

IT'S NOW A
SUM OF
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THE NATION

JUST WHAT
HAVE YOU
GIVEN?

Published
Weekly



Vol. 5
No. 49



Formerly
P.N.M. Weekly



Friday,
August 30, 1963



Price
10 Cents

Editorial

The Challenge To This Nation

IS IT POSSIBLE to pause for a moment on this, the first anniversary of our Independence and ask ourselves, like children, a few simple questions? Who are we? What is our country? What does it mean to us?

Unfortunately, our name is not simple or easy to say like "British" or "Dutch". If only we could be Trinidadian or Tobagonian, one or the other. "Trinidadian and Tobagonian" is really too big a mouthful. For want of a simple handle, we still see ourselves separately as Trinidadians and Tobagonians. Our need is to devise a common name for ourselves, a folk of two islands.

But our split name is nothing to our multiple or composite image. "Trinidad and Tobago" man may quite easily be seen as African, Indian, Chinese or European man, and, admitting this, we reach the crux of the question. Are we "Trinidadians and Tobagonians" a people, a nation of the world family of nations, in spite of our disparate human elements? Do we continue to see ourselves as we did before Independence merely as black man, brown man, white man, Chinese man or Indian man on the islands?

Is it possible that we have put on the toga of an independent nation without assuming its spirit and understanding its meaning? To achieve a national identity our several races dwelling together will in time be obliged to mingle myths, graft heritages and construct a common faith if we are really equally to possess the country and create a quiet kingdom for our inheritors. Otherwise we shall never be more substantial than shadows, nor more human than marionettes.

People are yoked to their national cart. History warns that disaster strikes when a country develops a split, personality and men find it impossible to agree on a common destiny, to take a mutual road into the future. This translated into our native idiom means that we cannot afford to dream of an African, Indian, European or Chinese destiny, but only of a Trinidad and Tobago destiny. It is impossible to travel two or three roads at once. Our national health and salvation lie in unity.

Too easily said. It will continue to prove, as it does today, immensely difficult to direct all our streams into the national river and set it flowing calmly toward the future. That difficulty is the supreme challenge to this nation whose fate is written in the acts we do each day, in our wisdom and our folly, our courage and our crimes.

TIWU ISSUES ULTIMATUM

The Transport and Industrial Workers' Union yesterday issued the management of the Princes Town Special Bus Co., Ltd., with an ultimatum, calling upon it to fulfil some 17 demands within the next 48 hours. This action came in the wake of the failure of the conciliatory talks on 44 matters at a meeting held under the chairmanship of a Labour Officer of the Ministry of Labour.

The release states in part:

"The ultimatum expires today. Should the Company fail to fulfil our demands in that time, we will have no alternative but to take positive collective action against the Company. This may take the form of a go slow and work to rule, intermittent shut downs or a total strike. That will be decided at the appropriate time.

"We are aware that if we have to take action against the Company, the travelling public will be inconvenienced. We want to let it be known that we are entirely blameless and that it is the Company that has been the cause of all the problems; it is the Company that has absolutely no regard for the travelling public; it is the Company that has been operating against the workers, against the people, and against the national interest.

"We kindly request that the travelling public bear this in mind and be prepared to stem

the tide when it comes. Complain about the Company — not the workers. Start for work very much earlier than usual and refrain from raising tempers, provoking drivers and conductors or causing difficulties in any way."

GG to take Salute at Parade

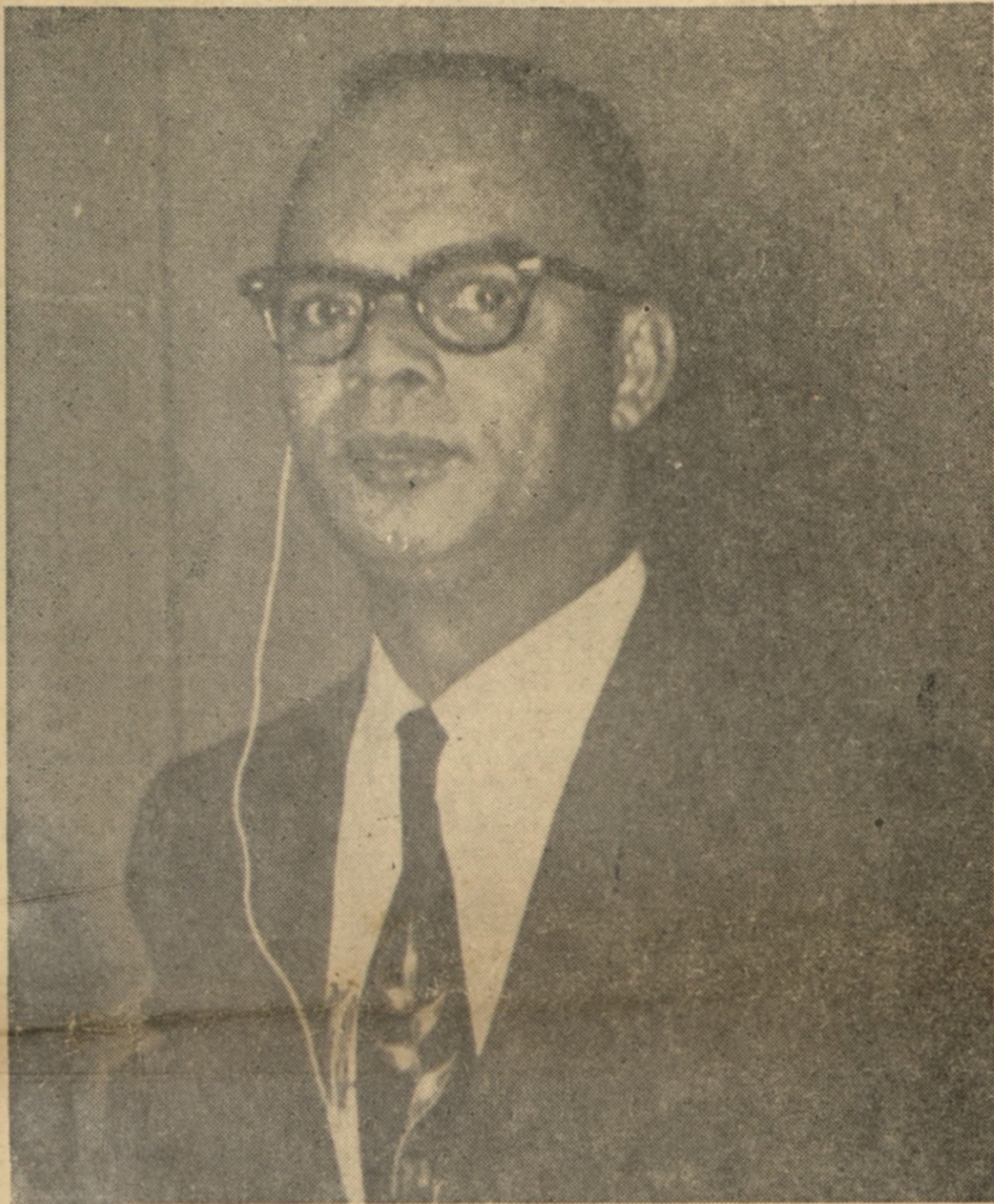
The Governor-General, Sir Solomon Hochoy, will take the salute at the parade in celebration of the anniversary of Independence at 7.45 a.m., on August 31, at the Queen's Park Savannah.

Spectators are requested to stand on the arrival and the departure of the Governor-General, and during the two Royal Salutes.

Spectators should remain in their seats until the parade is dismounted and the units march off.

The units taking part in the parade, in order, will be:

The Trinidad and Tobago Regiment; the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard; the Cadet Force; the Police Force; the Fire Services; the Special Reserve Police; the Women Police; the St. John Ambulance Brigade; and the Red Cross Society.



The Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams — he guides our destiny

Second Independence History

The Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, has written another history book, "Documents of West Indian History 1492-1655".

The new volume which will go on sale tomorrow, Saturday, follows the "History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago" which was issued on Independence Day last year.

Dr. Williams has dedicated his book "to the young people of the West Indies as an aid in their struggle against the legacy, the mentality and the fragmentation of colonialism."

In his foreword Dr. Williams indicates that the volume is the first of a series of five, the last of which will deal with the period from 1942-1962.

The series "aims" at bringing together, in English, the available scholarship and research on the West Indian area, whatever the original language of publication."

Birth of the "Humming Bird"

This week there appeared the first issue of "The Humming Bird" — the Independence No. — edited by Aubrey E. James.

Containing largely, contributions from eminent citizens, leaders in Commerce, Industry, Politics, Agriculture, Education, Labour, the Indian Community

and the National Steelband, it is highly informative and therefore readable.

Magazines of this sort are badly lacking in Trinidad and Tobago, the existing ones preferring to imitate the giddy and glamorous Hollywood style things, seen in the second rate book shops.

We commend "Humming Bird" to our readers as a more serious and worthwhile effort.

P.N.M. Meetings

On Monday, September 2, the Political Leader, PNM, Dr. Eric Williams, will deliver the feature address at a mass public meeting to mark the first anniversary of Independence, at the University of Woodford Square, from 8.00 p.m.

On Tuesday, September 3, he will deliver the feature address at a similar meeting to be held at Harris Promenade, in San Fernando also at 8 p.m.

The Acting Chairman of the Party, Dr. Ibbit Mosaheb, will preside at both meetings.

PM to address festival

The Prime Minister will address the children at the Independence Anniversary Youth Festival today at the Queen's Park Oval as he did last year.

The programme is as follows.

1. Songs: (i) Our Nations Dawning
(ii) Our Lands of Sun and Seas—Massed Choirs
2. March Past — Uniformed Groups
3. Physical Education Display —Boys
4. Dances: (i) Sextur—Girls
(ii) Searl Dance — Mixed Groups
5. Songs: (i) Tobago Sea Shanty —Johnny Grotto
(ii) Spanish Folk Song — Mi Mama — Massed Choirs
6. Dance: Maypole — School Group
7. Address by the Prime Minister—The Hon. Dr. Eric Williams
8. Pledge
9. Songs: (i) Boca Chimes
(ii) God Bless Our Nation—Massed Choirs

CASCADOU TRACE AND MORUGA

Cabinet yesterday approved a further 150 applications for allotment of Crown lands to small farmers.

Of these applications 91 were for land at Moruga and 23 for land at Cascadou Trace.

☆
The
Government
of Trinidad
and
Tobago on
Independence
Day 1962...



Left to right standing: The Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Donald Pierre; the Minister of Labour, Mr. Robert Wallace; Minister without Portfolio, Senator W. J. Alexander; the Attorney-General, Senator George Richards; the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson; the Minister for Community Development and Local Government, Mr. Saied Mohammed; the Secretary to the Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service, Mr. L. Alan Reece.

Let to right, seated: the Minister of Works, Mr. Gerard Montano; the Minister of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. John O'Halloran; the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,

Dr. Eric Williams; the Governor-General, Sir Solomon Hochoy; the Deputy Premier and Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Patrick Solomon; the Minister of Health and Housing, Mr. Donald Granado; the Minister of Public Utilities, Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed.

This year, however, Mr. John O'Halloran was created Minister of Petroleum and Mines and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is now held by Mr. L. M. Robinson. Mr. Donald Granado was appointed Ambassador to Venezuela and Mrs. Isabel Teshea has succeeded to the Ministry of Health and Housing. Mr. L. Alan Reece has since retired from the Civil Service.



The Minister of Health and Housing, Mrs. Isabel Teshea.

LETTERS PATENT

It is recorded in Hansard Vol. 1, No. 1, Friday, August 31, 1962 that Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal brought to our jointly assembled House of Representatives and Senate the Queen's Message to the Nation, officially termed the Letters Patent by which "presents" Trinidad and Tobago officially received Independence.

The Letters Patent were read by the Speaker and are not to be confused with the Queen's Speech nor with the Queen's Personal Message which were read in the House by the Princess Royal herself.

BY THESE PRESENTS WE RECEIVED OUR INDEPENDENCE
ONE YEAR AGO

"ELIZABETH REGINA"

ELIZABETH THE SECOND by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland/ and of our other Realms and Territories/Queen Head of the Commonwealth/Defender of the Faith/To Our trusty and well beloved Sir Solomon Hochoy Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George/ Officer of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire/ Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago/and Julius Hamilton Maurice Esquire President of the Senate of our Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago/and Clytus Arnold Thomasos Esquire Speaker of the House of Representatives of Our said Parliament/and To Our trusty and well beloved the Members of the said Senate and House of Representatives/and Our People of Trinidad and Tobago/ Greeting: Whereas by the Trinidad and Tobago Independence Act 1962/provision is made for the attainment by Trinidad and Tobago of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth/And Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution set out in the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council 1962/Our Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago has been summoned to meet/for cer-

tain arduous and urgent affairs concerning the Government, thereof/And Whereas We are desirous of marking the importance of the opening of the first meeting of the said Parliament/and of showing Our special interest in the welfare of Our Loyal Subjects therein/and for as much as for certain causes We cannot conveniently be present thereat in our Royal Person/Now Know Ye, that We, trusting in the discretion, fidelity, and care of Our most dear and entirely beloved Aunt/The Princess Royal Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary/Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India/Dame Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire/Do give and grant by the tenor of these Presents unto The Princess Royal/full power in Our name to hold Our Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago/and to open and declare and cause to be opened and declared/ the causes of holding the same/and to do everything which for Us and by Us shall be therein to be done/Willing that The Princess Royal shall hereby convey to Our said Parliament and People/Our Royal message of goodwill/and Our assurance of Our earnest prayer/for the blessing of Almighty God on the new Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago/ and for continued prosperity and happiness of all Our Loyal Subjects in Trinidad and Tobago/Commanding also by the tenor of these Presents as well/all and every/the said Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief/the said President, Speaker, and Members of Our said Senate and House of Representatives/as all others whom it concerns to meet in Our said Parliament/that to the Princess Royal they diligently intend in the premises in the form aforesaid/And We do further direct, and enjoin/that these Our Letters shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places/as Our said Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief shall think fit within Trinidad and Tobago/In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent/ Witness Ourselves at Westminster the twenty-eighth day of August in the eleventh year of Our Reign.

By the Queen herself signed with her own hand . . . COLDSTREAM



The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. M. Robinson

TRINIDAD CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED

Sends Hearty Congratulations and Best Wishes to the
People of Trinidad & Tobago

on this our **FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE**

LOOK TO YOUR OWN FUTURE INDEPENDENCE BY STARTING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT AT THE

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YOUR LOCAL BANK

Owned by the People and Serving the Nation

CORNER DUKE AND CHARLOTTE STREET, PORT-OF-SPAIN

NOTICE

Payment of 1963 Water Rates and Charges

It is hereby notified for general information that an authorized representative of the Central Authority will attend at the following places on the days and during the hours stated for the purpose of receiving Water Rates and Charges.

The amounts notified on bills represent 1963 Water Rates only and payment must be made by 30th September, 1963 to avoid the statutory percentage penalty of ten per centum. Arrears, if any, will be notified to ratepayers separately.

Properties in arrear shall be disconnected from the distribution system and advertised for sale under the provisions of the Rates and Charges Recovery Ordinance Chapter 33 No. 8.

Ratepayers are requested to PRODUCE THEIR BILLS WHEN TENDERING PAYMENT.

Area	Place Specified	Dates — September 1963	Hours
Carenage-Diego Martin, Maraval, Debe, Upper Bourne's Road, Kandahar, Belle Vue	C.W.D.A. Office, Diego Martin Main Road	Monday 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd Wednesday 25th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-12 noon
	Old Health Office, Carenage	Thursday 19th	9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Maraval	Friday 6th	9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Port-of-Spain	Tuesday 10th	9-3.00 p.m.
Ariapita & Hololo Roads, St. Ann's, San Juan/Laventille, La Pastora, Sam Boucaud, La Canoa, Cantaro and Succunuco, St. Francois and Belmont Valley Roads, St. Barb's	Warden's Office, Port-of-Spain	Thursday 5th, 19th, 26th Saturday 28th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-12 noon
Sangre Grande, Matura Salybia	Warden's Office, Sangre Grande	Wednesday 4th Friday 13th, 20th, 27th	9-3.00 p.m.
Toco, Gran Riviere, Cumana, Matelot, Sans Souci, Monte Video, L'Anse Noir	Warden's Office, Toco	Tuesday 10th, 24th	10-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Gran Riviere	Tuesday 17th	10-2.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Matelot	Wednesday 11th	10-2.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Sangre Grande	Thursday 12th	9-3.00 p.m.
Blanchisseuse	Warden's Office, Blanchisseuse	Friday 6th	10-3.00 p.m.
Biche	Warden's Office, Biche	Wednesday 4th	10-3.00 p.m.
Mayaro-Guayaguayare	Warden's Office, Mayaro	Tuesday 10th, 17th, 24th	10-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Guayaguayare	Wednesday 18th	10-1.00 p.m.
Rio Claro	C.W.D.A. Office, Railway Building, R/Rio Claro	Tuesday 3rd, 17th	9-3.00 p.m.
Princes Town	C.W.D.A. Office, King Street	Wednesday 4th, 11th, 25th Friday 13th, 20th, 27th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-3.00 p.m.
	Health Office Tableland	Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m.
Naparima	C.W.D.A. Office, Corner Pointe-a-Pierre & Circular Roads, San Fernando	Monday 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th Thursday 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th Saturday 28th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-3.00 p.m. 9-12 noon
		Wednesday 11th Tuesday 24th	9-3.00 p.m.
Debe—Penal and Palo Seco	Warden's Office, Siparia	Thursday 12th, 19th Friday 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th Saturday 28th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-12 noon
	Warden's Office, Oropouche	Thursday 5th, 26th	9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Erin	Friday 20th, 27th	9-3.00 p.m.
La Brea-Point Fortin	Warden's Office, La Brea	Thursday 5th, 19th	9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Point Fortin	Wednesday 11th, 25th	9-3.00 p.m.
Cedros	Warden's Office, Cedros	Tuesday 10th, 24th	9-3.00 p.m.
Moruga	Warden's Office, Moruga	Tuesday 17th, 24th	10-3.00 p.m.
D'Abadie—Tacarigua:—Maturita, O'Meara—Malabar, St. John's Vge. Maracas Village and Land Settlement, Lopinot Land Settlement, Surrey Village, Lopinot	Warden's Office, Tunapuna	Thursday 5th, 12th, 26th, Wednesday 18th	9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Arima	Monday 16th, 23rd	9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Chaguana	Thursday 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th Saturday 28th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-12 noon
	Warden's Office, Couva	Monday 30th Wednesday 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m.
Central North	Warden's Office, Gran Couva	Monday 9th, 23rd Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Flanagan Town	Monday 9th, 23rd Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m. 9-3.00 p.m.
	Warden's Office, Couva	Wednesday 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th Monday 30th Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m.
Central South	Warden's Office, Gran Couva	Wednesday 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th Monday 30th Friday 13th	9-3.00 p.m.
Tobago	C.W.D.A. Office, Main Street, Scarborough, Tobago	Tuesdays and Fridays Saturdays	9-3.00 p.m. 9-12 noon
	Health Office, Charlotteville	Mondays	9-3.00 p.m.

Ratepayers wishing to do so may remit their Rates and Charges by Money Orders or Cheques through the post directly to the Central Office, St. Joseph.

Central Office of the C.W.D.A., Valsayn, St. Joseph.
By Order of the Central Water Distribution Authority,

s/ AQUÍ PHILIP,
Secretary.

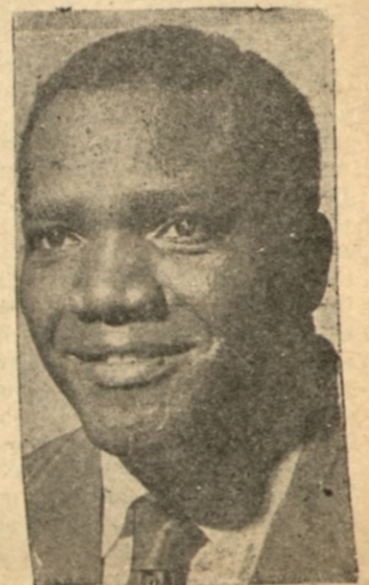
Our Ambassadors and High Commissioners Abroad



SIR LEARIE CONSTANTINE
United Kingdom
High Commissioner, 51 South Audley Street, London, W.1.
(Telephone: Hyde Park 2061)



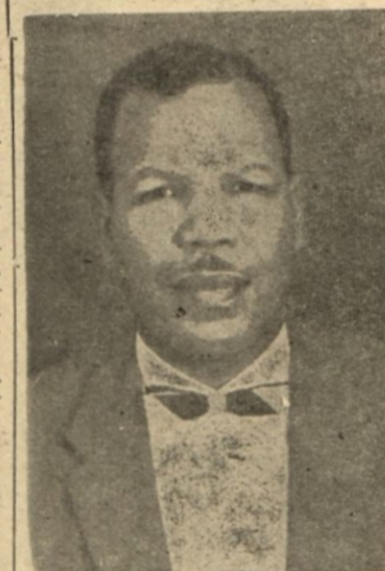
SIR ELLIS CLARKE
United States of America
Embassy, 2209, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C. (Telephone: 232/3134)



MR. ANDREW ROSE
Canada
High Commissioner, Fuller Building, Room 508, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario; P.O. Box 2370.
(Telephone: 232/2418)

United Nations Permanent Mission, 801, Second Avenue, Room 401, New York 17, N.Y. (Telephone: Murray Hill 62346)

Trade Commissioner, 1210, Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 200, Montreal 2, Quebec. (Telephone: 842/8521)



MR. DONALD GRANADO
Venezuela
Embassy, Quita Graciela No. 45, Galle Guacaipuro, El Rosal; Estado Miranda, Caracas, Apartado del Este 5322. (Telephone: 33-75-70)



MR. MATTHEW RAMCHARAN
Jamaica
High Commissioner, 75½ Harbour Street, Kingston

And Mr. Carl Tull the trade unionist has been appointed High Commissioner to British Guiana.

ITALY'S BEST

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★ GAS COOKERS

High in quality and low in price

Standard Motor Supplies Ltd.

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THE DOCTOR SAYS

The Future of the Nation

(We reprint the address made by the Prime Minister, Dr. Williams, to children at the Youth Rally at the Oval on the eve of Independence Day, 1962.)

Tomorrow, Independence Day, you will be the children of the citizens of the Independent State of Trinidad and Tobago, and in a few years after that, you will be called upon, by the law of the land, to share in the privileges and responsibilities, the rights and duties of citizens. Tomorrow I shall have an equally great honour and responsibility — that of being the first Prime Minister of an Independent Nation. I am very happy indeed, therefore, to take part in this memorable rally and to send a message, through you the boys and girls here today at the Queen's Park Oval, to all the young people of Trinidad and Tobago.

Our new nation must maintain and develop its political system and its democratic machinery. It must provide the Cabinet Ministers, the Members of Parliament, the civil servants, the doctors, the lawyers, the engineers, the ambassadors, the nurses, the teachers, the skilled workers and the writers and artists which every independent nation has and provides for itself. It must organise and plan our economy to increase the national wealth and improve our living standards.

NATION ON THE MARCH

We who are doing all this today as well as we can will have to give way in the years to come to you young people who will come forward to take our place. The Nation is on the march. There is no turning back. The

road from now on leads forward and only forward. Your responsibility, therefore, is a very heavy one. If you shirk it, you betray our Nation. If you fail in that responsibility, you jeopardise our Nation.

I have given to the Nation as its watchwords, **Discipline, Production, Tolerance**. They apply as much to you the young people as to your parents. The discipline is both individual and national; the individual cannot be allowed to seek his personal interests and gratify his personal ambition at the expense of our Nation.

We must produce in order to enjoy. Wealth does not drop from the skies for any individual or any Nation. Reduce production,

(Continued on Page 5)

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE

Trinidad's quota under the International Coffee Agreement is reported to have been finally fixed at 43,560 bags of 132 lb each, making a total of 5,749,920 lb. out of a total world quota of 45,732,622 bags. This is the same amount which the Trinidad Government team, consisting principally of Mr. A. St. George Cooper, Technical Officer in Charge of Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Sir Harold Robinson, President of the Agricultural Society, protested at the London Conference which concluded last week.

With current coffee production estimated at approximately 8,000,000 lb, there were several very big and vital questions being asked in Trinidad coffee circles, this week.

The biggest, of course, were these: In implementing the International Agreement, is the Government going to purchase all of the surplus indicated between total production and our export quota? And if so, at what price?

How is the quota going to be operated? What is our machinery for operating our quota under the Agreement?

Who is going to bear the quota restrictions? "Surely, it cannot be the exporters, as it would be a case of 'first come, first served'. If this is done, it would be tantamount to exploitation of the small farmers", commented one of the country's expert agriculturalists, with unique experience of the marketing of major export crops.

The large producers would, in such circumstances, be able to protect themselves by placing left-over stocks on the following year's quota. And they could, of course, wait for their money, he pointed out.

"In South-American countries the quota restrictions", he went on, "are based on the producers in direct proportion to their individual production."

Unfortunately, here in Trini-

dad, there has been no registration of coffee producers and no record of what each farmer has produced. There may be as many as 10,000 coffee farmers.

It should be noted that Trinidad's total production next year is expected to be nearer to 10,000,000 lb., owing to the encouragement to coffee farmers given by the Government in the form of subsidies for new plantings.

Interviewed by "The NATION", Mr. Charles De Freitas, Manager of the Cocoa Industry Board, himself an experienced and

By Agricola

knowledgeable farmer, ventured to give some practical advice to coffee farmers.

"In the absence of an increased quota, all coffee standing on lands more suitable for cocoa should be removed. Farmers will then see a marked improvement in the production of their cocoa on those better lands", Mr. De Freitas advised.

"This may off-set any loss they may suffer on their coffee", he said somewhat optimistically.

"In other words, it would be unwise to produce more coffee, unless our quota is increased. Farmers should therefore intensify coffee cultivation, so as to reduce the cost of production.

They should lay off extensive cultivation and concentrate on intensive cultivation," was Mr. De Freitas's practical advice.

"One of the main causes of the low/acre-yield of our cocoa is the fact that Robusta Coffee is inter-planted in cocoa fields. And Robusta coffee offers cocoa severe root competition", Mr. DeFreitas explained.

How does the quota operate? In the first quarter (October-December), exports are not to exceed 20% of the quota. In the second quarter (January-March), exports are not to exceed 60%; in the third quarter (April-June), exports must not exceed 80%, and the balance is exportable in the fourth quarter (July-September).

The life of this International Agreement runs from October 1, this year, to September next year.

*COCOA: The bottom has dropped out of the world cocoa market. There is still little or no interest on the UK and European Market in Trinidad's cocoa.

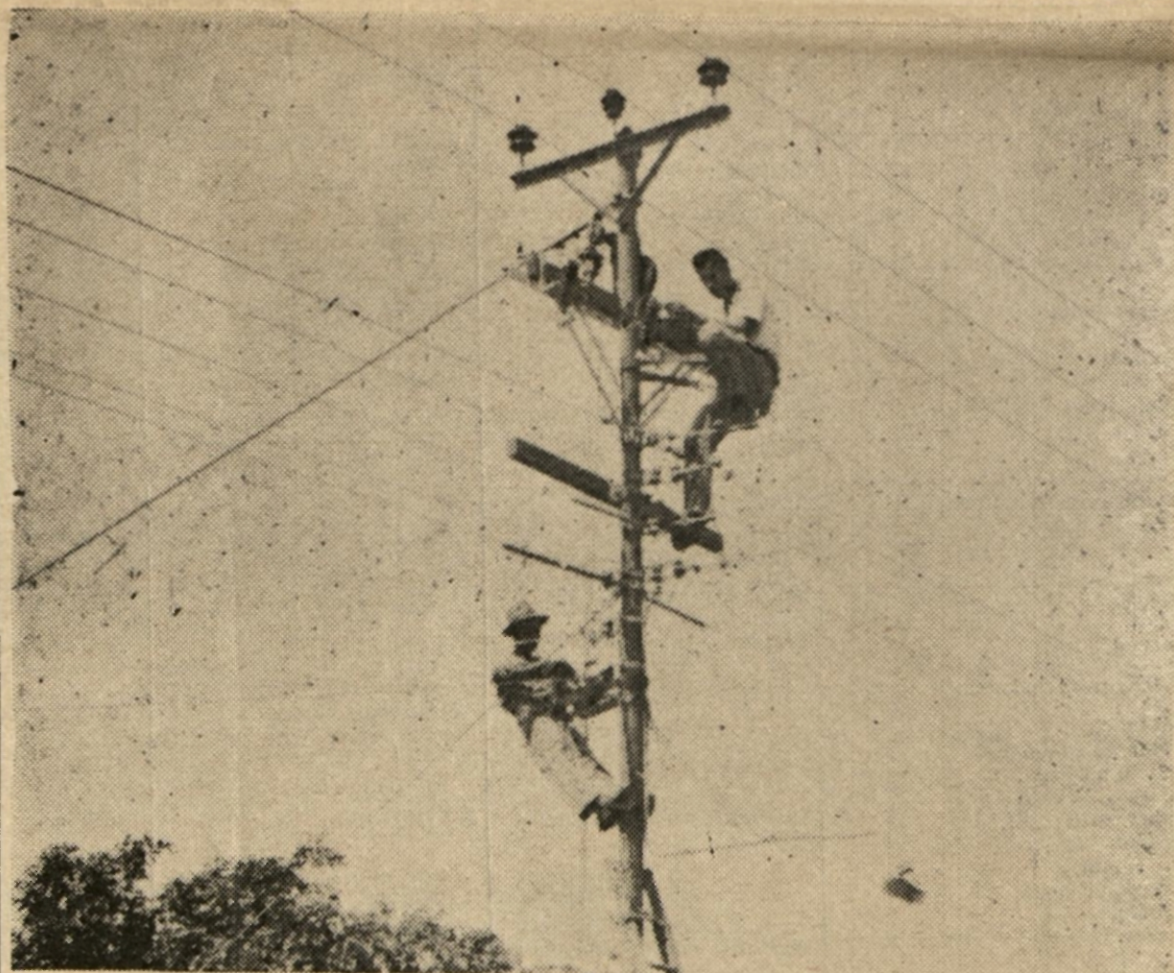
Latest sales on the US market fetched 30½ cents (US) per lb for our plantation cocoa and 30 cents (US) per lb for our estates cocoa.

ST. GEORGE COUNTY COUNCIL: NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that the section of road on Green Street, Tunapuna, Ward of Tacarigua between Basilon Street and Balthazar Street, will be closed to through traffic from 7.00 a.m. on Monday 26th August, 1963 until further notice for the purpose of carrying out construction of a bridge over the "TUNAPUNA HOSPITAL DRAIN".

A. C. DOLLY

Chief Executive Officer,
St. George County Council.



ELECTRICITY IS OUR BUSINESS

...and our advice can save you money!

T&TEC Trinidad & Tobago Electricity Commission
the people who know electricity best!

Port of Spain
Rio Claro

San Fernando
Scarborough

Not only does T. & T. E. C. supply the current which brings electricity to your home but we sell too all the electrical appliances you need to get the most out of modern living. It is our duty to see that all the electrical appliances you buy — be they electric irons, kettles, fans, cookers, refrigerators, washing machines (and we sell from dozens of makes and scores of models) — are the best and most reliable appliances we can supply. Come to us when you want electrical appliances . . . it will be well worth your while.



Fernandes & Co. who make Vat 19 have the largest stocks of Trinidad rum. From these vast supplies Fernandes blend together the finest aged, mature rum to make famous Vat 19. This accounts for Vat 19's smooth, mellow flavour and that's why experienced rum drinkers say "Ah! Vat's better!"

A FERNANDES PRODUCT

The Economy of Trinidad and A Layman's Appraisal

(Address to South Port-of-Spain Groups 7 & 8 delivered by Mr. B. I. Lalsingh on August 13, 1963)

The subject I hope to speak upon, *The Economy of Trinidad and Tobago: a Layman's appraisal*, certainly, by the very wording, absolves me from any need to pretend expert knowledge in this field. At the same time I cannot help feeling, with the recent appearance of the Government publication, *Draft Second Five-year Plan 1964-1968*, prepared by our National Planning Commission under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, that all I can say would be quite superfluous. That document is intended as Government's blue-print of the economic development of the Nation over the next five years and may be considered as the essence of our economic philosophy. My purpose tonight is not to look so much to the future as to the past; and to take stock of the present.

I should like first of all to briefly review the economic pattern of the country before the present era—that is, before the year 1956 which ushered in the present revolution of Trinidad and Tobago's way of life. And we shall follow this by a brief appraisal—it can only be a very superficial one—one of the P.N.M. Government's approach to the economic problems it had inherited.

SLAVERY AND INDENTURED LABOUR

The story of Negro slavery and Indian indentured labour must be too well known to an audience like yours to bear repetition. Slavery was abolished in name only in the year 1833; then another brand of slavery replaced it, some ten years later, in the form of indentured immigrant labour—the old slave ships plying the same trade, but under new colours.

The human cargo made allowances for what might be spoilt on the long trip. The death rate on immigrant ships bound for Trinidad was much higher than in the slave ships of the earlier days. And the fishes seemed to know it too. The wages—25 cents a day—and the treatment meted out to him condemned the Indian indentured labourer to a life which was no better than slavery.

It came to an end in 1917 but our economic pattern was never altered. The whole machinery of the state had been geared in one direction only—the exploitation of our land and the labouring

was of little consequence. There was little opportunity for local industry to flourish. In agriculture, to quote the *People's Charter*, the accent was on the "production of export crops like sugar and cocoa, in the raw state, for processing abroad."

The P.N.M.'s economic programme was a bold one — comprehensive and all-embracing — aiming at the maximum development of the country.

Tobago

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

This is how one of our distinguished scholars, Mr. H. O. B. Wooding, now Sir Hugh, our Chief Justice, extolled this new economic philosophy of the P.N.M. in a memorable speech to a Canadian audience—the Mount Allison Summer Institute — in 1957, under the title *The West Indies Economy* — I quote:

"Among the specific objectives which have been declared are: the maximum utilisation of all arable lands; the extension of drainage, reclamation and irrigation projects designed to bring more land under cultivation; better land utilisation based on comprehensive soil and land-use surveys; expansion of agricultural credit facilities, extension services and mechanisation facilities; improving marketing methods with particular attention to refrigeration, standardization, grading and packaging, scientific training for farmers; encouragement of the co-operative movement as a means of improving peasant production, promoting thrift and fostering the spirit of self-help; encouragement aids to the oil industry in its search for new sources of oil; encouragement of a chemicals industry based on oil and of agricultural industries based on sugar and its by-products such as bagasse; modernisation and expansion of the canning of vegetables and fruits; expansion of clothing, building materials, furniture, light engineering and fertiliser industries; expansion of the fishing industry, forestry, the lumber trade and the furniture industry; development of adequate hotel facilities and an extension of the road building programme with a view to promoting tourism; and reasonable incentives to industrial production, including such financial aid as the tax holiday and factory construction, reasonable but adequate protection for local products, and encouragement of consumption of local products including Government purchase in suitable cases." (1)

((1) *Canada and the West Indies: Speeches delivered at Mount Allison Summer Institute, August 8-10, 1957. Mount Allison University Publication No. 2, Sackville, N.B. Canada—pp. 46-47.*)

(To be concluded next week)

DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1964/1968

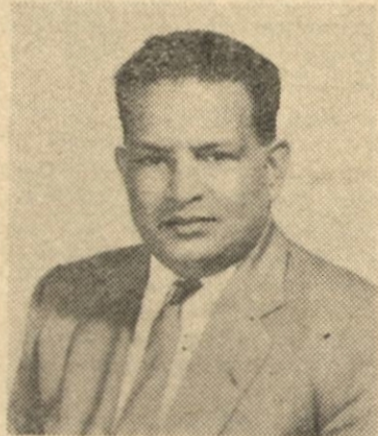
The Draft of the Second Five-Year Plan, 1964-1968 is now published for public comment.

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

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

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

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



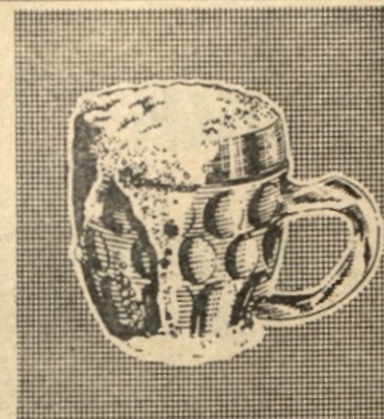
Mr. B. I. Lalsingh

population for the benefit of metropolitan interests, government and private. According to a quotation in Dr. Williams's book, *History of the People of Trinidad and Tobago*, the colony was "but a great workshop rather than a miniature state."

NEW APPROACH TO OUR ECONOMICS

In January, 1956 the P.N.M. in its "People's Charter — a statement of fundamental principles", summed up the results of the economic policy of the period it hoped to displace. There is no need to recapitulate the P.N.M.'s judgment of the situation as stated in this well-known document. The old order of things had never before been questioned.

The vast wealth produced by Oil had been spirited away out of the country with little concern even for the labour which made it possible. A faint gesture was made to the local man only after the 1937 unrest, but that



CARIB

"the beer
of
Trinidad"

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

skylark on the job, take twice as long to do a job and make it cost twice as much—do any of these things and in effect you reduce the total amount available to be shared among the total number of people, you don't pull your weight, and you fatten at the expense of others.

TOGETHER IN PEACE

Your rally here today is a good demonstration of our mixed society. Some of you have ancestors who came from one country. Some of you profess one religion, some another, others a third or fourth. You in your schools have, like the Nation in general, only two alternatives — you learn to live together in peace, or you fight it out and destroy one another. The second alternative makes no sense and is sheer barbarism. The first alternative is civilised and is simple common sense. You, the children, yours is the great responsibility to educate your parents. Teach them to live together in harmony, the difference being not race or colour of skin but merit only, difference of wealth and family status being rejected in favour of equality of opportunity. I call upon all of you young people to practise what you sing today and tomorrow, to translate the ideal of our National Anthem into a code of everyday behaviour, and to make our Nation one in which "ev'ry creed and race find and equal place."

HONESTY

I give to you, the young people, one additional principle on which to base your lives for the salvation of our Nation. This principle is honesty. In your future career you will at some time or other have responsibility for money that is not yours, whether your employer is the Government of the country or a private firm. Every country makes special provision for the control of public expenditure and for the protection of the

property of its citizens. In the final analysis, however, the control is exercised not by the Government or by the police but the citizens themselves. Make honesty the guiding principle of your lives from this day forward. Let your ambition be the development of a Nation which, whatever its limitations, is distinguished in the eyes of the world by the honesty and integrity of its citizens.

And so I say to you young people, forward to Independence. Do not allow anyone to disrespect our National Flag. Do not allow anyone to destroy one single National Bird. Do not allow anyone to desecrate our National Anthem. They are your Flag, your Birds, your Anthem. It is your Nation, even more than it is the Nation of your parents. You are the future; we are at best the present, at worst the past.

PRIDE OF THE NATION

To your tender and loving hands the future of the Nation is entrusted. In your innocent hearts the pride of the Nation is enshrined. On your scholastic development the salvation of the Nation is dependent. At the birth of our Nation, four of its leading personalities, four of the people with the heaviest responsibility for its guidance, in the Cabinet, Parliament and the Judiciary, are scholarship winners, educated abroad at the expense of your parents, the taxpayers: the Prime Minister, The Chief Justice, the Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Leader of the Opposition. When you return to your classes after Independence, remember therefore, each and every one of you, that you carry the future of Trinidad and Tobago in your school bags.

Good luck to you all, to your parents and your teachers, and to Trinidad and Tobago.

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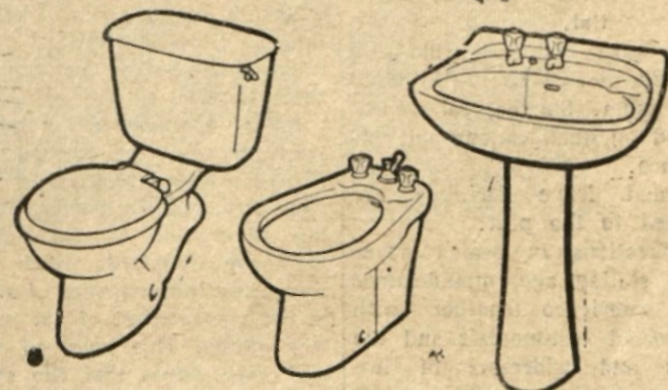
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The Draft Second Five-Year Plan COMMERCIAL POLICY

Commercial Policy is a matter of fundamental importance for this country. There are several reasons for this.

The first reason is the fact that the economy is dominated by foreign trade and changes in foreign trade arrangements between this country and other countries cannot but have important repercussions on our economic life.

The second reason is the possibility of a change in our traditional trading relations with the United Kingdom as a result of the emergence of the European Common Market, the indefinite deferment of the United Kingdom's application for membership, and the offer of Associate Status to the Commonwealth Countries of Africa and the Caribbean, notwithstanding the deferment of Britain's application for membership.

The third reason is the expressed desire of the Government to work towards the creation of a Caribbean Economic Community, embracing initially the countries comprising the now defunct West Indies Federation, as well as the Dutch and French territories and British Guiana.

San Fernando Borough Council

POST OF ASSISTANT TOWN CLERK

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Town Clerk of the Borough of San Fernando.

Applicants must:

- (1) Be not less than 30 years of age;
- (2) Possess:
 - (a) The Cambridge School Certificate Grade I.
 - (b) G.C.E. Ordinary Level with passes in five subjects including English Language and Elementary Mathematics;
 - (c) any other comparable qualifications;
 - (d) sound knowledge of the Ordinance, Bye-Laws and Regulations providing for the good Government of the Borough of San Fernando and for other purposes incidental thereto and of Local Government practice and procedure in general;
 - (e) administrative ability with particular reference to the control of staff and the co-ordination of the services of the several departments of the Corporation;
 - (f) training in law is desirable but not essential.

The post is pensionable and the salary scale is \$5040-240-\$5760 per annum. Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Normal leave facilities are attached to the post.

Applications in sealed envelopes, stating age, qualifications and experience together with two recent testimonials and the names and addresses of two referees, marked at the top left hand corner "Post of Assistant Town Clerk" must reach the Town Clerk at his office, Town Hall, San Fernando not later than 3.00 p.m. on 2nd. September, 1963.

A. A. INNISS Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office,
Town Hall,
San Fernando.

Fourthly, and by way of extension of the third point, there is an ever-increasing number of new trading blocs coming into existence — the European Economic Community, the European Free Trade Association, the Latin American Free Trade Area, the Central American Common Market, as well as a projected number of new groupings in Africa, Asia and even Australasia.

Discriminatory Measures

It is also a world where threats are being made by large and prosperous countries to reduce the inflow of our small but growing volume of exports of manufactures and where unjustifiable discriminatory measures are imposed against our products.

These are merely examples of the growing tendency of the world of international commerce to assume an increasingly hostile appearance to the developing countries—especially small ones. This is reflected in the growing dissatisfaction of the developing countries with the GATT.

The final and perhaps most important reason is that the successful development of a manufacturing sector and hence the solution of our pressing employment problem is in large part bound up with our finding export markets for such products and our giving adequate protection to such goods in the local market.

Our Balance of Payments of Central Banks Currency

There is also another factor which must be taken into account in our commercial policy as a developing country — the need to safeguard our balance of payments. In the first place, a slowing down of the rate of growth of oil exports is anticipated. Secondly, the fact that the re-investment of oil profits which has hitherto played a crucial role in equilibrating our foreign balance may not always continue at the same rate, will limit our ability to manoeuvre in respect of balancing our international payments. Finally, a continued high rate of capital formation requires a high rate of imports of machinery and equipment since we do not produce these here.

From a monetary point of view, it may be argued that there is no real balance-of-payments problem for us, adhering as we do to the Sterling Exchange Standard, which precludes any independence of action in the management of our monetary affairs. This point of view will also stress that the establishment of the Central Bank will hardly make any difference to this situation in the immediate future; for the value of the new currency will be kept at par with and will continue to be automatically convertible on demand into the pound sterling.

But this analysis does not go far enough. For, to the extent that the commercial banks

expand their local assets at the cost of reducing their sterling balances held in London, they will move nearer to a closed position; and in this way the monetary situation will become more susceptible to local control. With such control credit changes can become more independent of the balance of payments and can, in fact, influence it.

Effect of Buying Local

More fundamentally, there is in a sense a "hidden" balance-of-payments problem arising from the fact of a high level of foreign expenditures on food and "inessentials" — such as consumer durables and foreign travel — co-existing with inadequate levels of domestic employment and production. This implies that to the extent that we divert expenditure from foreign inessentials to home purchases (whether by the private or public sector), the greater will be the increase in domestic incomes and employment. What in other economies manifests itself in a balance-of-payments problem manifests itself here as a high rate of unemployment combined with expenditure patterns which create employment in other countries.

Historically, the economy has been an "open" one — in the sense that there have been no serious restrictions on the level of imports, which has been very high in relation to the Gross Domestic Product. If development is to continue on the basis of an "open" economy, there has to be a voluntary re-orientation

in the composition of imports either through a higher rate of voluntary savings or through a greater concentration on buying locally-produced goods. The alternatives would be the adoption of fiscal measures designed to

discourage the import of "inessentials" or to limit them through direct controls; and neither of these two alternative courses of action would be consistent with the maintenance of an "open" economy.

Industrial Relations

The policy of the Government has always been and remains that of encouraging free collective bargaining between employers and Trade Unions over the general terms and conditions of employment. In order that free collective bargaining should be achieved, workers must be free to join independent Trade Unions run on democratic lines and employers in turn are expected to negotiate with bona fide Trade Unions which are representative of the employees.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

As a result of recent discussions held between the Prime Minister and leaders of labour and business: in the country, a number of developments have taken place which hold out very good promise for further improvements in the field of industrial relations. The most important of these developments is that the Trade Union Movement has agreed to work towards a greater measure of unity by, among other things, effecting amalgamations and reductions in the number of individual unions.

Second, plans have been formulated for the establishment of a Labour College which will provide training in industrial relations to Union members.

Third, the drafting of a comprehensive Labour Code is being finalised.

Fourth, it has been agreed that a Labour Advisory Council will be formed to advise the Government of the Labour Movement's point of view on all matters affecting the economic development of the country.

Fifth, steps have been taken to set up a National Economic Advisory Council consisting of nominees from the Labour Advisory Council, the Business Advisory Council and other appropriate bodies to advise the Government and the National Planning Commission on matters of national economic and social development.

This policy is based on certain conventions of the International Labour Organisation. These conventions are:

- (I) Convention No. 87 concerning the freedom of association and protection of the right to organise.
- (II) Convention No. 98, concerning the application of the principle of the right to organise.
- (III) Convention No. 26, concerning wage-fixing machinery.

In this process of collective bargaining the Ministry of Labour performs important functions. Among these are:

- (I) encouraging collective bargaining by reporting after examination of Trade Union records and employers' payrolls on the percentage of people who are bona fide members of Trade Unions;
- (II) arranging for conciliation between the parties by providing the services of trained Labour Officers;
- (III) providing, as a last resort, for arbitration between the two parties when called upon to do so; and
- (IV) arranging for the appointment of Commissions of Enquiry in the event that Arbitration should not prove feasible.

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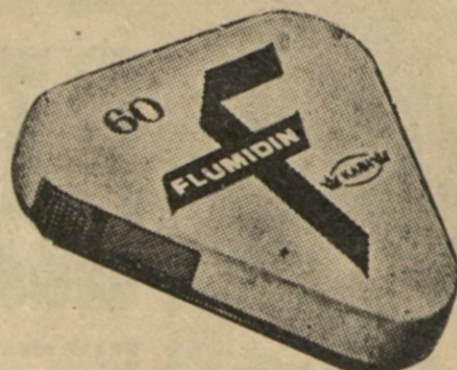
OR AT



KIRPALANI'S



DRUG COUNTER



The Approach to Solving the Employment Problem

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1963 • Page 7

... Whatever may be the causes of the employment problem and however great may be the difficulties, any failure to obtain adequate job opportunities for the country's rapidly growing population constitutes a major social problem, and poses a major challenge for the population and the Government.

So fundamental and involved a problem cannot, however, be solved in a very short period, nor can any lasting improvement of the situation be obtained on the basis of ad hoc stop-gap measures. It is for this reason that the employment problem of developing countries is inevitably seen as part of the whole complex of under-development, and its solution as inseparable from the process of overall economic development.

The employment needs of the country have therefore been considered, along with the economic needs, as fundamental to all aspects of this development plan. Since a permanent solution of the employment problem requires that the size of the modern sector be considerably expanded, a prime objective of the plan is to encourage such an expansion in every possible way.

To this end investment must be greatly increased, and both local and foreign capital must be encouraged to invest in this sector. At the same time productivity and incomes must be raised in the traditional sector to limit an excessive flow of persons towards the modern sector before it can absorb them; hence efforts must be made to improve the output of small-farming and of small business and self-employment.

The level of general education and occupational skills must be improved and therefore education and training are given great importance in the Plan. Similarly in every other aspect of the Plan the employment needs of the population have been taken into account. In addition short-term measures are necessary to help to alleviate pressing hardships."

MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Since the normal process of expansion will not provide sufficient employment to reduce the volume of unemployment, Government must take the initiative in encouraging even greater increases in employment than could normally be expected. Also it is imperative that whatever employment opportunities become available be shared in such a way as to provide benefit to the largest possible number of persons. In addition, those activities of Government in general, and of the

Plan in particular, which aid in ensuring that the benefits of the country's economic growth are enjoyed not only by the employed or other special sections of the population, but by the population as a whole, assume even greater importance.

Among the special measures proposed are:—

- (a) that every encouragement should be given to self-employed persons particularly in Agriculture, Handicrafts, and in all other activities centred in rural areas. By this means not only could the too-rapid drift to the modern sector be slowed up, but a real and important contribution to total output can be achieved;
- (b) that employers should be encouraged to introduce a shift system wherever there is scope for increasing output. This will ensure not only more employment opportunities, but a fuller use of scarce capital. At the same time, the reduction, as far as is practicable, of over-time for such workers as normally enjoy a full day's work should be encouraged.
- (c) that both in Government and in private enterprise preference be given to labour-intensive methods of production provided that costs of production are not unduly raised thereby;
- (d) that the system of part-time work should be used, especially on Government projects, to afford some employment to as many persons as possible. This will also assist other objectives by giving some additional cash income to persons who are attempting to help themselves by self-employment in the traditional sec-

tor such as small farmers, self-employed artisans, etc.; (e) that Relief Programmes be set up aimed at offering relief employment to as large a number of persons as possible. To this end, special rates of pay may need to be paid to ensure a maximum work force with the available funds. Such relief work should be undertaken primarily only in connection with projects aimed at providing better community facilities.

SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES

While everything possible will be done to implement the measures set out at (a), (b), and (c) above, Government contemplates the following specific programmes in respect of (d) and (e): first, it will continue its Special Works Programme on a modified basis and will also give emphasis to the employment aspects of its development projects; second, it will study the introduction of a Special Relief Programme for unemployed young people.

An analysis of the employed in 1960 by age groups and sex show that a very high proportion of all the unemployed was between the ages of 15 to 24. It, therefore, becomes necessary to plan the special measures so as to take this fact into account. The measures incorporated in the Special Works Programme and in other parts of the Development Plan will alleviate conditions for the older age-groups and those with family responsibilities, while the Special Relief Programme will concentrate on the younger people.

The Government proposes to spend \$5 million over the next five years on Special Works Programmes. These have to be carefully planned, especially in agricultural areas, where it is necessary to avoid serious interference with agricultural production. The Special Works Programme is of great economic and social importance. It is not a new type of programme. In fact, the 1957 Interim Development Programme for Sugar Areas as well as the 1961 Crash Programme between them spread the benefits of employment over a wide area of the country.

TEMPORARY JOBS

Generally speaking, the Special Works Programme is a programme of public works which is unequalled in value for performing the function of job creation at short notice, and includes such labour-consuming projects as the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, drains and buildings. It is a means of providing temporary jobs for the unemployed while the slower and more capital-intensive process of creating permanent jobs takes place.

The new Programme will contain many new elements based on the lessons of past experience. Using the part time approach and a judicious selection of projects requiring a minimum of materials, it is intended to spread the benefits over a very wide area, taking into account the need for seasonal employment. Moreover, as is common in the Relief Programmes undertaken in many other countries, special provisions may have to be made to ensure

that priority is given, as far as relief work is concerned, to persons most in need, e.g. the chief income-earner of families, or members of families with very little or no family income.

SPECIAL RATES

Finally, the question arises as to whether special rates of pay should be applicable to temporary workers on Special Works Programmes so as to spread the total amount of funds available over the largest number of workers. It is proposed that this should form the subject of discussions between representatives of Government and of the Trade Union Movement.

The allocation of \$5 million for building Access Roads to Agricultural Areas will also provide the means of supplementing the incomes of farmers. Employment on this programme will be on a part-time basis and the other criteria mentioned above for selecting workers will also be applied.

Cadetships into the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force

Vacancies

Applications are invited for:—

Two cadetships in the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment.

Qualifications

Candidates must be citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Education

All candidates must possess Five 'O' Level passes in the GCE including English and a Mathematics or Science subject.

Age Limits

18-24 years on 1st January, 1964.

Physical

All candidates must be physically fit and will be required to undergo a medical examination.

Marriage

All candidates must be unmarried.

Applications

Applications must be submitted on the appropriate form obtainable from

(a) Defence Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Knox Street, Port-of-Spain.

(b) The Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, Port-of-Spain.

Completed forms of Applications are to be submitted to the Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, to reach him not later than Monday 2nd September.

Commissions Board

All qualified candidates will be called to appear before a Commissions Board, to undergo certain tests to assess their suitability for cadetships on 16th, 18th and 19th September, 1963.

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YOU BEAT UNEMPLOYMENT YOU STRENGTHEN YOUR NATION

More Development Funds from U.S.

A.I.D. gives Trinidad and Tobago another \$8.5 M. Grants now total \$25.5 M. \$25.5 M. more to come in next 3 years.

A grant agreement for US \$5 m (WI \$8.5 m) was signed at Whitehall on Monday by Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, and Mr. Robert G. Miner, Ambassador of the United States of America.

The new grant constitutes the second of five annual releases of funds by the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) available under the agreement signed in London on November 20, 1962. Together, the five releases will total US \$30m (WI \$51 m). Agreement on the first release of US \$10 m (WI \$17 m) was signed May 26, 1963.

Activities to be financed under the two grant agreements include the following:

1. Construction and engineering supervision of Chaguaramas Road.
2. Construction and engineering supervision of Liberal Arts College.
3. Port development at Port-of-Spain; Chaguana-San Fernando Road; low cost public housing; and such additional projects as may be agreed by both parties.

Funding will be accompanied through Special Letters of Credit issued through a New York bank designated by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

Under the grant agreements, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago will be free to use the funds for procurement in the United States of goods and services needed for activities which both Governments agree will further the economic and social development of this country. Alternatively, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago may make portions of the funds available to local firms to pay for U.S. goods and services imported in the normal course of trade. In return, equivalent amounts of West Indian currency will be deposited in a special account to be drawn upon by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for developmental activities acceptable to both Governments. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of such projects and the amounts drawn from the special account for their financing.

The grant agreements incorporate standard provisions governing the terms and conditions of procurement with the A.I.D. funds, including a requirement that at least 50% of the gross tonnage of all goods so procured be transported in privately-owned U.S. flag vessels. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago

will have major responsibility for planning and execution of projects with the role of the U.S. limited essentially to review of proposed projects, expenditures and the progress of work.

Apart from the other grants thus far provided under the two U.S.-Trinidad and Tobago Grant Agreements, A.I.D. has obligated nearly \$4 m (WI \$6,800,000) for economic development in Trinidad and Tobago since the U.S. A.I.D. Mission was established at Port-of-Spain in 1959. Undertakings already far advanced include basic engineering and design for the Chaguaramas Road and Liberal Arts College, erection of a harbour warehouse at Port-of-Spain, construc-

tion of facilities at Teteron Bay for the National Guard, and a project to increase Port-of-Spain's daily water supply by 900,000 gallons drawn from Tucker Valley.

Two tugs and one floating crane with an estimated value of US \$1.75m. (WI \$3 m) have been made available from U.S. surplus and are now in use at Port-of-Spain; approximately 22 fork lifts and one mobile crane are expected shortly from the same source. To date, A.I.D. has provided training in the United States for 103 Trinidadians in a wide variety of developmental

fields. As of August 1, over 700 Trinidadians had received training at the Chaguaramas Trade School which is operated co-operatively by A.I.D. and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

The grant monies specified in last November's agreement at London are in addition to the costs of foregoing activities, all of which are covered by prior year A.I.D. funds. Progress in these activities has recently brought a sharp up-turn in the Mission's disbursements, a trend which is expected to strengthen steadily in the next few months.



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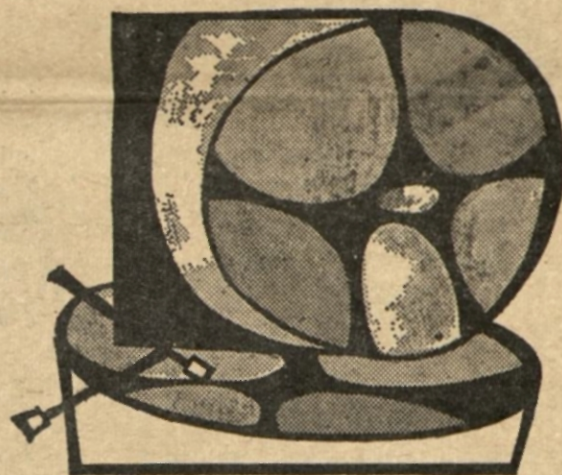
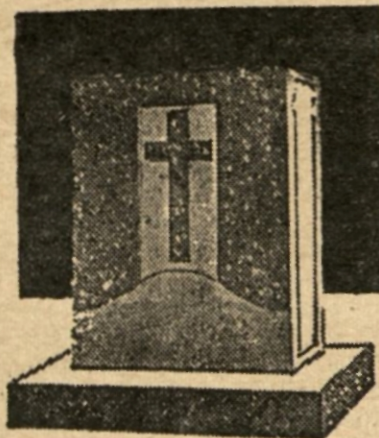
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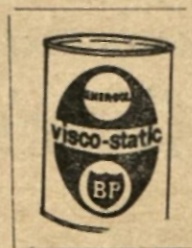
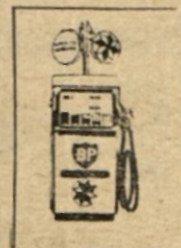
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RESEARCH KEEPS BP AHEAD

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS

Village Organisations invited to the National Conference of Village Organisations to be held at Queen's Hall, St. Ann's from September 16 to 19 are requested to supply the following particulars to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce:

1. Name of Organisation
2. Village
3. County
4. Date of establishment or organisation
5. Number of members
6. Date of election of representative
7. Number of persons present
8. Name of person elected
9. Status and position of person elected.

The last date for submitting particulars, which must be signed by the President and the Secretary, is September 9.

Replies must be sent to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, St. Clair Circle, Port-of-Spain, marked in the top right hand corner of the envelope "National Conference of Village Organisations".

Antonio for Nursery stakes

By LUCKY LOU

The popular Santa Rosa Meeting gets underway tomorrow with the Nursery Stakes for two-year-old horses, and here again it is difficult to pinpoint an outstanding horse. It is well known that with these young ones, form is not the only factor to depend on. Temperament, and the ability to leave the gates, make a lot of difference.

So far, those that have pleased at exercise and thus merit more than passing consideration are Antonio, Pensive, and Barbican, the southern hope. Antonio is a very speedy gelding and has been doing all that has been required of him. He gets my selection to win this five furlongs sprint. Rosebud is a good outsider.

The Independence Trophy brings together the G2 lot, and here Ring O'Roses is due to break her maiden certificate. She has been galloping well but her performance will depend on track conditions. She likes it on top of the ground. Broadway Bill looks like a safe place bet, with Sweet Eye, next best.

The consistent Flying Contest should not find the going too

hard at six furlongs for the older Fs, and knowing that he acts on any kind of going, there are no doubts about his performance as far as conditions are concerned. Main opposition should come from Forest Wood, Tibet and Lady Diplomat.

The improved Ted, looms as the one to beat in the Caribbean Ltd. Plate, since, apparently, he no longer angles wide on the turns. The speedy Diamond Frame is in with a more than ordinary chance, while Pythia should fill third berth.

Aurelian is the best bet of the day, although the experts say that his ability to run a game mile is open to conjecture. I tip him to win easing up. The improved Golden Nugget along with Touch and Go will be the main dangers. Tree Tops will be there if the track is firm.

The Governor-General's Cup, for the guns, will surely lose a lot of interest if it is a fact that The Chiseller will not accept. This leaves the race for Bounty who is definitely staying on now. Simple Simon is the danger here, especially with the light impost of 106. Rebel should fill third

The G1 six furlongs race is one of the most open affairs on the day's card, and it will be more so if the going is soft. My selection is Desert Fox to win from Just In Case, with Kan Kan to follow.

Welcome Gleam is a safe investment in Race 8, when the G2 and C3's run six furlongs. This filly has been galloping exceptionally well and will be hard to beat. The speedy Pandit should be at the finish with Hurrymint next.

In the final event, I tip the rested Division Bell to win from Kashgar, with Red Curls as the best of the rest.

Starting time is 1.00 p.m. Happy hunting to all.

SELECTIONS FOR FIRST DAY

- Race 1. Antonio, Pensive, Barbican.
- Race 2. Ring O'Roses, Broadway Bill, Sweet Eye.
- Race 3. Flying Contest, Forest Wood, Lady Diplomat.
- Race 4. Ted, Diamond Frame, Pythia.
- Race 5. Aurelian, Golden Nugget, Touch and Go.
- Race 6. Bounty, Simple Simon, Rebel.
- Race 7. Desert Fox, Just In Case, Kan Kan.
- Race 8. Welcome Gleam, Pandit, Hurrymint.
- Race 9. Division Bell, Kashgar, Red Curls.

Cricket's Highest Summer

Wisden will record that in 1963 the West Indies cricketers set the damp English summer aflame and thawed the hearts of English cricket lovers.

It will be written that Worrell, one of the greatest cricket captains of all time had under his command that greatest of all-rounders, the game's only complete cricketer, Garfield Sobers; that he had two devastating match winning fast bowlers, Hall and Griffith, and that the latter could bowl with equally devastating effect at two paces, fast and medium; that he had Lance Gibbs, the world's greatest off-spinner; that among his batsmen, led by the patient and immaculate opener Conrad Hunte, there were Rohan Kanhai the greatly gifted stroke player, Basil Butcher and Joe Solomon, all from British Guiana; that his wicket keeper, a mere slip of a lad just out of

school broke the record for the number of dismissals behind the wicket in a single series.

But it may not be written that Worrell, as he did two years ago in Australia, was able to take the game out of its modern scientific straight jacket and give it back the older more sportsmanlike, if less elegant, flannels of Grace, Jessop and their kind. In other words, he returned the game to cricket.

And so West Indies hit the ball and scattered wickets up and down the English counties with zest and beat England with the same elan, the same vehemence as they beat Gloucester, Glamorgan, Sussex and Surrey.

Nor will it be written that Worrell is one of those rare men born to a destiny, and his was, as a West Indian, to return the chivalry of "the invincible knights of old" to the playing fields of England and give to "ye olde game of cricket" a new lease of life, not there alone, but throughout the cricket Commonwealth.

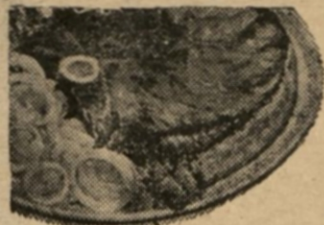
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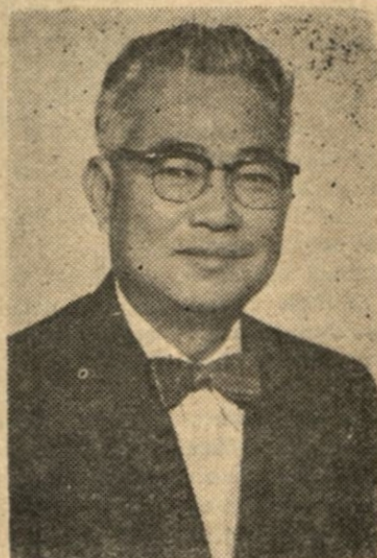
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The Governor-General — Sir Solomon Hochoy



The Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Wooding



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The Leader of the House and Deputy P.M., Dr. Patrick Solomon

After the Celebrations The Second Five-Year Plan

Almost immediately after the Anniversary Independence Celebrations, the people will begin to examine their Draft Second Five-Year Plan which, after the discussions at Queen's Hall, will be put, before the House of Representatives for debate when the House reconvenes in October.

The Draft was compiled by the National Planning Commission of which the chairman is the Prime Minister and the deputy chairman, the Minister of Finance, Mr. A. N. R. Robinson. There are 7 other members including the Minister of Petroleum and Mines, Mr. John O'Halloran, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Robert Wallace, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. M. Robinson and the chairman of the IDC, Mr. David Weintraub.

In the foreword to the Draft Plan, Dr. Williams writes in part :

The development of our human resources cannot be divorced from the fullest possible utilisation of the economic resources of the country.

Whilst oil must continue to be the basis of the country's economic viability and political stability, our economic development must hereafter be consciously based on the

strengthening of the economic sectors outside of oil, principally manufacturing and agriculture, and the abandonment of the mercantilist philosophy. We must seek to produce, as far as possible, the commodities, whether food or manufacturers, hitherto imported and paid for out of the earnings of the oil industry.

The country, therefore, has no choice when it comes to the question of attracting investment, whether foreign or local, into our economic development. Our aim must be a frank and fruitful co-operation between Government and private enterprise, not merely in respect of the achievement of certain production targets, but also for the satisfaction of the social aspirations and objectives of the Government representing the population of the country.

This is the philosophy which underlies the Second Five-Year Development Plan as it is submitted for public scrutiny, comment and discussion prior to its implementation year by year. What touches all must be approved by all. Together we must aspire to what only together can we hope to achieve.

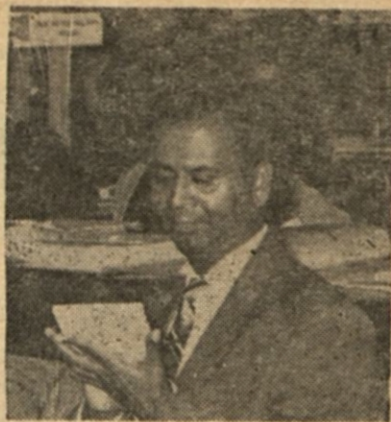
ERIC WILLIAMS
Prime Minister



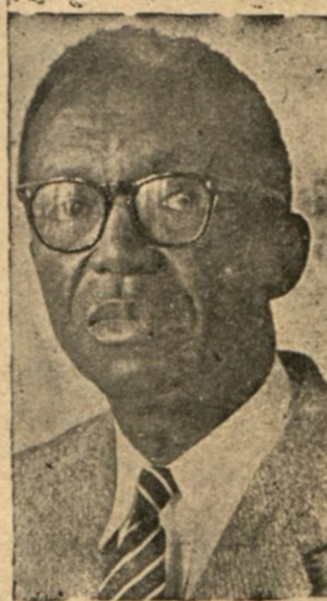
The Attorney General, Mr. G. A. Richards



The Speaker, Mr. C. A. Thomasos



The Leader of the Opposition, Dr. R. Capildeo



The President of the Senate, Mr. Hamilton Maurice

THE EVOLUTION OF PAN

Ever since the old days of the "Tamboo Bamboo" there was in existence the competitive spirit among the various groups such as Laventille, Hell Yard, John John, New Town, Calvary etc., that formed the then popular Tamboo Bamboo Bands. Competitions were held between these bands on Carnival days with the winners and runners up receiving most treasured prizes of a few bottles of Rum. The "Tamboo Bamboo" not being an instrument from which melodies could have been obtained, the beaters as well as the non-beating players sang local songs such as "Fire Brigade Water the Road", "Bournes Road Bury Buller for me" to the rhythmic accompaniment of Tamboo Bamboo.

Paint pans, biscuit drums and motor car iron hubs replaced the Tamboo Bamboo some time in the mid 1930's, and this competitive spirit continued, the only difference being the beaters of the paint drums getting some sort of musical sound out of the drums after they were burnt.

In the early 1940's, steel drums much larger than the paint drums and much smaller than our present day drums from which steelband instruments are made, replaced the paint drums. These steel drums were made into steelband instruments then called Grumblers, Kettles etc., and the competitions continued. At this stage the singing of the beaters and the non-beating players went off the scene and winners at competitions were decided on the basis of what the judges regarded as the best rhythmic grumbling of the pans which had quite a few different notes but no organized melody. A year or so later Bugles were introduced but they did not last for very long.

Around the mid 1940's came our present day steel drums from which instruments were made. They replaced the smaller steel drum. From these (though they were not tuned as our pans today) a number of popular tunes could have been played although these pans had only about half of the notes you may now find on pans.

Competitions were then organized by individuals at places such as Mucurapo Stadium and Skinner's Park and at these competitions, cash prizes were given to the bands that played the best tune.

The Trinidad Music Association then introduced a Steelband class in their bi-annual Music Festivals. For these Music Festival competitors were given a set test piece to play but were permitted also to play a tune of their choice. So as to have only seven steelbands and seven ping pong soloists appearing at the Finals for which European adjudicators were brought to Trinidad, a series of preliminaries, quarter-finals and semi-finals had to be held. Steelbands were permitted to play two tunes of their choice as no set test piece was given.

It was discovered by the Officers of the Steelbands Association charged with the responsibility of holding these preliminaries, that very few steelbands if any, played tunes composed locally by Trinidadians or Tobagonians, as tunes of their choice. It was also discovered that even on Carnival days Steelbands were rearranging into Calypso tempo, foreign classics which the Association felt was not in the best interest of Carnival and the calypsonians who contributed to Carnival. To put an end to this, rules were drawn



MIGHTY SPARROW

up in 1958 by the Steelband Association and the Carnival Development Committee that steelbands should play calypsoes only, at the Steelband Association Show held annually on the Friday night before Carnival, and at the Carnival Development Committee Steelbands Competition held on Carnival Mondays and Tuesdays.

In January 1963, the officers and members of the General Council of the National Association of Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandmen (formerly the Steelbands Association) decided that since we are an independent people on equal par with other independent people, it would be good for us to bring to the attention of persons in the outer world that Trinidad being the birth place of steelbands and her boys the masters and authority of the art, to let these persons know at the same time of other talents we possess with special emphasis on our song writers. We thought the best way and time to do this was in the form of a competition among steelbands during the time of the celebration of our Independence Anniversary.

The officers and members of the General Council of the Association decided then to start such a Festival as from 1963 with no Steelband being permitted to play any tunes unless

(Continued on Page 11a)

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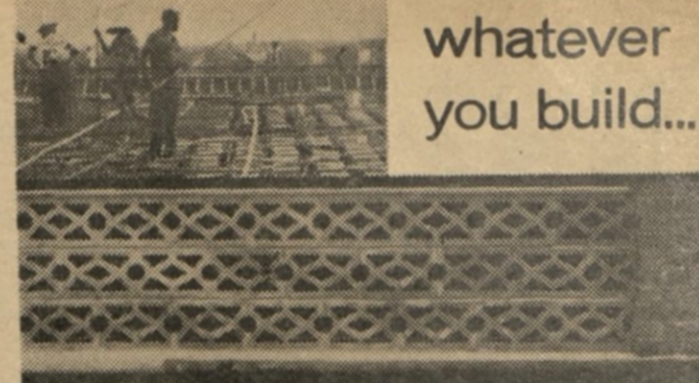
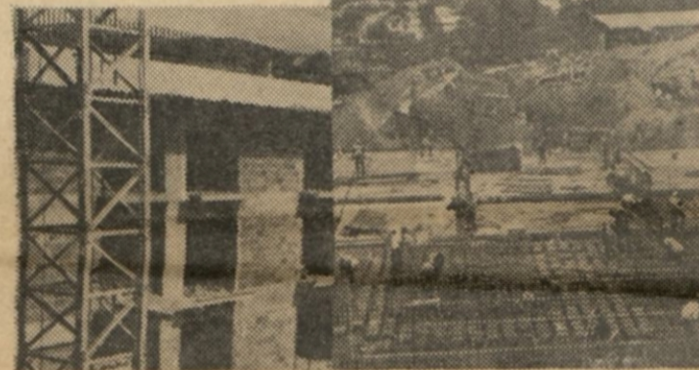
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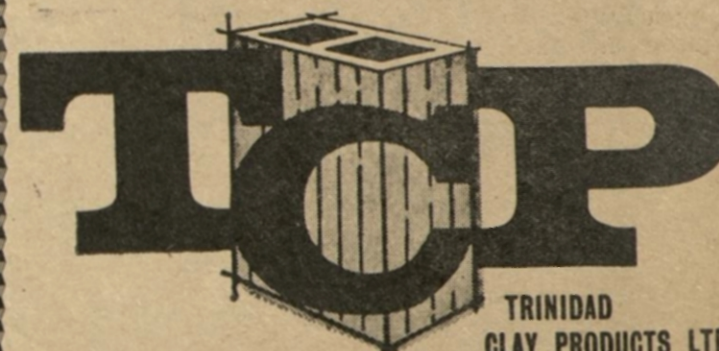
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Looking back on greatness

(A tribute to the late Spoiler by the late Attila the Hun) Looking round for some way to pay a tribute to our calypsonians (our foremost entertainers) in our Special Independence Issue, we were fortunate enough to discover a tribute to one of the great dead calypsonians written by a great dead calypsonian. A tribute to Spoiler by Attila the Hun.

Nothing could be better. This, we think, is part of the pure gospel of calypso.

"Spoiler! This is the Spoiler!" (Spoiler's battle cry)

It was during some season in the middle forties that Theophilus Phillip came down to Port-of-Spain from Princes Town and launched his career as a Kaisonian under the sobriquet of "The Mighty Spoiler."

In those days I used to be the Manager of the Victory Calypso Tent which was run at St. Vincent Street. As was customary with every new kaisonian whose reputation had not preceded him, the Mighty Spoiler recommended himself as one who would 'take town by storm'. The older calypsonians in the Tent,

and myself, merely smiled, for many had been the careers that had been spoiled and broken on the first night in Port-of-Spain.

But we, or rather I, as Manager, had no choice. I was bound by the established tradition of the Calypso Tent, the tradition that any new kaisonian, no matter where he came from, could invade any kaiso tent and demand the right to sing and it was for the audience to decide.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

May this tradition long live in our Tents since without it many a kaiso career would never have begun for "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air."

So I announced the new aspirant to Kaiso fame. I do not remember now what he sang but the response of the audience was instantaneous, vociferous and climactic. The Charlie Chaplin of Calypso had arrived and been acclaimed.

But we did not know it then. It took a few seasons for every one to realise — kaiso confreres and kaiso fans — that this imaginative wizard from Princes Town was exploiting a complete-



MIGHTY SPOILER

ly new field in thematic material. For what did he sing as the years rolled by?

I take his compositions at random as I recall them, not in chronological order: "Ugly Girls with lovely names" the chorus of which runs "Because ah see some hog face girls name Barbara, some broad nose ones name is Eleanor, watch some of them again they ugly as sin, yet their name is Patricia and Madeleine".

"Princess Elizabeth Wedding" at which he enjoyed "crab and callaloo" and even "female manicou". "Barbados Carnival" in which we first see how the art of appropriate gesticulation can be employed to high-light music and lyric "with the Emaline, Femaline your body trembling. Whips see mama in she zoo-gooloom-zoo."

You might remember the time when "de Spoiler had the privilege to go to college" and what happened as he related his experiences with spelling "K-a-a-

Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard

Vacancies:

Applications are invited for the following vacancies in the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard:

Category	Numbers Required
Seamen	15
Mechanical Artificer	1
Mechanics	5
Electricians	2
Cooks	2
Writer	1

Qualifications

Candidates must be citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Education

Candidates must be in possession of a School Leaving Certificate or its equivalent.

Age Limits

Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 28 on 1st September 1963.

Physical

All candidates must be physically fit and will be required to undergo a medical examination.

Applications

Applications, stating name, address, age and category applied for are to be addressed to The Commanding Officer, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, Port-of-Spain, to arrive not later than 7th September, 1963. Applications arriving after this date cannot be considered. Men who have already applied need not do so again.

Recruitment

Applications will not be acknowledged but all qualified candidates will be called before a Recruiting Board to undergo certain tests to assess their suitability for enlistment. Successful candidates will be required to enlist for an initial period of six years.

ey-u-a-l is Carnival, k-a-t-t-y-d-r-a-l is Cathedral!" or when he reminded us that "Tarzan aint de Tarzan of long ago". Since by the time he was singing about him "Tarzan" (in the person of screen star Jonny Weismuller) was wearing Jacket, wristwatch etc. and even thinking of going up for election.

Or let us take his more celebrated and memorable numbers, his "Bed Bug" with which he won the Calypso Crown in which he told us he would elect to come back to earth after death as a Bed Bug to "Bite dem young ladies pardner, like a hot dog or a hamburger" and how careful he was to disclose the particular type of young ladies that would attract him.

Then there was his "Pick sense out of nonsense", "Police Woman", "Fountain of Youth", "Me Twin Brother".

But most outstanding of all in my view was his composition "Cat Brain" in which he related a story about his sister who had

the misfortune under an operation of having her human brain substituted by that of a cat's brain and how deftly did he described to us the transformation that took place in the behaviour of his sister on the one hand and that of the cat on the other.

"Dumb Concert in Paris" and "Laughing Man" are two peerless gems in each of which the chorus is devoted almost entirely to mime and gesticulations. How he ever managed to finish his "Laughing Man" with his audience in fits of laughter after the chorus at the end of the first verse is still a miracle to me.

It was with such songs that Spoiler won his way into the hearts of all and sundry, rich and poor, young and old. And I remember well that after the Young Brigade had broken away from the Old Brigade in the late forties whenever I got Spoiler to sing with the Old Brigade we were sure that we would break even in competition between the two tents.

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Our Mental Health Services

There are today 1,670 patients at the St. Ann's Hospital. This makes it far the biggest hospital in the island, in fact about as big as the Port-of-Spain and San Fernando General Hospitals put together. Last year alone we admitted 1,546 patients and we discharged 1,414. Eighty-nine patients died in that year. So that the total discharged and died about equalled the total admitted. The hospital population increased by just 43 patients. This represents a very high rate of turnover and testifies to the enormous amount of activity which goes on at St. Ann's unknown to most members of the public.

There has been a considerable change over the years from the idea of custodial care to the newer concept of community Mental Health which calls for an active treatment programme, early discharge and efforts to rehabilitate the patient and keep him in the community, if possible in gainful employment. We also seek now to treat patients earlier; even before they come to hospital, so there has been a great increase in the accent on Out-Patient Clinics and Psychiatric Social work which I will deal with later on.

no stigma

But before I leave the subject of the statistics for admission and discharges from hospital I would like to try to dispel a popular misconception which bedevils us and which serves to make it difficult for us to get rid of the stigma which is still attached to entering a Mental Hospital for treatment. I refer to the idea that mental illness is essentially chronic and to the attitude of hopelessness this idea begets.

Consider our discharge figures again. We discharge pretty nearly as many people as we admit and the total number of discharges in a year almost equals the entire hospital population. In fact our discharge rates are better than the General Hospitals. Relatively few people die in a Mental Hospital and so the ratio of discharges to admissions is, believe it or not, better than for the General Hospitals.

This is all very well, you will say, but many of these discharges come back. This is true to some extent so let us look at it from that angle. Of the 1546 admissions more than half were first admissions. To be exact 796. Three hundred and twenty-nine were second admissions and 183 third admissions. After that the numbers fall off steeply so that really a very small handful of the total admissions were patients who had been in more than twice before. Why then does this impression persist in the public mind? I believe that the answer lies in the fact that, as I have said before, relatively few people die in Mental Hospitals.

In a General Hospital you either get better or die, while at

St. Ann's you either get better or become chronic. And though the majority get better, or, well enough to be returned to the community, the small numbers who do not, gradually accumulate and fill the hospital so that the visitor who comes sees a majority of chronics. He cannot see those who are not there. They have got better and gone home. Our failures are constantly on view in this manner while our successes have long gone home. Try to remember this when next you visit St. Ann's. Try to remember that the vast majority of the people we have treated are in the community and you will develop a more hopeful and a more realistic attitude to Mental illness.

13 doctors

The Mental staff of St. Ann's Hospital consists as of today, of 13 doctors, of whom six are full time officers and seven are part time. Three of the part time officers are physicians who treat physical illness only and do no Psychiatry. The other ten carry out not only the psychiatric care of patients in hospital but also staff the out-patient clinics held at the General Hospitals in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Scarborough and the follow up clinics at St. Ann's. The senior psychiatrists also serve as consultants to the Prisons and occasionally to the courts and are allowed to serve as private consultants to doctors in general practice.

Other Mental Health personnel at St. Ann's include a heavily burdened Department of Psychiatric Social Work, 2 Occupational Therapists, 2 teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, a Sister Tutor and three Clinical instructors and a large well trained staff of mental nurses both male and female.

In keeping with modern trends in psychiatry out-patient clinics have grown considerably and serve to keep down the growth of the Mental Hospital population. There are six out-patient sessions held every week and an additional one every month in Tobago. Psychiatric out-patient clinics are run by us at the Port-of-Spain General Hospitals on Tuesdays for women and children and Fridays for men from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m., and at the San Fer-

nando Hospital every Wednesday from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. The one in Tobago is held on the first Friday of every month at the Scarborough Hospital from 9.00 a.m.

These clinics which are diagnostic and treatment clinics are very crowded and appointments must be made in advance for them. If you want to be seen by a psychiatrist at one of the clinics you must get a letter from your doctor and make an appointment through the office of the Superintending Medical Officer, St. Ann's. The appointments are usually made by the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker, who can be got in touch with at the St. Ann's Hospital on most days. The clinics are entirely free.

alcoholics

In addition to these clinics there is an Alcoholism Clinic held every Tuesday afternoon at St. Ann's from 2.00 to 4.00 p.m. Referral to this clinic should be from your family doctor but we also see people there sent by recognised agencies such as the Alcoholism Information Centre on Sackville Street, run by the Mental Health Association, and the many groups of Alcoholics Anonymous.

There are also separate Male and Female follow-up clinics held on Thursdays at the St. Ann's Hospital. These are only for patients who have been discharged from St. Ann's. Appointment slips are given them on their discharge along with any medicines they may require.

These clinics are staffed by doctors and psychiatric social workers from St. Ann's and the Port-of-Spain clinics also make use of St. Ann's Mental nurses. Total clinic attendances in 1961 were 8,315 and 1962 11,483 and they continue to grow despite measures to curtail them. Monthly attendances have in the past few months been at the rate of about a thousand a month. This is too heavy a case load particularly for the small number of Psychiatric Social workers, whose job it is to take detailed social histories, do home visits and generally provide the link with the patients' family and environment so necessary in the practice of psychiatry.

three ways of admission

Whenever possible we prefer patients to be seen at Psychiatric Clinics at an early stage of their illness when they can be treated at home but when a patient needs hospitalization there are three ways in which you may go about it.

Under the existing Mental Treatment Ordinance a patient may be admitted to St. Ann's in one of three ways:—

1. As a Voluntary patient. This is the way the majority of

patients come to us. The patient merely comes up to the hospital and signs a slip requesting admission. If he cannot write, his thumbprint, is acceptable. Someone else then signs as a witness and the patient is admitted by a member of the medical staff with no more fuss. His discharge is accomplished as easily on his own signature. He must however be willing to sign. A relative cannot sign for him except in the case of children under 16 and then a letter from a doctor is required as well asking that the patient be admitted.

2. As a Fully Certified patient.

Here a magistrate and a doctor are required. The doctor must examine the patient and fill in the detailed form provided and the magistrate completes the certificate. Most certified patients come to us via the Observation Wards of the Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Scarborough Hospitals. They are admitted to the Observation Ward by a relative, friend or public spirited person going before a magistrate and swearing an Informant's Order to the effect that he suspects and believes that the patient is of unsound mind. On the magistrate's signature the patient is then admitted to the Observation Ward and there seen by a doctor who, if he thinks it necessary, fills in the particulars and the certificate is completed by the magistrate in the usual manner.

A certified patient cannot take his own discharge. He has to be discharged by the Superintending Medical Officer, St. Ann's, on the recommendation of the psychiatrist in charge of the case. Such a patient is usually discharged on trial in the care of a relative. The trial period can be for six months or a year, during which, if he should relapse, he may be brought back with no more formality.

3. Temporary Certificates. A patient may also be admitted to St. Ann's on the authority of two doctors one of whom must be a District Medical Officer. This method of reception empowers the Superintending Medical Officer to keep the patient in hospital only for six months at the end of which he must be discharged or the certificate renewed for a further six months. It cannot however be extended longer than the second six months. Patients under temporary certificates can be sent on parole for short periods not exceeding 30 days but cannot be discharged on trial. Once discharged they are no longer under the hospital's care and, if re-admission is required, the procedure has to be gone over again.

There is a fourth method of admission but this concerns only prisoners who are detained at one

of the Prisons. Such a prisoner if found to be mentally ill on examination by a psychiatrist can be sent to St. Ann's for treatment under a Governor-General's Warrant at the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

new Mental Health Act

All that I have just said relates to the existing ordinance but we have drafted a new Mental Health Act which, though it has had a first reading, has not yet been passed into law. The new Act would make what I have just said obsolete and, if accepted, would make these procedures even simpler making Mental Hospital admission almost like entering a General Hospital.

I have not told you anything this evening about the internal functioning of the St. Ann's Hospital itself because that is not the purpose of this broadcast, but before I close I would like to give you a glimpse of the continuous programme of activity there. There is a planned programme of Occupational Therapy under two trained Therapists including Handicraft and Art classes; a tailor shop, sewing room, carpenters shop and blacksmith shop.

There is also a fairly full recreational programme with regular twice weekly cinema shows, sports meetings, games and a weekly Patients' Club run entirely by the patients themselves; and a monthly Hospital Magazine to which patients contribute articles. All of this is a part of therapy or treatment in a Mental Hospital as it all contributes towards getting the patient better.

problems

There are things about our hospital which are good and other things which are not so good. Our chief problems are overcrowding and understaffing in that order, but we have a comprehensive and forward looking out-patient programme; we have a Nurses Training School which is second to none in the Caribbean and an Alcoholism Treatment Centre which is envied by the other Caribbean Territories.

We would like you the members of the public to become more familiar with your Mental Hospital and what goes on there so that you may be better able to help us and to use the facilities we provide in an effective way. Visiting days at the Hospital are Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays and we invite those of you who are interested in knowing more about your hospital to get in touch with me or with the Matron or Chief Male Nurse so that we may have the opportunity of showing you your hospital.

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Folklore of Trinidad and Tobago

By J. D. ELDER

Until very recently the culture of the Caribbean area was assessed only in terms of European civilisations and interest in it by the very few researchers who thought otherwise was due only to its being regarded as "back-ward" or inferior. Furthermore, many West Indians themselves refused to accept as fact that there was anything as a West Indian culture. Of course, this was due to unprofessional, unenlightened and primitive methodology in use by students of and writers upon Caribbean social phenomena and to the absence in the area of serious students of anthropology.

Even today, when a considerable area in the field of cultural anthropology has been covered, when the technology of enquiry has been improved, though not perfected, when numerous works on the subject are available and facilities for study exist more than there ever was, there is still evidence of the "closed mind" attitude to and bigoted ignorance of the nature of the Caribbean popular culture. Therefore at a time like this, when with political autonomy an accomplished fact for the people of Trinidad and Tobago, we are under obligation to establish some form of cultural identity as a means of establishing our nationality among world nationals, it is to folklore we must turn for those cultural elements that constitute nationhood.

EARLY RESEARCH

It is apposite to recommend for attention the efforts made by individuals and organisations to study systematically the folklore of Trinidad in the past few years. These efforts fall roughly into:—

(a) the jottings and notes of Christian missionaries as they observed what they described as pagan and heretical practices and customs among their flock.

(b) The deliberate recordings of administrators, police records, and legislation dealing with social customs and practices of the people. For example:—

Fraser: "Origin of Carnival".

Briefly: "Calypso".

Inniss: "Trinidad and Trinidadians".

Borde: "History of Trinidad".

Carmichael: "History of Trinidad".

Herskovitz: "Trinidad Village".

Espinot: "Trinidad, Land of Calypso".

(c) Archival material and accounts in old newspapers:

Water Riots — 1903

Belmanna War — 1856

Arouca Riots — 1886

Cannes Brulees Riot — 1881

Hosein Riots — 1884

(d) U.W.I. Extra Mural Department researches — 1950-1953

(e) Folk Lore Society field notes — 1952-1957

CATEGORICAL ANALYSIS

"Folk is used to mean the rural layer of a human community, the broad base upon which the urban and semi-urban layers fall, the custodians of the cultural raw material, the "grass roots" of the nation as the Americans say.

All Folk-lore may be analysed into knowledge and skills thus:—

(i) Technical Crafts — Painting and decorating of tools, dwellings and equipment.

(ii) Arts—Dance and music making. Versification on domestic subjects. Folk poetry.

(iii) Behaviour Codes — Worship before gods, the "powers", and ancestral spirits. Social control by customs, ritual, etc.

(iv) Folk Music and Dance—Recreational, ritual, religious and secular. Utilitarian (work songs, cult, ceremonial, and secular dances and their organisation).

(v) Folk Customs — Cookery, medicines, behaviour-patterns in crises—death, famine, trouble, pestilence, sickness, marriage, puberty, birth (life cycle).

(vi) Celebrations — Marriages, christenings, birth-rites, house-openings.

(vii) Calendar Ceremonies — Yearly festivals, anniversary celebrations — Christian and non-Christian. (What follows what in time during the year?)

(viii) Herbalism and Medicine—Knowledge of herbs and preparation of medicine. Therapeutic spiritual exercises.

(ix) Folk Language — Vernacular expression, gesture-language, symbolism, mime, humour.

(x) Folk Literature (Oral — Riddles, tales, proverbs, saws, puzzles.

NON-MATERIAL CULTURE

The non-material culture of a people is classed under the heading of Feelings e.g.—

(i) Beliefs, Superstitions — About cosmology, Destiny.

(ii) Dogma — Fortune, Human future life

(iii) Temple practice — Ancestral spirit worship.

(iv) Myth making — Animism and Nature worship, Animal worship, Signs, Omens, Second sight, Possession, Trance-states, Taboos, Ritual, Sanctions, Moral codes.

ROLE OF FOLKLORE IN NATIONALISM

Folklore represents the knowledges, skills, and feelings of the community as it is at early stages in development, the early stages of the culture. But because no matter what strata of civilisation overlay these "life ways", the resultant cultural form continues to reflect and to be influenced by these primal mores of conduct and the fundamental units of knowledge, the study of folk-lore can be extremely beneficial in correcting the wariness in personality from which most of us suffer by being a sort of mirror in which we see ourselves in our true cultural setting and so act as a prophylactic for readjusting the unbalance in our society. We cannot unleash ourselves from our cultural past; man and his culture are coterminous.

Or further, the study of "folk-lore" explains to students that there is one race, the race of man through which runs the permutations and combinations of cultural universals; that man everywhere is fundamentally the same; and that science has dissipated the myth of ethnic superiority so destructive a weapon against community integration.

The study of our folklore at a time when more than ever we need a properly integrated and united Caribbean, can be extremely powerful in establishing understanding sympathy and tolerance between our various peoples by discovering credits for and excellencies in each island's culture and by establishing some common denominator before which parochialism and insularity would disappear. A common cultural stock is a unifying force, but it is definite that much as we West Indians have in common in our cultural heritage, we are still Grenadians and Vincentians and "out-bocas" according to our island home.

CONGO DRUM DANCE

The loveliest drum dance in Trinidad today "the congo" has been lost from Tobago when Congo Scott, Lebyroote and Afwa died. These free Africans used to dance the Congo every Easter Monday, August Day and New Years Day. But at Pembroke in Tobago where the Grenadians settled in 1920, the Congo has revived and is danced every Whit Monday and at wedding dances.

And lastly, the life-ways of a people are part of the human record. On the ground that posterity should have this record passed on to them, it is justified if we study the folklore of our times, collect it, understand it and preserve it if only as museum pieces against the process of obsolescence which is at work on the "older heads" who are the "culture-bearers" of what is best in our social heritage.

Thus there are three reasons why we may study the folk lore of Trinidad and Tobago:—

(a) To establish ideas of equality among the island populations and to promote national understanding and unity.

(b) To correct false ideas in our minds in regard to status and personality type and thus facilitate a free and better integrated society.

(c) To preserve to posterity and for the study by foreigners, properly documented data on the facts of the folk-culture of the area.



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FOLKLORE AS LIFEWAYS

Spanish songs based on the dad; in Tobago is called "lend-hand". The bulk of our folk-music is stories from the Bible sung functional, that is, it has a use, before an illuminated altar or a no matter how lowly the tune, domestic shrine at a fiesta. The folk cannot afford ornament (b) **CELEBRATIONAL SONGS:** Songs told about contemporary life or about celebrated they have, they bring into use. day pleasures, festivals, and culture heroes, famous old Afri- Thus the songs may be classed anniversaries — bele, quadrille, cans and their adventures; as:— scottische, reel and jig, kalendar, thieves, highwaymen, and notor- (a) **RITUALISTIC:** freedom songs and drinking ious characters and their doings; songs for giving offence to one's (c) **WORK SONGS:** enemies in an impersonal way— music; the religious music of Sea-songs (chanties), logging ribbing, picong, or parable songs. the Congos; and the chants wails songs, digging-songs (gyap tunes), (e) **BATTLE SONGS:** and other expressions of religious and songs used to lighten work Songs of the speech-bends and enthusiasm of the Spiritual Bap- and facilities rhythm in the verbalisations of rival Cannes- tist (Peace Movement, Jesus Holy movements of labourers. (Gyap brules warriors in old Caryso Name Movement); Vieux Croix— means collective labour in Trini- days. Kalendar (drums) and

"Speech" (done with fiddle accompaniment) i.e. the true precursors of the modern calypso —the satiric ballad of the present time.

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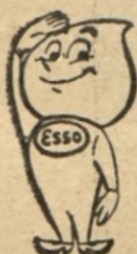


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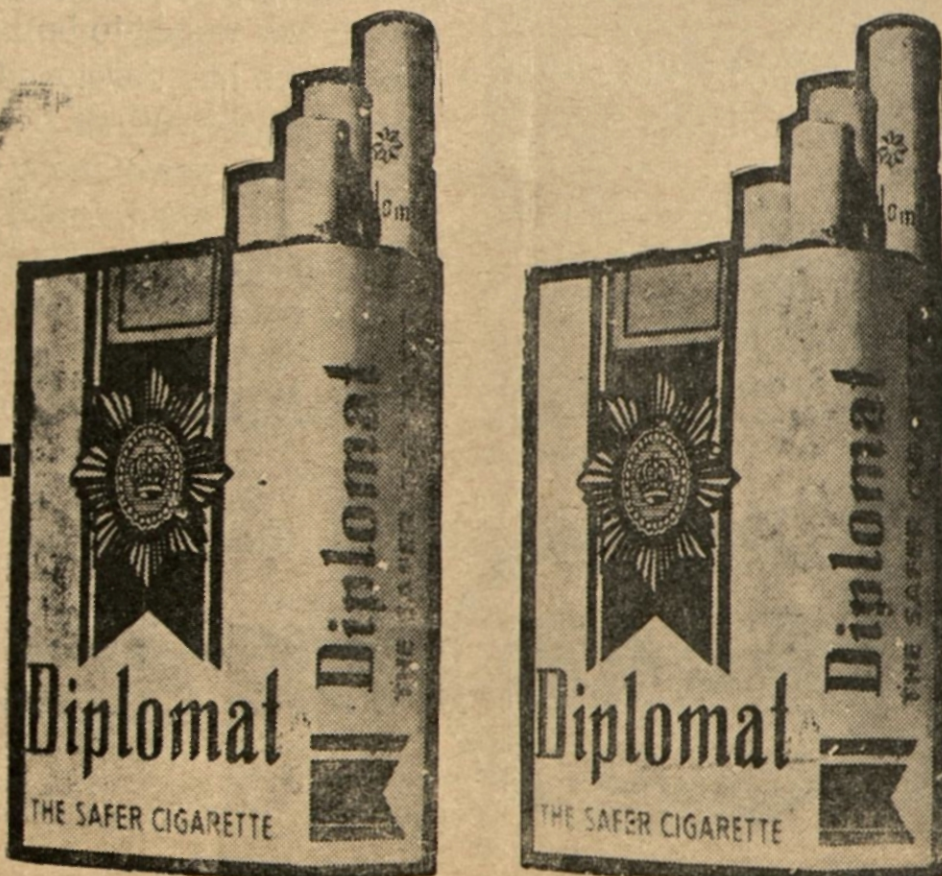
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Our Actors are Without a Context

It will not be possible for me to discuss "Independence and the theatre of Trinidad and Tobago" in the way those might expect who feel that, since we are a nation, we had better prove it by producing some art. True art does not see itself as being in the service of political uplift or national glory; for political activity is one expression of the life of a people, and art is another. I am of course not denying that there is a relationship between the two, and an important one; but it is not that between user and used.

Besides, no one gets very far by attempting to discuss "the theatre of Trinidad and Tobago" as separate from "the theatre of Jamaica" or "the theatre of St. Lucia", — by attempting to echo and parallel the political fragmentation of the West Indies, begun by Europe and continued, with one or two attempts at unity, since. I do not wish to put myself in a position to be accused of making any kind of political criticism: let me merely say, that in the criticism of art it is useful to make connections; and in the criticism of the theatre in the West Indies it is indispensable, and obviously indispensable.

Apart from *The Gala Performance* of last August and *Dimanche Gras 1963*, the year

since independence has seen little theatrical activity that has been either startlingly ambitious or startlingly successful. There have been few productions. The groups appear to be either dormant or in process of falling asleep. This has been particularly true in 1963.

But there are other kinds of assessments to be made, and other reasons for feeling disturbed. It is time for us to ask ourselves why, whenever we use the phrase "the theatre in the West Indies" it discomfits us by a certain pretentiousness. (More so, much more so, when we use the phrase "the theatre in Trinidad and Tobago"). The pretentiousness lies in the assumptions that these phrases make.

Like the West Indian novelist, the West Indian actor has already achieved considerable public notice. The productions in which he appears are mentioned in the society columns. He finds himself being favourably compared by some reviewers with Gielgud and Olivier. He is given the gracious and welcome assistance of fellowships and scholarships. He plays parts, usually but not always minor, in films made by the factory of Hollywood. He appears in professional English productions of *Pericles* and *Othello*. His services as teacher and encourager of drama

are engaged by the University and by West Indian governments. Some of this is good, so far as it goes. Some of it is laughable. Some of it is in the highest degree lamentable. But in any event he seems to have "arrived". And certainly there are West Indian actors of talent and achievement.

EXAMPLES

But actors alone do not constitute the theatre of a country.

Meanwhile the playwright, faced with the formidable creative necessity of inventing the drama, of the West Indies, is appreciably behind the actor. And our playwrights know that they must match the achievement and meaningfulness of our best novelists if playwriting in the West Indies is not to be a second-rate art. *A Brighter Sun*, *In the Castle of my Skin* and *A House for Mr. Biswas* are comparisons already in existence for anybody who picks up his pen to write a play.

We have one or two short pieces and full-length plays of quality (but still nothing to put beside *Mr. Biswas*) and, among our genuinely creative playwrights, a perpetual probing towards new ways of using the stage and the actor, of using music and dance. I am convinced that one day the West Indies will possess a very interesting dramatic literature, one of the most interesting in the world. But this is not so yet. It is all a potentiality at the moment.

What does the present situa-

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1963 • Page 9a

tion mean for the actor? He is a performing artist trying to function without a context, as it were. Some of the best of them — John, Silvera, Connor, Adams, Nadia Catthouse — work abroad, mostly with non-West Indian material, and to this extent contribute nothing to the West Indian theatre. And even when they perform West Indian work, their efforts are out of context. The Jamaican playwright Barry Reckord has said that only arm-chair critics believe that a West Indian theatre must necessarily start in the West Indies. I see this statement as an attempt by Mr. Reckord to rationalise and justify his own practising in Britain. But the statement has no other meaning for me.

STYLE

Over and over, at rehearsals, in performances, we see actors desperately imitating the styles, more usually the mannerisms, of internationally known actors, Brando and Olivier being favourite models. This is because our actors, having no context of their own, are coming to believe that "style" is a thing in itself which exists apart from context, and which they can acquire no less than Brando, whose context is the American naturalistic theatre, or Olivier, perhaps the greatest English Shakespearean actor of the first half of the twentieth century.

For many years we have been

hearing of a West Indian "style of acting." Where are the plays that ought to be the vehicles of this style? Is it enough to adapt *My Fair Lady*, itself an adaptation of Shaw's *Pygmalion*, and call it *Quashie Lady* (a Jamaican "pantomime" of a few years ago)? Or to adapt *The Threepenny Opera*, itself an adaptation of John Gay's *The Beggars' Opera*, as I once thought might be an interesting project?

The playwrights, if they are genuine writers will go on working. Their rate of productivity will necessarily be slow, but there are no deadlines to be met. The actors meanwhile must realise that "the West Indian theatre", which is not yet, will be based on a dramatic literature which must be waited for, or possibly on the work of some sort of director-playwright who creates at first hand on the stage. And the actors must be careful about allowing themselves any arrogance, and must avoid imitating the mannerisms of the famous, who have their roots. Some of them may even turn to playwriting, as Hamlet, a sort of actor, turned playwright, and as did his creator before him.

We have some time to wait for the independence of "the West Indian theatre." The freedom of the imagination and the intellect is not easily achieved.

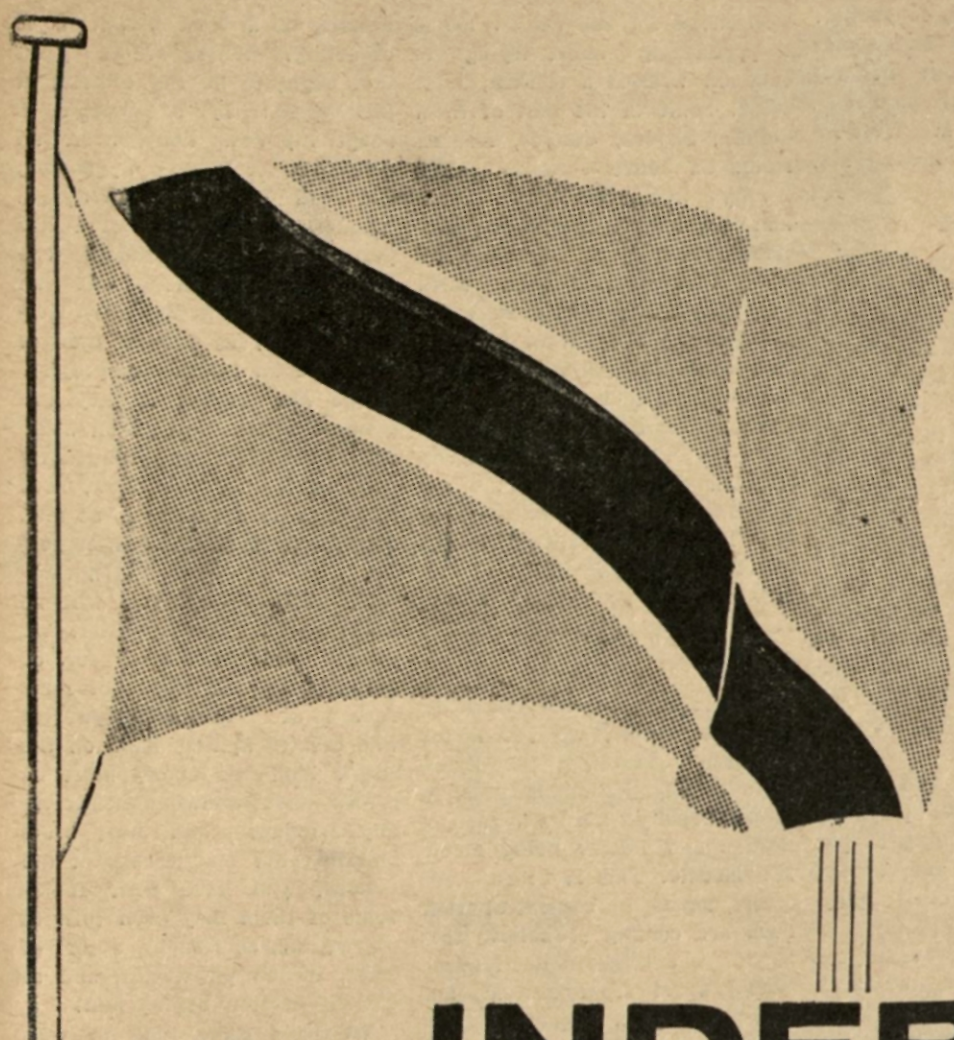
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THE EVOLUTION OF PAN

(Continued from Page 2a)

written by a Trinidad or Tobagonian at home or abroad or by any person from abroad residing in Trinidad or Tobago over a period of 10 years. Judges also had to be of the same category as the composers.

For our Preliminaries and Semi-Final we selected the mighty Sparrow's "Outcast" as the test piece for the Steelbands and Lord Melody's "Country Girl" as the test piece for soloists. For the Final, Cecil Hunte's, "Steelband Invented Here" was selected as the test piece for the steelbands while Senator Olive Walke's "Mangoes" was selected for the soloists.

Mr. Hunte, a former president of the Steelband Association, is to receive for his composition, one hundred dollars worth in Government Saving Bonds.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, donated a Trophy for the winning Steelband and the Governor-General, Sir Solomon Hochoy, a Trophy for the win-



PAT CASTAGNE

ning soloist. These trophies are to be contested for annually.

Tunes played throughout the Festival were written by Pat Castagne, Sparrow, Melody, Olive Walke, Al Jennings, Steelbands-men etc., all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Adjudicators included Mr. Melville Robin, Miss Umlita Mc Shine, Mr. Clarence Johnson,

Mr. Curtis Pierre, Mr. Samuel Cumberbatch, Mr. Harold Philip, Mr. Kenrick Thomas and English born Trinidadian, Major Rupert Dennison.

In conclusion I shall like to appeal to every citizen of Trinidad and Tobago to give their assistance as from 1964 to make this Annual Independence Steelband Festival one of our biggest events annually. Let us buy local, support local talent, aspire together and we shall achieve together leaving our country a much better place than we met it, with God's blessings upon our Nation.

[The National Steelband, — a composite of almost every band in Trinidad — absolutely the last word in "Pan", today, was formed this year with the aid and support of the Government. NSB made its debut on July 22 at the Hilton Hotel to entertain delegates to the Caribbean Summit

THE NATION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1963 • Page 11a

Conference. The band's colours are national — black and red. NSB will play at the Govern- ment's Garden Party and at the Folk Concert on Independence night.] Ed.

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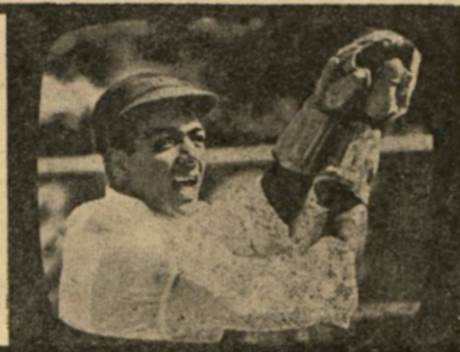
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THE ART SOCIETY OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Independence Exhibition, 1963

(By our Art Critic)

For lovers of Art, the Exhibition now presented at the Art Society's headquarters, French Street, Woodbrook, provides much to stimulate and interest, in that it covers a wide range of painting — from the illustrative to space concepts of the most advanced nature.

The Society is attempting to implement one of its most important aims as the Independence Exhibition proves, that is, to provide avenues for experiment and study for local artists. Notice, for example, at one extreme, the artist preoccupied with his: landscape, his people, in an orthodox illustrative manner; at the other end is the artist infected with a quickening, a feverish seeking for new values in space, juxtaposition of shapes to fit them into the picture plane, a tightening of boundaries and the use of colour within these boundaries.

It is this striving to achieve, to surpass boundaries, to explore a new space with colour and texture, that the viewer of discernment will find an afternoon with the Exhibition a pleasing experience.

Taking a brief look at the works on show — there are the works of Jones Gilbert. His pictures, especially the water-colours, are easy to live with as "Point Cumana" and "Country Life" patently are. These are pleasing well-balanced compositions with lovely rhythm. But they do not go beyond the visual. Dominic Isaac's "Aerial Perspective" shows a feeling for colour and paint quality to give the effect of atmosphere. It is to be noted that Mr. Isaac has two types of pictures on show: his "Dancer Marie Dancer" has a quality of phantasy and naive simplicity that tells the story of simple folk life in a way we all

recognize and enjoy, reflecting as well a trace of puckish humour.

George Lynch, on the other hand, displays "Lovers" and "Wanting" in which he has utilized heavily textured surface as a background for his strong forceful drawing. He has tried to interweave these two techniques in combinations that have not always crystallized. In the result, the impression is given that compromise is yet to be achieved. He has gained a measure of success, however, in his "Mother and Child". Isiah Boodoo's "Chicken Vendor" and "Banana Vendor" are outstanding for pleasant design and beautiful colour harmonies and by far the most successful of all the works on exhibition.

Alexis Ballie deals in textures. He is preoccupied with colour in stripped effects, giving a rich embroidered finish to his works. Of the same school is Samuel Ishak with "Country Hut" done in a wax medium as well as "Grinding Grain", the two most successful of his works. For sheer feeling, Edwin Hing Wan's "Street Vendor" should be seen. He expresses the loneliness of the fruit seller, her boredom, misery and helplessness. Perhaps the subject is not novel, but Mr. Hing Wan has given depth to an old theme.

Patrick Chu Foon has produced three paintings. He has revealed that he is in the throes of two experiences: he has in "Mirage" broken through all conventions of space but paradoxically, the image has reappeared where in "Papilio" and "Pan Earth" he has achieved an abstract quality with texture and colour. Leo Glasgow has not freed himself from tensions of tight line as his colours are still maintained within boundaries. Yet he has in "Declining Sun" been able to present a happy harmony in colour and in line. Sybil Atteck's work which is a mural, has a depth of control retaining a quality of monumentality which a good mural should have. Its message is a simple statement of man in his own

environment — the continuous impulses and force generated by man's labour.

Obviously the Trinidad artist is today preoccupied with getting away from old traditional techniques and concepts and is now striving to understand and experiment with new materials for expressing these concepts. This is a very healthy and encouraging sign and all the more remarkable in that this movement has greatly intensified within the past year.

It is well to know that our artist is thinking and striving along individual lines to express himself and to present his society to itself.

CLOSING OF ANTHONY TRACE

The public is hereby notified that the above Trace in the Ward of Siparia is closed to all traffic for the purpose of repairing a bridge.

FERDINAND F. JOSEPH,
Ag. Chief Executive Officer,
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The Role of the Chamber in an Independent Nation

Independence has brought our nation new perspective, new horizons and new opportunities; and with them new and heavier responsibilities. This applies to every section of our society just as it applies to our nation as a whole. To none does it apply more forcibly than to the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce.

To understand this fully, it is necessary first to appreciate the mechanism by which our society works. Ours is a free society. The emphasis is upon the individual and his freedom. There are many aspects of this. One is that our Government is freely elected by universal franchise. Another is that there is freedom of enterprise.

Material wealth and economic development are created largely by the free association of individuals who pool their savings, labour and managerial ability to produce in accordance with the demands of competition and the freely choosing consumer.

entrepreneurs

These are the entrepreneurs—the people of Commerce. Everyone can be an entrepreneur. And everyone who buys and sells on a commercial scale is engaged in commerce. This includes the agriculturist who buys his seed and fertilizer and sells his vegetables. It includes the manufacturer who buys his raw materials and sells his finished goods. It includes the wholesaler and the retailer, the importer and the exporter. It includes even those who sell their services.

Government is engaged in economic activity too. But only in a very special way. For it is the function of Government to develop and maintain those institutions which create a climate favourable to growth, leaving the growth itself to occur as a result of the activity of its citizens.

It is here that the vital role of the commercial community is clearly seen, for it is they who unearth the opportunities, develop the resources, and produce and market the goods and services which constitute the wealth of our nation and which, in the long run, is the only basis for jobs and a better standard of living for all.

U. DIALDAS

Wish the Government and People of Trinidad and Tobago Congratulations on our FIRST INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY.

106 High St., San F'do.
Phone: 2727



The President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Phillip Lazarri

The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce is the association of those engaged in Commerce in Trinidad. Its main object is to promote the trading interest of its members and to extend trade, commerce, or manufacture in the territory. Many of its members, such as those engaged in agriculture, or in manufacturing, will also belong to their own trade association which represents their particular sectional point of view, but they all join their voices in the Chamber of Commerce, the membership of which includes by far the greater part of Industry and Commerce in Trinidad.

capital

The Chamber represents the Capital in this Country; and for those who might think this a tainted word I hasten to remind them that capital is in the first instance accumulated savings, often savings of thousands of

people of modest means who deny themselves luxuries in order to invest in a commercial venture which they hope will succeed and bring some reasonable return — some profit — on their savings and their enterprise. As perhaps the scarcest factor of production, capital plays a vital role in the development of our country. People, both local and overseas, who invest in our country will want to know that their capital will still be there, that it will still be theirs, and that it will still bring them a reasonable return. In short, they want to know that our country will grow and that a free society will still remain. For this they look to their commercial association.

On our first Independence Day our Prime Minister said that, in the final analysis the survival of democracy rests on a higher power than parliament. It rests on an informed, cultivated, and alert public opinion.

Someone has to take the lead.

PRINTER'S ERROR

Due to a printer's error page 8a reads 10a; it carries a full page advertisement.

And if those who have the capital, the training and the experience don't do so, then who will?

This, then is the role of the Chamber in an Independent Nation. To represent the interests of those engaged in Commerce. To promote the development of all commercial activity in the country — activity relating to the production and marketing of goods and services—our national wealth. To promote continuance of a free society where democracy and freedom of enterprise is preserved.

But above all, to take a lead.

Our Community wants a strong, united, informed, intelligent and active commercial voice. They want this more, perhaps, than anything else. It's up to the Chamber to see that they get it.

A release of the Chamber of Commerce

S. N. ALI

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THE FLAMING ROD

Like a living thing, the ash of the cigarette surreptitiously protruded itself while its unseen fire converted the white to grey as wispy smoke danced crazily around the corner of the mouth where the cigarette was hanging.

The ash curved itself downward and eventually fell crumbling on the stretched goat-skin near the black hand, now restive, now waiting on the drum. The fingers rippled. The dark massive pectorals trembled. The calm chiselled face, the old yellow walls of the small room, the solitary crude painting of an old man on one wall and the sound of the drum, gave the place a sombre but aesthetic atmosphere.

The drummer was sitting on the floor against a few pieces of furniture huddled together to create more space. He was looking through the half-opened door wondering where Felix had gone. He glanced at the clock on the small table. Near nine. Cleota always late. His thoughts rambled to the goat-skin and he pounded it loudly without rhythm.

"Cleota not here yet?" asked Felix as he came up to the door with two limbo sticks in his hand. "Yuh know she always late," said the drummer with an eye squinting against the smoke.

"Ah went down by Jo-Jo to fix n.eh sticks," said Felix who began taking off his shirt in an adjoining room.

The drummer lit another cigarette. Thrum...thrum... "Tomorrow night de Grove on fire," he said with an inquiring tone. tee...tom!

Felix said: "Marchenido tell me he expect some big shot Americans at de club. One is ah millionaire. Boy we have to come good an' sweet."

Presently, Felix came out in his dancing pants, black and close-fitting. He stretched out his long arms in an act of supplication, leaned his body backwards and sang: "Limbo! Limbo like me!" There was a joyous ring in his voice. He then sat near the drummer and said: "Stephanie coming here today. Tomorrow night she on de show."

"Who you mean, dat waitress at de Grove?" asked the drummer, alarmed.

"Marchenido say if Steph come in de act it'd get a better impression," said Felix.

"What impression! What Marchenido known 'bout limbo?" said the drummer rising hotly from his seat. "An' de damm girl can't even go under de pole!"

"Ah know, Oswald. But she could dance, an' she have a body dat all dem girls in de Grove does envy, an' you know dat a pretty girl lowering de bar every time give you a sorta courage to go under it. You know Marchenido is de boss, he never wrong. He even say something 'bout symmetry. Me, you, Cleota an' Steph would give a kina balance. Ah see what Marchenido want." He was about to continue his explanation when Cleota and Stephanie arrived.

Felix was surprised to see them arrive together for he knew they were only casual friends and that Cleota felt that the waitresses at the Grove were not in her class. He thought that they might have met on the way.

"Ay," saluted Stephanie smiling sweetly at Felix.

"De firs' day Cleota come early to rehearsal—rain mus' fall," chided the drummer.

Cleota pretended not to hear. She usually made some excuse for coming late but this morning remained silent. She was angry. "Felix didn't tell me about Stephanie coming' in. If Stephanie didn't meet me on the way an' tell me I wouldn't know one thing, eh." She said to herself.

"We shouldda start long time now," mumbled Felix as he placed the sticks in the centre of the room.

Stephanie and Cleota had gone into the adjoining-room to

change their clothes. Cleota came out wearing a multi-coloured bikini, her slender body, dark, supple and appealing in its own way. But as Stephanie emerged in a tight black jersey and black shorts, the drummer stared. Felix glanced furtively at her — her body rippling as she walked. The heavy sweet perfume she used mingled with her own smell produced a scent which intoxicated him. Cleota screwed up her face with callous indifference. Felix wanted to tell her of Marchenido's plan to bring Stephanie in the show but seeing the mood she was in, decided to tell her after the rehearsal. He signalled the drummer who started pounding his drum and singing:

Limbo! Limbo like me!

Ah want somebody to limbo likeame oh!

Limbo! Limbo likame!

Felix danced to the sticks and placed the bar at the top. "Try it Steph," he said.

Stephanie, shy and conscious of her limitations, cast a soft look at Felix and smiled.

A Short Story

"Go on," urged Felix. "Limbo!" He demonstrated going half-way under the bar and then danced away. Cleota stood aside. Stephanie danced to the bar and threw a coquettish look over her shoulder, and as she was about to go under, Felix stopped her awkward approach by touching her arms lightly. "Don't get worried Steph, all you have to do tomorrow night is to lower the bar for us to go under it, but yuh mus' approach de bar as if you goin' to go under it. You ever see a man jump over a bar?"

"Yes," she replied huskily. Cleota sucked her teeth loudly. But no one paid her attention.

Felix continued: "When he's going' over he uses confidence and guts, well limbo is jus' de high jump in reverse. But in limbo you mus' be able to relax as you go under the bar, yuh mus' dig up strength from yuh

toes to yuh wais' an relax the rest of your body. You understand?"

Stephanie shook her head and flung her arms backwards looking from side to side gauging the expanse of her legs which she advanced too far. She nearly fell and Felix held her in his arms. Pretending to be looking through the window, Cleota laughed scornfully. Stephanie hesitatingly tried to free herself, and he hesitatingly helped her to her feet.

Cleota was now a study in suppressed rage. "Look! lowed de bar an' let me do the six inch!" she said harshly.

T. tom. Astonishment drooped the drummer's lips. He passed a thumb across his forehead and perspiration trickled down his arm as he stared amazingly at Cleota.

"Six inches!" cried Felix. He knew that the perfect six-inch limbo was unattainable for he only mastered nine and did eight when he was at the peak of his form. He thought her mad for she seldom succeeded in going under ten. He wondered if it was jealousy which drove her to attempt such a difficult feat. He couldn't prevent Stephanie from coming in the show. Marchenido the boss wanted her in the act. She's pretty, de boss like she, an' limbo is my bread an' butter. He lowered the bar to the six-inch mark.

Limbo! limbo lika me oh!

Ah want somebody to limbo likame!

The drummer chanted driving his passion.

Cleota danced up to the bar, her hands in heavenly contemplation. She danced away. She returned, her hands swaying, her hips twirling; she 'shimee-shammed' her body; her knees bent, firm, sliding under the bar. The drummer worked his passion to a frenzy as perspiration bounced off his shoulders and demoniac-face. He reached the peak of passion and art, fusing his body and soul, closing his eyes in ecstasy.

Cleota's head dangled backward and her face became tense as she moved forward. She paused, then alternately crossed her hands from side to side as if beckoning a stimulus for her courage, strength and determination. She was a picture of sacrificial offering as she passed her chin—then her face—then her head.

"Limbo! Limbo!" shouted the drummer. "Mamma yo!"

Cleota made it but turned away contemptuously from the compliments they were about to shower on her. She put on her

(Continued on Page 15a)

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N.B. Further information on the above courses can be obtained from the Department of Extra Mural Studies, 113 Frederick Street, Port-of-Spain and the Carnegie Free Library, San Fernando.

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LONDON **L** FASHION

THE FLAMING ROD

(Continued from Page 14a)

dress and walked out of the house in haughty triumph.

The following night—Saturday night—the Grove, its walls decorated with strips of bamboo and coconut leaves, was quiet. Phosphorescent blue-shaded hanging lamps, the soft strumming of a guitar, the dim-dum of a marimba, and the schac-schac of maracas, created a setting, exotic and sensual for the shadowy couples who sat drinking and talking, one or two shuffling.

Marchenido, the owner of the Grove was seated by himself at a corner table smoking and sipping a mug of beer. One could see in him a pot-pourri of the blood of the Negro, European, Spaniard, Indian and Chinese. He was a well-dressed handsome man of medium height, pleasant and shrewd in the running of the Grove. Thinking of his exclusive American guests and the dollars which would soon find their way into his pockets, he pondered a couple dancing a slow sexual dance. He glanced at his watch and then hurried to the dressing-room where he met the drummer, Stephanie, and an old Calypsonian called Lord

Ivory. Marchenido was about to ask them for Felix and Cleota when a waitress told him that the Americans had arrived. "Come good tonight, Lord Ivory," he said and darted away to greet a crop of American tourists who were spending the night in Trinidad.

Marchenido showed them to tables, and after they ordered drinks they were very anxious to see the limbo. He smiled ingratiatingly and told them the show was about to start.

But time passed to the sound of dance music and nothing happened. The visitors were becoming impatient. Marchenido excused himself and went to the dressing-room to find that neither Felix nor Cleota had arrived as yet.

That night Cleota did not go as usual to meet Felix at his room. She was walking alone to the club when he met her about a block away and paused silently at her side. She looked at him from the corners of her eyes. He was holding a limbo pole in one hand and a small bag in the other. Presently, he broke the silence:

"Ah don't know why yuh get on so yesterday." He moved closer to her so that his shoulder

touched hers lightly. She puckered her lips and moved ahead of him clicking her heels and swaying her hips.

"Cleota, Cleota," he said as he caught up with her.

"Why de hell yuh don't leave me alone! Why you don't go wid yuh guabin, Stephanie! Yuh tink ah don't know is you who tell Marchenido to bring she in..."

"That is a lie, Marchenido tell me to do that."

"An' you didn't tell me, yuh tink ah is ah ass, yuh tink ah ent know yuh wid she..."

"I an' Stephanie ent in nothing..."

By Euton Jarvis

"Well you an' Marchenido could keep she!" She walked faster, mingled with the crowd on the street and eluded him.

Felix met her sitting in the dressing-room with her legs crossed. Eager to go on stage, Stephanie was standing near the drummer.

Marchenido returned in a huff. "It's time the show start, Felix!"

Felix was now dressed in a pair of close-fitting white pants which ended just below his knees with a red cloth tied about his forehead. Cleota was still on

the chair looking like a kitten planning mischief.

"Cleota didn't you hear me?" asked Marchenido.

"I'm not dancing tonight," she curtly replied.

"What!" shouted Marchenido throwing his hands into the air.

"Why Felix? is she sick?"

"I don't know, Mr. Marchenido," said Felix.

"I'm through with the Grove," chimed Cleota. "Pay me off now."

Marchenido flushed and slumped to a chair. He pierced Cleota with his beady eyes and wondered if this was part of a plan to boycott the Grove.

Clapping and laughter reached the dressing-room. Lord Ivory was singing:

If yuh want to be happy
An' live a king's life
Never make a pretty woman,
yuh wife,
So from a logical point of view,
Never marry ah woman prettier dan you.

Marchenido lit a cigarette and blew out the smoke noisily.

"What's it now?" he asked, "more money?"

Cleota stared steadily at Marchenido as if pondering the money question, then looked

away without answering. The drummer mumbled something and sucked his teeth. Like a bronze statue with folded arms, Felix leaned against the wall. Stephanie looked on quizzically.

Marchenido cracked his fingers. Tonight of all nights. He thought the end of the Grove had come, for limbo dancers of Cleota's calibre could not be found easily. And limbo is the main attraction at the Grove.

Then Felix broke the silence and said cooly: "Mr. Marchenido, like it ent having any symmetry tonight?"

"Symmetry? what symmetry!" Snapped Marchenido, not understanding.

Felix untied the red cloth about his forehead and let the cloth fall over his shoulder. "Limbo symmetry," he said blandly and walked to a corner.

Marchenido got the message. He remembered telling Felix something about symmetry and that Stephanie would bring it to the dance. He glanced fleetingly at Stephanie and Cleota and saw at once what had happened. Thoughtfully he fingered his large gold ring, then rose from his seat and walked briskly to the door. He called Stephanie with a note of authority in his voice.

"Yes, Mr. Marchenido," she replied walking to her boss with an air of expectancy.

He put an arm around her and said: "I forgot to tell you Steph. Er...as from tonight you're the had waitress at the Grove. Your job is only to supervise the service."

"An' what about the show tonight?" she asked, surprised and shocked.

Marchenido stroked her hair and said: "I'd prefer if you work outside tonight. You see we have many new visitors." He playfully pinched her cheek and closed the door.

Stephanie began to change into her waitress's uniform and reluctantly went to take up her job.

A SILENCE CAME OVER THE ROOM

With a feline satisfaction, Cleota pulled down the zip of her dress revealing her dancing outfit. Felix re-tied the cloth about his forehead and took up the bar and limbo sticks. The drummer lifted up his drum, held it under his arm caressingly and cried: "Limbo!"

"Light de rod!" said Cleota flexing her body, "Felix light de rod. Is fire tonight!"

Felix laughed at Cleota's sudden show of exultation, then dropped the sticks and held her about her waist.

"Wayho! ho!" screamed the drummer. "Limbo!"

"Limbo! Limbo! Limbo likame oh! Ah want 'somebody to limbo likame!" They chanted as Felix led them on stage leaping wildly in the air.

GOD BLESS OUR NATION
AND MAY WE CONTINUE
WITH PRIDE AND PROSPERITY
THROUGH THE YEARS

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Indian singing competition

The Secretary of Island-Wide Indian Singing Competition Committee of the San Fernando Independence Celebration, Mr. Bisram Gopie, told a gathering, of over 15,000 at Skinner Park, on Sunday last, that the "Independence Celebration is a national event and it warrants every man, woman and child, irrespective of race, religion and nationality in the territory to indicate their loyalty to the new nation by joining in the celebrations".

The competition was officially opened by the Mayor of San Fernando, Councillor Leslie Edmonds. Immediately after, he was introduced to the audience by the Chairman, of the Organising Committee, Mr. B. I. Lalsingh.

Among the distinguished guests on the platform were:— the High Commissioner of India, Mr. K. C. Nair, Mr. Bhadase Sagan

Maharaj, President General of the Sanatan Dharam Mahasabha, Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed, Minister of Public Utilities, Mr. Stephen Maharaj, Mr. C. K. Johnson, and several other legislators and borough councillors.

The result of the competition is as follows:—

For the Best Indian Composition on the Spirit of Independence and Nationhood:— First Prize; Tarran Persad; Second Prize, James Ramsawack; third Prize, Vidoor (Trinidad Blind Indian Singer).

For the Best Classical Indian Song: First Prize, Ramdhanie Shyma; Second Prize, Vidoor (Trinidad Blind Singer); Third Prize; James Ramsawack.

Electricity Probe

Cabinet today decided to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the causes of and the circumstances surrounding the recent incidents at the Penal Power Station on August 23 and 28.

Why We Are Late

This week found us in the throes of the publication of a book entitled "DOCUMENTS OF WEST INDIAN HISTORY" by Dr. Eric Williams. Deadline, August 31.

It was also the week when industry all over the country had been hit by power failures due to the breakdown of the Penal Power Station.

Our presses are small, therefore time is precious to us. This loss of time has resulted in The NATION hitting the streets several hours late.

We regret the inconvenience caused to all our readers; however, it was unavoidable, and we know you would understand.

NOTICE

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

Crossfire Wins

Last night at the finals of the National Steelband Festival, judges Major Rupert Dennison and Mr. Clarence Johnson awarded Modern Crossfire first place, making them the leading pan band in Trinidad and Tobago. Silver Stars placed second and Merry Stars Metronomes third.

In the Ping Pong Solo Class Ralph Rice placed first with 178 points, Johnson second with 176½ and Collins of Casablanca third with 172 points.

Modern Crossfire has thus become the first band to win the Prime Minister's trophy and Ralph Rice the first bandsman to take the Governor-General's prize for solo playing.

In a short speech, the president of the National Steelband Association, Mr. George Goddard thanked the Governor-General, and the Prime Minister for donating the trophies and the audience for attending the preliminaries, semi-finals and finals of the festival.

Our Cable to Worrell

"On behalf of the Cabinet and people of Trinidad and Tobago I extend to you personally and to your team our warmest congratulations on your magnificent performances in the Test Series recently concluded and on the inspiration afforded thereby to the entire West Indian community and particularly to the youth of the West Indies.

ERIC WILLIAMS,
Prime Minister."

Economic Bodies Meet

The National Economic Advisory Council has held 16 meetings on the Draft Second Five-Year Plan and submitted its report.

It will meet the National Planning Commission at Whitehall at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for an exchange of views on the Draft Plan.

Our very BEST WISHES



TO THE
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PEOPLE of
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ON THE
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ARA-BUSTA COFFEE IS TRINIDAD'S QUALITY COFFEE

Prepared from Selected properly cured beans
of Best T'dad Coffees!

Grown, Cured, Roasted Ground, Blended, and
Packed in T'dad. And sold throughout the
West Indies

Suppliers to the Government of T'dad & Tobago and to Leading Hotels and Guest Houses.
Obtainable at all leading Groceries and Supermarkets throughout the Nation in 1 lb, ½ lb, ¼ lb packages,
at only 60% of the retail prices of imported grounded Coffees of similar quality.

DON'T JUST SAY COFFEE — SAY ARA-BUSTA

ARA-BUSTA COFFEE COMPANY

50 DUNCAN STREET

PHONE 6381



A TRULY LOCAL
PRODUCT



Reg. Trade Mark