

IT'S NOW A
SUM OF
\$20,000.00

THE NATION

JUST WHAT
HAVE YOU
GIVEN?

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Weekly

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Formerly
P.N.M. Weekly

Friday,
January 18, 1963

Price
10 Cents

we will spend \$242 M

The House has passed the Appropriation Bill, making provision for spending \$241,991,011 this year (but see note). Finance Committee first considered a proposal to spend \$235,891,081 (again see note). It was able to effect economies totalling \$2.6M, but these were offset by increases totalling \$8.7M.

The Wharton Award of \$7M backpay to civil servants, the last minute problem, only meant a net increase in the Ministry of Finance of \$6.7M, following some careful paring.

Next important increase was in respect of the Development Programme — \$1.5M. Internal paring could not completely exorcise the increase of \$1.5M for construction of some nine new schools at Debe, Hardbargain, Brothers Road and so forth.

Major decreases by Ministry or subject head are as follows.

Prime Minister's Office . . . \$1.7 M (\$1.5 M cut from contribution to BWIA's deficit. Overseas travel and official entertainment. Tobago Office and so on).

Ministry of Home Affairs . . . \$404,000 (Defence Force . . . ships).

Public Debt . . . \$352,000 (Interest for half a year only to be paid in 1963).

NOTE

Though the Bill appropriates \$55.6M for the Interim Development Programme, the final figure is more than \$68M. Similarly, while the Draft Estimates referred to an allocation of \$67M, the Appropriation Bill stated \$55.7M.

This is because the Bill appropriates from the Consolidated Fund and cannot include ploughed back profits, as in the case of the Electricity Commission, or aid funds from abroad.

The House sat at 1.30 p.m. and rose three minutes later. It sits again on Monday. The Senate has no power over money bills.

Venezuela-Trinidad talks on 82-year old imposition

The Venezuela-Trinidad talks continue at Whitehall this morning. The Venezuelan delegation arrived on Tuesday night, and will hold talks on Saturday also. They are due to attend a picnic at Las Cuevas on Sunday.

A German mission is due shortly thereafter.

In welcoming the Venezuelan delegation, the Prime Minister pointed out that the talks would be dominated by the 30 per cent Venezuelan surtax, on the products of this country, in existence since 1881, a heritage of the colonial days and of the private contention between the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Dr. Williams declared that the Government and people of this country "categorically disclaim any liability for the sins of omission or commission of the United Kingdom over the past 80 years." We could not agree, he went on "to the sins of the imperialist father being visited on the ex-colonial child."

He alluded to the political realities of today which cannot be contradicted by "ancient economic arrangements." He also drew attention to the similarities of the two country's outlooks on political matters in this hemisphere.



The Venezuelan Consul-General, Senor Egui Luna

In reply, the Head of the Venezuelan mission, Dr. Otero, his country's Minister of Finance, declared that his President had indicated his earnest wish that all attendant problems would be settled at the earliest possible time.

See editorial page 8

Jagan and his coalition

In BG, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Forbes Burnham, has replied to the suggestion advanced by the Premier, Dr. Jagan, that a coalition Government be formed.

Mr. Burnham's letter states that his party would be agreed in principle, but that it did not regard a coalition Government as being necessarily the only possible solution to BG's problem.

Last night, Dr. Jagan's party hierarchy was discussing the nature of their reply to Mr. Burn-

ham's letter and it is expected that Mr. Burnham will get it tomorrow morning.

The situation in BG would stupefy any logician and bewilder any commentator. Dr. Jagan's People's Progressive Party, holds 19 seats of the 35 seats in The House. A "left-wing" socialist, his power is based primarily on the rural peasantry. There is 1 independent, a former Minister, who seceded from the government ranks last year.

Mr. Burnham's People's Na-

(Continued on Page 16)



Venezuela's Minister of Finance and Head of his country's delegation, Dr. Andres German Otero, greets the Attorney General, Senator George Richards. The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Williams, is in the centre.

Guardian Corrected

It is reported on page 2 of the "Trinidad Guardian" of Thursday, 17th January, 1963, that "Mr. Cedric Matthews, an official of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), returned to Trinidad yesterday for discussions on the introduction of new labour legislation in the Territory."

The Minister of Labour wishes to state that Mr. Matthews's presence in Trinidad is not in fact for any such purpose as stated in the report referred to above.

Mr. Matthews is passing through Trinidad on his way to British Guiana on home leave. The Director General of the International Labour Organisation thought that, in the light of the recent achievement of Independence by Trinidad and Tobago, it might be helpful if Mr. Matthews took this opportunity to discuss with representatives of the Department of Government concerned various aspects of future relations between Trinidad and Tobago and the I.L.O. This is the true purpose of Mr. Matthews' visit to Trinidad.

THE DOCKS

back on job location

The 13-day dock strike, called because of an alleged insult to union officers, has ended. The Shipping Association said that if its official had made an insulting remark he had not meant to; but if it were judged to be insulting, he was sorry.

The union said it was sorry that it broke the agreement made with the Association, presumably in respect of strike procedure. The Association regretted that one of its members, now no longer a member, used non-registered labour, contrary to the agreement.

Five persons signed the document. About ten others were present. Many, many meetings were held, for long, long hours.

So far, no one has calculated the total loss to the economy of the country.

Informed sources in the union movement have not underestimated the grave impact of the al-

(Continued on Page 16)

taking Gov't to court?

The Trinidad Businessmen's Association held its first meeting of the year yesterday evening. The Association discussed several important matters including what they viewed as the high charges of store rental on the docks, Venezuelan trade and the budget. A resolution moved by Mr. John Cheeks proposing the formation of a "labour and commerce congress" to promote industrial peace was accepted.

The committee appointed to examine the "new punitive rates" charged for store rentals on the docks submitted its report. The committee approached the Minister of Public Utilities, and the Port Authority. It also joined forces with the Chamber of Commerce and the Southern Chamber of Commerce to protest the increased rates.

"In no port in the world do you get punitive charges like these" said the committee's chairman, Mr. Sydney Branche. He prophesied that if the charges were not modified there would be trouble. He said it had been suggested that the matter might even be taken to court.

Another committee appointed to examine the effects of Venezuela Trade had earlier reported and a memorandum had been submitted to Government. As a result of the memoranda the Association's chairman, Mr. B. I. Lalsingh had been asked to join the Government team in the present discussions with the Venezuelan Government. Mr. Lalsingh said he could reveal nothing of the discussions which were still going on, but he said "things are going fine, we are heading somewhere."



Mr. B. I. Lalsingh, President of the Businessmen's Association

The Association's secretary, Mr. Armoogam, spoke of meetings held at the Chamber of Commerce and at the Hilton Hotel in conjunction with other associations from all over the country to discuss the budget proposals.

He said that the committee formed from the representatives

(Continued on Page 16)

CONVENTION RESUMES

The Special Constitution Review Convention of the People's National Movement will resume tomorrow and Sunday, January 20, at the Emergency Training College, Wrightson Road, Port-of-Spain.

Registration of delegates will begin at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday and at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday.

PNM holds an IMPORTANT MASS MEETING on THURSDAY, JAN. 24, from 8.00 p.m. at the University of Woodford Square

Major speeches by:

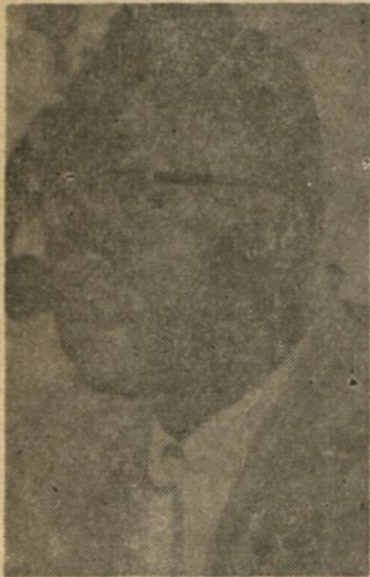
The Political Leader, Dr. Eric Williams

The Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson

union organises union workers

The Federated Workers' Trade Union is seeking to negotiate with the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union on behalf of that Union's staff.

Even at this level the way to negotiation is not all that clear, and FWTU's President, Mr. Simeon Alexander, has indicated that the intervention of a third party might be necessary.



Mr. Simeon Alexander of the Federated Workers' Union

Since 1959, Mr. Alexander said, OWTU's staff had been endeavouring to be represented by Federated; however, their mission was not accomplished until March 1962.

OWTU called for a membership check, and this check carried out by the Ministry of Labour revealed that Federated represented 82 per cent of their staff.

He said some delay was occasioned by the change of officers and delayed submission of proposals; however, once these were submitted, OWTU expressed its desire to discuss the question of their staff members being members of their own union.

The inference, presumably, is that for Federated to represent these very workers would constitute dual membership.

Thereupon, Mr. Alexander explained that this was not a question of dual membership in the sense that one union has infiltrated into the domain of another in order to represent the very same workers.

He emphasised that dual membership is permissible just as

THE LATE ERIK STRANDMARK

A committee of artists and painters here, have planned a benefit for the family of the actor, writer and film director, Erik Strandmark, who died in a plane crash at Piarco, on January 5. It will be held at the Little Carib Theatre, on Saturday, January 19.

The audience is asked to be early since tickets, \$5.00 each, will be sold at the door.

long as only one union sought to negotiate on behalf of the workers. This could in no way be the case with OWTU, since, he made it clear, OWTU could not represent their own staff workers.

The matter was reported to OWTU's General Council, and they again expressed their desire to discuss dual membership, this time in so far as the resignation of the staff from OWTU was concerned.

To this Federated objected, pointing out that membership in the union constituted a condition of employment of the workers.

Both parties met on January 10, and Mr. Alexander told the OWTU that if they were not clear on the points he put forward, he is prepared to have the matter submitted to an impartial inquiry.

Meanwhile, he awaits their reply.

It should be pointed out that the Federated Workers' Union represents the staff of the Caribbean Congress of Labour and that of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union.

Mr. Alexander said he encountered no difficulty in the organisation of these workers.

CDC IN ACTION

The Junior Chamber of Commerce will rent the Carnival Development Committee's facilities at the Grand Savannah — to put on the Chamber's show on the Saturday night before Carnival.

Mr. Errol Hill will be the Director of the Dimanche Gras on Sunday, on behalf of the CDC, and there is some likelihood that on Friday night, we shall see the Queen of the Band show and probably the Steelband Concert.

In this event, the illumination and sets will be under the direction of Mr. Errol Hill.

The CDC has been meeting regularly for weeks now, under its chairman, Senator Williams, and bleachers are already being erected in the savannah.

Meanwhile, Lord Kitchener and Troupe, of the Independence Calypso Brigade Tent, will journey to San Fernando on Sunday, to present a Grand Calypso fiesta at the Naparima Bowl, beginning at 8.30 p.m.

This show, which is under the patronage of the Mayor of San Fernando, Councillor Leslie Edmonds, is featuring "The Lord" himself with an excellent supporting cast including The Mighty Striker, Lord Pretender, Commander, Young Killer and others. Admission is \$1.00 and \$2.00

Now see page 14

Central Water Distribution Authority TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF GASOLENE, OIL, ETC. DURING 1963

Tenders are invited for the supply of Gasolene, Oil, etc. to the Central Water Distribution Authority during the year 1963.

2. Estimated requirements are:—

NORTHERN DIVISION

36,000 gallons Gasolene
600 gallons Crank Case Oil (30/50)
250 lbs. Chassis Grease
50 gallons Differential Oil
30 lbs. Fibre Grease

SOUTHERN DIVISION

30,000 gallons Gasolene
400 gallons Crank Case Oil (30/50)

TOBAGO DISTRIBUTION AREA

2,400 gallons Gasolene
100 gallons Crank Case Oil

3. Separate tenders should be submitted for the Northern and Southern Divisions and the distribution area of Tobago, and the points from which supplies could be drawn in each division/distribution area should be stated.

4. Sealed tenders in ink marked on the outside "Tenders for Gasolene, etc. No. 166" should be deposited in the Tenders Box at the Authority's Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph not later than 4.00 p.m. on Monday the 4th February, 1963.

s/ AQUIL PHILLIP Secretary

Princess Alice for formal opening

On Friday, February 1, the Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, Princess Alice, will be present at a ceremony to mark the achievement of full university status and the formal opening of the Engineering Buildings.

The ceremony will be held at the Faculty of Engineering, St. Augustine.

At Mona, Jamaica, HRH will present certificates for degrees of the University of London or diplomas and certificates of the University College of the West Indies.

The Pro Chancellor of the University, Dr. Eric Williams, Ph.D. (Oxon), has accepted the invitation to give the address at the presentation of the graduates. As Pro Chancellor, he will act as Chairman of the Council of the University, the governing body, for a period of three years.

Elevation to the status of a university means in effect that the former University College will grant its own degrees, not degrees of the University of London.

Mr. Alan Ramoutar, MBE



See story on page 6

A Long Term View On Beef

The Department of Agriculture is gradually extending its pioneer scheme to raise beef for the country. Small initial experimental herds at St. Joseph and Centeno will be split up and put on larger grazing grounds which are presently being prepared at Waller Field.

It is planned that 380 acres of scrub land at the former U.S. military base will be cleared (more than 100 acres have already been cleared) and planted in pangola grass. The land will eventually be divided up and fenced off into four grazing grounds each to take an initial 25 head herd.

Jamaica Reds Charbrais

The herds will be of different breeds. One will be "Jamaica Red," the second "Charbrais," the third, "Charolais" and the fourth a mixture of "Jamaica Red" and "Charbrais". It is hoped to build the herds up to a total of 300.

From this mature stock the Department of Agriculture hopes to be able to supply farmers with excellent types of cattle for beef raising.

The Department emphasises that raising beef is a long term project and it is wiser to proceed cautiously at first than plunge ahead haphazardly and make irreparable mistakes.

NATIONAL INCOME 1951-1961

• An examination or analysis of the 1951-1961 National Income study will first of all reveal that the rate of growth has been substantial.

• The Gross Domestic Product at factor cost rose from \$312.1 M in 1951 to \$946.3 M in 1961, which is an increase of over 11% per annum. The figures show that there has been growth in all sectors, the petroleum and mining, and manufacturing and construction sectors making larger strides than the agricultural.

• Immediately some idea of the process of development in the country can be obtained, and

the importance of the petroleum sector is revealed.

• Of course, the figures are in current prices and so one must make some allowances for price increases over the decade.

• This is why to get a truer picture, national income statisticians always try to make adjustments to take care of any movement in prices. At table 23 in the study, the National Income at 1951 prices is given and there the change in prices has been allowed for.

• If the Domestic Capital Formation Account is analysed it will be seen that capital formation is nearly 28 per cent of the GDP and here again the contribution of the petroleum sector is noteworthy.

• The Households and General Government Account gives an insight into the pattern of expenditure of persons and the government and how this is financed.

• The supporting tables are useful in that a more detailed breakdown is offered and an examination of these will probably serve to clear up any difficulties experienced when the accounts are being analysed.

See page 7

Civil Servant Honoured

The Director of the Statistical Services, Mr. Jack Harewood, has been elected a member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population — a body of scholars eminent in the field of demography.

Mr. Harewood has had a distinguished career at the London School of Economics.

At the last international conference held in New York in September, 1961, among the papers presented was one on aspects of the demography of Trinidad and Tobago by Mr. G. W. Roberts, the demographer, and Mr. L. E. Brathwaite, the sociologist, based on work done in a demographic survey of Trinidad and Tobago carried out in 1958/59 in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Party Headquarters Building Fund (Appeal continues to June 30, 1963)

TARGET \$50,000.00

Already Acknowledged	\$19,461.07	M. Douglas P.G. 11	
		Nariva	1.00
J. Charles P.G. 22 Point		A. Louis P.G. 11	
Fortin	1.00	Nariva	1.00
J. Sandy P.G. 22 Point		J. Stephen P.G. 11	
Fortin	1.00	Nariva	3.00
R. H. Charles P.G. 22		E. Lowe P.G. 11	
Point Fortin	1.00	Nariva	1.00
C. Gervais P.G. 22 Point		V. Alleyne P.G. 11	
Fortin	.50	Nariva	1.00
An Anonymous donor	50.00	S. Jones P.G. 11	
P.G. 22 San Fernando		Nariva	1.00
West	10.00	A. Francis P.G. 11	
T. Wyatt—P.O.S. East	7.00	Nariva	.50
O. Worrell P.G. 21		J. Jones	
P.O.S. North	5.00	P.G. 11 Nariva	.50
B. Worrell P.G. 21		Ortoire/Mayaro	
P.O.S. North	2.00	Constituency	60.00
E. Charles (Chairman)		M. Roach P.G. 10	
& J. Sooknanan (Sec.)		Barataria	1.00
P.G. 4 Caroni East	20.00	U. Roach P.G. 10	
Party Group 10 Point		Barataria	1.00
Fortin	17.00	C. Tabio P.G. 10	
Party Group 13 Maraval	5.00	Barataria	2.00
H. Johnson P.G. 9		A. Farrell P.G. 10	
P.O.S. South	1.00	Barataria	1.00
K. Rivers P.G. 9		J. Alexander P.G. 10	
P.O.S. South	1.00	Barataria	1.00
H. Lyon P.G. 9		A. Attz P.G. 10	
P.O.S. South	2.00	Barataria	1.00
G. Knights P.G. 9		P.G. 4 Caroni East	12.00
P.O.S. South	1.00	P.G. 13 St. Joseph	
Ortoire/Mayaro Consti-		Constituency	8.00
tuency Executive	41.75	P.G. 14 P.O.S. South	87.55
P.G. 7 Ortoire/Mayaro	11.00	A. N. R. Robinson	87.20
P.G. 21 Teco/Manzanilla	15.40	Women's League	20.00
Book autographed by		C. L. Duprey	43.00
Political Leader	1.00	Mrs. V. Roach	9.53
B. Gabriel P.G. 11			
Nariva	2.00		
		Total	\$20,000.00



Cane Farmers on the move

On Sunday, the Trinidad Islandwide Canefarmers' Association Incorporated celebrated Founders' Day, the sixth anniversary of the Association, which was established on January 13, 1957 by 13 persons.

Today, there are 13,000 canefarmers in the country. And, marking the occasion, placards carried the signs, "we want a new price formula" and "we want our constitution amended."

Under the present constitution each canefarmer has a vote, though only 2,000 militants attend meetings. However, any 25 members can call a general meeting and seek thereby to unseat the Management Committee.

Under a draft bill published this week — amending the Cane farmers Incorporation and Cess Ordinance, 1961 — it is proposed that votes should be cast by delegates and that a general meeting should only be called by 25 secretaries of the 51 branches.

The Association owns a handsome building for which some \$70,000 was loaned by the Government on a five-year mortgage. One year's commitment have already been met.

The Association is also calling for a Sugar Industry Control Board. It argues that the Sugar Manufacturers' Association controls the fate of not only 13,000 farmers but of some 25,000 workers — but see page 5.

It argues, further, that such a Board exists both in Jamaica and British Honduras, to name Caribbean countries only, and that its establishment has already been agreed to in principle by the Government, as early as 1961, following publication of the McKenzie Report.

NOTE

Customers are reminded that all cheques are to be made payable to the P.N.M. Publishing Co., Ltd., and not to The NATION.

those hostel committees

Hostel Committees were appointed at the General Hospitals at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando in December.

The Committee for the Port-of-Spain hospital has already started to function and officially met the Minister of Health last week.

The committee comprises: Mrs. Amy Henry, MBE, (chairman); the General Supervising Medical Officer (Specialist), Dr. G. Wastley; the Senior Matron, Miss D. Browne; the senior Sister Tutor, Miss Lucy Fields; the senior dietician, Miss Eileen Carthy; Mrs. Eudora Donaldson; Mrs. H. Salandy (representative of the CSA); Mrs. Smart-Ramsey (representing the Nursing Council); Mrs. Violet Lyons, (matron, Caura Hospital representing the registered nurses and midwives association); a representative of the student nurses; Senator Inskip Julien and Mr. Carlton Johnson.

The committee's duties are:
(a) to formulate rules (to be approved by the Ministry) for the management and operation of the hostel,
(b) to give direction and support to executive officers,
(c) to make regular visits of inspection,
(d) to coordinate various hotel activities and to appoint various sub-committees to deal with food, recreational facilities, disciplinary matters and public relations.

The San Fernando Hostel Committee will be similar to that appointed in Port-of-Spain and function in the same general way.

Hostel Staffs

Staffs have also been appointed to work in both hostels. Each hostel's staff will include a Home Sister, a new appointment with the rank of junior matron, who will be responsible for the general tone of the hostel and act as mother to the student nurses. They will be able to take all their individual problems to her.

Miss Ivy Rostant has been appointed at Port-of-Spain and Mrs. Constance Yearwood Huygie at San Fernando.

Additional staff at each hospital will be 2 ward assistants; 2 receptionists and 2 rural constables. The ward assistants will supervise the home with the receptionists from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. and control entry from 10 a.m. to 6 a.m. The rural constables will patrol the grounds.

The Clinmobile

The gift of the Federal Republic of West Germany to Trinidad and Tobago, a mobile dental clinic or clinmobile, is expected to arrive on January 18. Arrangements are being made for the formal presentation of the vehicle to the Prime Minister.

While in West Germany the Prime Minister ordered a mobile medical clinic for Trinidad and Tobago. The clinic will provide surgical and medical services to any part of the country. Both vehicles are expected to be on show to the public next week.

Disease

The Acting Minister announced in a recent broadcast that "during the course of 1963 the Ministry of Health will be embarking on several programmes for the prevention of several of the infectious diseases which are endemic in Trinidad and Tobago."

She said: "In early 1962, the Minister of Health appointed a committee comprising the appropriate professional officers to formulate a comprehensive programme to protect children as well as adults from the diseases which are easily preventable. The committee submitted its report during the last quarter of 1962 and the Minister of Health has accepted the committee's recommendations."

"The comprehensive programme has been accepted by Government and will become a permanent programme of the Preventive Division of the Ministry of Health."

Local infectious diseases are: tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis, typhoid, and small pox. Preventive measures are usually taken against them to avoid epidemic outbreaks.

The campaign against the possible outbreak of polio is an example of such preventive measures.

NOBBEE'S

your

DRUG STORE

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DIAL 6651

FOR DELIVERIES

and

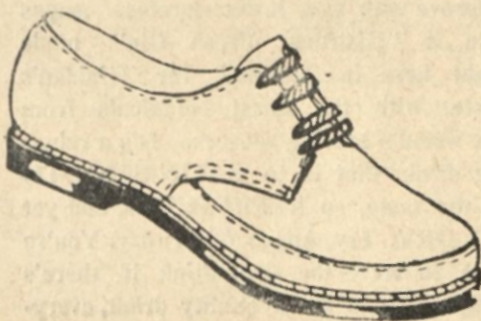
PRESCRIPTION SERVICE

Bata

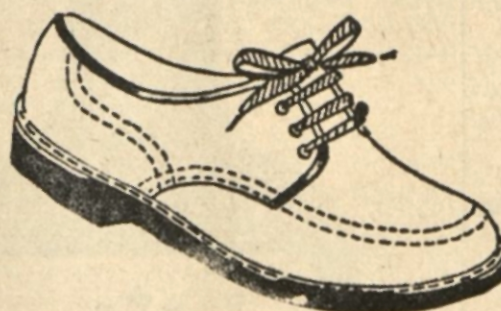
SHOES

YOUR BEST
BUY FOR

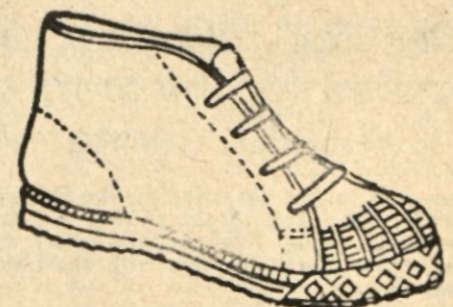
BACK TO SCHOOL



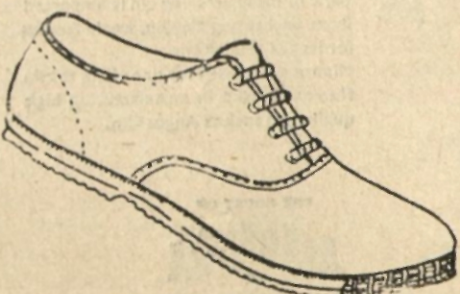
Des. 64
BOYS LEATHER SHOES —
Sole vulcanized to uppers
Sizes 11-1½ \$6.95
" 2-5½ \$7.95



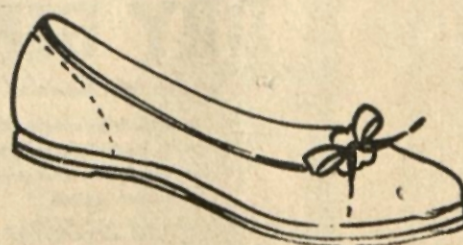
Des. 04
BOYS LEATHER SHOES —
with Moulded Rubber Sole —
Sizes 7-10 \$3.95
" 11-1 \$4.45
" 2-5 \$4.95



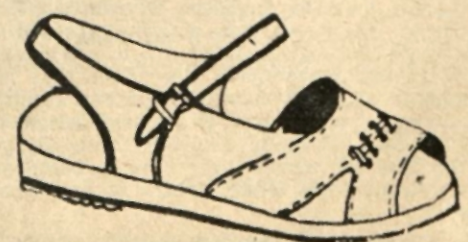
Des. 41
GYM BOOTS —
Sizes 6-8 \$1.75
" 9-2 \$1.95
" 3-5 \$2.25



WATCHEKONGS — Girls or Boys
Sizes 4-9 95c.
" 10-2 \$1.25
" 3-8 \$1.55



Des. 77
BALLERINAS in black
Sizes 10-2 \$1.75
" 3-8 \$2.10



Design 52
CALIFORNIA SHOES Girl Sizes
6-2 \$3.45

how it all started as this company states

By the 14th day of the strike attention was exclusively focussed on the issue of whether or not the General Manager of the Shipping Association, Mr. Jack Youngs, had, in effect, used the word "h—I" to Mr. Edwin Stowe and Mr. Goffart Stewart of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union.

It has been forgotten, on all sides, on nearly all sides, that another incident antedated the one which triggered off the strike.

For, Brothers Stowe and Stewart had gone to Mr. Youngs to complain about an infringement of the agreement between the Shipping Association and the Union:

that a member company of the Association, Escala and Navarro, had been using unregistered labour to load cement onto the company owned vessel, the M.V. Caracas.

By the next day, the Company concerned was no longer a member of the Association and, presumably, not bound, de jure, by its agreement with the SWWTU.

In addition, the Shipping Association started making arrangements, as is customary in such a situation, for paying two gangs of registered men, who would have been entitled to the jobs had they not been by-passed by the shipping company.

their case

Messrs. Escala and Navarro have testified as to the justice of the steps they have taken. They have advanced the following data:

- that union labour takes three days to load 9,000 bags of cement, at a cost of \$1,700,
- while unregistered labour takes seven hours to load 9,000 bags at a cost of \$600.00.

The wages offered to the unregistered workers were not stated. However, the situation is rather more complex. The company argues that loading cement is highly unpopular, that normally, unregistered and white card holders, persons not so sure of full employment, are the ones who elect to work on cement.

They argue, further, that as ship owners, labour costs touches their pockets immediately and most directly. Owners, not agents, meet all charges in respect of receiving, storing, and delivering goods.

The logical reaction of a ship owner to increased port costs, would be, presumably, to raise freight charges. This, in turn, can mean an increase in customs duties and, finally, an increase on the landed cost of goods. This may well be passed on to the consumer.

Messrs. Escala and Navarro

also made reference to the question of bunkering.

As ship agents for the Spanish Royal Line, they are responsible for supplying fuel, food, water and passengers to the *Begona* and the *Montserrat* which, between them, made 16 voyages to the West Indies each year.

These are the migrant vessels which have gone into competition with the Italian-owned Grimaldi Line, in the carriage of Spaniards or Italians to Venezuela and of West Indians to the U.K.

Normally, as agents, the Company would provide 1,400 tons of fuel costing in the region of nearly \$23,000 plus foodstuffs, water and the like. In addition, during the six hours stop over for bunkering, passengers would come ashore and disburse currency — to taxi-cab drivers, for the purchase of curios and the like.

Again, Messrs. Escala and Navarro argue, there would be pilot fees, port charges, and overtime pay to customs officers, when the occasion arises. Finally, Port-of-Spain acts as a collection point for UK-bound migrants who come down, using BWIA, from Antigua and other points northward.

All this has ended.

The Spanish Royal Line has decided that the total costs of bunkering in this country are much too high and that it would be preferable to bunker in Aruba. Part of the heightened cost of bunkering here is due to barging fees, for bringing fuel from Point Fortin by barge to the wharves at Port-of-Spain.

We ask for more views on this subject. No more than 300 words per letter.

academic

Apart from these purely economic considerations, it is possible that the Company will advance the claim (in respect of its use of unregistered labour) that the work was carried out on the Wharf—not on the docks and hence the Company was not bound to use registered labour contracted from the engagement centre.

We leave to more trained minds the question of the tenability of this proposition.

The matter is purely academic, for the M.V. Caracas has been idle since last Friday, unable to take a transhipment from a Dutch vessel for discharge in the northern islands.

Of course, the Company official has pointed out, not without a trace of plaintiveness, that they would have used union labour for transhipment "we are willing to use union labour (for that exercise). We have always done so in the case of transhipments."

dockworkers . . .

A stevedore moves cargo from the ship. He works on the ship, on the winches, in the holds, etc.

A longshoreman accepts cargo on the dock for transferral to the sheds.

. . . and their categories

- union men have first call.
- registered men (rapidly joining the union) are on the priority list.
- white card holders are unregistered but next in priority to those registered as regular and accepted standbys.
- unregistered workers merely carry a card attesting to their competence for work.

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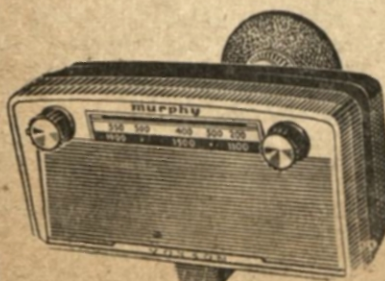
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CENTRAL WATER DISTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

NOTICE

Tender for tailoring Uniforms required for the Staff of the C.W.D.A. during 1963.

Quotations are invited for tailoring the following items of Uniform required for the staff of the C.W.D.A. during 1963:—
459 Khaki Suits (Long Trousers with short sleeve shirts);
27 Khaki Suits (Short Trousers with short sleeve shirts);
3 Khaki Tunics;
60 Khaki Cap Covers;
4 Blue Denim Suits (Long Trousers with short sleeve shirts).

2. The necessary quantities of Khaki and Denim will be provided by the Authority, and quotations should be submitted for the tailoring work only.

3. All uniforms should be made up and delivered within two months of receipt of material.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a bond for the proper performance of the work in accordance with the terms of the relevant contract, copies of which are available for inspection at the Central Office during the normal official working hours.

5. Personnel will be available for measurement at the Central Office, St. Joseph, and the Southern Divisional Office, San Fernando, and transport in this connection will be provided by the C.W.D.A.

6. Tenders must be accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that the person tendering has complied with the provisions of and fulfilled his 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. The Authority will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a certificate

7. Sealed tenders in ink marked on the outside "Tender for Uniforms No. 165" should be deposited in the Tenders Box at the Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph, not later than 4.00 p.m. on 21st January, 1963.

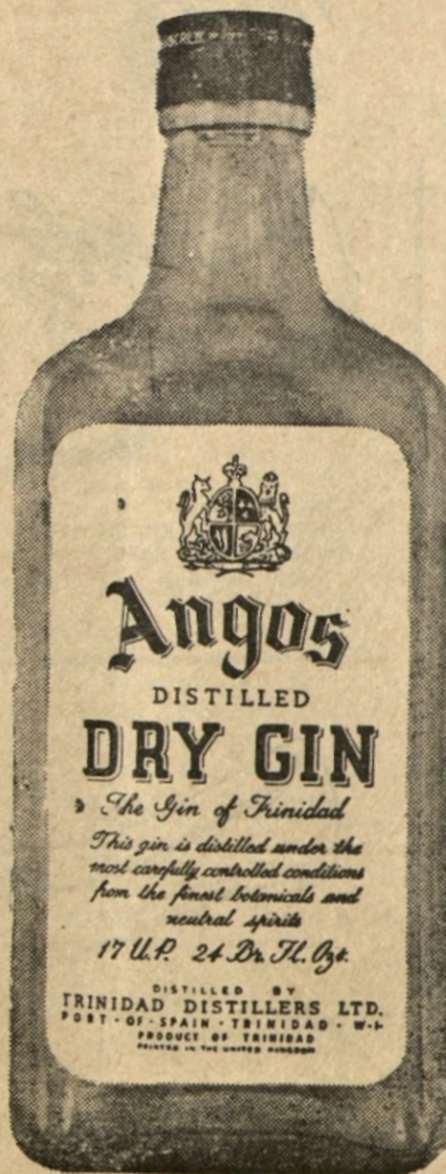
By Order of the Central Water Distribution Authority,

s/ AQUIL PHILIP,
Secretary

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this country of ours . . .

the voice of management

Over the past few weeks, on the opposite page — page 4 — representatives of organised labour gave their views, *inter alia*, on

- reasons for unusual labour activity during 1962
- prospects for this year
- techniques by which industrial disharmony may be obviated

Representatives of management were asked to comment on the three points itemised above. And they say . . .

Mr. Gordon . . . commerce

The Manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ken Gordon, described the troubled industrial situation of 1962 as a "nightmare".

He said:

"The reason for this may be that agreements came up for renewal at a time when independence was either to be declared or had shortly been declared.

"Independence seemed to con-

recessions occur, retrenchment is inevitable.

"In short, the average worker must be made to realise the full extent of his responsibility to the country. Until this is done, I fear it will be very difficult to end what has happened in the past.

Continuing on the same theme he added:

"It would be helpful if a general meeting on the pattern of the Queen's Hall Citizen's Con-

Mr. Augus McKay, President of the Chamber of Commerce, agreed wholeheartedly with Mr. Bennett's points — a common enough reaction in the ranks of management. However, he pinned greater faith to a more formal organisation, such as the UK's NEDDY — the National Economic Development Council.

stitution Conference could be called to which all responsible organisations of management and labour in the country could be invited.

"The Prime Minister should be asked to preside and the future of the country discussed. Our mutual problems should be put on the table and ways and means of solving them proposed and discussed.

"A general assessment should also be made of where we are heading. I believe that if the Prime Minister takes the lead and be as courageous as he alone can be, the rest of the country will follow."

Mr. De Carteret . . . sugar

Mr. De Carteret of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association confined himself to his own industry and spoke with due deference to the fact that last year's strike is still sub judice.

He pointed out that 1962 was more than unusual: "It was unique." It was the first time since 1957 that inter-jurisdictional strikes had marred relationships in the sugar belt.

He does not subscribe to the "independence" theory — that the fact of independence led to an outburst of naive enthusiasm and a consequent loss of mental balance. There could well be a connection between independence and the growth in labour disputes; but it was much more subtle and less important than normally believed.

Perhaps, for example, the devolution of all power to within the society has meant a heightened desire on the part of various parties to dabble in all local misunderstandings.

His Association had suggested establishing a small permanent advisory body—a National Sugar Authority—composed of an accountant, government representatives (Chairman and Vice-Chairman), and representatives of cane farmers, labour and employers. This would be the court of first instance, in the case of all labour disputes.

This Authority would certify, should its efforts fail, that a dispute does exist and this certi-

fication would be forwarded to the competent superior authority—the Chief Justice or the Minister as pre-arranged.



Mr. De Carteret

As soon as either of these declares the beginning of compulsory arbitration the right of calling strikes or lock-outs, possible from the date of certification, would cease.

It may well be that a similar institution would prove valuable in other industries but they should not be permanent institutions since that would infer that disputes could only be settled by compulsory rulings — a very bad state of affairs.

There was need, above all, for education. Both labour and management need to learn the techniques of industrial relations and the absolute necessity of observing the rule of law, in respect of trade agreements.

Mr. Bermudez . . . manufacturing

1962 was a rough year in labour matters; why do you think so?

"I believe there is in the population a misunderstanding — of the meaning of independence. Realising now that they can no longer look to the Englishman for the solution of their problems, the workers now look to Government without taking into account the fact that the democratic government is of the people and for the people — and not a third party that owes us everything.

"A large part of the problem stemmed from an upsurge in nationalism and patriotism. However, these things cannot be eaten. The people have to realise that we can only get out of the country a percentage of what we put into it in the form of hard work and sacrifices.

"The cost of living goes up and instead of working harder to produce more, the unions strike and ask for more money. They take the easy way out.

"This attitude is also extended to a large number of businessmen who, as soon as their sales go down, run to Government to

find a solution. This attitude is deplorable."

What are the prospects for 1963?

"I am a very trusting person, trusting enough to be convinced that the labouring classes will soon come to realise that the way to improve their standard of living is to work a little harder, produce a little more — thereby gaining higher wages — with money that is worth a little more."

Has any thought been given to some plan which would obviate last year's developments?

"I think the formation of a National Economic Committee is long overdue. As rational people I think it is essential that we sit down and discuss the problems of the country, and particularly the economic future of the country.

"There is always the feeling, however, that committees of this nature would solve these large problems immediately. That cannot be. The purpose of the committee would be to establish guide lines by which we would live."

Mr. Bennett . . . oil

The following are excerpts from an article by Mr. Bennett, of BP Trinidad, appearing in full, in the Sunday Guardian, page 8 to 9, of December 16, 1962.

For reasons of space, we have not reproduced the entire article, merely the relevant sections. And have done so with care.

What lies at the root of this trouble? My answer lists items in order of their importance—starting with the least important:

1. Outside agitation.
2. Imperfect employer — employee understandings and relations.
3. A scramble for power amongst trade union leaders.
4. A natural surge of emotion arising out of the coming of Independence.
5. Lack of knowledge by the workers of the relatively simple economic factors likely to affect their future well-being

What are the remedies? The first and foremost is a return to sanity. Are we going to fiddle while our Rome burns? Only the force of a really strong and determined public opinion will save this day. On this both Government and the Opposition agree.

So let all of us of good will see to it that that force is fully felt — regardless of our politics. And let us see then clearly who there are among us who are not of good-will. Then we will know the enemies of this country.

Let the elements of reason and good sense in our industrial world meet under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, supported by other Ministers concerned as well as one or more members of the Opposition. At the meeting it would be necessary for all to set aside their private and sectional interests, and to decide what must be done to save this nation from the economic disaster which will surely result if we continue on our present course.

This would be a first step towards the return to sanity which labour reactions so badly need. Then as another essential step, let the reactionaries and the screwballs which on both sides be-devil the scene be cast to one side — if possible forever.

Let us find a means to create incentives for all, and to afford a means for all concerned to play a useful and a fully recognisable part in fostering the industrial development of this country. If, we succeed there may be a golden future, for our children. If we do not, life will be at the best drab and frustrating for ensuing generations. There could be no life worthy of the name.

This bright future for which so many of us crave certainly cannot be secured without sacrifice, self discipline, and acceptance of new responsibilities. Economic growth can only be achieved by self restraint by all sections of the population, so that the cost of our products are kept low enough to make them fully competitive, and the profits remaining are sufficient to attract the all-essential new capital in ever increasing amounts.

It is my belief that this means that some accepted authority must be set up to decide upon what future increases (if any) in wages and salaries can be sustained by the economy, if the necessary growth is to be preserved. That authority must have the backing of all sections of society, on the basis that it is providing for the future — for the security of ourselves, our children, and their children.

If there is to be compulsion let it be by the force of public opinion and not by Government legislation, which would lose some of its force every time it was found inexpedient to use it, and so quickly become discredited.

Only by some such action as I have proposed can we hope to secure for Trinidad the golden future which seemed so possible only a few months ago.

Even so, it will require the renewed energies of the Government and particularly the Prime Minister. Those who value the future of their children, and the generations to follow them, should pray that he will find the strength and will. They have little right to expect it.



Mr. Ken Gordon

jure in the minds of some people independence from responsibility, and as a result, the alarming figures of 76 strikes were reported and in only one instance was the established grievance procedure exhausted."

He continued:

"As much as I believe in the principle of collective bargaining and the rights of workers, I think that this principle can only be as successful as it is fair to both sides.

"When workers begin to ignore laid down principles for avoiding stoppages of work and to take the law into their own hands on the slightest provocation, I think the time has come when every employer and respectable citizen and indeed the Government must speak out in strong condemnation of this irresponsibility which will otherwise engulf the whole country."

Speaking on the question of seeking ways and means to ease the troubled situation, "a master plan," Mr. Gordon said:

"The time has come now when action should be taken by Government in the event of wild cat strikes. But this is only part of the answer, for we must hope to look forward to the time when such strikes will not be called.

"The answer to this must come from the workers themselves. Fortunately, there are many leaders in the Trade Union movement who are highly responsible people. It must be their aim to educate the workers whom they represent on the need for seeing further than the immediate issue.

"Leaders should create an appreciation among the members of their unions of the far reaching effects which strikes — any strike has on the economy of the country. They must advise the workers that when business

FRESH

from the tree to you

TRINIDAD ORANGE JUICE

WITH ADDED SUGAR

Mrs. Lystra Lewis, MBE

Mrs. Lystra Lewis is Government's Netball Coach, a post she assumed in December 1961. As such, she is authorised to coach all schools in Trinidad and Tobago, and to organise netball competitions at the national level.

Educated at the Tranquillity Girls' School, and the Ideal High School, she started her career as a secondary school teacher. However, she was awarded her honour in respect of her unremitting and arduous labours in the game of netball.

It should be pointed out here that Mrs. Lewis gave up her profession following marriage, precisely because she felt called upon to devote more time to the welfare of the game.

Perhaps, she is singular in one important respect as an organizer of sport in this country, in that she possesses some serious philosophy behind what she has ever sought to achieve in this sphere.

She firmly believes that through this medium, "I almost said discipline", one can develop a sense of character and self discipline, if it is approached with tact and purposefulness. Today, even her detractors testify to the fact that she has never approached the game with a flippant attitude whether she be playing, refereeing, coaching, examining referees or lecturing.

She started her playing career with the powerful Malvern outfit in 1939. In those formative years, and up to 1951 when she became Secretary-Treasurer of the Trinidad Netball Association, she served as a committee member of the TNA, and refereed for good measure. She has given unbroken service in this post ever since.

Her career as an organizer matched her prowess as a player. She prompted the visit of the first Trinidad team to Grenada—where the seeds for the formation of a WI body was sown.

They germinated in 1954, when teams from Barbados, St. Lucia,



Mrs. Lystra Lewis, MBE

Dominica and Trinidad met in host country, St. Vincent. A Federation was born, to which she was elected secretary, a post in which she served until 1961.

In July, 1961, she represented the W.I. Federation at the inaugural meeting of the Women's Federation of Basketball and Netball Associations in Ceylon. The conference formulated international rules to govern netball.

Her fame preceded her, and she was elected to fill one of the vice presidencies of the World Federation—a post she relinquished with the advent of our own independence. She is now the Official Interpreter of International Rules in the WI, also "National Liaison" officer between Trinidad and Tobago and the World Federation.

Following the conference she was awarded a scholarship in Physical Education—to specialise in the coaching of netball, by the British Council. She studied at Bedford College.

Mrs. Lewis has attained the distinction of being the first qualified coach of netball in the WI; is also qualified to train and test umpires. Further, she is the first person outside England to be admitted to the All England Panel of Umpires.

Now that another netball body has been formed—the Caribbean Netball Association, August 1962, Mrs. Lewis is at it again. She is its Interim Secretary.

The Association hopes to control the game in the Caribbean, and now that Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica are independent, hopes to incorporate the West Indian Netball Association.

Mr. Alan Ramoutar, MBE

Mr. ALAN RAMOUTAR is equally known for his work as an organiser of Cricket as of Cycling and Athletics.

He is the Secretary of the Texaco Sports Club and has been the key man in Southern Cricket, on behalf of the Trinidad Cricket Council.

For years he has arranged the Southern Games, at which cyclists and athletes from England and the US participate. He is also Secretary of the Trinidad Amateur Athletic Association.



Mr. Pat Castagne, MBE

Mr. Pat Castagne is, of course, composer of our National Anthem and is today Public Relations Officer to the High Commission in the UK. He has long been distinguished in the arts—as an actor and as a composer.

At the same time, however, he has been an extremely able businessman, latterly as Sales Manager for Angostura Bitters. But he was also associated with one of the local radio companies, also as a Sales Manager, for many years.

The mundane world of business enterprise did not inhibit his creativity activities, however, for in addition to our National Anthem he composed scores



MR. PAT CASTAGNE, MBE

Sister Helene De Verteuil, MBE

Sister Helene De Verteuil has been teaching Music for 35 years, for the last 6 years at St. Joseph Convent in St. Joseph. Her specialty is the teaching of choral singing, but she is conversant with all branches of music.

She is a member of a family whose name is part of our history. She did her novitiate in France—home of her Order, St. Joseph of Cluny, a Missionary Congregation.

Here in Trinidad, the Congregation has concentrated on teaching though elsewhere, in Africa for example, it is also a Nursing Order.

Sister Helene, who is now teaching art, in addition, holds a Diploma from the Royal College of Music, having visited both the UK and the USA.

The music of one of her choirs has been recorded, but, perhaps, not with the felicitousness it deserves.

Redemption of Treasury Bills — Issue No. 10

Holders of Trinidad and Tobago Government Treasury Bills Issue No. 10 are hereby notified that these Bills which will mature on Saturday 26th January, 1963 will be redeemed on Saturday 26th January, 1963, at 8.30 a.m. at the Accountant General's Office, Marine Square, Port-of-Spain.

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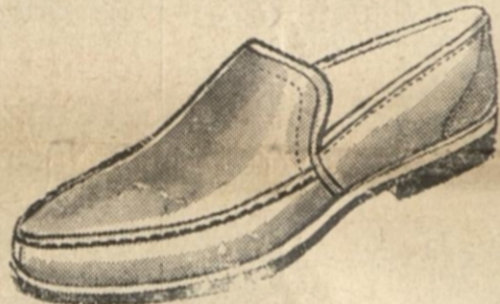
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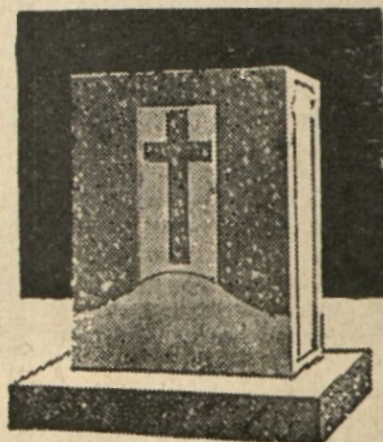
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CENTRAL WATER DISTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

Tenders for Motor Vehicles

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following motor vehicles, specifications in respect of which may be obtained from the Secretary at anytime during the normal working hours:—

- STATION WAGONS — 2
- 1 1/4 TON PICK UPS — 6

2. Sealed tenders in ink marked on the outside "Tender for motor vehicles No. 169" and addressed to the Secretary of the Central Water Distribution Authority should be deposited in the Tenders Box at the Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph, not later than 4.00 p.m. on Monday, 21st January, 1963.

3. Tenders received by post will not be considered.

4. Tenderers should state the date of delivery of each vehicle and quotations should be inclusive of duty. Where a tenderer cannot quote for the particular class of vehicle he should quote for the nearest class he is able to supply and should so indicate.

5. 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 three years immediately preceding the year in which the tender is being made. The Authority will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a Certificate.

By order of the Central Water Distribution Authority,

s/ AQUÍ PHILIP
Secretary.

One of the most serious inhibiting factors to the process of economic development is the lack of basic information from which plans may be formulated.

One economist has remarked that because of this, people engaged in planning in underdeveloped countries tend to fall into the habit of reasoning by analogy, in the mistaken belief that, up to a certain point, economic phenomena are the same everywhere.

One often hears about the wonders of Puerto Rican development accompanied by a long list of superlatives, and exhortations to other peoples to emulate this shining example.

This sort of thing is done without any thought been given to the underlying factors in the particular country.

This only means, that while from the point of view of economic theory the advice may be sound, it is nevertheless incapable of application because of the circumstances prevailing in the country which is being urged to follow suit.

Before indulging in idle speculation and mere theorising, therefore, it would be much better to attempt to ascertain what is the present economic position of the country from a study of the data usually compiled by statistical organisations for this purpose.

If then, as Jevons once put it "the deductive science of economics can be verified and rendered useful by the purely empirical science of statistics"

one should be able to make a true assessment of the economic position, and by a combination of the two disciplines attempt to chart a meaningful course for the country.

By Our Business Correspondent

This is the basic rationale of National Income Statistics today, for while in former times they were more or less only used in an academic sense, with the advancement of the idea of economic planning they have become an important instrument of economic policy making.

making decisions

As Governments, particularly in underdeveloped countries, have found it necessary to play an increasingly important role in the national economy, statistical data and the organisations for providing them have become indispensable.

It is necessary for decision makers to have at their disposal a quantitative picture of the economy and this is only possible if some attempt is made to measure and collate the complex flows of the modern economy.

As was stated in the opening paragraph, lack of sufficient statistical information has confronted planners in many underdeveloped countries, with the problem of having to make decisions and recommendations without the full backing of a complete statistical series.

Early realization that this was a serious setback led to the establishment as soon as the necessary staff became available, of statistical offices, many of which follow the standard methods outlined by the United Nations for the presentation of the National Accounts.

This country is fortunate that today it possesses a Central Statistical Office, which has been doing this type of work and whose latest publication on the National Income of Trinidad and Tobago 1951 to 1961 has just been released for general perusal.

This document contains a series of tables which set out for the reader what has been referred to previously as a quantitative picture of the structure of the economy. It enables anyone wishing to undertake an analysis of the figures to see exactly which sectors of the economy have been growing fastest, and at what rate, and which have tended to lag.

the two accounts

The two accounts which may be of most interest are the Domestic Product Account, and the National Income Account.

In the 1951-61 study both these accounts indicate that there has



been an appreciable amount of economic growth. Either account may be used as an indicator, the major difference between them being the item

"net factor income payments abroad or to the rest of the world."

Underdeveloped countries by and large do not usually receive large factor payments from abroad, but make factor payments abroad, so that usually their national product is smaller than their domestic product. This only means that all of the product of the country is not available for use, some part being due as payments to foreigners.

Another important account, is the Domestic Capital Formation Account, which serves to illustrate how the capital stock of the country has been augmented and by what means — the savings of corporations, households, government etc.

Information is also given for households for the government, and for external transactions, so that all the key sectors in the economy are covered and through analysis a very comprehensive picture of the economy can be obtained.

a basic tool

A more profound insight into the economic system is, therefore, possible, and it is not difficult to appreciate why national income statistics are of immense use to the planner and policy maker, as well as to the businessman and industrialist.

In these days, when an understanding of economic phenomena is so necessary for the promotion and acceleration of economic growth, it is fortunate, therefore, that we possess in the national income statistics one of the basic and most valuable tools.

CENTRAL WATER DISTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

Tender for Repairing and Maintaining Outlet Meters Installed at Service Reservoirs of the Central Water Distribution Authority During 1963.

TENDERS are invited for the work of repairing and maintaining the Kent Waste Type Meters (including the clockwork mechanisms, linkages and reflux boxes on the mains) installed to the outlets of the Service Reservoirs of the Central Water Distribution Authority specified in the annexed Schedule during the year 1963:

2. The successful tenderer will be required to perform the following duties:—

- (i) Servicing and repairing the meters as/when necessary on site;
- (ii) Inspecting the meters on site;
- (iii) Removing the meters as/when necessary for overhauling and cleaning;
- (iv) Replacing worn and/or broken parts in the meters as/when necessary.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from the Water Engineer at the Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph, or the Distribution Superintendent (South) at the Southern Divisional Office, Point-a-Pierre and Circular Roads, San Fernando, during the normal working hours.

4. Transportation will be provided from Central Office, St. Joseph, for repairs in the Northern Division and from the Southern Divisional Office, San Fernando, for repairs in the Southern Division.

5. Sealed tenders marked on the outside "Tender for Repairing and Maintaining Outlet Meters No. 167" should be deposited in the Tenders Box at the Authority's Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph before 4 p.m. on 21st January, 1963.

6. Tenders must be accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to the effect that the person tendering has complied with the provisions of and fulfilled his 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.

The Authority will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a certificate.

7. The Central Water Distribution Authority does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders received by post will not be considered.

"SCHEDULE"

RESERVOIRS	LOCATIONS
Northern Divisions:—	
1. Freeport Tank	Freeport Arena Road;
2. Picton (One to City Council)	Picton Road, Laventille;
3. Picton (One to Morvant)	Picton Road, Laventille;
4. St. Joseph	Freeman Road, St. Joseph.
Southern Division:—	
5. Centre Mountain Tank	Dindial Settlement, Pascual Road;
6. Granville Tank	Granville Road, Cedros;
7. K.T.O.	Vance River Road;
8. Naparima	Carib Street, San Fernando;
9. Basta Hall	California.

By Order of the Central Water Distribution Authority,

s/ AQUÍ PHILLIP
Secretary

ITALY'S BEST

ZANUSSI

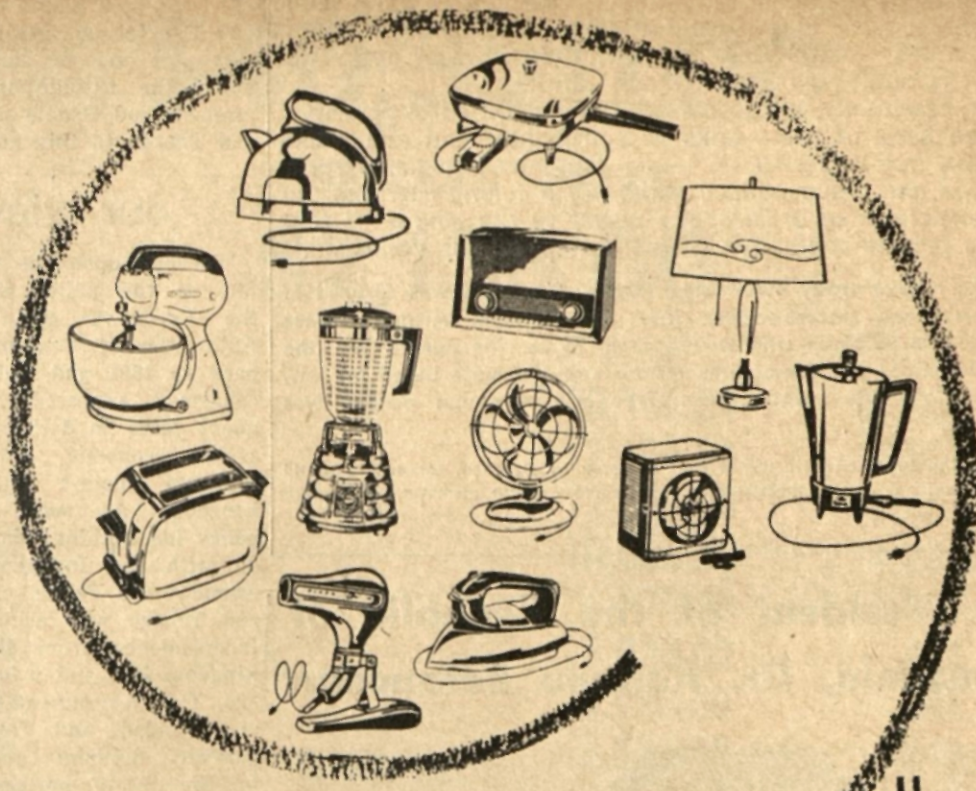
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Editorial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1963

Welcome

WE EXTEND A WARM AND SINCERE WELCOME to the Venezuelan mission.

Venezuela is our nearest neighbour; the Latin American nation we know best, with whom we have been most closely connected. Indeed, quite recently, the Order of Andres Bello was conferred on one of our citizens, whose work as a teacher of Spanish does indeed justify an honour bearing the name of the illustrious Latin American educator who was born in Venezuela.

We know too, the travail which Venezuela and her great President, Dr. Betancourt, have undergone since the democratic election of December 1958. For, faced with grave economic problems, the President and his party had set themselves the task of erecting a democratic system, a state based on law. The magnitude of that commitment has been underlined by several attempts, made over the past four years, to thwart it.

But its magnitude is even better apprehended when one considers Venezuela's history. A Venezuelan in his 60's would have known no more than four or five years of democratic rule.

The dictatorship of General Gomez lasted from 1909 until 1935. It was followed by a confused time rule by generals until the two-year period of democracy, the first in the country's history, under Accion Democratica. The distinguished novelist, Don Romulo Gallegos, was President.

There followed, however, the dictatorship of Colonel Perez Jimenez, whose overthrow in January, 1958, marked the beginning of this second attempt to establish democracy, again under the aegis of AD.

Attacks came from the left-wing Castro style parties, from the right-wing, and from pure adventurers. There have been defections from the original coalition, not only by one party, but by a section of AD itself, and by a prominent peasant leader.

But President Betancourt carries on his great struggle. He has established that the bulk of the army will uphold his efforts, a major achievement.* And it is because his government is so deeply committed to establishing a democratic state, a state based on law, that we feel optimistic about the outcome of the current talks.

For, essentially, his government is committed to principle. And the basis of these talks is a principle. And one which none can fail to accept — — — that this is a democratic, sovereign and independence state, not a colony carrying out the instructions of a European power in the course of that power's private contention with the Republic of Venezuela.

*... As I have always maintained to this country, I was assured of the clear and sincere answer that the National Armed Forces would give to those who would seek to be the agents for the destruction of the democratic system and the state based on law, with which this country, as a free and sovereign people, was endowed

From the President's letter to the Minister of Defence, General Antonio Ericeno, following the suppression of the Puerto Cabello insurrection in mid-1962.

The President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr. Romulo Betancourt



Honourable Minister of Finance of the Government of Venezuela:

My colleagues and I extend to you and to your distinguished Delegation a warm welcome to Trinidad in the name of the Government and People of Trinidad and Tobago. Our Delegation, representative of the Cabinet, the Opposition Party in Parliament, the Civil Service and the business community, welcome the importance which, as your diversified Delegation testifies, the Government of Venezuela attaches to our deliberations.

We in Trinidad and Tobago have been looking forward to these deliberations for over three years when their basis and their urgency were established by the Venezuelan Goodwill Mission led by Dr. Tejera Paris.

When our Government reciprocated Dr. Tejera's Mission, the basis and the urgency were ratified and made precise by the discussions which I was privileged to hold with your esteemed President.

These deliberations have become more necessary and more urgent with the achievement by Trinidad and Tobago of its National Independence. In bringing them finally to fruition I should like to pay tribute to the work and tenacity and goodwill of the Consul General for Venezuela in Trinidad for the past few years, Senor Humberto Egui Luna.

Our deliberations, here in Trinidad and at such subsequent sessions as we may find it necessary to convene, will range over a wide field. But it would be hypocritical of me if I attempted to conceal that they are dominated by the 30% surtax which the Government of Venezuela levies on the products of Trinidad and Tobago, and it is necessary for me to state at the outset the attitude of the Government and People of Trinidad and Tobago to this imposition

our view

We look upon the imposition, Sir, as the policy adopted by the Executive and Legislative Authorities of Venezuela as far back as 1881 and endorsed and confirmed repeatedly in subsequent years, in defence of Venezuela's economic and political interests against the United Kingdom. As such, Sir, this policy has nothing whatsoever to do with the Independent Government and People of Trinidad and Tobago who achieved their Independence from the United Kingdom four and a half months ago. The Government and People of Trinidad and Tobago categorically disclaim any liability for the sins of omission or commission of the United Kingdom over the past eighty years. We in our Independence could not under any circumstances agree to the sins of the imperialist father being visited on the ex-colonial child.

The 30% surtax represented Venezuela's policy of securing direct trade connections with Europe, Venezuela's protest against the commercial policy of the United Kingdom, and Venezuela's diplomatic lever against United Kingdom claims with respect to the British Guiana boundary.

The United Kingdom retaliated by the imposition of a duty in Trinidad on Venezuelan cattle: this was the act of the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago who was responsible not to the People of Trinidad and Tobago but to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the United Kingdom.

The Prime Minister

5,000 rifles

A Collector of Customs in Trinidad once threatened the Venezuelan Government that there were 5,000 rifles and 100,000 cartridges in Trinidad awaiting shipment to Venezuela, with all the implications of indirect assistance to Venezuelan revolutionaries. The Collector of Customs was an Englishman appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and responsible to the Governor; he was not as the Controller of Customs included in the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago, a Trinidadian, appointed by the Public Service Commission on the advice of the Prime Minister, and responsible to the Minister of Finance who is an elected representative of the People of Tobago, and for whose absence (this morning, Mr. Minister, I apologise. We are in the midst of our Budget discussions. He is responsible. He has a delegation this morning to see him. And, I might add, that was one reason why it was not possible for him to be at the Airport to meet you last night. We finished Budget discussions in Parliament well after 11 o'clock last night.



The Attorney General,
Senator GEORGE RICHARDS,
A member of this country's
delegation

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago gave asylum to Venezuelan revolutionaries and allowed an ex-President in violation of a written pledge, to intrigue against the Government of Venezuela; the people of Trinidad and Tobago were absolutely divorced from that Government and did not have a single representative in the Legislative

Council. If the Government of Venezuela was unable, as the price for the elimination of the 30% surtax, to obtain a loan from the United Kingdom or to get the Colonial Bank of Trinidad and Tobago to mint two million bolivares, the United Kingdom controlled the Trinidad and Tobago Treasury down to the smallest detail and the Colonial Bank took orders from its London Headquarters.

insulted

One of the Presidents of Venezuela was insulted by an invitation to visit Trinidad extended not by the Governor but by the business community. The business community of Trinidad and Tobago was then almost entirely expatriate—unlike today, when its local roots in our cosmopolitan community are so appropriately represented by the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Businessmen's Association who are included in our Delegation.

The Governor of Trinidad and Tobago who visited Venezuela to discuss the 30% surtax with the President of Venezuela was an emissary of the Foreign Office and Colonial Office in the United Kingdom. He exercised complete control over every segment of the economic and political life of Trinidad and Tobago and will always figure in our history as the spoliator of the only significant local political institution of Trinidad, the City Council of our capital city in which this conference is being held.

It was the representatives of the United Kingdom and not of the People of Trinidad and Tobago who argued that the 30% surtax was harmful to the interests of the People of Venezuela and would depopulate the south eastern part of the Republic. It was the representatives of the United Kingdom and not of the People of Trinidad and Tobago who adopted such an attitude to the Government of Venezuela in their representation that the Government of Venezuela refused to reply to some of them, describing them, not as official but as officious. It was the Government of the United Kingdom and not the People of Trinidad and Tobago who wanted to trade with Venezuela; most of the people of Trinidad and Tobago were then only

Venezuela's Finance Minister replies

Mr. Prime Minister and Delegates of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago:

For me it has been a great honour that the Government of my country has named me leader of this Economic Mission to open these talks with the delegation nominated by your government the better to resolve in a satisfactory form the different problems which at present confront the commercial and economic relations of our two neighbouring countries and, bearing in mind especially the fundamental change in the political situation of Trinidad and Tobago.

The President of Venezuela has asked me in particular to indicate to the chief representative of Trinidad and Tobago his earnest wish that at the earliest possible time we should all be able to settle all attendant problems with the object of increasing and fostering that commercial relationship which we ought to expect from two countries so close to one another.

He has moreover asked me personally to invite you Mr. Prime Minister and to confirm the invitation that he has already made you, that together with other of your government's representatives you should come to Venezuela, whenever it may be convenient to you, with the object of making at that time a joint declaration, which if not bringing about completely would open the way towards a perfect understanding, which you may rest assure is the wish of the Government and People of Venezuela. Thank you very much.
16th January, 1963.

Greets the Mission

semi-free, and their basic products, sugar and cocoa, had established markets in England, Canada and the United States of America.

not pawns now

Thus, Honourable Minister, the battle over the 30% surtax was a battle between Venezuela and the United Kingdom. The islands and the people of Trinidad and Tobago were pawns in that struggle, as we were pawns in many another imperialist struggle.

But, Honourable Minister, we are pawns no longer, nobody's pawns. We do not accept the United Kingdom's liabilities and do not inherit either its antipathies or its prejudices. If we should send our Head of State to you in the future, we would send the Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago, appointed to his high office on the advice of the Prime Minister.

We permit today no rifles or cartridges in our Custom House to threaten or intimidate Venezuela. We extend asylum today to no Venezuelan, certainly no ex-President, to use the soil of Trinidad and Tobago as a base from which to seek to subvert the lawfully elected Government of the People of Venezuela. We make today our own laws and determine our own foreign policy. Both are subject to the approval of our democratically elected Parliament, which is symbolised by the presence here today, as a full member of our Delegation, of the Acting Leader of the Opposition.

And today, Honourable Minister, it is the trade of the People of Trinidad and Tobago and not the trade of the people of the United Kingdom which our Delegation represents. The Venezuelan 30% surtax, originally aimed at British goods transhipped from Trinidad, now discriminates against the national products of Trinidad and Tobago — the fruits and animals of our soil, the processed forms of those fruits and animals, the new products which have been fashioned from imported raw materials by our own labour force

whom, in increasing numbers, we have constantly to seek to employ as they find the doors of country after country closed in their face — in the United Kingdom, in the United States of America, in Canada, in Australia, in Venezuela itself.

the OAS

The 30% surtax belongs historically to the international relations of Venezuela and the United Kingdom. You are here, Honourable Minister, among a new nation, one of your closest neighbours, and one of your best.

We stand shoulder to shoulder with your President in his determination to demonstrate that democracy is not impossible of achievement in countries south of the Gulf of Mexico — you in South America, we in the Caribbean.

We stand shoulder to shoulder with your President in his struggle to keep subversive elements out of the Hemisphere.

We stand shoulder to shoulder with your President in his efforts to prevent interference from outside of the Hemisphere in the affairs of the Hemisphere.

Our own responsibility, however small, for the welfare of the Hemisphere will ultimately have to be reflected in our decision to participate in the work of the Organisation of American States, which will bring us shoulder to shoulder with you in the juridical, constitutional and political institutions of the Hemisphere.

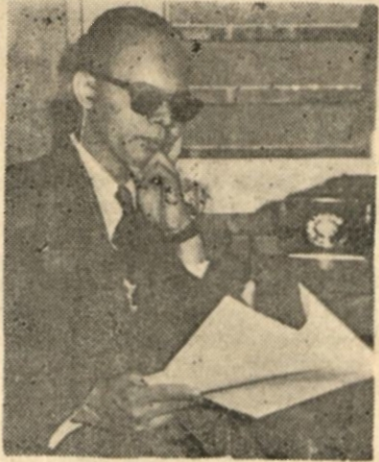
the realities

I submit with due respect, Honourable Minister, that, in this close collaboration between your country and ours, which the present holds and the future will strengthen, the political realities cannot be contradicted by ancient economic arrangements, developed for another period and directed against another nation. We must either be good neighbours or we must be bad neighbours. We cannot be both — at least not at the same time. The People of Trinidad and Tobago cannot reasonably

be asked to carry on their overburdened backs the legacy of Venezuela's protective measures, however legitimate, against a non-Hemisphere people. We seek no special favours from Venezuela. We ask merely for a recognition of our equality by a Hemisphere colleague.

In the name of my Delegation, I welcome you, Honourable Minister of Finance, and your Delegation to Trinidad. In doing so I speak, I am sure, for the majority of the people of Trinidad and Tobago who will, I know, want me to convey to you one message — that nothing will please we more, the Government and the Parliament and the People of Trinidad and Tobago, than the opportunity to welcome to our shores your distinguished President as the symbol of Venezuelan democracy and the personification of Latin American statesmanship.

My colleagues and I look forward confidently to a successful conference, to the inauguration of a new era of harmony and concord in our relations, and to fruitful collaboration in the cause of world peace and Hemisphere solidarity.



THE DOCTOR SAYS

need to know about prices

... One cannot, however, consider retail prices in isolation. The working man is also interested in how much money he gets. Using February, 1956 as a base, the Central Statistical Office has calculated that between November, 1959 and May 1960, the index of wage-rates jumped from 117.2 to 124.0. This confirms the point I have already made: wage-rates have been more than keeping pace with the cost of living.

As a Government, we are most conscious of the vital importance of the cost of living to the man in the street. We wish to instill a greater consciousness of prices in the members of the community. That is why we have decided to publish regularly a breakdown of the composition of final prices of selected imported commodities, isolating the elements of landed cost and import duty from other elements

—From the Budget Speech, 1960

THE 50c. T.T.C. CHRISTMAS SWEEPSTAKE

1st Drawing Took Place on Friday 11th January

2nd Drawing Took Place on Monday 14th January

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the DELEGATES

GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA

DR. ANDRES GERMAN OTERO	— Head of Mission—Minister of Finance
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
DR. MANUEL RIVERO	— Director in the Department of Foreign Trade and Consulates
DR. BAEZ	— Economist in the Department of Foreign Trade and Consulates
MR. HUMBERTO EGUI LUNA	— Consul General for Venezuela in Trinidad
Ministry of Finance	
DR. IVAN SENIOR	— Director in the Department of Finance & Public Credit
MR. PEDRO J. ARCHAMBAUD	— Director in the Customs Department
DR. ALFREDO ALVAREZ GALLARDO	— Manager of the Secretariat
Ministry of Development	
DR. J. M. THULA CAMPOS	— Commercial Director
Ministry of Agriculture	
DR. CARLOS ATILANO	— Director of the Institute of the Fishery Research
Ministry of Mines & Hydrocarbons	
DR. ALBERTO VIVAS	— Director of Geology
Advisers	
DR. EDDIE MORALES CRESPO	— Members of the House of Representatives for the Accion Democratica Party
DR. GUILLERMO MUNEZ	
DR. HUGO BRICENO SALAS	— Member of the House of Representatives for the Copei Party
The Party to which Dr. Hugo Briceno Salas belongs—Copei—forms a coalition government with AD	

GOVERNMENT OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

DR. THE HON. E. WILLIAMS	— Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs
HON. D. G. GRANADO	— Minister of Health & Housing
HON. J. O'HALLORAN	— Minister of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce
HON. G. A. RICHARDS	— Attorney General
HON. A. N. R. ROBINSON	— Minister of Finance
MR. A. MCKAY	— President, Trinidad Chamber of Commerce
MR. B. I. LALSINGH	— President, Trinidad Businessmen's Association
MR. S. MAHARAJ	— Acting Leader of the Opposition.
Advisers	
MR. K. SEALEY	— Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
MR. S. LUTCHMAN	— Charge d'Affairs ad interim, Caracas
MR. N. MONSIEQUE	— Ag. Comptroller of Customs & Excise
MR. H. FORD	— Head, Industrial Unit, Industrial Development Corporation
MRS. P. ROBINSON (Secretary).	

	PRIZE	SELLERS' PRIZE
2nd	\$ 20,160.00	\$1,924.20
3rd	12,600.00	1,603.50
4th	12,600.00	1,603.50
5th	10,080.00	1,282.80
6th	6,720.00	1,069.00
7th	3,920.00	641.40
8th	3,920.00	641.40
9th	3,920.00	641.40
10th	1,767.95	120.61
11th	1,767.95	120.61
190 Other Horses	Each	175.91
4 Cash Prizes	"	1,260.00
50 Consolation Cash Prizes	"	134.40
510 Proximes	"	13.17
913 Serials	"	7.36
Sellers of 190 Other Horses, 4 Cash Prizes and 50 Consolation Cash Prizes	"	27.42
Charity Organizations will receive		18,480.00
YOU'VE GOT TO BE IN IT TO WIN IT		
Pay day commences on Monday 28th January, 1963		

farmers' special where things are lop-sided

It has been repeatedly emphasised that economic development is a difficult and arduous process involving a series of changes of a material, as well as a social nature.

Since the war, a number of countries have introduced and implemented plans designed to speed up economic growth and increase their levels of living.

To some extent these plans have resulted in the improvement of the well being of many people all over the world, but in a significant number of instances the rural or agricultural populations have not experienced the same degree of advancement as their urban counterparts.

While, therefore, output per man as productivity has tended to increase in a significant fashion in manufacturing industry, the same has not been universally true for agricultural productivity.

Progress seems to have been largely confined to the more modern sectors of the economies of developing countries, and, the traditional or agricultural sectors have lagged behind.

undesirable

This, of course, is not a desirable state of affairs, for lop-sided development and imbalance in the economy can give rise to economic and social pressures which might quite easily slow down the whole process of economic growth, and result in a great deal of effort which might have been used in other ways being devoted to bringing about the necessary adjustment later on.

It would seem necessary, therefore, that in the overall content of development, care should be exercised in the allocation of the available resources in order to bring about some measure of balance.

A great deal of time has been spent on discussions as to the real meaning and significance of balanced growth, and, it is still in some respects a conceptual issue, different people interpreting it in different ways.

The fact remains, however, that in many of the under-developed countries the problem of agricultural development seems to be becoming more of a major consideration.

a census

In our own case agriculture and agricultural policy are of the greatest importance at the moment. There have been debates in the House and in the Senate, articles in the newspapers and agricultural journals, and speeches by Ministers.

If there appears to be too much talk, this might not really be bad, all things considered, for it might serve to build up a greater awareness of the problems facing our agriculture and what is involved is making it more efficient.

This year, an agricultural

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possibilities and the patterns of future agricultural development.

The tremendous progress made by the poultry industry has led to the initiation of discussions for a processing plant. The processing of other types of agricultural produce is also no longer merely a dream and steps have been taken to forge this link between agriculture and industry.

The degree of enterprise and entrepreneurship demonstrated by the poultry producers could be surely emulated elsewhere in agriculture. One of our great problems, however, has been the fact that we have not had in the country side, a commercial type of farmer working on his own holding probably with the help of his family.

either . . . or

Our agriculturists have either run large plantations producing crops for an export market or being a subsistence type of farmer, not looking on agriculture as a business, but merely as a means of supplementing his income from other sources.

CENTRAL WATER DISTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

Tenders for Hire of Trucks and Tanks for Water Distribution during 1963

Tenders for the hire of trucks and tanks for the distribution of water during 1963 are invited by the Central Water Distribution Authority on the following two bases:—

- (i) In accordance with the appended schedule;
 - (ii) On the trip basis for additional supplies to be delivered in emergencies outside the appended schedule;
 - (iii) On the trip bases for additional supplies within the areas referred to in the appended schedule.
2. Sealed tenders in ink marked on the outside "Tender for the Hire of Trucks No. 168" should be deposited in the Tenders Box at the Authority's Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph, not later than 4.00 p.m. on Monday 21st January, 1963. Tenders received by post will not be considered.

NORTHERN DIVISION AND TOBAGO:

illing Centres	Districts to be served	Number of trips required to be made daily
Distribution Area of San Juan/Laventille:		
Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph	Morvant, La Pastora, Santa Cruz	4
	Susconoco, Cantaro, Maracas, Arôuca and Hololo Road	2
	Distribution Area of d'Abadie-Tacarigua	
Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph	Lopinot, Tunapuna, Tacarigua, Spring Village, Reid Lane	4
	Santa Margarita	4
	Cleaver Road, Old Arima Road, Laurel Hill	3
	Distribution Area of Central North:	
Carlsen Field	Flanagin Town, Brasso Piedra, Mamoral Nos 1 and 2, San Francisco Land Settlement	3
Carlsen Field	Longden Ville, Waterloo Road, Felicity Village, Charlie Village	4
Diego Martin Pumping Station	Distribution Area of Carenage-Diego Martin:	
	Diego Martin, Carenage, Point Cumana, Bournes Road, Ross Lands, Kandahar, Belle View, Dibe	4
	Distribution Area of Sangre Grande:	
	Guaico, Guaico/Tamana, Nestor Cunaripo, North Manzanilla, Matura, Biche	4
Distribution Area of Tobago		
Fort Reservoir, Tobago	Mt. Pleasant, Orange Hill, Patience, Bethel & Bethlehem districts, Scarborough, Milford Main Road, Crown Point, Plymouth, Windward Road, Mason Hall, Moriah	4

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Distribution Area of Naparima		
Cipero Road, Corinth	La Romain, Cocoyea, Palmyra, Ste Madeleine, St. Charles, Esperance	5
	Hill Piece, Friendship and Diamond	5
	do.	5
	Mt. Stewart, Iere, Reform, Gasparillo, Bonne Aventure Harmony Hall, Monkey Town, Debe, La Fortune/Woodlands, Coolie/Woodlands, Hermitage	4
do.	do.	4
do.	Barrackpore	3
Distribution Area of Princes Town:		
Cipero Road, Corinth	St. John, Churkoo, Cedar Hill, Manahambee, Malgretoute, St. Croix, St. Julien, Indian Walk, Moruga Road (up to 7½ Mile Mark)	5
do.	Garth Road, Williamsville, Torrib/Tabaquite, Sisters' Road	4
do.	Princes Town	4

Part of the problem to be faced now and in the future, is again, therefore, one of changing the attitudes and outlook of farmers and assisting them to modernise, so that they may be able to obtain a satisfactory income from whatever type of farming they indulge in.

This necessitates the streamlining of our agricultural administration and the provision of a marketing system which enables the producer to sell his produce at a fair price.

The 1958-62 Development Programme made allowances for this, and the establishment this year of the new Central Wholesale and Retail Market should do much to assist the farmers and the consumers of the country.

The important factor is that the farmer or producer must expect to benefit from his exertions or he will not bother to modernise or change his methods.

This is the problem facing governments all over the world and the experts at the United Nations Agency, the Food and Agricultural Organisation, have clearly stated on a number of occasions that successful agricultural development must involve provisions for extension work and the demonstration to farmers by people in the field of the feasibility of different operations.

fantastic

Only if and when this is done successfully will the full co-opera-

tion of the farmer be obtained and an impact be made on agricultural productivity.

The richer and more highly developed countries have made fantastic strides in agriculture, so much so that in some cases their problem is one of abundance and not one of scarcity. Their farmers enjoy a standard of living comparable to the people working in industry and in the services sector and wield sufficient economic and political power in the society to see that the share of the national wealth occurring to them is maintained.

We in the underdeveloped countries are practically at the opposite end of the pole, and therefore, in view of the fact that with rising populations and more mouths to feed, our food import bill is likely to rise continuously.

It is imperative that we exert ourselves to the fullest, especially as in many instances we have to think about importing most of the equipment and machinery that we have to develop our industrial sectors.

Agricultural development must therefore, be considered in the general context of economic development and not as a thing apart, with the necessary emphasis being placed on the creation of a suitable environment for the growth of the commercial type farmer whose efforts should contribute to the eventual solution of the food supply problem of the nation.

Distribution Area of Penal/Erin

Cipero Road, Corinth	Penal, Clarke Road, Rochard Road, Morne Diablo, Scott Trace, Penal Rock Road (up to 8½ Mile Mark, Siparia, Oropouche, Fyzabad, Avocat, Delhi Settlement, Quarry	3
	Santa Flora, Palo Seco, Los Charos, Los Bajos, Rancho Quemado, Lorensotte, Los Iros, Erin, Buenos Ayres	3
	Distribution Area of La Brea/Point Fortin:	
	Dow Village, Mon Desir Road, Grant's Trace, Rousillac, La Brea, Antilles, Guapo Gonzales, New Village, Point Fortin, Cape-de-Ville, Fanny Village, Fanny Village	4
Cap-de-Ville	Distribution Area of Cedros:	
Corinth	Icaicos, Los Gallos	2
	Distribution Area of Rio Claro:	
Cap-de-Ville	Union Village, Deep Ravine, Ecclesville Tableland	2
Granville, Cedros	Distribution Area of Moruga:	
	La Lune, Grand Chemin, Marac, Basse Terre, Rock River, Cachipe	3
Rio Claro	Distribution Area of Central (South):	
Cipero Road, Corinth	Plaisance, St. Margaret's, Claxton's Bay, Cedar Hill, Sum Sum Hill, Forres Park, Diamond, Ortoire, Mayaro, Guayaguayare	4
Cap-de-Ville	do.	4
Couva	do.	4
Mayaro, Pierreville-	do.	2

2. Tenderers should quote only in respect of and furnish registered numbers of vehicles owned by them. Evidence of ownership of such vehicles will require to be produced.

3. Separate tenders should be submitted for the Northern and Southern Divisions, and the Tobago distribution area. 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 provisions of and fulfilled their obligation 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. The Authority will not consider any tender which is not accompanied by such a certificate.

4. The tenderer will be required to provide the necessary covered containers which should be of a capacity of not less than 800 gallons per truck. The containers must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and in a good state of repair. They should be kept covered at all times and be provided with at least one 1½" draw off tap with 90 degree elbow or bend which must be kept clean and in good working order at all times.

5. The vehicles shall at all times be in a good and safe condition and up to the standard required by the Licensing Authority. The tanks carried on the trucks are to be properly secured in accordance with Regulation No. 31 of the regulations made under the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance, Chapter 16 No. 3.

6. An employee of the Central Water Distribution Authority who must be permitted to ride in the cab of the truck at the side of the Chauffeur, will be assigned to each truck for directing and undertaking the distribution arrangements in the respective districts.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish adequate security and to enter into a formal agreement for the due performance of the contract. Draft copy of agreement and any further conditions of hiring can be obtained from the Secretary of the Central Water Distribution Authority at the Central Office, Valsayn, St. Joseph, during he normal official hours.

8. The Central Water Distribution Authority does not undertake to accept any tender.

9. C.W.D.A. does not hold itself responsible for accidents and claims arising therefrom.

By Order of the Central Water Distribution Authority,
s/ AQUI PHILLIP
Secretary

Selling W.I. Food In The U.K.

From Thursday next, the BBC Caribbean Service will start a series of eight programmes on 'Marketing West Indian Products in Britain and Europe'.

The programme will include commentaries and interviews with leading exporters. Products discussed will include sugar, citrus, cocoa and cigars. Attention will also be paid to oil and shipping.

It is believed that an important aspect of future trade development in the Caribbean is that of popularising the region's food products. Canned breadfruit, ackees and green peas, yam, melongene (known as aubergine), avocado pear, ugli* and salt fish are already known in the UK — though destined, in the main, for West Indian palates.

Accordingly, the markets in Brixton and Portobello Road, both in the centre of West Indian colonies, are redolent with the odour that emanates from some of the delicacies above. And the WI world in the UK hovers around 60,000 inclusive of deportables.

Other products have risen to the level of sale in the

delicatessens now being more widely used in Britain's affluent society.

NOTE
The BBC Caribbean Service can be heard, reception permitting, at 6.15 every evening. On occasion,

excerpts are re-broadcast on Radio Guardian, on the programme 'Emphasis' which can be heard every morning between 12.10 and 1.00 p.m.

* a delectable but unprepossessing Jamaican citrus fruit, a cross between grapefruit and tangerine. The ortanique a cross between orange and tangerine is also exported. So, too, mangoes in brine for pickles.

BOROUGH OF SAN FERNANDO

POST OF TEMPORARY CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications from males only are invited for the post of Temporary Clerical Assistants in the service of the San Fernando Borough Council.

Applicants must not be less than 18 years of age, and must possess the Senior Cambridge School Certificate or the General Certificate of Education with passes in English and Mathematics or the equivalent. Commercial certificates will be a credit and experience in secretarial work an asset.

Only applications in response to this advertisement will be considered.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience accompanied by at least two recent testimonials in sealed envelopes, endorsed at the top left hand corner "Post of Clerical Assistant" must reach the Town Clerk, Town Hall, San Fernando not later than 3.00 p.m. on Friday 25th January, 1963.

A. A. INNIS,
Town Clerk.

THE NATION, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1963 • Page 11

FURNESS HOUSE

Attention PLUMBERS!



CANE DRAIN RODS

\$54.00 a Set

These carefully selected and tested natural CANE DRAIN RODS (20 x 3") are provided complete with double worm screw, 4" plunger, 4" jointed scraper, 4 whale bone brush in brass cup and wheel and a pair of straps.



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PHONE 34221

TREASURY BILLS

ISSUE No. 13

TENDERS 19th JANUARY, 1963

Tenders are invited from the public for Trinidad & Tobago Government Treasury Bills to be issued on 26th January, 1963 and redeemed on 26th April, 1963 (90 days).

Tenders should be made on application forms available at the Accountant General's Department, any Warden's Office, Post Office or Commercial Bank. Sealed Tenders must reach the Accountant General's Department, Treasury Building, Port-of-Spain by 11 a.m. on Saturday 19th January, 1963. There is a Tenders Box at the Accountant General's Office in which Tenders must be deposited.

Tenders sent by post should be addressed:-

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
Treasury Building,
Port-of-Spain.

and the words "Tender for Treasury Bill" written on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Successful applicants will be notified by letter or by telephone followed by a confirmatory letter, in cases where telephone numbers are inserted on application forms. Bills should be taken up at the Accountant General's Department on the 26th January, 1963 at 8.30 a.m. by applicants or their accredited representatives, upon payment, either in cash or by certified cheque, or on presentation of Credit Advice Slips in cases where the amount has been credited or transferred to the Accountant General's Special Treasury Bills Account, on or before 26th January, 1963, at any Commercial Bank.

Bills will not be despatched by post.

Accountant General's Department 10th January, 1963.

full text of Senator Tull's letter — on behalf of the Communication Workers' Union—to the Prime Minister. It was laid on the table in the House, last week

a union for a wage freeze

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I am directed to inform you that my Executive Board and Negotiating Policy Committee have considered the present state of affairs existing in the Telephone Service and realise that to present a claim for improvements in pay and conditions at this time would inevitably result in the Service not being able to negotiate with us on it.

In the circumstances, I am instructed to inform you that my Union has decided to defer negotiations with the Telephone Service for a period of one year, and shall initiate negotiations with the Service at a later date when it may be propitious to do so, bearing in mind that both parties should begin negotiations sufficiently early during the current year to ensure that proposals agreed upon will be submitted to Government well in time to be included in the 1964 Estimates, and to be ready for implementation by the end of January, 1964.

My Union holds the view that it is our responsibility to see that the telephone Service is placed on a proper footing, since we are firm in the belief that the Service has an important part to play in any programme of accelerated economic growth which may be engaging the attention of Government. It is with this view in mind that we have made this offer — a minor contribution to independent Trinidad and Tobago.

The Telephone undertaking can be a profitable enterprise, and every effort should be made by Government to retain the Service. There is substantial scope for growth of the Telephone Service and it is indeed unfortunate that no member of Management has ever made a serious study of the economics of the Telephone Industry.

Apparently the official Management doctrine — obtained by way of discussions with them — has been that there is no way in which the rate of growth of the system can be permanently stimulated. To encourage additional subscribers will merely mean, it is held, that the natural expansion of future years is anticipated, and that when the artificial stimulus is no longer applied redundancy and other difficulties will have to be faced. It has further been the official view that a rapid increase in the number of subscribers can produce economic difficulties for the Service because the average use of the telephone by each subscriber (i.e., the calling rate) will tend to fall.



Senator Carl Tull

For this to be done however, attention will have to be given to the following matters:—

1. The setting up of a Joint Production Committee comprising representatives of Management and Union for the purpose of determining ways and means of improving efficiency and productivity of the Telephone Service. This Committee should also prepare a development programme which must be a regulated and planned one.
2. There must be adequate capital. It is because of inadequate capital that the waiting list has increased from 4,708 in January, 1961 to 8,098 in December, 1962. It is not inconceivable that an annual rate of growth of 7% can be achieved over the next five years.
3. Government should state its policy regarding the Telephone Service. This, together with the immediate implementation of a Pension Plan, will give the workers a feeling of security.

Unfortunately during the last year relations between the Telephone Service and the Union have deteriorated for reasons which are outside the scope of this letter; and in the Union's view the restoration of a greater measure of mutual confidence would be invaluable in achieving the aim of a more rapid growth.

The Telephone Service can be an example to other industries in the Territory by providing a service of high standard and in maintaining stable employment for its employees. My Union believes however, that there is considerable scope for extension of the Telephone Service and for improving productivity, especially if adequate assurances of additional capital can be given. Such growth, however, and such increase in productivity can best be secured if there is a dynamism — now sadly lacking in Management — and a high level of industrial relations.

We should be most grateful if you could arrange to meet representatives of our Executive Board in order to clarify certain matters raised herein.

Yours respectfully,

/s/ CARL A. TULL,
Secretary-General.

CENTRAL WATER DISTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

Tender for
Supplying Sand,
Gravel, Blue Metal
and Boulders
during 1963.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Sand, Gravel, Blue Metal and Boulders to the Central Water Distribution Authority during 1963.

2. Separate tenders should be submitted for:—

NORTHERN DIVISION

- (a) Supplies to be delivered to Main Store, St. Joseph;
- (b) Supplies to be delivered on job sites directly at Carenage-Diego Martin; d'Abadie-Tacarigua, Sangre Grande and Central (North).

SOUTHERN DIVISION

- (a) Supplies to be delivered to the Southern Divisional Office, San Fernando;
- (b) Supplies to be delivered on job sites directly at Central (South), Princes Town, New Grant, Moruga, Rio Claro, Cedros, Penal-Erin, La Brea Point Fortin.

TOBAGO DISTRIBUTION AREA

- (a) Supplies to be delivered to the Area Office, Fort Reservoir, Scarborough.

3. Estimated requirements are:—

Northern Division:

Caroni Sharp Sand	200 Cu. yds.
River Gravel	250 Cu. yds.
Blue Metal ¾"	179 Cu. yds.
Boulders 6"-8"	60 Cu. yds.

Southern Division:

Claxton's Bay Sand	80 Cu. yds.
San Fernando Gravel	160 Cu. yds.
Blue Metal	100 Cu. yds.
Boulders 6"-8"	60 Cu. yds.

Tobago Distribution Area:

Sand	10 Cu. yds.
River Gravel	30 Cu. yds.
Blue Metal ¾"	20 Cu. yds.
Boulders 6"-8"	15 Cu. yds.

4. Sealed tenders in ink marked on the outside "Tender for Sand, Gravel, etc. No. 164" should be deposited in the Tenders Box of the Central Office, Val-sayn, St. Joseph, not later than 4.00 p.m. on Monday 21st January, 1963. Tenders received by post will not be considered.

By order of the Central Water Distribution Authority,

s/ AQUÍ PHILIP

Secretary.

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Electric Ziz-Zag Sewing Machines

SEMI-AUTOMATIC DELUXE CABINET \$395.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC 5-DRAWERS \$335.

ZIG-ZAG 5-DRAWERS \$275.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PORTABLE \$295.

STANDARD 5-DRAWERS \$175.

STANDARD PORTABLE \$150.

COME IN AND CHOOSE YOURS NOW.

ON EASY CREDIT at
Y. De LIMA & Co., Ltd. Port-of-Spain
San Fernando

SUPPLY OF VACCINE

Government has approved a mass oral tri-valent poliomyelitis vaccination programme for persons between the ages of 3 months and 10 years inclusive to be initiated by the Ministry of Health within a few weeks.

With a view to making vaccine available as widely as possible at the outset, Government has agreed to permit drug agents, on application to the Director of Medical Services, c/o Ministry of Health and Housing, Queen's Park West, Port-of-Spain, to supply vaccine to private practitioners for a period of three months in the first instance subject to review at the end of this period. This permission is conditional:

- (a) on drug agents keeping accurate records of distribution of vaccine to private practitioners and making monthly returns to the Director of Medical Services under confidential cover and
- (b) on private practitioners keeping accurate records of the names, addresses, ages and sex of all persons to whom the vaccine is administered, and making monthly returns to the Director of Medical Services under confidential cover.

G. E. CHEN, Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Health and Housing.



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of
Trinidad"



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and

Livestock

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ORIS

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The Trinidad Jewelry Ltd.

Shop at

Frederick Jones Grocery
Furniture and Hardware
18 Marine Sq. & 8 Nelson St.

a professional theatre

(1)

Let us assume that West Indian society, like any other, needs some form of theatre. The theatre, to paraphrase a certain well-known passage, is a place where the mind and personality of a society are reflected in dramatic form. That means that, in the theatre, this reflection can be perceived and studied more directly than in any other art form.

It is this directness that probably makes a society need a theatre more than it needs a body of printed literature, or a body of painting or sculpture.

Of course, a theatre gives a society not only an opportunity of seeing and studying itself, but also an opportunity of transcending itself. In other words, the uses of the theatre are not limited to the sociological.

At any rate, it ought to be clear that any society which does not have some form of theatrical art is to that extent a limited one.

amateur status

It is therefore necessary for these people in whose hands the art of the West Indian theatre lies to devote a certain minimum of attention to their work for our theatre. But the status of the great majority of West Indian artists in the theatre is amateur. They work for at least eight hours a day at some other calling, and it is only such energy and time as they have left over that they can devote to their work in the theatre.

And "work in the theatre" does not mean or ought not to mean work at rehearsals only, although there are no doubt many who think so. Playwrights, actors, scene designers, lighting men, like any other artists, must study, train and meditate upon their arts. Otherwise, they are operating at the dilettante or dabbling level, and this is not the sort of thing that I am discussing at the moment.

the question

The important question, then, is this: can a man work eight hours a day as a mechanic, journalist, salesman, teacher, factory manager, architect, farmer or whatever, and after that practise as an artist of the theatre at a level of excellence? No doubt it depends on the man. There are some, a very few, with the resources of energy and passion to do it. But it is certain that this situation results in dilution.

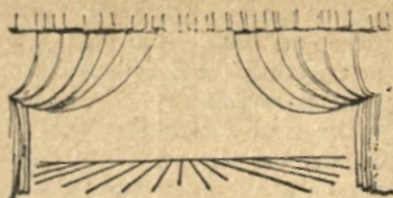
The dilution can take several forms. I know that in Jamaica and Trinidad there is a lot of work done in the theatre, when you consider that it is mostly amateur work. There might be fifteen or more amateur productions a year in each of these countries.

In St. Lucia the Arts Guild does a certain amount of work under what I understand to be the most primitive conditions imaginable. But how much of this work is of a quality that could stand international comparisons? Very little. How could it be otherwise?

FOR QUALITY



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good works

Truly excellent work is rare. The playwrights who do other jobs do not turn out as much work as they might. The production of a full-length play might take three months or more, where one month would certainly suffice in a professional theatre.

Directors must use the amateurish ability at their disposal and suppress the complaints of their integrity. Where that quality is present. Groups find that they must mount easy, minor and trivial plays if they are to do any work at all.

Plain mechanical perfection in a production — perfect timing of actors' cues, lighting cues, the workings of the stage management — this is seldom found.

In short, though experience or instinct may tell a few people how thrilling a thing good theatre can be, we West Indians must be content to have very little of it, to have patches of excellence, occasional fineness in a vast area of slipshod, timid, tired or pallid mediocrity.

Is a professional theatre, then, the corrective to this situation? And if it is, can we have one?

Slade Hopkinson

this personage is talking to Mr. Hopkinson

2A Marl Street,
16th January, 1963.
Port-of-Spain,

The Editor, The NATION,
90, Frederick Street, Port-of-Spain.

Dear Sir,

"No society of human beings who care for the gift of acting" declared Mr. Slade Hopkinson in your issue of January 11, "would allow a talent such as Miss Bruno's to go without the benefit of formal training, or at least of seeing professional work somewhere."

He could not have written with greater feeling. And yet one demurs. What is wrong? Why does the implied plea seem to contradict Mr. Hopkinson's usual advocacy of a West Indian Theatre? Is it the patronising tone, recalling some English adjudicator asked to say something kind about local effort; good, but.....

For there is always a *but* to the local product.

Is it the picture he suggests of a wild, unrestrained Eunice Bruno, flailing her arms up and down stage, full of sound and fury but lacking the London or New York polish? Or is it that one is reminded of a statement of George Lamming made many years ago, that the West Indian writer was treated like West Indian sugar — sent to England to be refined before use on the table of the middle classes.

No careful reader would associate these views with your drama critic, but one cannot help feeling that underlying his expansive appeal are certain assumptions that we share with him and that we ought to examine. He is obviously worried about the development of Miss Bruno's talent in relation to the development of the theatre of Trinidad and Tobago. That is unnecessary. What I am worried about is Mr. Hopkinson and our other art critics.

He did not mean any disparagement of Miss Bruno's superb creation of Flossie. What can he mean? Is the training an actor needs at this moment similar to that of an engineer, or doctor? Or is it not intimately related to the dramatic milieu of the artist, the aesthetic demands of the audience and the character of the plays in which she will customarily take part?

And is not the question of an actor's training itself involved in the question of our identity? That is to say, are we a cul-

Vacant Post of Factory Inspector, Ministry of Labour

Applications are invited for five (5) vacant post of Factory Inspector, Ministry of Labour, with salary in the scale \$4,800 x 120—5,040 x 240 — \$7,200 per annum, the point of entry in the scale being determined by the candidate's qualifications and experience.

2. The appointment is subject to medical fitness and on two years probation in the first instance.

3. Candidates must hold a University degree in Science or Engineering or equivalent qualification. Preference will be given to persons with experience in industry.

4. Successful candidates will be required to assist the Senior Factory Inspector in the administration of the following Ordinances and Regulations:—

(a) The Factories Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder;

(b) The Petroleum Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder;

(c) to perform such duties as the Senior Factory Inspector may from time to time direct.

5. Candidates selected for appointment will each be required to keep and use a standard grade car for the performance of his/her official duties and will be eligible for travelling allowances under the Travelling Allowances Regulations in force for the time being. An interest free loan up to the maximum of \$3,900 repayable by monthly instalments, will be made available for the purchase of a motor car.

6. Applications should be addressed to the Acting Director of Personnel Administration, Service Commissions Department, Red House, Port-of-Spain, on the prescribed form obtainable at the Service Commissions Department, to reach him not later than the 31st January, 1963.

tural province of Great Britain or part of some unformed New world experiment.

Addressing fellow Venezuelans in 1819, Simon Bolivar compared the countries which had won their independence from Spain with the territories of the dismembered Roman Empire, stressing this important difference: "We have not preserved even the traces of what existed in America in earlier times; we are not Europeans, nor Indians, but a species midway between the aboriginal Indians and the Spaniards....thus our situation is most extraordinary and complicated."

Extraordinary and complicated Bolivar found it then; and a "problem of enormous dimensions" Dr. Fernando Henriques, the Jamaican anthropologist finds our cultural dilemma today. "Is there any alternative", he asks, "to the creation of Black Englishmen?"

If there is an alternative, do you think we will find it if every time we see a good painting or witness a good performance we suspire and wish that some one should be sent abroad for finishing (!). Is there not a danger that we may perpetuate what Freyre calls "the colonial psychological complex of inferiority", this tendency to look down on the home grown product in favour of the overseas garnish, however irrelevant to our needs.

It may be that we have for too long ignored the question of needs and judged our people too stringently according to standards conceived by another nation. We complain that the artist does not get sufficient recognition; but the truth is that the artist suffers from recognition in excess of his discernible effect on the direction of our society. What he lacks, perhaps, is a deeply felt need in his community.

For the more seriously we ponder this problem the more strongly we are impelled to the belief that player and spectator, reader and writer, are met in a symbiotic encounter in which each grows by what it feeds on; and that in the final analysis the condition for the development of the artist is the arrival of a *NEED* in his country for an aesthetic projection of its conflicts and aspirations.

Yours truly,

CLIFFORD SEALY.

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LONDON FASHION

FAMOUS FOR MEN'S WEAR

great bandleaders say

The Carnival season is upon us, though it has been hovering since Ash Wednesday, 1962. The various camps are humming with activity. And this week THE NATION chose to visit the production set of Mr. Carnival himself—Mr. George Bailey—five times winner of the "Band of the Year" award.

But this year Mr. Bailey is considering a new approach. He told us that his approach heralds "a breakaway from the over-taxed pages of politics and history brought about by one fact only—The Science of Economics."

At this stage we had dismal visions of the dismal sciences on Carnival day. But Mr. Bailey went on to elucidate.

"one has to consider that the only beneficial prize worth winning is the 'Queen of the Bands', which is competed for by 20 contestants at the most. This costume costs very much less than that of some one aspiring to 'Individual of the Year', who has to compete with almost every other masquerader in Trinidad."

Accordingly, he has concentrated on a band which provides, at a relatively cheap cost, generally fair chances of winning the 'Individual of the Year' prize.

Whereas, before, a masquerader in a Bailey Band would have to find a costume fee ranging down from \$40 up to the sky, costumes in this year's band will range from \$11 to a mere \$300.

Mr. Bailey emphasized the economics of the whole matter.

"Merchandise at Carnival time invariably jumps to more than 2 to 3 hundred percent higher. This trend will become more apparent until, perhaps, bandleaders and masqueraders alike, bind themselves into co-operatives to offset the high cost of playing mask."

And what then is Mr. Bailey's new effort

It is called 'The Realm of Fancy Bats and Clowns.'



G. Bailey

Mr. Carnival has lost ONCE in six years with his "OF PAGAN HISTORY". He was second to Mr. Ammon (Lost City of Atlantis) and Mr. Saldanha (The City that was Greece) — joined together in first place.

Some 400 persons divided into 17 sections will depict clowns, circus performers, jesters, harlequins, pierrots, old time fancy clowns, and characters from the 'Mavis and Mystery' style that old people remember so well.

Some will also depict the progress of Carnival from the days of Adam and Eve down to modern times. Then, too, a section will portray 'Life as a Gamble' with cards, dice and all the appurtenances of Fate.

There will also be a section on the Fine Arts—music, sculpture, poetry, etc. And there will be a

section on local folk tales. Then come the Bats — divided into fancy, original and authentic sections or species.

The total complement will be at least 400 persons, and in every section of the band there will be found individual portrayals capable of winning the 'Best Individual' award.

George Bailey is coming good. He has been 'Mr. Carnival' for many years, having ruled the roost with his 'Back to Africa', 'Relics of Egypt', 'Ye Saga of Merrie England', 'Byzantine Glory', and lastly 'Somewhere in New Guinea'.

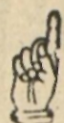
So when THE NATION posed the question "Are you confident of retaining your crown?" his answer may have been quite justified.

"As confident as I have always been."

Mr. Cyril Diaz and his Orchestra will supply the music.

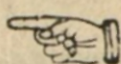


'Jack' and 'Sally'



don't
YOU

remember?



Supply Officer for Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard

Applications are invited for the post of Supply Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard. The appointment is of considerable administrative responsibility and requires a good knowledge of accounting and storekeeping procedures.

Applicants must be citizens of Trinidad and Tobago, medically fit and between the ages of 24 and 36. They should have five passes in the General Certificate of Education Examination at Ordinary Level or five credits in the School Certificate Examination.

Candidates will appear before a Commissions Board and the successful applicant will be granted a seven year Commission in the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force in the first instance. Rank and pay will depend upon age and qualifications held.

Application forms together with full details of leave, gratuity, medical facilities and other benefits may be obtained from the Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, Defence Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Knox Street, Port-of-Spain.

All applications must be received by the Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard at the above address by Friday, 25th January, 1963.

MILLER'S

Today's Top Hits for Men-on-the-Go!

- ★ Terylene & Wool Suiting,—assorted shades \$ 9.75 per yd. & up
- ★ Dacron Suiting,—assorted shades \$ 5.50 per yd.
- ★ Gaberdine Suiting,—assorted shades \$ 9.75 per yd. & up
- ★ All Wool Tweed Suiting,—assorted shades \$12.50 per yd. & up
- ★ Spun Rayon Suiting,—assorted shades \$ 2.25 per yd.
- ★ Men's Barkley Polo Shirts with Collars, plain and fancy .. \$ 7.95 up
- ★ Men's Barkley Round Neck Polo Shirts, chest stripe \$ 6.25 each
- ★ Men's Ban-Lon Sport Shirts, plain and fancy .. \$ 9.50 up
- ★ Boys' Ban-Lon Sport Shirts, plain and fancy ... \$ 7.50 up
- ★ Men's Dan River Sport Shirts, assorted colours .. \$ 2.95 up
- ★ Men's Activity Cotton Vests \$ 2.00 up
- ★ Men's Activity Cotton Briefs \$ 2.00 up
- ★ Men's Cotton Vests \$.85 up
- ★ Men's Cotton Briefs \$1.50 per pair
- ★ Men's Bath Robes, assorted colours \$ 7.50 each
- ★ Men's Nylon Stretch Socks, plain and fancy \$.95 up
- ★ Men's Coloured Handkerchiefs \$.25 up
- ★ Men's Slim Ties \$ 2.00 up
- ★ Men's Coloured Scarves \$.60 up
- ★ Men's Plastic Brief Cases \$ 3.95 each

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Ah Clements Tonic, with Vitamin B1. Like almost all Australians, I too take Clements Tonic with Vitamin B1. It is Australia's grand tonic, and it seems to have a particularly good effect on people who live in hot climates like Australia. I am sure that if the West Indies cricketers follow the Australian practice and take Clements Tonic with Vitamin B1, we would all be fit for the next series against Australia, and beat them.

Garfield Sobers
Garfield Sobers

Both men and women can benefit from the energy giving ingredients of this wonderful tonic—CLEMENTS TONIC. There's Vitamin B1 to lift depression. Iron to strengthen the blood. Calcium and Phosphates to tone up the system, giving sparkling vigour. There's Niacinamide for extra nutrition, Caffeine for mild mental stimulation and Alstonia to promote appetite. Clements Tonic builds up health and vitality, puts you on top of the world.



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a window on the world of sport

(By Mentor)

There are signs that **HOCKEY** in Trinidad is on the move, and in the right direction.

Last year, progress in the game was made by leaps and bounds, when led and inspired by Trinidad soccer international Pat Gomez, South carried off the annual North-South series, after almost a decade of failures.

For the 1963 season, in the North, which 'Bullied off' this week, there will be three teams appearing for the first time — two of them, Colts and Dynamos, being household names in the soccer world.

Wherever the base from which teams to be selected at a National level for international competition, is broadened, standards are bound to improve in the long run. How long that run will be, depends almost entirely on the competence of the ruling bodies to rise above the sordid pettiness which afflicts so many persons who have been guiding the destiny of our longer established competitive games.

To the wise, a word should be sufficient.

★

A row which has been simmering for almost three full years in the world of **ATHLETICS** seems likely to reach boiling point pretty soon.

In a well reasoned and comprehensive press release, bespectacled Tunapuna medico, Dr. Bernard Warner, has Bared the bones of contention between the East St. George Amateur Athletic Association, and the parent Body, the Trinidad and Tobago Amateur Athletic Association.

Dr. Warner, as President of the East St. George AAA has charged that an amended Constitution of the AAA of Trinidad and Tobago will have the effect of systematically destroying two regional bodies, the Northern Amateur Athletic Association, and the East St. George AAA, the Amateur Race Walking Association, and of permanently presenting the formation of a Tobago Amateur Athletic Association along the lines of the two Associations mentioned above.

This, claims the Doctor, is a most undesirable state of affairs, and he has publicly called upon the Ministry of Education to investigate the workings of the AAA of Trinidad and Tobago, as a matter of public interest.

I would have to know quite a bit more about this particular impasse before going along with Dr. Warner's suggestion that Gov-

ernment should interfere. True enough, prestige in sport has now become a matter of great national importance to almost all emerging nations of the world, and many of the longer established ones.

Quite recently, President Kennedy named General MacArthur, a one-man arbitrator in a row between the Professional and Amateur Athletic ruling bodies of America, because, it is presumed, the row was doing American Athletics no good.

★

Nearer home, a row is on between the **AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION** of Jamaica, and the Minister of Development and Welfare there, about implementing a coaching programme and the use of a swimming pool at the national stadium.

The difference here, and it is a significant one, is that the stadium is a national one, and the Jamaica Government is apparently paying for the coach. But even so, Mr. Edward Seaga, the Minister concerned assured Mr. Henriques, president of the Amateur Swimming Association of Jamaica:—

that Government had no intention to have a voice in team selecting. Government's only interest was in the coaching programme to develop athletes, and to this end a pool and a coach had been provided for ALL swimmers of national promise to use.

This sentiment, I share entirely. Government assistance should not mean political inter-

ference, and organisations which exist for the avowed purpose of promoting and improving sport must learn to shoulder their responsibilities and settle their problems.

★

Bettors on the last two days of the Christmas meeting of the **TRINIDAD TURF CLUB**, got an early taste of things to come regarding future betting on the race-track. Notices were posted by the Club, and pari-mutuel winnings got a 10% shot, while 15% was taken off forecast winnings.

This however stems from a budgetary provision, and bettors generally are keeping in mind the draft Act to control Pool betting, and speculating on how it will eventually pan out.

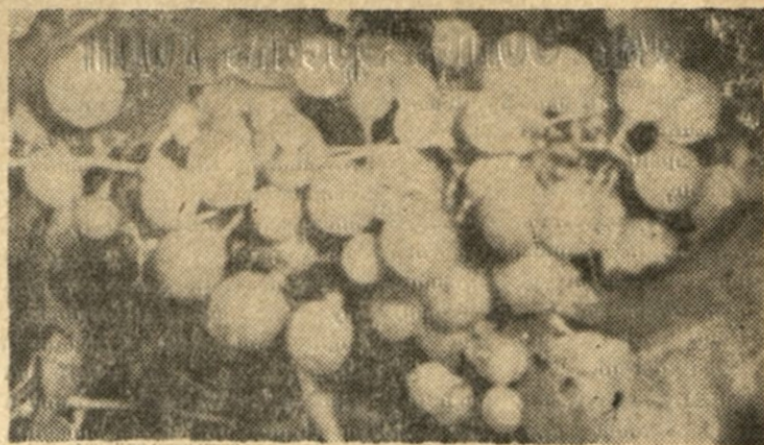
Whatever is the outcome, so long as off-track betting is not absolutely outlawed, the race clubs in the Territory are going to have their problems.

No one who appreciates how big racing business has now become in Trinidad and Tobago, can close eyes to the need of racing authorities to start in time and plan carefully to see how far the new racing tastes of the public may be satisfied.

The non-broadcasting of meetings recently is a matter which is likely to come up for more serious attention, than is at present apparent, and although the day may not be just around the corner, the time must surely come when TV-Horseracing is going to be sponsored for the sort of money that is going to make it difficult to resist.

Powerful though the Trinidad Turf Club and other Racing authorities may be, they will not be able to continue resolving their problems as arbitrarily as has been done in the past. So, they better start thinking of how the ball will bounce when it enters firmly in their courts.

As stated earlier, a word to the wise should be sufficient.



Not marbles but grapes grown at Guanapo.

CRICKET DIARY

Ganteaume Recalled To Lead Trinidad In Barbados

By G. MICHAEL GIBBES

Plagued by the problem of finding a leader with sufficient experience to captain Trinidad at cricket against Barbados later this month, the selectors have resurrected the veteran Andy Ganteaume, who last played for Trinidad against the Pakistanis in 1958.

The recall of this cricketer Lazarus at the age of 42 has been necessitated by the unavailability of the Trinidad captain Rodriguez, who, presumably because he sets off in March on a tour of England, has been unable to obtain leave from his employers for the Barbados trip. Also unable to get leave is left-handed batsman Joey Carew; so that the side will play at Kensington Oval minus the two best bats in Trinidad today.

This automatically places a heavier burden on the other run-getters in the party, and in particular on skipper Ganteaume, who must obviously perform the role of sheet anchor.

The selectors named ten players last week-end and will announce the two remaining

tourists at the end of a Trinidad vs. The Rest match on Sunday. Since both Bryan Davis and Alvin Corneal are included, it appears that Ganteaume will bolster up the middle batting, as he has done of late for his club in Trinidad Cricket Council games.

The other 8 selectees are batsmen Charlie Davis, Kenny Furlonge, Andy Aleong, David Holford (who also bowls leg-breaks) Deryck Murray (due to tour England as understudy wicket-keeper); and Selwyn Caesar (fast right-arm), Pascall Roberts (medium-fast left arm).

These two will most likely share the new ball attack, unless some dark horse turns in a devastating spell in the final trial to clinch one of the two remaining places. However, my hunch is that one specialist spinner and a slow bowler-batsman will fill these berths: off-spinner Noreiga, Corbie and/or Pierre have reasonably good chances of inclusion.

Incidentally, David Holford joins a celebrated band of Barbados-born cricketers who have represented Trinidad as well as (barring Legall) the land of their birth, a list which, since the war, includes Derek Sealy, Denis Atkinson, Frank King, Ralph Legall and Norman Marshall, all internationals!

It would require a rabid optimist to forecast victory for Ganteaume's youthful side in Barbados—particularly since the absence of Carew and Rodriguez will be keenly felt—but there is little reason why the team should not at least extend its formidable hosts, more so as the latter will be without the 'big guns' Sobers, Hall & Co. The Trinidad skipper will need to bring into play his experience of Barbadian conditions, experience which all his youthful charges, except Holford, regrettably lack!

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 **FRANK DE SOUSA, GEORGE DE SOUSA, HAROLD DE SOUSA, DONALD DE SOUSA, ROBERT DE SOUSA, HENRY DE SOUSA, CAROLINE BRIANT AND ALICK DE SOUSA** of the City of Port-of-Spain in the Island of Trinidad have applied to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Port-of-Spain (hereinafter called the Corporation) for the grant to them of the Exclusive Right of Burial in an allotment measuring Twelve (12) feet by Ten (10) feet situated in Block No. 31, East of 13th Street on Second Row North-east of W. Gray's allotment Second to life, grave spaces south of N. G. Woon's allotment in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery and registered in the name of A. M. Fernandez; and that the Corporation intend to issue to the said **FRANK DE SOUSA, GEORGE DE SOUSA, HAROLD DE SOUSA, DONALD DE SOUSA, ROBERT DE SOUSA, HENRY DE SOUSA, CAROLINE BRIANT AND ALICK DE SOUSA** the grant applied for unless objection to the issue thereof is lodged with the Corporation before the 11th day of February, 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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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 **ALBERT LUMSDEN, CHARLES LUMSDEN AND MATTHEW LUMSDEN** of the City of Port-of-Spain in the Island of Trinidad have applied to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Port-of-Spain (hereinafter called the Corporation) for the grant to them of the Exclusive Right of Burial in an allotment measuring Six (6) feet by Ten (10) feet situated on Block No. 31, West of 11th Street First and Second grave spaces North of Jose Franco's allotment in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery and registered in the name of Annie Lumsden; and that the Corporation intend to issue to the said **ALBERT LUMSDEN, CHARLES LUMSDEN AND MATTHEW LUMSDEN** the grant applied for unless objection to the issue thereof is lodged with the Corporation before the 11th day of February, 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.

Mr. Gomes Speaks Forth

15th January, 1963.

The Editor, The NATION,
Port-of-Spain.

Dear Sir,

A letter appeared in today's issue of the Trinidad Guardian from a resident of Bayshore, which forces me to register my dissent with a sentiment expressed therein.

Initially, as I read through the letter I found myself agreeing with the views expressed. There can be no doubt that public reaction over the Budget proposals was justified, and that the representations which were made to Government by several sections of our community were in keeping with the best traditions of Democracy, comparable in quantity and quality with anything which the more advanced Democracies of the world could produce.

As I came towards the end of the letter however, I realised that like the scorpion the sting was in the tail. The writer stated "In most countries, where a grave upset has been caused by an unpopular move by a Government, the only obvious and effective solution is the removal of the Minister or Ministers involved". Later on in the letter he advised

"Should the Government fail to take such action, it is our duty to exercise our rights as citizens and force Government's hand. In doing so we will establish irrevocably a vital element in the principle of democracy."

Democracy

Mr. Editor, within recent years the word Democracy has been so mis-used, maligned and distorted, as to send even the most profound of historians back to his textbook to understand anew, the true meaning, significance and implications of democratic ideals and principles.

For instance, we have seen Political Parties calling themselves Democratic actually enshrining it in the name of their organisations, yet, their administrative structure and policy-making bodies are completely dominated by "demagogic considerations and oligarchic control."

a negation

But to return to the actual views advanced in the letter; to demand that a Minister or Ministers be removed from Office because they submitted to Parliament Budget proposals with which sections of our society do not agree is in itself a negation of Democracy, and perhaps the most potent example of totalitarianism yet suggested in our country.

Certainly a Government must be free to prepare and present its Budget proposals as it sees fit: equally so, the citizen must be free to consider and criticise them as he thinks fit.

Only the most naive among us, will expect a Government, any Government regardless of its nomenclature, to consistently submit Budgets which will not offend in some way or other, the many and varied interests, aspirations, and views of our cosmopolitan community.

Further, the Minister of Finance acts, not in his personal

capacity, but as representative of the Government expressing its will and dictates. To demand his resignation or dismissal from office is therefore contrary to natural justice. No Government can abdicate its responsibility to any of its individual members. It might conceivably delegate its authority, but must always hold itself collectively answerable to the country for the responsibility entrusted to it as a result of its victory at the Polls.

There are however, certain well defined circumstances which could impel a Government to dismiss one of its Ministers i.e. leakage of Budget information, collusion with elements detrimental to the national interests, corruption, acting contrary to Government's policy, etc. None of these, however, can be alluded to (in the case of) the Minister of Finance.

difficult task

When one considers the circumstances surrounding the preparation of the Budget i.e. the rising financial needs imposed on us by our attainment of Independence last year, the long absence from the country of the Prime Minister on vital business for the country, which at the same time deprived us of his counsel and advice here at home, the threatened strike by Civil Servants with its consequent Arbitration award of over seven million dollars, etc., one cannot but admit that the Minister of Finance has had a most difficult task, with complications, reservations and inhibitions at every turn, to influence his thinking.

But to revert to this question of Democracy. If one desires an example of true Democracy then one must study the conduct and attitude of Government in immediately reviewing their Tax proposals in the light of Parliamentary, Journalistic, commercial and other sectional representations made to them, and making such adjustments as are reasonably justified and practicable at the present time.

This was Statesmanship. This was Democracy, pure and absolute, at work in this Government. Few emergent nations can boast of this brand of Democracy. Certainly the foundations of our new Nation has been well and truly laid. Instead of crying over spilled milk, and clamouring for resignations and dismissals, we should face the future with renewed optimism and confidence, recognising in our Government's Budget attitude, an integrity and standard, of which we can all be justifiably proud.

our needs understood

Let us, instead of concentrating on recriminations and changes in Government; and in doing so, perhaps run the risk of installing in their place a poor substitute or unworthy alternative, consolidate ourselves in support of a Government which has so unmistakably demonstrated its understanding of our reactions, and paternity for our needs.

Yours faithfully,
L. RAMALHO GOMES,
Sanora Park.
Point Cumana.

The future hope of this country



liaison aides meet their Prime Minister

(Editorial next week)

Ghana University Press

The University of Ghana has established its own publishing press — Ghana Universities Press — at Legon, near Accra.

According to official sources, the primary object of the press is to undertake responsibility for the printing and publishing of books of academic interest such as theses, treatises, reports and results of research. Books of general educational interest to universities, colleges, high schools and the public will also be dealt with.

It is hoped that later on the press will undertake, in addition, the publishing of existing and future books for use in secondary and primary schools in Ghana. Novels, "thrillers" and journals and magazines of pure entertainment value will not be handled.

Meanwhile, the University has opened a constituent college at Cape Coast. The University College of Cape Coast has as its Principal Dr. C. A. Ackah, who holds a doctorate from London University for a thesis on "An ethical study of the Akan tribes."

taking Gov't to court?

(Continued from Page 1)

of the various associations had drawn up a formal protest against presentation of the budget in its first form as it would affect the economy of the country adversely.

He said that a delegation from the committee interviewed the Minister of Finance on Wednesday and submitted a memorandum. He described the memorandum as a very comprehensive document which was given added weight by the attachment of five schedules which dealt with different sectors of the economy which the budget affected.

The Association next heard Mr. John Cheeks present his resolution proposing the formation of a labour and commerce congress to promote industrial peace. Mr. Cheeks quoted extensively from the newspapers, especially *The Nation*, to show how people in various walks of life were anxious to find some solution to the present industrial unrest.

He said that if the Association succeeded in forming the congress the country would be grateful to it for bringing labour and commerce together. He was supported by several members including the secretary, Mr. Armoogam, who seconded and Mr. Sydney Branche.

Jagan and his coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Congress holds 11 seats. This is a "socialist" party too, based, this time, on the middle class, the unemployed and the unionised in the towns.

Mr. D'Aguiar's United Force holds four seats and its leader — an extremely successful entrepreneur — is dedicated to the fight against communism, socialism and such like things.

Haplessly, these socio-economic divisions coincide with racial groupings.

In the last elections the PPP gained 42.6% of the votes; the PNC 41.0%; and the UF 16.4%.

In London, during the Independence Talks, Dr. Jagan withdrew his demand that the voting age be lowered to 18 and was wavering in his opposition to Mr. Burnham's requirement — proportional representation.

However failure to come to any sort of agreement had led to the indefinite postponement of Inde-

pendence, and hence, to Dr. Jagan's appeal to Mr. Burnham to form a coalition government.

In this Government, Mr. Burnham certainly, and other members of his party, will hold cabinet seats.

Mr. Burnham had been Dr. Jagan's colleague from the inception of the party in the late 1940's until 1955, following suspension of the constitution. It appeared that following the Budget of February last year, he would have swung over to join the ranks of Mr. D'Aguiar.

THE DOCKS

back on job location

(Continued from Page 1)

leged insult. However, they do reject the theory that a struggle for power within the union's hierarchy was entirely irrelevant; or that it had reached an acute point during the absence of the union's secretary general abroad.

But see page 2 for text of the release and page 4 for the erring shipowner's story.

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