the Odeon made the facilities of the Cinema available for the purpose.

DIEGO MARTIN — DANCES

The Diego Martin Constituency held a dance at the Palm Beach Aquatic Club on Saturday, August 24, and ushered in the celebrations in the Diego Martin Constituency. The Representative of the Constituency, Mr. John O'Halloran was present and joined in the gaiety of the evening. Senator Verna Crichton, Chairman of the Constituency was the principal organiser of this function.

On Friday 30, members of Party Group 8, Diego Martin, participated in a house dance at the home of Dr. Peter Bynoe. This celebration was a grand success.

POINTE-A-PIERRE GET TOGETHER

Party Members of the Pointe-a-Pierre Constituency and Party supporters took part in a Get Together at the Pointe-a-Pierre Constituency Office in Gasparillo. The fete began at 7 p.m. and continued till after midnight on Saturday 24th August. It was an occasion for dancing, impromptu singing and general speech making. The stalwarts of the Constituency spent their hours recounting the election campaigns and the march on April, 22, 1960.

FYZABAD

Fyzabad Constituency Group chose Saturday, August 31 to celebrate the 1st Anniversary of

The General Secretary of the Movement received the following cables on the occasion of the First Anniversary of Independence:

CONGRATULATIONS SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, DURING FIRST YEAR INDEPENDENCE GRENADA NATIONAL PARTY REJOICES WITH YOU.

FROM — SECRETARY GRENADA NATIONAL PARTY. IN "ACCION DEMOCRATICA'S" NAME, THE PARTY OF THE VENEZUELAN PEOPLE, WE SEND YOU OUR FRATERNAL CONGRATULATIONS ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR INDEPENDENCE. YOU KNOW HOW TO LEAD THE NOBLE PEOPLE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. WE EMBRACE YOU. FROM "ACCION DEMOCRATICA".



Party Secretary, Senator Nicholas Simonette

The Women's League

The Women's League of the PNM will hold their Annual Conference on Sunday, September 15, from 9.00 a.m. The venue for the meeting will be published in our next issue. All members of the League are invited, and are asked to wear their uniforms.

St. George County Council:

TENDERS FOR BLASTING, CLEARING AND GRADING OF LALAJA SOUTH ROAD, WARD OF ARIMA:

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 2.00 p.m. on 13th September, 1963 at the Office of the St. George County Council, Centenary Street, Tunapuna, for blasting, clearing and grading of the Lalaja South Road, Ward of Arima.

2. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the St. George County Council at Centenary Street, Tunapuna, during the normal working hours.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that the person or persons tendering have complied with the provisions of, and have fulfilled their obligations under the Income Tax Ordinance to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the (3) years immediately preceding the year for which the tender is being made. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is prepared to supply on request as many copies of this Certificate as are required. The Tenders Board will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a certificate.

4. Envelopes containing tenders must be addressed to the Chairman, Tenders Board, St. George County Council, County Hall, Tunapuna, and marked on the envelope "Tender — Work on Lalaja South Road". There is a Tender Box at the County Council Office in which Tenders must be deposited.

5. The Tenders Board does not bind itself to accept any tender.

A. C. DOLLY,

Chief Executive Officer, St. George County Council.



Mr. Robert Wallace, M.H.R., San Juan

Independence. A Grand Ball was held at the residence of Mrs. George of Pepper Village. The dance was a remarkable success and was attended by a very large number of members and supporters. The committee responsible for organising this celebration comprised Mrs. E. George, Miss Merle Andrews, Mrs. Rodriguez, Mrs. Ruby Roberts and others.

ST. JOSEPH

The St. Joseph Constituency held a Cocktail Party at the St. Joseph Government School to mark the occasion of the First Anniversary of Independence. This Party was appropriately held on Saturday 31st August, and was followed by an Open Air Film Show on the grounds of the St. Joseph Gov't School.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE — TEA PARTY

The Women's League of West Port-of-Spain marked the occasion of the First Anniversary of Independence with a Tea Party. This function was held on Saturday 31st August, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rampersad of Woodbrook.

PARTY NOTES

WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Tunapuna Welfare and Development Council has planned a series of functions to raise funds for building their Community Centre.

First of these will be a Cinema Show on Tuesday, September 10, at the Monarch Cinema. The films are:—

(1) Leave her to Heaven

(2) Thrills of a Romance

Prices are:—Pit 25cts. House 40cts. Bal. 66cts.

Children 25cts. anywhere.

The Second is a Dance to be held at the Perseverance Hall on Saturday, October 5.

A delegation of the Welfare Council led by Mr. Leo Hall held a meeting at the County Hall recently with members of the County Council led by the Chairman Mr. F. Farria on the release of lands on Constantine Park for the Building of the Community Centre.

Arising out of that meeting a letter has been sent to the Chairman of the "Better Village Programme" for an urgent meeting on the matter.

Other matters discussed were: — (a) A development plan for Tunapuna. (b) Drainage. (c) Orphan roads. (d) Better Scavenging.

Members of the delegation were quite satisfied with the meeting and would like to take this opportunity of thanking the County Council for their cordial reception.

NEWS FROM TUNAPUNA CONSTITUENCY GROUP

A meeting of the Constituency group was held at the Perseverance Hall on Sunday, August 18, under the Chairmanship of Mr. George Atherton, Constituency Chairman.

1. The group approved the decision of the Constituency Executive that top priority should be given to the liquidation of rental arrears.

To obtain this objective and to enable the Constituency to be put on a sound financial basis the following was agreed to.

a. All members of the Constituency executive pay a vol sub of \$1.00 per month for six months.

b. All members of the Constituency Group not members of the executive pay a vol sub of 50 cts. per month for six months.

c. That the Constituency Executive sponsor a bingo around the end of October and all party groups are requested not to hold any other functions around the period.

2. A special Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. Clarke to study and report on the draft second five year development plan. Other members are Mrs. Correirra, Mrs. L. Le Bourne, Messrs F. Thomas and Prescott with Mr. W. Bain as Secretary.

All groups are requested to submit their views to this Committee as early as possible to enable the Committee to report by September 8.

3. The Treasurer reported three months rent has been paid with monies received from Central Office on behalf of Party Group 5.

4. Party Group No. 4 reported holding a very successful bingo on Saturday 17. All the proceeds to go towards rental deficit.

TUNAPUNA WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The Tunapuna Constituency unit of the Women's League held installation of officers at the continuation of the constituency conference on Sunday, July 21, 1963.

These officers were elected on Friday, June 28, and were installed on July 21, by Councillor Eutrice Huggins at the Perseverance Hall, Freeling Street, Tunapuna.

The group's officers are: Mrs. Albertina Carrera, Chairman; Mrs. Carmen Teshmore, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Lynda Le Bourne, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Charles, Asst. Secretary; Miss Marion Davis, Treasurer; Miss Louise Ward, Public Relations Officer; Miss Jemima Henry, Education Secretary.

TUNAPUNA PG 16

Party Group 16 of Tunapuna held election of officers on May 28, 1963, and installation on June 19. The Party Secretary, Senator Simonette was present.

Officers elected and installed were: Mr. Clement Charles, Chairman; Mr. Randolph Witshire, vice-chairman; Mrs. Lynda Le Bourne, Secretary; Miss Juliana Scindian, Asst. Secretary; Mr. Kenrick Thomas, Treasurer; Mr. Nathaniel Small, Public Relations Officer; Mr. Paul Lovell, Education Secretary; and Mr. Leon Corbin, Election Officer.

TUNAPUNA PG 17

Party Group 17 of the Tunapuna Constituency held installation of officers ceremony on Wednesday, August 21, at the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Charles, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clement Charles. Mr. Lionel Clarke performed the installation ceremony, and Mr. George Atherton, the Constituency chairman delivered the feature address with the theme "Party Organisation and its Function".

Among the officers installed are: Mr. Cecil Lewis, Chairman; Mrs. Fedora Phillip, vice-Chairman; Mrs. Mary Charles, Secretary; Miss Lenore Smith, Asst. Secretary and Mrs. Angilina Burgess, Treasurer.

The Constituency group representatives are: Mr. Cecil Lewis, Mrs. Mary Charles and Miss Lenora Smith.

TUNAPUNA PG 5

Moonlight in Tobago. Excursion to Tobago. Boat leaves Trinidad on October 5 at 1 p.m. Boat leaves Tobago on October 6 at 10 p.m. Return Fare — \$8.00.

POS WEST PG 3

"Here we are again trying with the youths of the constituency." The Youth League held their installation of officers on August 29. Mr. Winston Best presided, Mr. W. R. Bently acted as installation officer. Also present were Miss Phyllis Mitchell, Councillor Clifford Roach, Mr. Noel Samm, Mr. Irwin Roberts, Mr. Leonard Mayers and Mr. Leo Cabellero.

The officers installed were: Mr. Thomas Sammy, Chairman; Mr. Peter Lewis, Vice-Chairman; Miss Verna Johnson, Secretary; Miss Jacqueline Lewis, Asst. Secretary; Miss Dillis Marcelle, Treasurer. Committee Members: Miss V. Lewis, M. Guy, B. Richens, A. Wilson, S. Solomon, Mr. E. Maynard, A. Roberts, L. Narine, T. Marcelle and T. Cumberbatch.

After the installation of officers Mr. E. Maynard moved a vote of thanks and it was seconded by Miss S. Solomon who brought out the words of the Political Leader, Dr. Eric Williams, "The future of Trinidad and Tobago lies in the hands of the youths."

To bring the function to a close the visitors were entertained by the youths with recitations, songs and refreshments.

This group was formed on August 1 by Mrs. Volda Lewis who is now Female Youth Officer of P.O.S. Constituency.

THE DRAFT PLAN

Copies of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan are available at the Government Printing Office, Warden Offices, Post Offices and Book Stores.

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INCOME FROM TOURISM

FROM A LECTURE — TOURISM —

The tourist trade of Trinidad and Tobago has been increasing steadily over the past decade, and in 1962 the number of visitors, excluding those who spent less than six hours, was 86,000. The industry provided direct employment for fifteen hundred workers in hotels and guest houses, but in addition it generated an estimated equal amount of indirect employment in restaurants, places of entertainment, taxi transport and similar services. The total income from tourism in 1962 was \$19.3 million.

These figures, though impressive, cannot be said to represent a major industry, but Tourism can be made a major industry in Trinidad and Tobago. In view of the fact that Tourism can provide an increasing number of jobs and generate higher levels of income, one of the objectives of the 1964-1968 Development Plan is designed to expand our tourist trade by providing facilities which will increase the numbers of tourists and also cause tourists to lengthen their average stay in the country.

It is important for us to bear in mind that Tourism is by its nature a service industry which requires sensitive responses to changing consumer demand by a large number of individuals and is therefore best handled in principle, within the framework of private enterprise. However, in its present early stage of development, the Government's major task is to provide the appropriate structure within which

by
Joan McIntosh

private initiative can operate effectively.

In this connection, Government has already done a great deal for the tourist industry. It has given assistance by providing loans to hoteliers, by building the Trinidad Hilton Hotel, by the construction of many roads both in Trinidad and in Tobago which made accessible miles of beaches and other attractive sites for hotels, guest houses, restaurants and other tourist facilities. Further assistance has also been provided in the form of liberal incentive legislation which, among other things, allows for the remittance of income taxes for as long as ten years and gives relief from payment of import duty.

Apart from these considerations,

however, other factors need to be taken into account. There should be more opportunities for hotel guests and cruise passengers to make excursions through the islands with a view to showing them the numerous scenic beauties and other attractions of the country. Another important aspect is the need to encourage tourists during the slack summer season. This would depend on two preconditions. The lowering of hotel rates and the building of smaller hotels and beach resorts with small bungalows, charging lower rates than the luxury hotels. One way of attracting a greater number of tourists of average income is by the provision of lower airfares and package air tours around the Caribbean.

In the Draft Five-Year Plan various proposals have been set out in this connection, but in addition there are recommendations made regarding the overall needs for stimulating the tourist industry and so increasing its contribution to the economic development of the country. How-

ever, the success of our efforts in this respect will depend ultimately on the attitude and contribution of the local population. In general, the behaviour of the people towards tourists is one of indifference. It is important that everyone of us should be aware of the benefits which foreign visitors provide for the country and it behoves us all to welcome them and to make their stay pleasant and enjoyable.

For as far as this industry is concerned, Trinidad and Tobago can derive large benefits from an increase in its tourist trade. First of all, in view of the high level of unemployment which exists in the country today, there is need to seek employment opportunities outside of the productive sectors. An expanded tourist industry offers these opportunities. In addition to this, income derived from money spent by foreign visitors is mainly used for consumption, and this in itself has the effect of stimulating sales in the distributive sector and generating further demand for production.

Secondly, expenditure of tourists helps to boost our foreign exchange earnings, and this must be an important consideration in our present stage of economic development. Our import bill continues to increase every year as we import more and more durable consumer goods, to satisfy the growing demand engendered by the increase in incomes of our people. This increase is further aggravated by the need to import capital goods for our industrialization programme. Unless we can increase our foreign exchange earnings in excess of what these imports cost us, our country will be faced with a chronic deficit in our balance of payments. This indeed would be an unhealthy situation.

A third direct benefit from a lucrative tourist trade relates to the likelihood of increasing consumption of our local food production in hotels and restaurants, and of increasing sales of locally-made handicrafts. This would provide a stimulus to our agricultural production and our handicraft industry.

Mr. Gopaul on Collet and Clapp

The secretary of the Teachers' Union, Mr. St. Elmo Gopaul, told THE NATION yesterday that as far as he was concerned the salary proposals by Collett and Clapp should be rejected outright.

He added that the proposals fell far below the hopes and aspirations of members of the teaching profession.

Mr. Gopaul pointed out that according to the new plan, the maximum salary which a trained primary school teacher receives has been cut from \$320 to \$300 per month. He indicated that the majority of teachers fell into that category. Although the minimum had been raised from 190 to 224, the addition would not compensate for the reduction in respect of the maximum.

Nor could he see his way to agree with the proposals for teachers who, through no fault of their own, remained untrained. At present they are paid similar salaries to the trained teachers—120 to 320. But with the regading it goes from 131 to 184.

Integration

On classification, he agreed to the creation of the post of Assistant Principal. However, he still saw the need for the creation of the post of Senior Teacher — since, he argued, it was unlikely that Government would place an Assistant Principal in a school with only 60 pupils and pay him \$50 more.

What teachers wanted was a fully integrated profession. From the report it could be observed that Collett and Clapp had not worked towards this end. He went on to state that there should be one type of classification for schools, be they primary or secondary.

There ought to be no variation in salaries between a graduate master in a primary school and a graduate master in say QRC. What he could agree to is a difference in salary between the non-graduate and the graduate master, to take one example — a difference on the basis of qualification only.

At present, he pointed out, teachers in secondary schools receive many more benefits than teachers in primary schools. There ought to be no disparity between benefits to teachers.

Sparrow resumes World Tour

When Calypso King, the Mighty Sparrow, resumes his world tour, he would take with him a band from St. Thomas, in the American Virgin Islands called "Milo and the Kings". It is a 17-piece orchestra and has in its line up three Trinidad musicians — Bert Innis, Vasso De Freitas, and Hendren Boucaud.

It has been pointed out that American union laws prohibit a foreign artiste from taking his own music to that country. But the Mighty Sparrow has found that the American bands cannot play calypso music well. So he has taken a band from the Caribbean—which plays calypso music well—and whose members are American citizens. Then he included the three Trinidadians to augment the band.

Milo and the Kings played for Sparrow two weeks ago in Puerto Rico. The team will leave here as soon as Sparrow is able to obtain visas for the Trinidad trio.

FASHIONS

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LONDON FASHION

At Mayaro's Market

Last Monday, the Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Mr. L. M. Robinson, opened the newly erected Mayaro Market and toured its compound. A large gathering was on hand to witness the ceremony.

In his address, the MHR for the area, Mr. Victor Campbell, told the gathering that though he was happy to have the market, he was disappointed over the length of time that it had taken Government to agree to its erection. If only the Minister had seen the unsanitary conditions under which foodstuffs were sold in the past, he was certain that Mayaro would have had a market years earlier.

Mr. Campbell took the opportunity to appeal to the Minister for assistance for four fishing villages in that area, Lago Mahoe, Grand Lagoon, Guayaguayare, and Laloon Moruga. He pointed out that the annual catch of fish in these areas always exceed 25,000 lbs., and this qualified the area for some sort of cold storage facilities, at least.

When Mr. Robinson replied, he assured the people that his absence from these areas did not mean that he did not want to visit them, or to look after their needs. He said that as Minister he had the whole country under

his purview, and this placed certain limits on his activities. He explained that the Government was faced with rival claims and limited funds and asked the people to bear with him, and to have the confidence that their needs will certainly not be overlooked.

Other speakers included the Chairman of the Nariva-Mayaro County Council, Mr. M. Mischier, the Senior Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Vernon Ferrer, the MOH of the area, Dr. P. Diggory, and Mr. Eric Hart. Councillor A. Matthews moved the vote of thanks.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

The Community, the Nation First



..... There is far too much selfishness in our community, far too much individualism, far too much personal ambition, far too much of a determination to get one's own way by lawful or unlawful means. It is you boys and girls who will help to build a new society, to develop a new code of behaviour and to frame a new scale of values. **The community comes first.** You cannot hope to swim whilst the community sinks. You are part of the community team, and solid teamwork counts more than individual brilliance.

As your Prime Minister, I greet all you young citizens today. I call on you to dedicate yourselves to the service of our community and to work together, in your schools, in your examinations, on your playing fields, in your junior cooperatives, in your cultural groups, for a better Trinidad and Tobago in which merit will be the deciding factor rather than family origin, or racial grouping, or the colour of one's skin.....

FROM his address to the Independence Anniversary Youth Festival, August 30, 1963.

We have in the past year been spared by our own discipline and tolerance the convulsions and disorders and instability which have afflicted many countries. That is reason for selfcongratulation but not for complacency or arrogance. We have come a long way, but we still have a long way to go. Let us go forward together, consulting and discussing among ourselves as to the best ways to strengthen the foundations of our Independence. **The Nation first,** and each individual an integral part of an integrated Nation. Good luck to you all and may God bless our Nation.

From his Message to the Nation, August 31, 1963.



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Meeting the People — Tour 7

The Prime Minister will begin his seventh Meeting the People Tour on Monday, September 9 and continue till September 14.

This tour will take him through the Eastern Districts of Port-of-Spain and Laventille.

As on previous tours Dr. Williams will meet residents at the level of their village organisations — village councils, agricultural credit societies, cooperatives, women's groups and youth groups.

In his six previous tours the Prime Minister visited St. Patrick, St. Andrew/St. David, Caroni, St. George East, part of Victoria and Tobago.

Tobago Agricultural Exhibition

The Tobago Agricultural Exhibition takes place at Shirvan Park, tomorrow (Saturday) and Sunday. A similar exhibition held two years ago proved to be a tremendous success. Tomorrow's show should be even better, the farmers believe.

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5 YEAR PLAN

What is it?
What will it do?
Why do we need it?

Mr. William G. Demas head of the Government Planning unit will answer these questions about the draft 5-year plan.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT, AND MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 8. p.m.

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Malick — where we live

Ideally situated, at the foot of lofty hills lies the fertile valley of Malick, in the almost unknown region of upper Barataria. Leaving the Eastern Main Road, via Sixth Avenue, which is joined by Malick Trace, you wind your way uphill, passing the R. C. Church and School.

On the left hand one sees the newly constructed St. Dominics Convent, and on the right the well-laid out streets with three and two bedroom Cottages, both of the Rental-Mortgage and Self-Help schemes.

Way up along the road, which levels-off now into a plateau which is Malick itself, nestling as it were under the brow of the hill, reposes a self-help village scheme which was inaugurated by HRH Princess Alice on one of her visits to this country.

This entire housing project of over 300 buildings, embodying the whole Malick area was implemented as the first in a series of efforts by Government to ease the ever-increasing demand in Port-of-Spain for houses and more houses.

Just about the middle of the area, there has been recently erected about 20 two-family cottages known as decanting centres which are being used as temporary housing for persons who have been displaced through Government's slum-clearance drive.

That the villagers are proud of their homes, can be seen from the fact that every effort is made to keep the area clean and healthy. One can see lovely grass lawns painstakingly cared for. The various flower gardens with multicoloured blossoms, lend a picturesque finish to the beautifully painted buildings.

Not to be outdone in care is the wonderful assortment of vegetables in the kitchen gardens which, though nearly always located at the rear of the house, make it lose none of its attractiveness.

Some residents, to improve the comfort and style of the cottages, have made structural changes which, blending with the neighbourhood, add a certain amount of charm and dignity to it.

At present the water situation is far from what we had hoped it to be. Neither is the sanitary condition of our streets and drains up to expectations, but we the residents hope that, in process of time, Government will improve these amenities. We expect in the near future to see a

Post Box centrally located. We can boast of our Telephone Pay Station and can only hope that pretty soon a first-aid and a police booth would be set-up for our convenience.

This area is expanding rapidly. Indeed ours is said to be Trinidad's fastest rising village in the last ten years. We would especially like to see the sidewalks on our main road, paved.

There is no transportation problem in Malick. We are just five minutes walk from the E. M. Road. The taxis shuttle through in a constant stream. We would like, however, to ask the drivers to exercise more care as they ply their trade in our area.

Community life in Malick, can be an example to other parts of the country. To the people who matter, the "next door neighbour" is everybody's friend. There is a feeling of freedom, of Independence, of confidence in the air.

We boast of a village council whose membership covers a wide cross section of the inhabitants. In the hands of capable and ardent officers, this Council is going from strength to strength.

Quite recently there was an athletic sports meeting by a newly formed sports group, under the auspices of the Village Council, which was so well attended, and on a very rainy day besides, that it was decided to make the meeting an annual affair.

This sports group, however, is experiencing some difficulty in acquiring a place where they can hold their meetings, without disturbing anyone. They are, however, undaunted in their efforts to succeed. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm shown in a football or cricket match (full side) played in one of the side streets. Residents from far and near come to look on and enjoy themselves.

With the intermingling of the displaced persons from other areas who are now housed in the Decanting Centres, a cross-section of religious beliefs are represented.

ted, and the large majority of our people are church goers.

In all this conglomeration of peoples and races mingling together, in so short a space of time, one might very well ask, how do they get on with each other.

The atmosphere prevailing in Malick today is one of complete Independence. Not Independence as the country has achieved it, but a personal feeling that at last one is being noticed, and being regarded as people. We have been given a sense of responsibility, never before allowed by any previous Government.

I ask the TUC

The Editor,
The NATION.

The cries of rising unemployment in this country seems to be the voice of hypocrites and not that of persons sympathetic with the claims of unemployed citizens to be employed in Government services or in other places.

It is inconceivable that the Trade Union Movement is intended for the protection and upliftment of those who are working and to ignore the intense sufferings of the worker or citizen who is not employed.

In the light of the large number of our citizens who for months or years are out of employment, I challenge every union leader to show the injustice in the present proposed Salary Plan, especially, when this huge sum of almost four million dollars could easily be translated into job opportunities without any hardship whatsoever being inflicted on anybody in the country.

It is a thorough disgrace for the TUC to give its support to the CSA in rejecting this "Salary Plan" since it is the open policy or bounden duty of the TUC to have the country's wealth at the disposal of the Government go to the largest number of workers and not to some by way of excessive high wages.

I wish to ask the TUC if it is satisfied with the behaviour of the CSA in having as many workers in the employ of Government, if by its policy of increased wages it is not denying job opportunities to legitimate citizens of our country?

I also wish to draw the attention of the TUC to the growing desperation of all those who are today unemployed and who are no longer prepared to have wage increases dominate job opportunities which are vital to their well being.

CECIL EWING,
3D Carlton Lane,
San Fernando.

National Housing Authority.

TENDERS FOR P.C. ITEM —
PAINTING

Persons or Firms interested in Tendering for Painting as a P.C. Item in relation to Contracts awarded by the National Housing Authority, are requested to submit Names and Addresses, to the Interim Secretary, National Housing Authority, 47 Sackville Street, Port-of-Spain on or before NOON on WEDNESDAY 11th SEPTEMBER, 1963.

ALVA DEANE,
Interim Secretary,
NATIONAL HOUSING
AUTHORITY.

Port-of-Spain City Council

CLAIM TO CEMETERY
ALLOTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 253 (5) of the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 39, No. 1, that ERNEST KENWYN BAILEY of the City of Port-of-Spain in the Island of Trinidad has applied to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Port-of-Spain (hereinafter called "the Corporation") for the grant to him of the Exclusive Right of Burial in an allotment measuring Three (3) feet by Ten (10) feet situated in Block No. 29, East of 8th Street on 3rd row, First grave space North of Moze's allotment and 8th grave space South of Phillips' allotment in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery and registered in the name of Millicent Sealy; and that the Corporation intend to issue to the said ERNEST KENWYN BAILEY the grant applied for unless objection to the issue thereof is lodged with the Corporation before the 30th day of September, 1963, and the Corporation are satisfied, after investigation, that the objector has shown sufficient cause why such grant should not be issued.

A. F. HEWITT,
Town Clerk.

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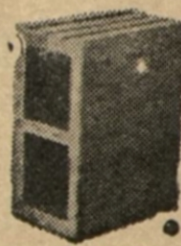
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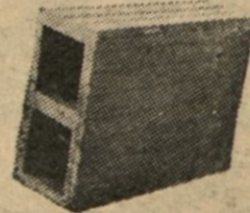


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Dominion Oil hopes

"In making this statement we wish to point out that Dominion Oil Limited is still in the exploration stage of operations, and consequently our remarks are confined to exploration and production matters. We have been active in Trinidad since 1952 and to date have expended the sum of WI \$66,500,000 without having encountered oil or gas in commercial quantities; however, it is self-evident from the fact that we are still actively exploring, with a current, daily expenditure of some WI \$28,800.00, that we have faith in the future oil prospects in Trinidad. In other words, we do believe that the production of oil in Trinidad and Tobago will be maintained and increased through additional discoveries.

the future

"We are not, however, prepared to make any quantitative estimates in this respect, particularly in view of the well-known complexity of Trinidad oil geology. The future of oil production in Trinidad will depend upon the nature of developed reservoirs, upon the number, size and character of reservoirs to be found in the future, and upon the competitive economic position of Trinidad oil.

over demand have shown themselves in a declining trend in international oil companies' returns on sales and on investments.

"In this situation it is essential to maintain an investment environment sufficiently favourable to attract the large amounts of capital which will be needed if the oil industry is to continue to meet the demands which will be made on it in future years.

"Each company engaging in international exploration and production must view its projects in this context. With respect to the

For additional Discoveries

"In this connection, it should be noted that in recent years the international oil industry has been characterized by a capacity to produce much more crude oil and refined products than the market can readily absorb. Demand has been growing continuously in most countries, but successful exploration in numerous areas, especially since the latter part of the 1950's, has meant that producing capacity has grown more rapidly than demand. In this situation, it is inevitable for there to be downward pressure on the prices that can be obtained in the world's oil markets.

"Although there have been substantial increases in production capacity in the older producing areas of the Middle East and Caribbean area, the opening up of entirely new producing fields in the Middle East and elsewhere has had an equally, or perhaps even more, significant impact on world markets.

"By far the largest part of the international industry is in the hands of separate commercial companies each independently competing for markets and striving for the most economical sources of supply. Since the early 1950's, the number of private entities engaged in the industry has multiplied many times, and many of the new entrants have played a central role in the development of the new productive capacity referred to above.

"Their search for outlets which would enable them to recover heavy investments has led to sharp discounting of crude oil prices and has greatly heightened the pressures upon market prices in consuming areas. Last but not least, the Soviet bloc has utilized its own excess producing capacity, generated by intensive exploration in the 1950's, to penetrate non-Communist markets with crude priced at levels often far below existing market prices. As a result, in several countries notably Cuba and Italy, the whole or a significant part of a market previously open to non-Communist producing countries has been lost, and prices realizable in remaining markets have been seriously undermined.

"Overall, fiercely competitive conditions, deriving from an increase in the number of entities in the industry and from a chronic surplus of producing capacity

to the economic welfare as well as the security of the United States. These principles have received partial recognition in the present Trinidad law, and it is believed that future implementation would be in the mutual interest of the nation and the industry.

exchange control

"Since the oil industry operates all over the world, we believe that fair and workable foreign exchange treatment is essential. Of utmost importance to us is assurance that we will not be subjected to onerous exchange controls or discriminatory exchange rate practices and that we will enjoy full freedom with respect to recovery of capital and realization of earnings in our own currency.

"For example, we desire assurance that we may limit transfers of funds to host countries to funds required for local expenditures; that local sales may be effected at prices realistically reflecting world prices; that we may sell oil for export, determining ourselves our export markets and export prices, with such sales realistically reflected on our books; that local currency sales proceeds may be used to meet local expenditures for operations, payments to Government, reinvestment and for obtaining foreign exchange to cover costs of materials and services imported from abroad; that we may retain abroad the foreign exchange proceeds of export sales; and that we will not be subject to exchange rate discrimination through multiple rate practices or otherwise.

"With regard to any investigation which may be undertaken with respect to the regulation of operating and producing practices, we wish to take this opportunity to point out that our parent company, Standard Oil Company of California, has pioneered in many areas of the world in promoting research, development and application of modern and efficient methods in the drilling and production segments of the industry, in the conservation of natural resources, and development, advancement and safety of personnel.

"We consider that all these principles are equally in the best interests of the nation, its people, and the oil industry. We cooperate wholeheartedly in working with all governmental Ministries, agencies or regulatory bodies which are concerned with matters bearing upon the operations of the oil industry.

"If the growth of the oil and

50-50 legislation

"In the event '50/50 legislation' should be considered, we believe that true 50/50 sharing should exist; that is, the Government's share should not exceed fifty percent of the figure representing the differences between the actual, realized value of production less the cost of production, including capital write-off. Government's share should include royalty, rentals, income taxes assessed by all governmental units, import and export duties, if any, and any other direct taxes, charges, imposts or duties assessed upon petroleum or other financial transactions in connection with the venture.

and increased Production

Tax provisions should be those applicable generally under the tax laws of the country and should not discriminate against the oil industry.

"With respect to taxation, a lesson may be drawn from the success of the oil and gas industry in the United States of America. Perhaps the most significant factor in the encouragement and development of this industry during the last 38 years has been the favourable income tax provisions of the U.S. Tax Law.

These provisions, which are principally the percentage depletion allowance and the option to expense intangible drilling costs, have attracted vast capital into this industry and have been decisive factors in the growth of a healthy, vigorous industry which has in turn contributed greatly

gas industry is to be fostered, there must be active cooperation between the various government officials and the oil companies, and proposed changes in the regulations or practices involving petroleum matters should be carefully considered and discussed fully with the industry.

to be competitive

"In the interest of maintaining and enhancing the competitive economic status of Trinidad oil in the world markets, and consistent with the legitimate desire of Government to be fully informed on petroleum matters, we most respectfully urge that no unreasonable regulations or restrictions be imposed which would lead to costly delays in operations, restrictions on movement of supplies and

materials, the forced use of unnecessary personnel, the preparation of impractical, voluminous detailed reports, and other impractical and costly demands as to drilling, completion or production matters.

"Concerning land retention costs, we believe that high surface taxes or rentals divert funds from and reduce the total exploratory effort. We believe that the best interests of the nation and of the company are served by the company devoting as much as possible of its available investment funds to the technical search for oil.

"We also note that the Commission is to make recommendations designed to ensure stability

of level of employment. Dominion Oil Limited is always keenly aware of its responsibilities to its 90 employees in Trinidad. We recognize job security as a major factor in the morale, confidence and happiness of all employees. For this reason, it is a constant objective of our company policy; however, our ability to provide continuous employment depends primarily on our success in finding commercial production."

"In reply to a query by the Chairman as to why the section dealing with 50-50 legislation was included, Mr. Albright indicated that it was because Government had raised the question during discussions with the company earlier.

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FREDERICK STREET, PORT-OF-SPAIN
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Victoria County Council TENDERS FOR SCAVENGING RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed separate Tenders will be received up to 1.00 p.m. of the afternoon of Thursday, 12th September, 1963, at the County Hall, Princes Town, for Scavenging each of the following districts in the County of Victoria for the period ending 31st December, 1963.

1. District Nos. 3—Williamsville and 20. — Reform/Ben Lomond
2. District No. 6 — Princes Town.
3. Each of the districts 3, 20 and 6 will be scavenged by a motor-lorry of not less than 3 cubic yards in good working condition to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer.
4. Tenders must be submitted in separate envelopes for each district and prices quoted on a daily basis.
5. Details of the districts, scavenging schedules and conditions of contract may be obtained, during normal working hours, at the County Hall, Princes Town.
6. Tenderers will be required to deposit with the Chief, Executive Officer, Princes Town, the sum of \$250.00 in cash or by certified cheque in respect of the tender for each district, before it is submitted, and this fact must be recorded on the tender by quoting the receipt number and date of deposit.
7. All vehicles shall be covered with plain galvanise sheets to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer and licensed and insured in the name of the successful tenderer before a contract for the use of the same is entered into. Prior to the execution of the contract the Local Health Authority will inspect the Units and satisfy itself that they fulfill the requirements necessary for the performance of the contract.
8. Each tender must be accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that the person or persons tendering have complied with the provision of and have fulfilled their obligations under the Income Tax Ordinance to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the three (3) years immediately preceding the year for which the tender is being made, viz: 1961, 1962 and 1963. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is prepared to supply on request as many copies of this certificate as required. The Board will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a certificate.
9. Successful tenderers will be required to give security for the due performance of their contracts in the sum of \$500.00 for each district.
10. The Council will refund all deposits made by tenderers, but may forfeit any sums so deposited if:—
 - (a) any person making the deposit fails to submit a tender and
 - (b) any person whose tender is accepted fails, or refuses to enter into a formal contract within fourteen days after date of notification in writing and signed by the Secretary of the Tenders Board.
11. After a contract is awarded, the Council shall refund all deposits made by tenderers, save as provided for in clause 9 (a) and 9 (b).
12. Tenders in sealed envelopes addressed to the CHAIRMAN TENDERS BOARD, VICTORIA COUNTY COUNCIL, COUNTY HALL, PRINCES TOWN, must be marked "Tender for Scavenging District," and placed in the Tenders Box placed there for the purpose not later than 1.00 p.m. on Thursday, 12th September, 1963. There is a Tender Box at the County Council Office in which Tenders must be deposited.
13. The Tenders Board does not undertake to accept any tender.

P. A. ALCALA, Chief Executive Officer,
Victoria County Council (PRINCES TOWN).

N.B.: District No. 20 — Reform/Ben Lomond now forms part of District No. 3.

OUR THEATRES (3)

Any further theatres built in the West Indies will probably be operated by amateur groups or drama leagues or, best of all, by national companies. None of these bodies is likely to be wealthy. Therefore our theatres had better be relatively inexpensive to build and operate, without being badly designed and equipped. That is, they will have to be pocket theatres with a seating capacity of, say, two hundred to two hundred and fifty.

The two best equipped theatres in the West Indies, Queen's Hall, Port-of-Spain, and the Ward Theatre, Kingston, are also two of our largest. Queen's Hall is run by a board appointed by the government, and the Ward Theatre by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, a municipal body. They are both operated, I believe, at a loss. And yet the cost of renting them is so high as to deter all but the richest drama groups from contemplating staging productions in them. It costs an amateur group \$125 to rent Queen's Hall for a per-

formance night. If my memory is accurate, it costs about \$100 to rent the Ward Theatre. There are perhaps six groups in the entire West Indies which can comfortably budget for this kind of expense.

But what of the design of the pocket theatres? My ideas on this subject are extremely tentative, unspecific even, for I am no architect and, though it is possible to guess at directions which the West Indian drama might take, it is not possible to be sure that a guess on this

matter is not merely a personal hope which developments might prove to be vain. But we will look at what the playwrights and choreographers and musicians are doing and see what ideas are suggested by their work.

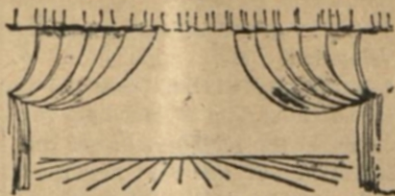
realistic drama

I believe that the proscenium arch stage, with audience on one side of a straight line and players on the other, is a limitation that we had better do away with. This sort of design developed along with the realistic European drama of the late nineteenth and the twentieth century. Many believe that the twentieth century has carried realism and naturalism as far as they can go. The realistic drama, most of which is set in the rooms of houses, offices and so on, pretends that the audience forms no part of the ceremony of performance, but are eavesdropping upon a real series of events. The "fourth wall" has been slyly removed, and the style of playing is contained and introverted, in relation to the stage, rather than extraverted and theatrical.

Most West Indian plays apparently adopt the realistic manner, but their genius is essentially comic, that is, extraverted, and they require an extravert style of playing. No comedy can pretend that an audience is not present.

Derek Walcott

The experimental work of, say, Derek Walcott is frankly extraverted, frankly assumes an audience. I am thinking of plays like *Malcauchon*, in which a "conteur" or story-teller conducts the play for the audience, with whom he must be in close contact; or *Ti Jean and his Brothers*, in which the Frog, the Cricket, the Firefly and the Bird tell the story, which is dramatised as they tell it.



are seated on three sides of it, as is the case in the Shakespearian theatre at Stratford, Ontario. On this sort of stage, realism of set, particularly of indoor set, would be difficult to achieve. But the twentieth century has been gradually abandoning realism of set, for there is no point in competing with the film on something for which it is patently better suited. The only thing that the stage can offer which the film cannot is the live actor moving in three dimensions. A triumphantly important "only thing." Changes of scene can be effectively conveyed by changes of lighting and stage properties. If the contour figure is here

to stay in the West Indies theatre, he must be provided for. The orchestra, too, must be provided for—not hidden in an orchestra pit, but accommodated on the stage, for it seems likely that its function will be more than incidental. There is no reason why a drummer should not be an actor or a dancer as well.

These, then, seem to be the more obvious needs. All that remains is to design the theatre. Does Mr. Laird wish to say anything?

Slade Hopkinson

OUR TEXTILE DESIGNER



When Althea McNish the brilliant textile designer was here last year on a Government familiarisation scholarship she lectured widely in schools to teachers and children and to the general public. She exhibited her work at the Government Training College and at the National Museum as part of the Independence celebrations.

She has not been idle since. Working and studying intensively as she has been doing for the last ten years, she recently acquired the status of Designer of the Royal College of Arts and a Member of the School of Industrial Arts. She also won a scholarship offered by the British Cotton Board which sends her off to study in France and Italy.

Althea has done the interior decoration of the Trinidad and Tobago embassies in London and Washington and murals in the P & O Liner 'Oriana'. The picture shows Althea talking to Carol Rosen of the BBC, showing her a scarf she designed.

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I ask no pardon for considering Sparrow's *The Slave* as a piece of theatre, intended as a dance or mime which is "narrated" by the singer, who becomes the conteur. Here again an audience is positively assumed, not negatively accepted, and the conteur must be in close physical relationship with them. Incidentally, it should cause no surprise that a valid experiment in theatre comes from a calypsonian; but rather make one aware of what exciting developments are likely.

Beryl McBurnie's dance presentations often take the form of lecture-demonstrations. It is not difficult to imagine the lecturer being replaced by a conteur whose function is creative and integrated into the dance, rather than purely explanatory in the fashion of a teacher.

The extraversion which is characteristic of our theatre needs a stage which is separated as little as possible from the audience. Perhaps a stage which projects into the audience, who

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The dominance of the plantation in the country's agriculture grew out of the very nature of colonialism which created it. Peasant agriculture or such of it as we do have here in Trinidad was a corollary of the same colonial system which used slave labour for the production of native raw materials for the mills and factories as well as the consumption of the metropolitan or colonial power.

The abolition of slavery did not mean the end of the plantation system in colonial agriculture. After slavery came indentured labour, to attempt to carry on where chattel-slave labour had failed. The indenture substitute however was as much a failure as the slave system. And in the end the plantocracy was forced to fall back on a new relationship with the former victims of both these slave systems.

Where before they had served as chattel slaves or near-slaves, these former victims were employed for money wages. But neither the chattel slave nor the indentured slave was trained or equipped as a farmer — although after both systems had failed, they were forced to live as much off the scraps of land to which comparatively few of them had access as the pittance they were paid as wages.

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THE NEW PLAN

The touchstone of the Government's new agricultural plan is to develop the peasant sector to maximum productive capacity. This will be done not only by assisting those already on the land and making it worthwhile for them to remain on the land. The plan is to induce others to go on the land by making it possible for them to get lands and by providing them with services necessary to make life on the land tolerable and the prospects good. The plan aims to give facilities for training and technical advice the same priority as financial assistance and the creation of a national marketing organisation. This is absolutely necessary because of the lack of up-to-date agricultural knowledge and education among the majority of the farmers already on the land as well as among those who will become the new farmers of the peasant system.

If sound agricultural practices by small farmers do not keep pace with government economic assistance and the provision of adequate marketing facilities, then there could be no guarantee at all that the small farmers as a whole will ever achieve that standard of productive efficiency (both as regards quality and quantity) which alone can ensure that small farmer's future will be hopeful, of that the huge food import bill, which has been costing the country around \$80 million per year and jeopardising its international balance of payments, will be reduced fast enough, if substantially at all.

The crucial aspect of any agricultural development plan will be the number of people who will be gainfully employed. It is significant that even as things stand today (undeveloped and unplanned), agriculture nevertheless employs nearly 56,000 persons or 21% of the working population, although it contributes only 7% to gross domestic production.

The scope of agricultural development, in economic as well as human terms, thus seems reasonably unlimited within the foreseeable future.

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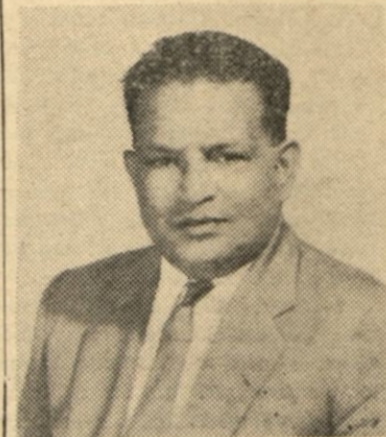
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The Economy of Trinidad & Tobago

(Concluded from last Week)

It would take too long — and would sound more like an election campaign speech, I am sure — to record Government's accomplishments in these different fields referred to in Sir Hugh Wooding's speech. At least, may I mention the progress we have made in our dealings with the Oil Companies and the greater profits we can now enjoy from the oil industry — an industry which now provides nearly 40% of Government revenue.



Mr. B. I. Lalsingh

The strides we have made in our export trade are proud achievements. According to our Prime Minister in his 1961 Party Convention speech we had sent "\$81m. of exports to Curacao; \$51m. to British Guiana; \$44m. to Jamaica; \$27m. to Surinam; about \$27m. to Barbados and \$24m. to Guadeloupe," to speak only of our Caribbean neighbours.

ECONOMIC PROSPECT

Nor should we fail to take into account the role of the Industrial Development Corporation in the economic sphere. By 1962 we had recorded eighty-three (83) pioneer industries representing an investment of \$67.7m. and absorbing some 4,300 workers. It is superfluous to mention the Hilton as one of our achievements in the development of hotel facilities and in the promotion of the Tourist industry.

The present "Buy Local" and "Eat Local" campaigns, despite the cartoonists of the daily press, represent a turning point in our way of life which will redound to our economic credit if we can only control and master our age-old prejudices against the local product. Our new status as an Independent Nation would have greater meaning if our aim were self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

What are the prospects of this country on the economic front? I think we have no reason to doubt the optimism which others have expressed for us—such as the World Bank who made a serious appraisal of the situation or of various other experts who have visited the country. In closing, I should like to leave you with the views of one of them, Dr. Werner Gatz submitted in his masterly report "Economic Conditions and Development Potentials in Trinidad and Tobago" which was prepared for the German Federal Ministry of Economics. Said Dr. Gatz in part:

"Trinidad is the country with the highest rate of economic expansion in the West Indies and in the Caribbean. It possesses the relatively highest national income and greatest comparative cost advantages of all the West Indian islands...It should not be difficult under the existing favourable conditions for the country to accelerate its expansion...Trinidad has every chance of becoming the industrial core of the West Indies...There can be no justification for continuing to grant Trinidad the status of an underdeveloped country. Trinidad is an emergent country in the best sense of the word."

If we can have for ourselves the faith that others have in us, I think we need have no fear as we approach our most serious test—our ability to work towards the realization of Government's Second Five-Year Development Plan with all it means for the economic promotion of our new Nation.

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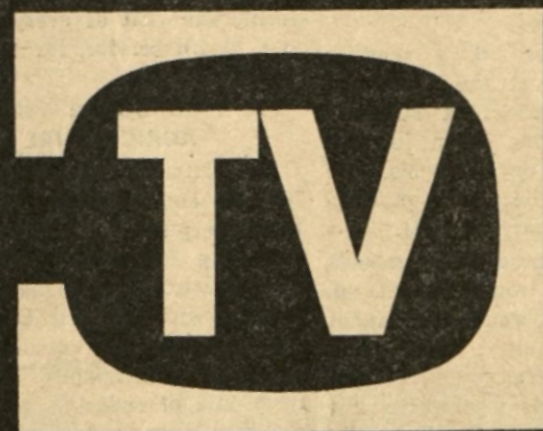
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NUTRITION EDUCATION — to school curriculum

a new addition

Two weeks ago, the Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Pierre, formally opened a course for teachers at the Community Education Workshop. The ceremony marked the inauguration of the three-year "Applied Nutrition Programme."

The Programme is a joint effort of the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children Fund. Stated briefly, the object of the Programme is to improve the nutritional state of the local population. The man in charge of all operations is FAO's Regional Adviser, Dr. Santiago Antuna of Uruguay.

Perhaps, what makes the institution of the Programme more important is the fact that it would be started in the schools. (Nutrition Education is a subject to be put on to the curriculum so that there exists a great possibility that the attitude of citizens towards agriculture would be revolutionized, in time.

The Schools

These 24 teachers hail from twelve schools in Trinidad and Tobago. The Toco R.C., Manzanilla Government, North Oropouche Government, Cumuto Government, Brighton E.C., Palo Seco Government, Riversdale C.M., Picton C.M., in Victoria St. Therese R.C., in Nariva, Diego Martin Secondary School, Mason Hall Government, in Tobago, Charlotteville Methodist in Tobago.

One male, and one female teacher has been chosen from each pilot school, and they are being lectured to in the elements of nutrition and food production to prepare them to teach in their schools those notions of sound nutritional food production called for in the curriculum.

During the last week of the course, the men will be taken to the Faculty of Agriculture at St. Augustine, or the Experimental Station at Centeno; and the women to the John S. Donaldson Technical Institute for further instructions in their respective fields.

Seminars for HT's

The course ends on September 7, with a lecture by Dr. Charles of the Ministry of Health; but the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Mr. L. Robinson, will officially close the course.

On September 6, a seminar will be held at the Workshop for Head Teachers of all pilot schools to bring them in line with the new developments. The theme would be Nutrition Education in Primary Schools.

In each of these twelve schools a poultry-run would be set up, and the boys would be taught how to raise poultry; rabbits; and to grow vegetable crops, and fruits. The girls meanwhile, will be taught how to prepare the eggs, the meat from the rabbits and chickens, and to preserve the fruits and vegetables, in such a manner that the optimum nutritional value could be derived from them.

Now, the children would be encouraged to teach their parents

these skills; and where feasible, seeds, shoots of plants and small stock produced in the schools may be distributed to students for use in family plots to encourage the improvement of family food production. Parents and villagers will be encouraged to visit schools and to observe the techniques of gardening and small animal raising, taught and demonstrated through them.

Clearly, the object of all this is to raise the agricultural production of the farmer; again the use of a balanced diet, with such foods well prepared, would have the effect of raising the productive capacity of the individual; make him more efficient; and less susceptible to disease.

In time, the farmers around the particular areas in which these schools are situated would be encouraged to form themselves into what Dr. Antuna described as "a special type of co-operative — one that is more human." Through the co-operative, farmers would be given aid — though not in cash. They would be supplied with efficient, but simple pieces of equipment for use on the land.

All this ties in nicely with Government's agricultural policy, and would have the effect of supplementing its efforts in this field — both from the technical, and financial standpoints.

During the life of the Programme, 1-day seminars will be held at pilot schools for teachers to observe what is being done; it is expected that they would take back ideas to their own schools.

Over the three-year span of the plan, 90 teachers from 45 pilot schools will be trained.

THE PROGRAMME THROUGH THE MEDICAL SERVICES

All personnel of the Medical Services throughout Trinidad and Tobago, and in particular nurses, midwives, and public health inspectors, will receive intensive locally conducted courses of training in the elements of nutrition, to fit them to undertake the indoctrination in good nutrition of the public with which they are in daily contact.

These courses may, insofar as may be necessary, be taught by specialists, and advisers in the fields of nutrition and food production who are available in the country, or by specialists from the co-operating International Organisations, and other Government and private agencies.

Nutrition will be emphasized during the visit of every patient to a health service, for whatever reason;

THE PROGRAMME THROUGH AGRICULTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce will continue to pursue a policy of encouraging commercial production of foodstuffs in Trinidad and Tobago, with the particular aim of improving the quality and yields of nutritionally desirable foods and of reducing the prices at which these foods can economically be offered on the local market.

The agricultural extension workers, with the co-operation of the school teachers, will organize and assist youth agricultural clubs and will promote among them special projects on nutri-

tion education and food production.

For the above objectives, the agricultural extension workers will advise and assist in the laying-out of school, family and youth club gardens and small stock raising projects, as well as in soil preparation and conservation methods, practical use of fertilizers, pesticides, compost making, practical management of poultry and rabbitry, etc.



Senator Donald Pierre
Minister of Education

With the financial collaboration of the Agricultural Credit Bank and the participation of the Agricultural Extension Service personnel in tasks of technical orientation and supervision, projects on agricultural supervised credit will be organized, which will facilitate economically and technically the improvement of the activities of rural families and communities. In particular, the needed emphasis will be given to the organization of co-operatives of production and consumption, likewise to the creation and promotion of industries and family and community handicrafts, which would increase the family purchasing power to apply a better feeding.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce will continue to strengthen its present policies for the improvement of food marketing and preservation within Trinidad and Tobago.

THE PROGRAMME THROUGH THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Some parts of this programme will form part of the regular programme of the Community Development Service. The community development workers will be valuable particularly collaborating in the promotion and execution of the food production, preparation and preservation programmes, helping the people to produce more food, both vegetable and animal, through improved farming and home and kitchen gardening, to enable them to feed their families better and to improve their economic status and standard of living in the family.

The Home Economics Extension Programme will be developed by the community Development Service of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, giving special emphasis to nutrition in its activities and will emphasize the teaching through demonstration of the following:

- The selection of well balanced low-cost diets composed of locally available foods;
- Methods for the preparation of food based upon good hygiene and sound nutritional principles;
- The possibilities of increas-

ing the local production of food, and the use of appropriate methods of preserving foods;

- The preparation of correct diets for infants and children.

TRAINING NEEDS FOR THE PROGRAMME

Locally conducted courses of training and information seminars will be provided for personnel of the four Ministries who are committed to plan and execute the programme. These will include the following courses and seminars:

- A week-end seminar for ten Medical Officers;
- A week seminar for twenty School Inspectors and Community Development Officers;
- Three three-week courses for ninety Primary School Teachers;
- Four two-week courses for one hundred Public Health Nurses;
- Three ten-day courses for one hundred Community Development Leaders;
- A three-day seminar for twenty Agricultural Extension Officers;
- A three-day seminar for twenty Public Health Inspectors.

These courses and seminars will be organized by the Co-ordinating Nutrition Committee, in close co-ordination with the corresponding Ministries and in conformity with the detailed plans and objectives laid down by it.

Educational materials such as manuals, pamphlets, posters, models, etc., to facilitate the teaching on food and nutrition will be prepared in a Central Unit for the production and reproduction of audio-visual means as well as for administering the corresponding educational-aid equipment. The Central Unit will be attached to the Co-ordinating Nutrition Committee office and will be operated by local personnel under the guidance of the FAO and the WHO advisers. The UNICEF will provide the necessary audio-visual equipment and supplies for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) will provide advisers on nutrition, agriculture and home economics, to advise the Government as to the planning, execution and future development of the programme.

The FAO and the WHO will, in its budgetary possibilities, consider requests from the Government for the training outside Trinidad and Tobago, in fields related to the present programme, of such personnel as may be recommended for this purpose by the collaborating Ministries.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will provide for this programme, within the limits of the funds approved for it by its Executive Board, the following equipment, supplies and assistance in the cost of local training:

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Seeds, garden tools, carpentry and soldering tools, fertilizer, pesticides, equipment for small animal raising, audio-visual equipment, and supplies, nutrition demonstration equipment, kitchen utensils, vehicles for supervision, etc.

COST OF LOCAL TRAINING

Stipends for the local training of teachers, nurses, public health inspectors, primary school inspectors and community development officers, medical officers, community development leaders, agricultural extension officers, etc.

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The quality of Alan Ross's cricket commentaries in "The OBSERVER" always intrigues. It is often, as now, impossible to refrain from quoting him for the benefit of our readers.

The title is "THE OBSERVER'S" but we regret that we lack space to reprint the article in full. We omit those paragraphs in which the writer dwells on the shortcomings of English cricketers.

Frank Worrell's Swansong had, after all, a final sweetness of melody. No one could have wished it otherwise, for the side he so unobtrusively led here this summer enriched the common idiom of the game. West Indies gave, even as they got, enormous pleasure, transforming our staid cricket grounds and making of a damp, ignoble summer something romantic and memorable.

They brought back Test cricket, long the private property of the connoisseur, to the public consciousness. They added to spontaneity and individual virtuosity a sense of purpose and style. This is not the moment to analyse weaknesses — though except on the greenest of wickets they had precious few—but to record gratitude.

Worrell this summer allowed himself few words; but his smile, more expressive in its lazy geniality than any film star's; was ample. Much of the time he displayed a non-committal sleepiness, detached almost to the point of indifference. Victory and defeat, his shrugging demeanour suggested, were much the same thing, quickly forgotten.

His own epic feats were behind him; nostalgia, it seemed, a more powerful agent than ambition. He confessed himself "a mediocre all-rounder." Perhaps he really did not care, for himself anyway. But his presence on or off the field was as pervasive as the most lingering of scents. It might have appeared to the undiscerning, judging only by the casualness of his approach, that he was merely a kindly father-figure, dispensing soothing advice. Nothing could have been further from the truth.

On the field, as a captain, he kept gesture to a minimum, but his control, authority and tactical astuteness were never in doubt. He played to win and he won. In this, his own performances were deceptive. Hampered by strains and undergoing constant treatment, he nevertheless, whenever it was relevant, produced the goods. It was rather that he kept his gifts in cold storage, offering others the limelight.

Few modern sides have been better equipped all round than this one. They could, as at Edgbaston, play well below themselves, but generally speaking England were not strong enough to extend them. England needed a lot in the wicket to make a match of it and West Indies, in the three Tests they won, did so by huge margins. The simple difference was that they had the batsmen to reap the rewards of a good wicket and the bowlers to appear hostile on an easy one.

On the only pitch that took spin, Old Trafford, Gibbs came into his own. On the others Griffith and Sobers got lift and swing of a kind that had England perpetually struggling. They had always, one felt, resources unexploited while England's were stretched to the utmost. We lacked real pace, top-class spinners, and commanding batsmen. West Indies had all three. Over and above this, they were a team, only one position, that of an opening partner for Hunte, ever in doubt.

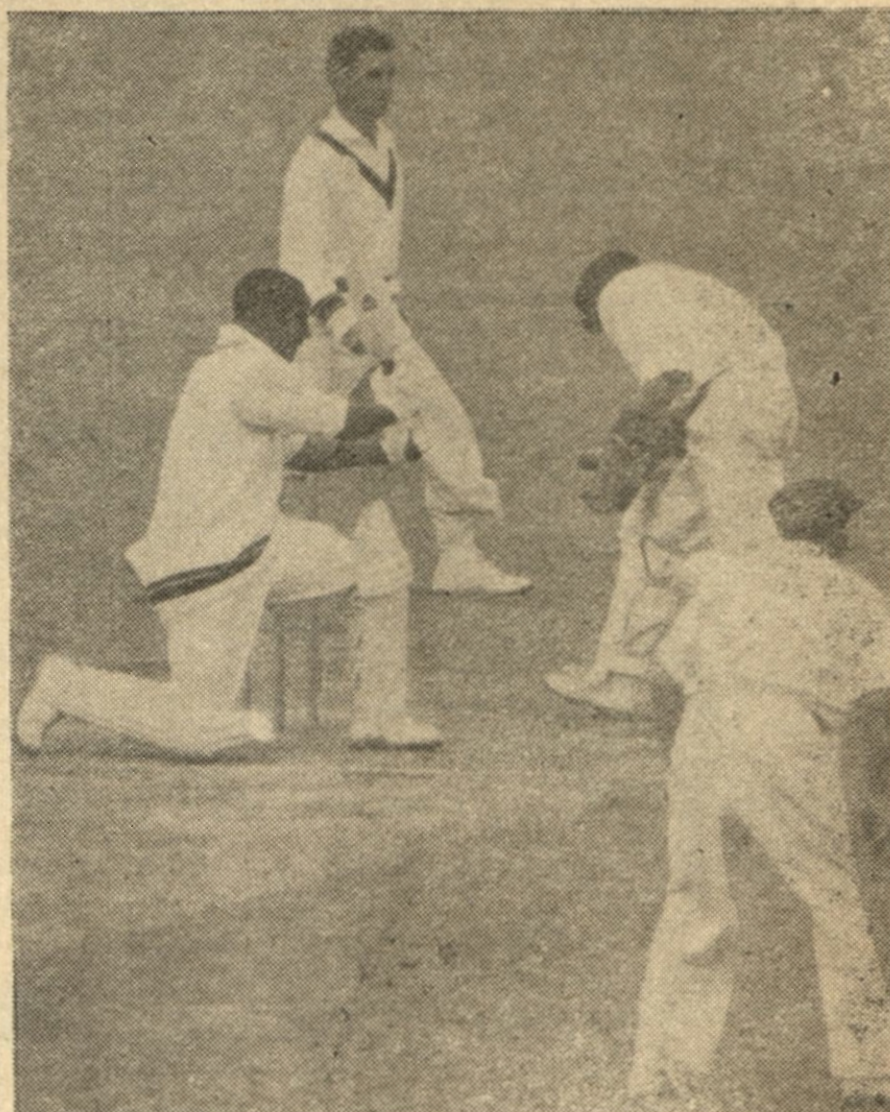
England kept only four of the side that toured Australia, and only three of these — Dexter,

Trueman and Barrington—played in every Test. We began without an opening pair and we finished without one. We found neither a leg-spinner nor a left-arm bowler. The early batting was brittle, the tail were mere cardboard

. . . . If we have learned anything from the West Indies, it should be that success required initiative, and that without imagination there can be no spectacle. Complacency and pawkiness of outlook are the besetting sins of county cricket and until a proper sense of adventure is restored on every level we shall be following, not leading. It is not enough always to be hanging on by the eyebrows.

—Alan Ross, THE OBSERVER

Worrell batting - against Australia



NOTICE

Vacancies in the Town and Country Planning Division of the Prime Minister's Office

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the following vacant posts in the Town and Country Planning Division of the Prime Minister's Office:—

Five (5) Senior Development Control Inspectors

Salary Scale: \$4,200x120—5,040 per annum.

Duties: To make site inspections in connection with applications for planning permission for development in the more urbanised areas and to report thereon to the Technical Officer—Development Control. These reports must be illustrated by sketches showing existing buildings on the site and on adjacent lands, existing land use in the area, road alignment, carriage entrances, etc.

To ensure that no development takes place without prior planning permission being obtained.

To serve Enforcement Notices on persons who develop without prior planning permission or who develop contrary to conditions attached to the grant of any such planning permission.

To advise intending applicants on the proper manner to submit applications.

To explain to applicants who have been refused planning permission the reasons for such refusal and to advise such applicants, of the best means of surmounting their difficulties within the provisions of the Act.

To record applications in District Register and make periodic returns of same to Head Office.

To perform such other similar duties as he may be called upon to do from time to time.

Qualifications: School Certificate Grade II or equivalent. Ability to deal with members of the public and to win their confidence and respect. Ability to write clear and concise reports. Ability to interpret simple architectural drawings. Ability to make clear sketches. An interest in community development, buildings, land economics, and associated subjects.

Five (5) Development Control Inspectors

Salary Scale: \$3,600x120—4,200 per annum.

Duties: To examine applications for planning permission, make site inspections and report thereon to the Technical Officer—Development Control.

To ensure that no development takes place without prior planning permission being obtained.

To serve Enforcement Notices on persons who develop without prior planning permission or who develop contrary to conditions attached to the grant of any such planning permission.

To advise intending applicants on the proper manner to submit applications.

To explain to applicants who have been refused planning permission the reasons for such refusal and to advise such applicants of the best means of surmounting their difficulties within the provisions of the Act.

To record applications in District Register and make periodic returns of same to Head Office.

To perform such other similar duties as he may be called upon to do from time to time.

Qualifications: School Certificate Grade II or equivalent. Ability to deal with members of the public and to their confidence and respect. Ability to write clear and concise reports. Ability to interpret simple architectural drawings. An interest in community development, buildings, land economics and associated subjects.

Three (3) Assistant Development Planning Officers (Temporary)

Salary Scale: \$3,480x120—3,960 per annum.

Duties: To assist under professional supervision in the preparation of Physical Development Plans for Trinidad and Tobago. To carry out field surveys mentioned above and record this information in a clear and simple form, to supervise the work of Technical Assistants and to carry out general planning duties as required.

Qualifications: School Certificate Grade II or equivalent. Ability to learn and apply new techniques. Experience in carrying out Building or Engineering Surveys would be an advantage. Ability to supervise junior Officers. Experience in elementary draughting. An interest in geography, mapping, architecture, surveying, engineering and associated subjects.

2. Appointment will be subject to medical fitness and on two (2) years probation in the first instance and to the Regulations and Instructions for the time being in force with respect to the Civil Service. The posts of Assistant Development Planning Officer are however only temporary and officers employed in such posts are likely to become redundant on the completion of the Development Plan in about three (3) years hence. Appointment to these posts will therefore be on a temporary or contract basis.

3. Applications from persons between the ages of 17 and 45 years should be submitted on the prescribed form obtainable at the Service Commissions Department, Red House, Port-of-Spain, and should be addressed to the Director of Personnel Administration to reach him not later than the 15th September, 1963.

Director of Personnel Administration.

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Race 5. Bounty, Del Silva,

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Race 7. Ivory Fan, Division Bell, Kashgar.
Race 8. Golden Nugget, North Star, Fairy Comet.

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